CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Instituto Claravis
Project Title:	An integrative approach for advancing biodiversity conservation of threatened species of the Brazilian Cerrado
Grant Number:	CEPF-112330
Hotspot:	Cerrado
Strategic Direction:	4 Support the protection of threatened species in the hotspot
Grant Amount:	$100,908.49
Project Dates:	July 01, 2021 - January 31, 2022
Date of Report:	July 15, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The project was implemented as a partnership among the Brazilian National Center for Plant Conservation / Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute (CNCFlora/JBRJ), the National Center for Biodiversity Assessment and Research and Conservation of the Cerrado / Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation / (CBC/ICMBio) and the IUCN SSC Center for Species Survival Brazil (CSS Brazil), which is one of the centers of the Instituto Claravis, the executing institution. The IUCN SSC Center for Species Survival Brazil (CSS Brazil) functions as a regional resource center for the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN SSC) and SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group to boost national species conservation efforts, bringing global tools, networking and training to assess, plan and act to save species. JBRJ and ICMBio are linked to the federal government and officially responsible for the elaboration of the Official National Red List of Endangered Species, for the elaboration of the National Action Plans for Conservation of Endangered Species, and for the maintenance of databases and information systems aimed at supporting extinction risk assessments, as well as the process of planning actions for conservation, for flora and fauna, respectively. One of the main roles of Clavaris Institute | IUCN SSC Center for Species Survival Brazil is to support National Red Lists and conservation planning, as well as the development of processes to connect national structures efficiently with global tools and tracking to maximize support and opportunities in compliance with national and international goals. This partnership strengthened the institutional capacity and the synergy between the three executing institutions, providing advances and greater integration between national and international strategies.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 100 Cerrado fauna species available at the IUCN Red List with increased access to international initiatives for planning and implementing conservation actions	The 100 Cerrado fauna species factsheets were translated and revised. ICMBio's risk assessment system SALVE has the features needed to allow integration with SIS/IUCN developed, all under the scope of the project. The submission was conditioned to the formalization of the cooperation agreement, which was signed on March 18th, and to alignments with the RLA of each taxonomic group that is in progress.
At least 10 species of the Cerrado flora (including Uebelmannia buiningii) with results of the Green Status of Species protocol submitted into the national and global Red List	Arrojadoa euricaulis, Brasilicereus markgrafii, Cipocereus minensis, Discocactus horstii, Discocactus pseudoinsignis, Micranthocereus auriazureus, Micranthocereus violaciflorus, Pilosocereus fulvilanatus, Uebelmannia buiningii, Uebelmannia pectinifera. PS.: Need incorporate reviews for final IUCN acceptance

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 100 Cerrado fauna species endemic of Brazil submitted to the IUCN Global Red List	The 100 Cerrado fauna species factsheets were translated and revised. ICMBio's risk assessment system SALVE has the features needed to allow integration with SIS/IUCN developed, all under the scope of the project. The submission was conditioned to the formalization of the cooperation agreement, which was signed on March 18th, and to alignments with the RLA of each taxonomic group and the Red List Unit that is in progress.
At least 100 Cerrado fauna species available at the IUCN Red List with increased access to funding schemes	There are several grant funds whose submission requirement is a species listed as endangered on the IUCN Red List. The submission and future publication of the animal Cerrado species will increase access to these funding schemes. The technical requirements to make available the assessments of species from the Brazilian Cerrado were provided by the actions carried out under the project. The submission was conditioned to the formalization of the cooperation agreement, which was signed on March 18th, and to alignments with the RLA of each taxonomic group that is in progress.
At least 30 key professionals trained in the application of the IUCN Red List methodology from the translation of the guidelines and online course into Portuguese	The online course and the translated guidelines will be used to train specialists and managers involved in the preparation of the Red List of threatened species in several Brazilian states. These trainings are scheduled to take place in October 2022, within the scope of the GEF-Pró Species project of the Ministry of the Environment

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least two instruments and work tools for the execution of the IUCN Green State protocol developed	R/Rstudio, MapBiomas (https://mapbiomas.org/), Quantum Gis, FBDS data (http://geo.fbds.org.br/) , Species Recovery State Calculator (https://oxford.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/species-recovery-status-calculator)
At least 10 species of the Cerrado flora (including Uebelmannia buiningii) with increased knowledge about its recovery potential	Increased knowledge of the recovery potential of the species: Arrojadoa euricaulis, Brasilicereus markgrafii, Cipocereus minensis, Discocactus horstii, Discocactus pseudoinsignis, Micranthocereus auriazureus, Micranthocereus violaciflorus, Pilosocereus fulvilanatus, Uebelmannia buiningii, Uebelmannia pectinifera.
At least two species of the Cerrado flora included in the National Action Plan for the conservation of endangered species	Dimorphandra exaltata and Dimorphandra wilsonii, both Endangered species, were included in the PAN Faveiros
At least five members of stakeholder institutions involved in the follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of conservation actions for the Cerrado flora	The PAN Faveiros Technical Advisory Group was formed with 12 members considering gender equality.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?
Improvement of SALVE - There were no negative impacts on the development of the improvements to SALVE. However, there was a delay in the signing of the technical cooperation agreement between IUCN and ICMBio due to bureaucratic issues. The effective submission of extinction risk assessments of Brazilian species depends on the signature of the agreement, which was signed on March 18, 2022, after the end of the CEPF project. Thus, considering that the technical needs to allow the submission of assessments have already been met by the present project, we was only waiting for the signature of the agreement to carry out the final steps to incorporate the assessments of species from the fauna of the Brazilian Cerrado to the IUCN Red List.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:
This project has five main components. The performance, updates, and main results of each one are described below.
(1) Development of the second cycle of the National Action Plan for Faveiro-de-Wilson: During the Conservation Planning Workshop, participants recommended the evolution of the 2nd cycle of the PAN Faveiro-de-Wilson to a new plan called Conservation Action Plan for Threatened Faveiros Species (Dimorphandra Schott) – PAN Faveiros, including Dimorphandra exaltata (categorized as Endangered) as a target species. We successfully completed all the steps that involved participatory workshops, which were attended by representatives of organizations from different sectors of society, in addition to gender equality. In the Conservation Planning Workshop, the general objective and four specific objectives were built, covering 25 conservation actions and involving 54 stakeholders. A Technical Advisory Group with 8 men and 4 women, according to the availability of participants, was formed to monitor, evaluate and assist in the implementation of actions. During the Targets and Indicators Workshop, the monitoring and evaluation plan was developed, and the priority of conservation actions was established, and the budget was detailed. We submitted to the JBRJ's ordinances for approval of the PAN for consideration by

the JBRJ's legal sector. We are also preparing an executive summary for the publicity of PAN Faveiros.

(2) An integrative approach for advancing biodiversity conservation of threatened species of the Brazilian Cerrado IUCN Green Status of Species- Our results suggest very low Conservation Dependence and Recovery Potential for the 10 target cacti species. These results are probably related to species' characteristics, most sensitive to environmental changes, such as restrict range size, rarity, and high vulnerability to human impacts. The species U. buiningii, for example, showed the worst results; this is the species with the smallest range and the most threatened compared to the others, presenting no expectation for future persistence. These results do not indicate that any conservation actions taken so far have not been worthwhile, but that it is highly likely that without these actions these species would be twice as worse (according to the counterfactual scenario) or not even exist nowadays.

(3) Improvement of SALVE/ICMBio (Fauna Species Extinction Risk Assessment System) for integration with SIS/IUCN (Species Information System) - (i) Translation tools to be adopted for the translation from Portuguese to English of animal species sheets were assessed; (ii) Functions were implemented in SALVE to allow the automatic translation and storage of translated data and information; (iii) Translation tools to allow the revision of the automatic translation of species sheets were implemented in SALVE; (iv) 100 sheets species of fauna that occur in the Cerrado were translated and the translations were revised; (v) SALVE fields were mapped based on the metadata standard provided by SIS/IUCN; (vi) Resources were implemented to allow exporting data from SALVE to be on a compatible format to be uploaded/imported to SIS/IUCN.

(4) Portuguese translation of the 'Guidelines for using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria', the 'Guidelines for Application of the IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels' and the IUCN Red List online course – Species Conservation Programs are generally based on the analysis of which species are considered priorities for conservation, and one of the main methods used to establish priorities is assessing the risk of extinction. To assess the degree of risk, conservationists globally use the established methodology of the Red List developed by the IUCN. In Brazil, this methodology is been used for more than two decades by the governmental institutions responsible for the elaboration of the official lists of threatened species, and also approached in courses and disciplines that deal with the subject in countless institutions. Despite that, the vast material regarding the methodology is not yet available in Portuguese. The translation of its reference materials reduces the language barrier, a fundamental step so that more biodiversity conservation professionals have access to and can understand and apply the method. We have selected for translation the main guidelines (Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria), the Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels, and the complete IUCN Red List online course, to facilitate future training in the use of the method. To produce a consistent Portuguese version, we created a working group among translators and representatives of the two institutions responsible for the national assessments (ICMBio and JBRJ), in addition to the participation of an IUCN Red List Unit representative that was fluent in Portuguese. This working group aligned the translations of the terminology inherent to the method, facilitating the translation process and allowing standardization of texts and materials used by all institutions. All these materials were duly translated and were submitted by the IUCN Red List Unit for checking and validation. They are in preparation to be publicized on the IUCN website so that the material will be available not only for Brazilians but for all Portuguese-speaking countries.

(5) Communication of project actions, results, and impacts - The communication strategy was developed agreed upon, and implemented by the three partner institutions. The initial communication aimed to present the project and the executing institutions. Videos were published where a representative from each institution explained its role in the development of the project components. The following publications were aimed at explaining the conservation tools applied in this project (Action Plan, Red List, and the IUCN Green Status of Species) and the impact they have on the conservation of species. Information on diversity in the Cerrado, endemic, and threatened species were posted. Likewise, the progress of the project and its main results were communicated. The communication strategy was implemented through Instagram, using the profiles of the partners: @jardimbotanicorj with reposting at @jbrj.cncflora, @cbc.icmbio, and @cse_brasil_. A total of 12 publications were posted which were viewed over 84,000 times. The average impression of the 12 publications was 6,000, and the average number of likes was 200. In addition, a webpage about the project, its objectives, and Complaints Mechanism was created on the CSS Brazil website, including an English and Portuguese version (https://csebrasil.org.br/projetocepf/)

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	**Description**	**#**	**Description**	**Results for Deliverable**
1.0	Elaboration of the second cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Faveiro-de-Wilson (Dimorphandra wilsonii Rizzini)	1.1	Preparatory Meeting Report	The Preparatory Meeting Report was completed. This report presents the evaluation and results of the PAN Faveiro-de-Wilson, as well as systematized information on species and threats for the PAN Faveiros, list of participants for the workshop, creation of the virtual panel for the presentation of participants, schedule and organization of the workshops, elaboration of email invitations, creation of content and environment on Google Classroom.
1.0	Elaboration of the second cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Faveiro-de-Wilson (Dimorphandra wilsonii Rizzini)	1.2	Conservation Planning Workshop Report	The Conservation Planning Workshop Report was completed. This report presents the steps of the PAN Faveiros elaboration process and the results obtained, such as the construction of objectives, elaboration of conservation actions and an indication of the stakeholders responsible for the development of the actions (Planning Matrix), and formation of the Technical Advisory Group to monitor and evaluate the progress of the PAN Faveiros.
1.0	Elaboration of the second cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Faveiro-de-Wilson (Dimorphandra wilsonii Rizzini)	1.3	Targets and Indicators Workshop Report	The Targets and Indicators Workshop Report was completed. This report presents the monitoring and evaluation plan developed for PAN Faveiros (Targets and Indicators Matrix), the priority established for the implementation of conservation actions (Priority Actions Matrix), and the details of the necessary budget (Budget Matrix). A draft of the

Component		Deliverable		
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				contents of the executive summary of PAN Faveiros was also prepared.
1.0	Elaboration of the second cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Faveiro-de-Wilson (Dimorphandra wilsonii Rizzini)	1.4	Draft of the JBRJ Ordinance approving PAN and establishing Technical Advisory Group	The JBRJ's ordinances approving the PAN Faveiros and establishing the Technical Advisory Group were prepared and submitted for analysis by the JBRJ's legal sector. After approval, it will be published by the JBRJ's president as an instrument of management and public policy of the Brazilian government.
2.0	Application of the IUCN Green Status protocol to assess the recovery potential and conservation status of Uebelmannia buiningii and another 9 endemic and threatened cacti	2.1	Report with methodology, documentation, and on the application of the IUCN Green Status protocol	First, the collaborators explored the literature related to the Green List, such as the "Background and Guidelines Green Status of species version December 2020", "Instructions for Green Status Assessment", "IUCN Green Status Standard Primary Consultation Document", "Test Protocol for Green List", and published papers (e.g., Akçakaya et al., 2018; Brooks et al., 2019; Grace et al., 2019, 2021). After this step, the CNCFlora/JBRJ' supervisors and collaborators scheduled the first official meeting. The secondstage, meetings with the collaborators Marinez Ferreira de Siqueira, Eduardo Pinheiro Fernandez, Luara Tourinho, Tainá Rocha, and Deyse Almeida dos Reis were occurring in parallel (October 15th and 27th; November 9th, 16th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th) to structure the project steps, clarify questions, and assign tasks. On October 18th and November 8th, two workshops were held for the validation of occurrence records attributed to the species of cactus that will be

Component		Deliverable		
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				evaluated for "green status", and for the structuring of the first two stages of the protocol (Determination of "range " historically and ecologically, and definition of "Spatial Units"). The third stage, the team did the "Species Recovery Score" and "Conservation Impact" steps.
2.0	Application of the IUCN Green Status protocol to assess the recovery potential and conservation status of Uebelmannia buiningii and another 9 endemic and threatened cacti	2.2	Technical-scientific report on potential recovery and conservation status of targeted species	As similar in the previous cell, all advancing in steps of the green status protocol was documented through three reports delivered in the established deadline. In the third report, the species recovery score is better detailed.
2.0	Application of the IUCN Green Status protocol to assess the recovery potential and conservation status of Uebelmannia buiningii and another 9 endemic and threatened cacti	2.3	Publishing Green Status of Species assessment at the IUCN Red List	Submitted to the IUCN Green status unit. Under revision process.
3.0	Improvement of SALVE (Fauna Species Extinction Risk Assessment System) to enable it to be integrated with SIS/IUCN (Species Information System), allowing Brazilian National assessments to	3.1	Report on the implementation of features that allow receiving in SALVE the data exported from the SIS	Based on the result of the mapping work to assess the compatibility between the SALVE and the SIS fields, auxiliary tables were created in the SALVE system to allow the association with the SIS support tables. A new tool was developed on SALVE, which produces a compressed file containing all files in .csv format that are required by the SIS CONNECT

Component		Deliverable		
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	be incorporated to the global assessments			system for uploading, importing, and validating data.
3.0	Improvement of SALVE (Fauna Species Extinction Risk Assessment System) to enable it to be integrated with SIS/IUCN (Species Information System), allowing Brazilian National assessments to be incorporated to the global assessments	3.2	Report on the evaluation and selection of possible translation tools to be adopted	The company "Mega Opção" presented an evaluation of different translation tools, and suggested integrating LibreTranslate's offline translation service on COTEC/ICMBio servers. This service has been installed and is running within SALVE.
3.0	Improvement of SALVE (Fauna Species Extinction Risk Assessment System) to enable it to be integrated with SIS/IUCN (Species Information System), allowing Brazilian National assessments to be incorporated to the global assessments	3.3	Report on Implementation of the API and feature that allows storing the translated records in SALVE	Libraries were implemented in the SALVE translation module that allows the translation of the forms in two ways: Directly within the forms, "field by field" or by selecting one or more forms for the system to carry out the group translation process. In batch translation, the system allows the user to perform other tasks simultaneously while the translation is carried out. An "intelligence" was implemented in the system to identify the instabilities of translation service (API) that will start to connect with another service.
3.0	Improvement of SALVE (Fauna Species Extinction Risk Assessment System) to enable it to be integrated with SIS/IUCN (Species Information System), allowing Brazilian	3.4	Report on the implementation in SALVE of features that allow the review of the automatic translation of species sheets	A form with several features was implemented in SALVE that allow the user to review and edit the texts of fields that were automatically translated by APIs.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	National assessments to be incorporated to the global assessments			
3.0	Improvement of SALVE (Fauna Species Extinction Risk Assessment System) to enable it to be integrated with SIS/IUCN (Species Information System), allowing Brazilian National assessments to be incorporated to the global assessments	3.5	100 species' sheets with its translations reviewed	100 sheets of species of fauna, endemic to Brazil that occur in the Cerrado, were translated using the "Translation" module installed in SALVE, and this translation was revised.
4.0	Translation of the "Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria" and the "IUCN Red List online course" to Portuguese	4.1	Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria" and the IUCN Red List online course Portuguese versions	The 'Guidelines for using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria' and the 'Guidelines for Application of the IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels' have been translated, revised, and submitted to the IUCN Red List Unit. The IUCN Red List online course was translated and submitted to IUCN.
5.0	Communication of project actions, results, and impacts	5.1	Report of the communication strategy to communicate the project results	The communication strategy of the project was developed and agreed upon by the three executing institutions. The initial communication aimed to present the project and the executing institutions. Videos were published where a representative from each institution explained its role in the development of the project components. The following publications were aimed at explaining the conservation tools applied in this project (Action Plan, Red List, and the

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				IUCN Green Status of Species) and the impact they have on the conservation of species. Information on diversity in the Cerrado, endemic, and threatened species were posted. Likewise, the progress of the project and its main results were communicated. The strategy had a digital approach and was implemented using the Instagram profiles of the three executing institutions, besides tagging all partners. Initially, the communication strategy stipulated the elaboration of 50 posts, however, the partners decided to reduce the number of posts to 15, but to make them more robust in terms of information. This situation was due to the short length of the project. In addtion, a webpage about the project, its objectives and Complaints Mechanism was created on the CSS Brazil website, including an English and Portuguese version.
5.0	Communication of project actions, results, and impacts	5.2	Screenshots of social media posts (instagram and facebook) communicating the actions, results, and impacts of the project	Through the Insights analyzed from the 12 posts made on the Instagram profiles of ICMBio/CBC, CSE and JBJR, in total the posts were viewed more than eighty-four thousand times. There were publications that had a better engagement than others, such as the post about Estado Verde that got 10 thousand impressions (number of times the publication was seen), 348 likes, 17 comments, 116 sends, 29 profile visits, and 17 saves, the total reached 8,407 accounts.

Component		Deliverable		
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				The average impression of the 12 publications was 6,000, and the average of likes was 200. The publications had a lot of interactions, in total, there were 483 sends (shares) and 173 saves. Additional publications were posted where the final results of the implementation of the PAN Faveiros and Green Status were communicated. There will be a final publication with acknowledgments and closing remarks.
5.0	Communication of project actions, results, and impacts	5.3	Screenshots of social media posts, list of emails sent and meetings minutes communicating the actions, results, and impacts among partners, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders	The communication channels used for the organization, planning, and execution of the project were email, google drive, Zoom meetings, and WhatsApp groups. For the general organization of the project, 22 meetings were held, around 30 e-mails were exchanged. Two WhatsApp groups were used for more efficient communication, one between the executors of the project and the other to deal with administrative and financial matters. For the 1st component-PAN Faveiros: 26 meetings, 2,500 emails, and 1 WhatsApp group; 2nd component - Green Status: 20 meetings, 48 emails, and one Whatsapp group; 3rd component SIS/SALVE: 18 meetings, 10 emails, and one WhatsApp group; 4th component - Translations Red List Course: 4 meetings, 60 emails and one WhatsApp group that included the translators, representatives of ICMBio, JBRJ, CSE Brazil and a representative of the IUCN Red List

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Unit; 5th component - Communication: 4 meetings and 2 Whatsapp groups, one with CSE Brazil and the Agencia FOG and another with the Agencia FOG and the communication representatives of each partner organization.
6.0	Monitoring and reporting of project results and impacts, considering project indicators, CEPF indicators for the Cerrado, and CEPF Global indicators	6.1	Project results and impacts are monitored and reported in project technical reports	The reports were submitted as required.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:
During the PAN Faveiros workshops, we used several tools to facilitate collaboration and virtual work, such as Google (Drive, Meet, Maps, Classroom, Jamboard, YouTube), Trello, Padlet, Mentimeter, StreamYard, and Miro that allowed us to achieve the results of the PAN.

Improvement of SALVE - Several features were implemented in SALVE for data translation from Portuguese to English and it's exporting to compatible format to be uploaded to SIS/IUCN. They have been described in detail in the technical reports.

An integrative approach for advancing biodiversity conservation of threatened species of the Brazilian Cerrado- R/Rstudio, MapBiomas (https://mapbiomas.org/), Quantum Gis, FBDS data (http://geo.fbds.org.br/), Species Recovery State Calculator (https://oxford.onlinesurveys.ac.uk/species-recovery-status-calculator)

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
6	Number of land-use planning or public policies influenced to	3	Outcomes of the Green Status of Species to measure	3	Outcomes of the Green Status of Species to measure species' recovery

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
	accommodate biodiversity (target:At least five).		species' recovery potential will support the implementation of priority actions for the PAT of the Espinhaço Mineiro, the PAN of Serra do Espinhaço Meridional, and the PAN of Grão Mogol - Frascisco Sá.		potential will support the implementation of priority actions for the PAT of the Espinhaço Mineiro, the PAN of Serra do Espinhaço Meridional, and the PAN of Grão Mogol - Frascisco Sá.
4	Number of globally threatened species targeted by CEPF grants have stable or improved conservation status (target: At least five).	0	Such improvements will come from the implementation of the actions of the second cycle of the PAN Faveiro-de-Wison and the application of the results of the green status protocol towards the conservation of threatened cacti	0	
1.3	Number of consistent public policies (legislation, policies, programs, public-private partnerships, etc.) created or adjusted to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (target: At least two).	1	Publication of the JBRJ's ordinance approving the PAN Faveiro-de-Wilson as an instrument of management and public policy of the Brazilian government.	1	The JBRJ ordinance for approval of the PAN was submitted for consideration by the JBRJ's legal sector and publication as an instrument of management and public policy of the Brazilian government.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
4.1	Number of priority threatened species with priority actions identified in National Action Plans, especially on habitat management and protection, implemented (target: for at least five).	0	We expect to develop the second cycle of the Faveiro-de-Wilson PAN in agreement with all relevant stakeholders for Dimorphandra wilsonii and D. exaltata. The implementation of the actions will start in 2022 after its approval of JBRJ's ordinance	2	Dimorphandra exaltata and Dimorphandra wilsonii, both Endangered species, were included in the National Action Plan - PAN Faveiros.
6.2	Number of members of governance bodies and councils (national councils, watershed committees, protected areas management boards, Citizenship Territories, state/municipal councils, etc.) with strengthened capacity to participate in and influence forums related to the conservation and sustainable use of the Cerrado (target: At least 100).	5	A Technical Advisory Group will be created to follow up and monitor the implementation of the actions of the PAN Faveiro-de-Wilson	12	The PAN Faveiros Technical Advisory Group was formed with 12 members considering gender equality.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
6.5	Number of publications (books, manuals, technical reports, websites, etc.) or awareness raising actions (broadcasting spots, public campaigns and media outreach) on the Cerrado biodiversity, ecosystem services, protected areas, restoration, sustainable practices and climate resilience and civil society participation published (target: At least 20).	110	10 Green Status of Species assessments submitted to the IUCN Red List website. For fauna assessments, we expect that 100 Brazilian Cerrado's Fauna Species sheets to be submitted to the IUCN Red Lis	110	10 Green Status of Species assessments completed and submitted to the IUCN Green status unit, under revision process to be submitted in the second semester of 2022 | 100 sheets of species of fauna endemic to Brazil that occur in the Cerrado were translated and revised. The submission was conditioned to the formalization of the cooperation agreement, which was signed on March 18th, and to alignments with the Red List Authority of each taxonomic group that is in progress

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

Benefits to Communities

View the **characteristics** column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the **benefits** column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	**Community Characteristics**							**Type of Benefit**								**Country**	**Number of Males Benefitting**	**Number of Females Benefitting**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**	**i**			

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the **topics** column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	Plano de Ação Territorial (PAT) of the Espinhaço Mineiro	Local	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	National Action Plan (PAN) of Serra do Espinhaço Meridional	Local	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	National Action Plan (PAN) of Grão Mogol - Frascisco Sá.	Local	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

"Other" Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
1	Brazil	March 19, 2022	The PAT allows for the conservation of endangered species on the territory of the Espinhaço Mineiro. The PAT aims to bring a territorial and systemic approach, encompassing the diversity, needs and opportunities of each territory, with the involvement and mobilization of a	Outcomes of the Green Status of Species to measure species' recovery potential will support the implementation of priority actions for the PAT of the Espinhaço Mineiro.

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
			network of local actors from various sectors. Besides this, it also enables positive impacts on other species in the area, even those still unknown to science, defined as "benefited species".	
2	Brazil	March 19, 2022	It will support the implementation of priority actions for the conservation of endangered flora of the of Serra do Espinhaço Meridional.	Outcomes of the Green Status of Species to measure species' recovery potential will support the implementation of priority actions for the PAN of Serra do Espinhaço Meridional.
3	Brazil	March 19, 2022	It will support the implementation of priority actions for the threatened species of Grão Mogol - Frascisco Sá.	Outcomes of the Green Status of Species to measure species' recovery potential will support the implementation of priority actions for the PAN of Grão Mogol - Frascisco Sá.

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Green status | Daniela Zappi	2021	Brazil	Yes	Validate within CNCFlora System (www.cncflora.jbrj.gov.br/entrypoint) the occurrence records the following species of Cactaceae: Brasilicereus markgrafii Backeb. & Voll, Discocactus pseudoinsignis N.P.Taylor & Zappi, Micranthocereus auriazureus Buining & Brederoo, Micranthocereus violaciflorus Buining, e Uebelmannia buiningii Donald.
Green Status | Suelma Ribeiro Silva and Lidyanne Yuriko Saleme	2021	Brazil	Yes	Validation of occurrence records attributed to the species of cactus that will be evaluated for "green status".
CSS BRAZIL | JBRJ | ICMBIO	2021	Brazil	Yes	Build capacity and train specialists and managers involved in the preparation of the Red List of threatened species in several Brazilian states.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Dimorphandra	wilsonii		CR	Preparation of the second cycle of the National Action Plan	Decreasing
Dimorphandra	wilsonii		CR	Dimorphandra exaltata. The species was could not be found on the field Red List ID. Dimorphandra exaltata was included in the National Action Plan - PAN Faveiros	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

PAN Faveiro - As expected, the execution time - short deadlines of activities that involve participatory processes, that is, workshops with the participation of different stakeholders, is an extremely important factor to be considered in the preparation of the proposal. Especially, when the workshops are held in a virtual environment and, therefore, successfully completing the planned steps, achieving good results, and maintaining the engagement and contribution of the participants becomes an even greater challenge.

Green Status - The meeting including a diverse team was a valuable experience to exchange and refine knowledge. The use of geotechnologies by the sig/spatial analysis specialists showing the Cactaceae information in geographic space with several other environmental information plus the field knowledge of Cacateac specialists helps to improve the Cactace georeferenced data and understand better the patterns of those species distribution in the Espinhaço region.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Regarding PAN Faveiros, we are forming a network with collaborators and the Technical Advisory Group to advance the implementation of conservation actions. We started the elaboration of joint proposals for raising funds to implement the PAN. The financial sustainability of PAN Faveiros, that is, the availability of resources for the implementation of actions, is undoubtedly the biggest challenge for achieving positive impacts on the conservation of these species. About the success of results reproducibility: all methodology steps are well documented, all R scripts to perform analysis will be available at public repositories after final review. About the challenges: the deadline was not enough to detail/explore the results and incorporate de the reviews suggested, which affected negatively the project.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

A webpage about the project, its objectives, and Complaints Mechanism was created on the CSS Brazil website, including an English and Portuguese version (https://csebrasil.org.br/projetocepf/)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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