CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Atlantic Forest Biodiversity Hotspot

Brazil

A Special Report
March 2007

CONTENTS

OVERVIEW

The Atlantic Forest once stretched along Brazil's coastal line, from the northern state of Rio Grande do Norte through to Rio Grande do Sul. Reduced from its original 1.4 million square kilometers to less than 8 percent of its original cover, Brazil's Atlantic Forest contains impressive biodiversity gradients with extraordinary levels of biodiversity spread across a variety of landscapes and socioeconomic contexts. Possessing high levels of vertebrate and plant diversity and endemism, as well as tremendous human pressures, the region is also home to approximately 70 percent of Brazil's population and is known as Brazil's "cradle of the environmental movement."

This scenario made the Brazilian Atlantic Forest biodiversity hotspot a top priority for receiving investments from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF). CEPF is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. A fundamental goal is to engage nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, and other sectors of civil society in biodiversity conservation.

In December 2001, the CEPF Donor Council approved an ecosystem profile that delineated a specific investment strategy for the Atlantic Forest Hotspot and allocated $8 million to support a five-year cycle of funding[1]. Focusing on two biodiversity conservation corridors — the Central and Serra do Mar corridors — CEPF investments began in January 2002. The two selected corridors were chosen because of their status as distinguished centers of endemism and their identification as top conservation priorities by the Ecological Corridors Project developed by the Brazil Ministry of Environment's International Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests (PPG-7).

CEPF investments focused on supporting landscape management systems; expanding and supporting protected areas; encouraging innovative public/private sector partnerships; and promoting scientific knowledge of threatened species to support new conservation strategies.

This report, prepared by CEPF's Atlantic Forest Regional Implementation Team and the CEPF Grant Director for South America, summarizes the past five years of results in the Atlantic Forest, assessing CEPF's ability to catalyze innovative civil society conservation approaches in the two selected corridors. A draft was shared and discussed with stakeholders during a workshop in Belo Horizonte on Feb. 5-6, 2007 and the report has since been further refined.

CEPF Niche

CEPF's identified investment niche in the Atlantic Forest was to promote synergies in investments and conservation actions by targeting innovative public/private partnerships — moving away from supporting isolated initiatives to help build long-term strategies in the Central and Serra do Mar corridors. An important element of this approach was to find ways to complement existing conservation programs — such as PPG-7 and Atlantic Forest Demonstration Projects — through promoting greater integration of these investments and providing technical support to the most successful conservation actions.

[1] The full ecosystem profile is available online: English, www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.AtlanticForest.EP.pdf (PDF, 1.6 MB) / Português, www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/static/pdfs/Final.Portuguese.AtlanticForest.pdf (PDF, 1.2 MB)

Geographically, CEPF selected the Central and Serra do Mar corridors for their biological significance. The Central Corridor, which covers approximately 12 million hectares across almost the entire state of Espírito Santo and southern Bahia, holds one of the world records for woody plant diversity with up to 458 tree species found in a single hectare of forest in southern Bahia. Comparatively speaking, this is roughly equivalent to one quarter of all plant species in Great Britain. The Serra do Mar Corridor, which extends from Rio de Janeiro to Paraná, contains the largest remaining block of Atlantic Forest (*sensu stricto* dense ombrophilous forest), formed by slopes and mountain tops typical of the Serra do Mar and Serra da Mantiqueira, and adjacent flat lowlands. Although near to Brazil's two largest metropolitan areas (the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro), these forests remain well-preserved largely due to their steep slopes, which are unsuitable for agriculture and represent a more favorable prospect for the long-term survival of native species than any other portion of the Atlantic Forest. Studies conducted in the Serra do Mar further indicate that the region is a hotspot for passerine (or perching) birds with 101 species or 81 percent of all endemic birds found in the Atlantic Forest.

For the purpose of CEPF's investments, the Serra do Mar Corridor was restricted to the area by the Paraíba do Sul watershed in the south, and the Paraíba do Sul River in the north — covering a landscape of approximately 7.5 million hectares. This area did not include forests in northern Paraná state or southern São Paulo that are equally rich in biological resources but already possessed a large NGO presence with Brazil's greatest technical capacity as well as strong government environment programs. Compared with other regions of the Atlantic Forest, these excluded areas also possessed better access to funding for conservation projects.

More specifically, the CEPF Ecosystem Profile for the Atlantic Forest outlined the following four strategic directions for guiding investments:

1. Stimulate landscape management initiatives led by civil society in the Central and Serra do Mar corridors. Investments here focused on a variety of local groups working to improve natural resource management by helping to maintain and or restore genetic connectivity, supporting practical field studies; improving understanding of natural processes in the region; and improving local land management and species conservation plans, public education for conservation, and technical assistance for agroforestry systems.

2. Improve management of existing and future public protected areas through targeted civil society efforts. Under this strategic direction, projects supported improved management for public protected areas, stimulated the creation of new areas, enhanced understanding of biodiversity, and increased the capacity of public officials to administer protected areas.

3. Increase the number of private protected areas through civil society efforts. Brazil's environmental legislation includes provisions for landowners to establish private nature reserves. This strategic direction was designed to help create private reserve as an effective means of increasing land under protection. When strategically oriented these private reserves help establish connectivity between existing protected areas and other forest fragments.

4. Create an action fund to improve civil society identification and management of critical areas of habitat. A series of small grants programs were supported under this strategic direction with specific themes that led to CEPF's strategy for the Atlantic Forest. Specific small grants programs were therefore designed to address the need for building the capacity of small organizations working on biodiversity conservation issues as well as the need to support conservation of Critically Endangered species and their habitats.

Implementing the Strategy

Identifying the Regional Implementation Team
The first step taken in implementation was to designate a local team to help CEPF implement the strategy outlined in the ecosystem profile. The Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, a partnership between Conservação Internacional do Brasil (CI) and local NGO Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica became the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) in 2002. Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica is one of Brazil's largest environmental organizations as well as the most important NGO for promoting the Atlantic Forest biome among Brazilians. It is responsible, in partnership with Brazil's national space agency, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais, for assessing the status of forest cover in the hotspot.

Together, these two organizations and their Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest supported CEPF with the necessary local knowledge of applicants, forging links between CEPF's strategy and a shared set of priorities among these two prominent NGOs and many other partners. CI's participation in the Atlantic Forest portfolio consisted entirely of its role as part of the RIT. More specifically, the RIT was financed through three grants to CI (over five years) totaling $1,318,509 (or 16.5 percent of the total portfolio), which included sub-grants from CI to Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica for its role in the RIT.

CEPF's RIT coordinated review of all proposals — sharing this responsibility with at least two independent reviewers (out of a group of more than 100 external reviewers) in addition to Alliance representatives. The RIT played an active role in supporting applicants with the preparation of proposals, monitoring project implementation, promoting the integration of projects, and disseminating information about CEPF's portfolio. The RIT also organized annual grantee meetings in each corridor, bringing together 282 representative and 176 organizations (including donor, government, and private sector representatives) to share experiences and lessons. These meetings gave CEPF grant recipients an opportunity to develop their own partnerships and to forge new alliances, making the gatherings one of the most recognized contributions of CEPF's presence in the Atlantic Forest.

The Grants Portfolio

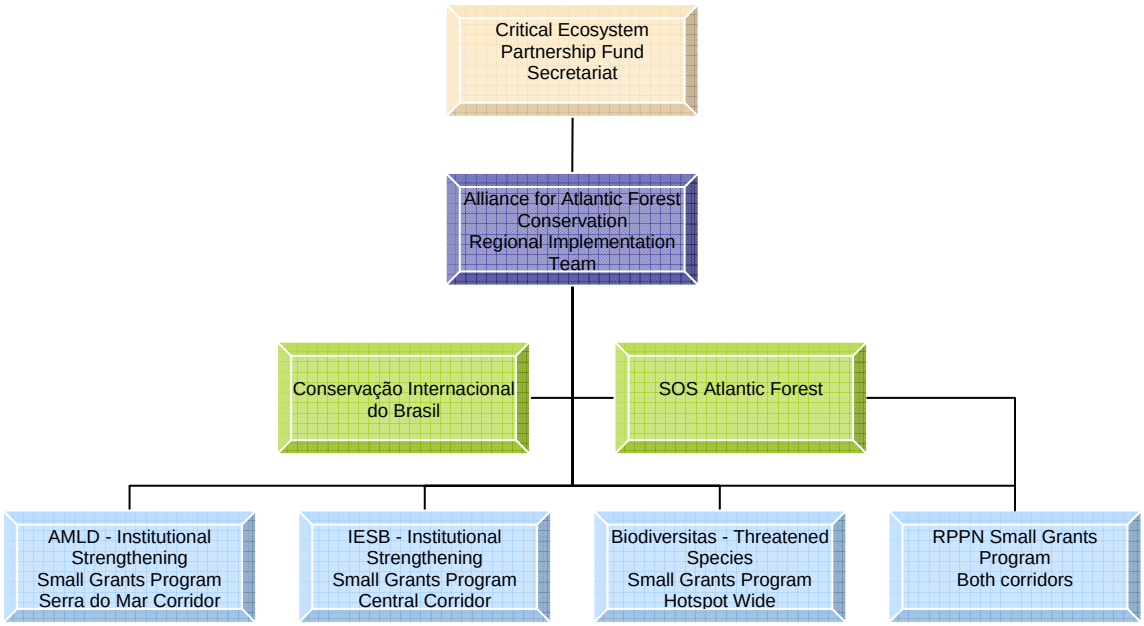
CEPF supported 50 projects totaling $8 million during the 5-year investment period. Grants ranged in size from $5,550 to $905,490. The average size of grants was $160,000 (see Appendix A for a full list of grants).

Establishing a group of core programs was CEPF's second step in implementing its strategy. A total of nine grants were awarded for core small grants programs, which subsequently led to an additional 196 small grants, described in later sections of this report. These core programs were:

- **Conservação Internacional do Brasil (3 grants):** Preparation of the Coordination of CEPF in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest ($38,607); Coordination of CEPF in the Atlantic Forest ($374,413); and Coordination of CEPF in the Atlantic Forest - Phase II ($905,490)
- **Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia (2 grants):** Analysis and Ecological Relevance of Institutions in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest ($20,000); Small Grants Program for the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest ($400,000)

- **Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado (2 grants):** Small Grants Program - Institutional Development of NGOs in the Serra do Mar Corridor ($350,000); Assessment and Capacity Building of NGOs Active in the Serra do Mar Corridor ($73,580)
- **Fundação Biodiversitas para Conservação da Diversidade Biológica (1 grant):** Protection of Threatened Species of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest ($599,989).
- **SOS Pro Mata Atlântica (1 grant):** Program in Support of RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest ($686,061)

Figure 1. CEPF Regional Implementation Team and Small Grants Program Structure



Together, these programs totaled $3,448,140 (equivalent to 43 percent of the portfolio of investments). They served as the foundation of CEPF's portfolio and resulted in an institutional strengthening program for each corridor; an incentives program for private reserves; and a threatened species program for the hotspot. The small grants program placed grant-making authority into local hands, bringing recognized leadership in their regions and a grounded history of conservation action in the hotspot to the development of the CEPF portfolio and supporting the RIT. These organizations have met periodically with RIT members (and whenever possible, with the CEPF Grant Director) to revise the regional strategy and review the portfolio of projects, and have become in essence, part of CEPF's coordination mechanism in the Atlantic Forest. In this way, CEPF's contribution to the Atlantic Forest became one of the most diverse, decentralized, and locally inclusive approaches in CEPF's global portfolio.

CEPF also supported 41 projects directly through 50 grants. Most of these projects were concentrated along Strategic Direction 1 - S*timulate landscape management initiatives* (66 percent of all projects approved) and Strategic Direction 2 - *Improve management of public conservation areas* (26 percent). Strategic Directions 3 and 4 were entirely covered by investments made in the small grants programs (see Table 1).

Table 1: Resource Allocation by Thematic Priority

Resource Allocation	Strategic Direction 1	Strategic Direction 2	Strategic Direction 3	Strategic Direction 4	Total
Number of grants for this strategic direction	33	13	1	3	**50**
Percent (%) of grants for this strategic direction	66%	26%	2%	6%	**100%**
Dollar allocation for this strategic direction	4,572,140	1,391,810	686,061	1,349,989	**8,000,000**
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this strategic direction	57%	17%	9%	17%	**100%**

Some differences may be observed in the way funds were applied to the two corridors. In the Central Corridor, 21 grants (or 42 percent of investments) were awarded, and in the Serra do Mar 16 grants (or 32 percent of investments) were awarded. Projects were slightly more advanced in the Central Corridor given already existing support from the Ecological Corridors Project (MMA/PPG-7). CEPF was in fact the first investment initiative that recognized the Serra do Mar as a regional scale for conservation actions, acting as a strong incentive for inter-institutional collaboration among local conservation groups in the region. In addition, CEPF awarded six grants supporting activities across both corridors (see Table 2).

CEPF's investments in the Atlantic Forest were distributed across 50 grants (including four totaling $220,498 that were part of allocations for grants benefiting multiple hotspots and are classified in this report as multiregional grants). Another six grants targeted the hotspot, 13 targeted individual corridors or landscape planning in large areas, 18 can be considered as site-based, and nine focused on species conservation as a main component (see Table 2). It is worth noting that a majority of projects worked at multiple scales, bringing benefits to species, habitats, and entire ecosystems.

Table 2: Resource Allocation by Scale

Resource Allocation	Species Focused	Site Focused	Corridor Focused	Biome Focused	Multiregional	Total
Number of grants for this scale	9	18	13	6	4	50
Percent (%) of grants for this scale	18%	36%	26%	12%	8%	100%
Dollar allocation for this scale	$1,180,304	$1,567,779	$2,719,713	$2,311,706	$220,498	$8,000,000
Percent (%) dollar allocation for this scale	15%	19%	34%	29%	3%	100%

Approximately 88 percent of CEPF's resources in the Atlantic Forest supported local groups (see Table 3), demonstrating the level of engagement of Brazil's civil society in conservation action. 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. Building on this inter-institutional collaboration, the RIT also forged close relationships with other corridor initiatives, most notably the PDA-Mata Atlântica; PPG-7; Natural World Heritage Sites (UNESCO); The Promata Project (a partnership of KfW and the State Forestry Institute of Minas Gerais); The Nature Conservancy-Brazil; Pernambuco's Department of Science, Technology and Environment; the Espírito Santo's environmental agency; and Fundação Centro de Informações e Dados do Rio de Janeiro.

Measured in financial terms, CEPF grantees report that they leveraged an additional $7,118,529 in funding for conservation efforts in the hotspot (see Appendix B). This figure is likely to continue to grow, as partner organizations continue to raise resources for ongoing CEPF-supported projects. The impacts of these projects will extend well into the future and continue to generate conservation results in the Atlantic Forest.

Table 3: Resource Allocation by Type of Organization

Resource Allocation	International Organizations	Local Organizations[1]	Total
Number of grants	7	43	**50**
Percent (%) of grants	14%	86%	**100%**
Dollar allocation	$979,845	$7,020,155	**$8,000,000**
Percent (%) dollar allocation	12.2%	87.8%	**100%**

[1] CEPF defines local organizations as those legally incorporated in a country within the hotspot and operating with an independent board of directors or other similar independent governance structure.

Results

CEPF's results in the Atlantic Forest may be summarized in three major levels: increasing protection of threatened species; expansion and/or strengthening management of protected areas; and creating sustainable landscapes through the implementation of corridors. Although a number of projects had objectives at just one of these levels, as already mentioned, the majority generated impacts across multiple scales. In addition, CEPF's decentralized grant-making facility through its small grant programs merits specific consideration and analysis given that a significant portion of CEPF's impact was generated through these programs.

Small Grants Programs

Four small grants programs were set up by CEPF in the Atlantic Forest and were directly managed by local partners. These programs accounted for more than 26 percent of CEPF's entire investment portfolio and awarded an additional 196 small grants of $20,000 or less to grassroots NGOs, researchers, associations, and private landowners. CEPF's small grants programs provided flexibility and efficiency in targeting specific priority themes identified in the ecosystem profile as priorities for investment and in increasing local access to resources. This decentralized grant-making mechanism was one of the most positive aspects attributed to CEPF's presence in the

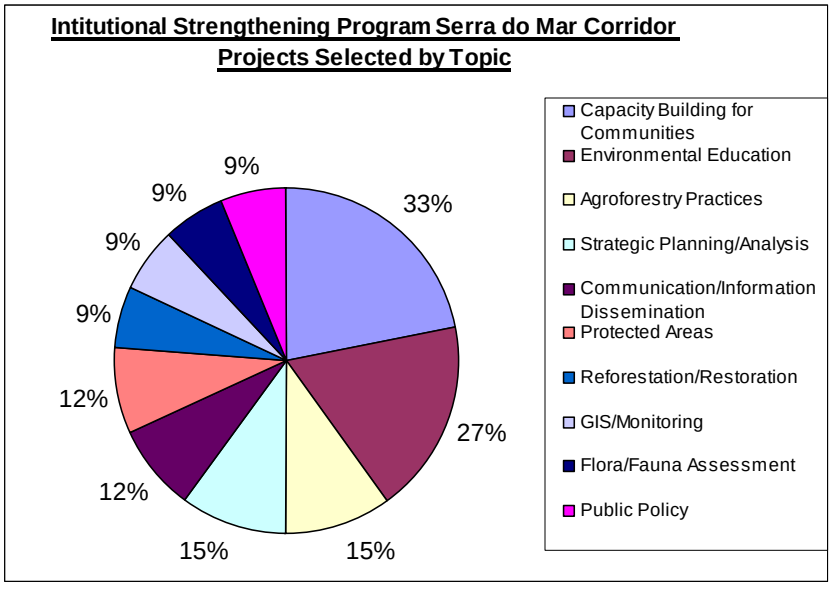
Atlantic Forest, helping to reach numerous local partners and building the capacity of the national NGO partners selected to manage the small grants programs.

CEPF supported an **Institutional Strengthening Program** (Programa de Fortalecimento Institucional) in each corridor to enhance the capacity of civil society groups at the grassroots level to implement conservation programs. In the Central Corridor, the program was coordinated by the Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia (IESB), and in the Serra do Mar, by the Associação Mico-Leão Dourado (AMLD). Together, these programs provided 66 small grants to local groups in both corridors. Projects were selected through a competitive call for proposals process managed by IESB and AMLD respectively, as were all proposal review and project monitoring functions. Both programs also created a register of environmental organizations working in each corridor that contributed an essential baseline of information for understanding the profile, geographic and thematic distribution, and capacity-building needs of environmental NGOs working in each corridor. In addition, training seminars were held for these partner organizations, with two capacity-building workshops implemented in each corridor. These workshops provided an initial opportunity for this network of partners to come together and learn about project design, proposal writing, biodiversity conservation basics, and legal aspects of establishing an NGO — all necessary steps for the subsequent calls for proposals organized by the two coordinating organizations. Altogether, approximately 115 people representing 107 organizations participated in the capacity-building initiatives as well as in lesson-sharing events organized subsequently for sub-grantees.

More specifically, the Serra do Mar Institutional Strengthening Program selected a total of 33 projects, involving 92 professionals and 88 organizations. The selection process was coordinated entirely by AMLD through three separate calls for proposals — with a total of 12, 11, and 10 projects selected for funding. Projects selected included a variety of themes (see Figure 2) including community capacity building, environmental education and communication, sustainable agricultural practices, strategic planning processes, forest restoration, Global Information System, flora and fauna assessments, and public policies for conservation.

In the Central Corridor, IESB held two calls for proposals and selected 33 projects for funding (see Figure 3). Projects focused on sustainable natural resource use, raising knowledge of the region's landscape, promoting biodiversity friendly practices, protected areas, environmental education, agro-ecology, and research. Seven capacity building workshops were also organized for sub-grantees along with two annual meetings to foster lesson sharing and exchange.

Figure 2.

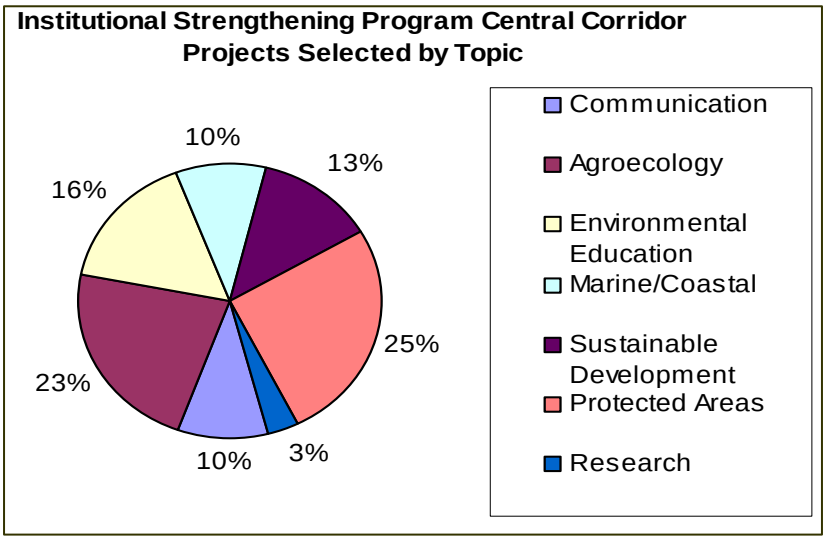


A clear indication of how local groups gained capacity from participating in these

institutional strengthening programs has been their ability to secure subsequent funding from a variety of prominent donor sources — eight of these groups were also supported through direct funding by CEPF. AMLD and IESB have each produced a publication summarizing the results of these experiences, describing in more detail how CEPF's investments were used to expand the reach of these organizations, helping consolidate a network of partners in each corridor and building institutional capacity for groups that represent civil society interests in Atlantic Forest conservation issues.

The **Program for Supporting Private Natural Heritage Reserves** was coordinated by the Aliança para Conservação da Mata Atlântica and became an unprecedented initiative in Brazil, becoming the first mechanism for awarding conservation grants to people (i.e. landowners) rather than to organizations. This program was also supported by Bradesco Cartões (a Brazilian credit card company) and was set up to boost rural landowners' ability to designate private protected areas (RPPNs) on their property. The program held four calls for proposals, resulting in 85 projects – 52 for creating new RPPNs and another 33 for improving the management of existing reserves – being awarded funding. As a result, eight new RPPNs have been created by private landowners and incorporated into Brazil's National Protected Areas System, protecting 370 hectares. Another 94 private reserves (totaling ~4,500 hectares) created with the program's support are awaiting formal declaration from the federal government. Together, this will represent an 80 percent increase in the number of private reserves in the corridors and a 40 percent expansion in the area protected through private means.

Figure 3.



The majority of these new reserves were created in the Serra da Mantiqueira in Minas Gerais (Serra do Mar Corridor) as well as in the cocoa region of Bahia (Central Corridor) (see figures 4 and 5). In addition, 25 percent of all private reserves in the corridor received some type of support for improving their management systems — this included improving access roads, demarcation of reserves, security systems, and infrastructure support, as well as in developing management plans for private areas. The program also edited and published two books on private reserves in the Atlantic Forest, and provided assistance to the National Federation of Private Reserves along with numerous other state associations.

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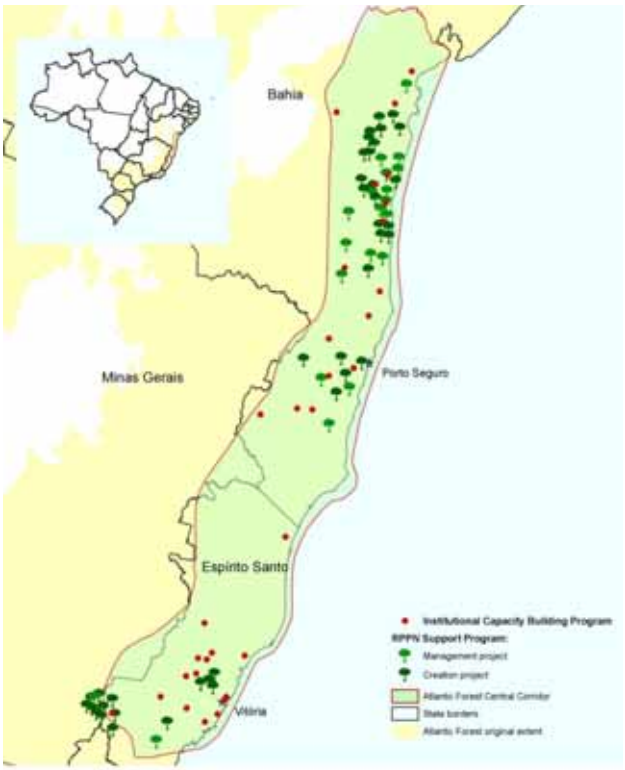
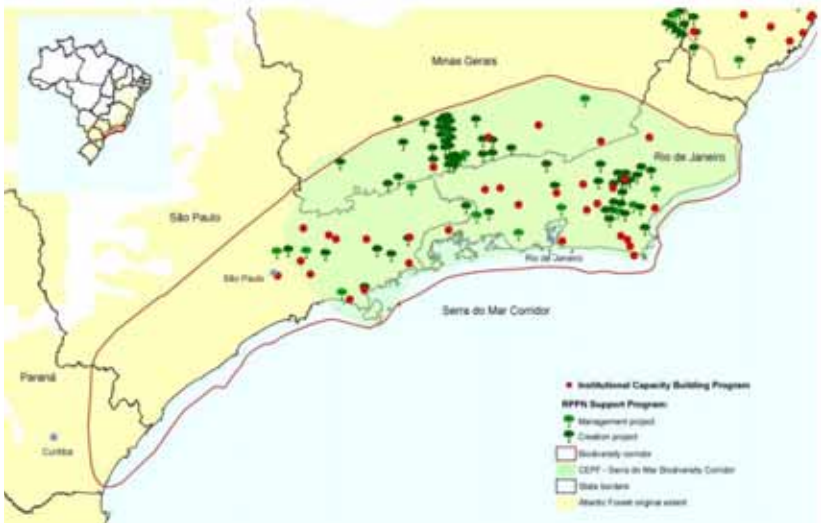
Furthermore, the Program for Supporting Private Natural Heritage Reserves made significant contributions to the federal (IBAMA) and state environmental agencies in strengthening and streamlining the process for creating private reserves. The National Federation of Private Reserves and the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest also developed a model for partnering with IBAMA, to guide, monitor, and approve new requests from private landowners. The program contributed to redesigning Decree N^{o} 5746 (which incorporates private reserves into Brazil's National Protected Area System) and to the design of a tax revenue scheme (ICMS-Ecológico) which allows tax revenue transfers to municipalities according to their remaining forest cover, number of protected areas, and other environmental criteria — bringing this incentive to states that do not currently possess it (e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Bahia).

Figure 4. Distribution of RPPN Grants in the Serra do Mar Corridor



The program also influenced state legislation to designate private reserves in those states that do not have this mechanism. The successes of this program are so apparent that it was replicated to another key conservation area of Brazil: the Pantanal, the world's largest wetland.

Figure 5: RPPN Grants in the Central Corridor



In November 2006, two additional partners joined the program, The Nature Conservancy and Bradesco Capitalização (an investment arm of the Bradesco Insurance Group), guaranteeing the program's sustainability for four additional years as well as $1 million of new

investments for private reserves in the Atlantic Forest. As a result, two new priority regions have been included in this new cycle of funding as a result of Bradesco's support — the Araucaria Forest Ecoregion in the southern portion of the Hotspot and the Nordeste Corridor in the north, expanding the program's reach to 12 states covering more than 1,200 municipalities.

The **Program for the Protection of Threatened Species,** coordinated by Fundação Biodiversitas para Conservação da Diversidade Biológica in partnership with the Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste - CEPAN (Center for Environmental Research of the Northeast) involved a total of 64 academic and research organizations and 229 researchers in 51 projects selected through four calls for proposals. Projects selected focused on 94 threatened species classified as either Critically Endangered or Endangered across the entire hotspot. The program also considered amphibian species that had not had their conservation status determined. Among the projects supported, 12 focused on mammals, nine on birds, eight on amphibians and reptiles, six on fish, five on invertebrates, and 14 on plants. In this way, knowledge of the *in situ* status of threatened species was enhanced across 13 states in Brazil's Atlantic Forest. Investments went directly toward supporting data collection, enhancing knowledge of the biological and ecological aspects of these species, the status of their populations, their geographic distribution and range, and threats to their survival. All projects also provided recommendations for improving the management and protection of species studied.

The data generated by the Threatened Species Program is already in use by Brazil's Red Data Book for Fauna (currently being finalized). By supporting Masters and Doctoral thesis, the program also helped build the capacity of new conservation biology professionals and strengthen a network for collaboration beyond the life of the program. Biodiversitas also developed a monthly newsletter "Espécies Ameaçadas On Line" (Endangered Species Online) to promote continuous updates and communications about progress made by the program. The Program has also received an additional two years of funding ($47,000) from Conservação Internacional do Brasil to enable an amphibian assessment to be conducted throughout the hotspot as part of a global amphibian assessment that also received support from CEPF.

In addition to the results described above for the small grants programs, the next section provides an overview of results of CEPF projects.

Protecting Threatened Species

CEPF's investments in protecting threatened species reached across the entire hotspot. CEPF contributed directly to the conservation of 65 species listed in IUCN's and/or Brazil's Red List, as well as one invertebrate (a mangrove crab, *Ucides cordatus*) threatened by over-exploitation (See Appendix C). Another 37 amphibian species, categorized as data deficient by IBAMA (Brazil's environmental enforcement agency) also benefited from CEPF-supported research that helped define their conservation status. CEPF contributed to increases in knowledge and definition of conservation strategies for 13 mammal species, 17 birds, five reptiles, 40 amphibians, four fish, five invertebrates, and 19 species of plants.

Numerous projects resulted in increased knowledge of different species groups— an amphibian assessment was conducted in the *restingas*[2] of Rio de Janeiro (Serra do Mar Corridor); a threatened and endemic reptiles assessment was conducted in the *restingas* of Bahia (Central Corridor); a study of the Critically Endangered yellow-breasted capuchin monkey (*Cebus xanthosternos*) - one of the planet's 25 most Endangered primates - was supported, and an

[2] *Restingas* are unique ecosystem found in coastal areas of the Atlantic Forest.

assessment of the distribution and priority actions for conserving the golden-headed lion tamarin monkey (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*).

A large number of partners were also involved in a project to advocate for conservation of some of the most threatened species of Passeriformes in the hotspot, which contributed to the protection of *Scytalopus psychopompus*, *Rhopornis ardesiaca*, *Nemosia rourei*, *Formicivora erythronotus*, and *Formicivora littoralis* and to improving management of a network of areas where these species are located (considered by BirdLife International as Important Bird Areas or IBAs). One of those areas – Boa Nova – was also included in a task force supported by CEPF to create new protected areas in the Central Corridor. CEPF also contributed to building a database of vascular plants and bromeliad species in the entire Atlantic Forest, which will be employed to refine priority conservation targets and guide conservation objectives in the hotspot. These studies highlighted not only the tremendous importance of the Atlantic Forest for global conservation — revealing 150 endemic plant genus, distributed across 36 families — but confirmed how CEPF's investment decision focused on the two most important corridors in the hotspot. In addition, the following results were highlighted by the assessment team as key results for species:

- In Espírito Santo state (Central Corridor), a Red List was created with 998 species (222 of fauna and 776 of flora) identified as threatened. A mapping exercise was supported to determine the distribution of endemic and threatened vertebrate species in Rio de Janeiro state that will subsidize the development of specific policies for protecting the state's fauna and help redefine priority conservation areas. A Red List, in development for Bahia state, also received support from CEPF.

- A key project focused on the mangrove crab threatened by overexploitation (*Instrução Normativa do MMA n° 5, 21 of May, 2004*). CEPF's contribution is being used to develop an action plan for managing this species, and to subsidize management initiatives for mangrove habitats in a recently created Extractive Reserve[3] in Canavieiras, Bahia.

- Actions to curb the illegal wildlife trade were also supported in both corridors. Renctas (Rede Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Animais Silvestres), Brazil's lead NGO working on wildlife trade issues, worked closely with IBAMA, as well as the federal police, state environmental agencies, and other NGOs on an assessment of wildlife trade infractions in five states across both corridors. As a result, the first integrated database of wildlife trade infractions was developed to serve as a central resource for collecting and disseminating information on wildlife trade issues. A Web site was also developed to promote results of the assessment, and help disseminate information on these problems and on actions to curb illegal wildlife trade (see www.diagnostico.org.br).

Increasing and Improving the Management of Protected Areas

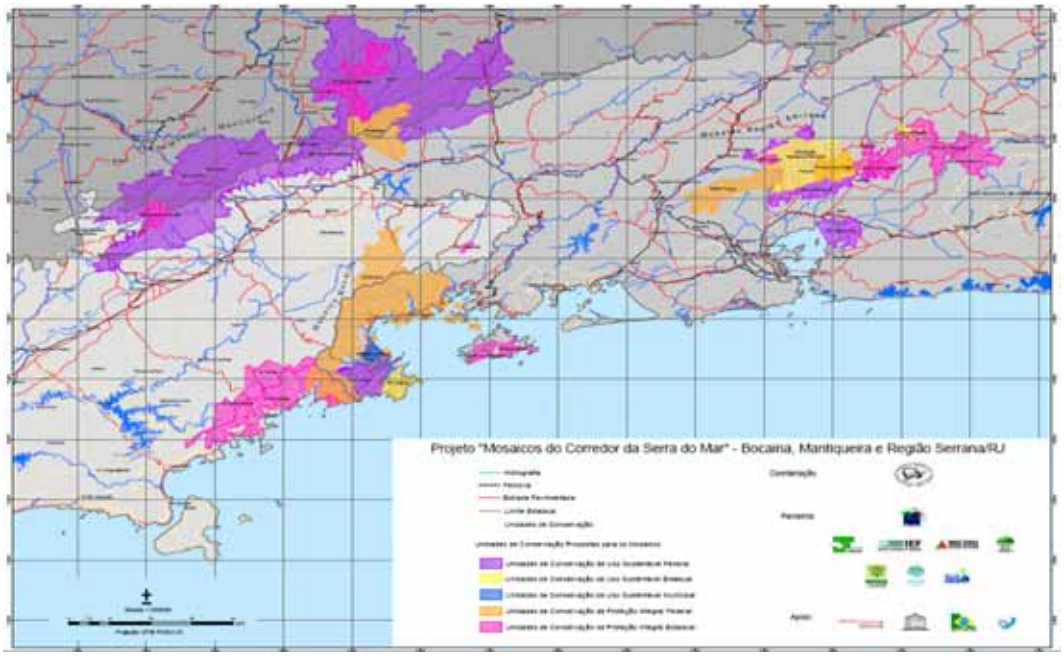
Beyond the investments made through the Small Grants Program for Private Reserves CEPF's focus on protected areas concentrated on strengthening the national protected areas system, by creating new areas, expanding existing ones, and improving the overall management of these areas. A significant number of publicly protected areas in the Central and Serra do Mar corridors

[3] Extractive Reserves are public areas used by traditional population groups which rely on extracting resources for their survival, along with subsistence agriculture, among other low impact activities, and whose objective is to protect the ecosystems, sustainable resource use and the cultures of these populations.

benefited from CEPF's investment (see Appendix D). At least eight projects targeted improving management of protected areas directly, focusing on two biodiversity reserves (Rebio), three environmental protection areas (APAs), four state parks, and two national parks. A number of public areas also benefited from CEPF projects through the Institutional Strengthening Program, mostly from education and awareness-raising efforts in surrounding communities. Areas targeted included two national parks, four state parks; and one biological reserve (Rebio).

Three new mosaics[4] of protected areas were also established in the Serra do Mar Corridor benefiting 51 protected areas in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais states (see figure 6). This was a joint initiative of the National Council for the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, the Ministry of Environment, and state and federal environmental agencies, among others to bring improved management to these areas, integrate their enforcement and research efforts, and create management committees to help develop financial sustainability plans for their management.

Figure 6. Mosaics of Protected Areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor



A number of efforts also helped reduce negative impacts of agricultural practices taking place around protected areas. An incentives scheme implemented around Discovery and Monte Pascoal national parks helped promote low-impact agricultural practices with family farmers and landowners. The areas around Una Biological Reserve and Três Picos State Park also received support to implement agroforestry initiatives and other sustainable land-management practices. Knowledge and conservation techniques were also promoted through Centers for Environmental Awareness created in the buffer zones of two private reserves in Southern Bahia that targeted

[4] A mosaic of protected areas is a management approach recently established by Brazil's National Protected Areas System (The National System for Protected Areas or Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação – *SNUC;* Law # 9.985/2000) to integrate isolated areas into a system by optimizing their management goals and resources. This integrated management system is essential for those areas that face a chronic lack of resources, management capacity, enforcement, and political support. Integration is achieved through close coordination among the protected areas, key stakeholders, and other development initiatives in the region.

municipal schools in implementing a plan for increasing the capacity of teachers, farmers, and landowners to promote and practice sustainable land management.

CI's Global Conservation Fund and Center for Biodiversity Conservation and CEPF have also supported efforts to help Brazil's Environment Ministry establish 14 new protected areas and expand three existing areas in southern Bahia (increasing the area under protection to approximately 450,000 hectares.) The areas were selected because they harbor more threatened endemic species than any other part of the corridors and were identified as globally significant key biodiversity areas. The establishment of these new protected areas will advance conservation targets for at least 34 terrestrial threatened vertebrate species, three of which are Critically Endangered, 16 Endangered, and 15 Vulnerable. These numbers represent 54 percent of all endemic and threatened terrestrial vertebrate species in the Central Corridor, or 78 percent of those occurring in southern Bahia. These new areas represent key ecosystems that are either inadequately represented or currently absent in Brazil's national protected areas network.

CEPF also forged a strategic partnership with the Program for Conserving Biodiversity in Brazil's Natural Heritage Sites for the Discovery Coast in the Central Corridor, which leveraged two times the resources invested by CEPF. Partners involved in this efforts included the Ministry of Environment, the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture, the United Nations Foundation, WWF-Brazil, The Nature Conservancy, and CI, all of which together support conservation actions across five protected areas (Una and Sooretama Biological Reserves; Veracruz Natural Heritage Private Reserve; Pau-Brasil, and Monte Pascoal and Discovery national parks, besides Linhares Forestry Reserve).

An assessment of the management effectiveness of 20 state and national protected areas in Espírito Santo state was also conducted. The results are now being used to improve monitoring and management plans for the evaluated areas (see Box 1).

Box 1 – Developing conservation strategies for Espírito Santo state

The Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica implemented an innovative project titled "Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest of the State of Espírito" that developed a conservation strategy for the state. The results of this project permeated three levels of influence: the creation of a Red List of fauna and flora; an assessment of the protected areas; and the setting of priority areas and conservation actions.

The first Red List officially recognized by the state's government identified 998 threatened species (222 of fauna and 776 of flora). The state's Environmental Department is using the list to develop a biodiversity conservation policy, specifically for conceding licenses for infra-structure and development projects. The results are also supporting proposals for the creation of new protected areas. In addition, an assessment of the current management status of 20 state and federal protected areas in Espírito Santo has provided the agencies responsible for their management with important guidelines for improving their work and reviewing their management plans. Furthermore, the priority-setting exercise has also been channeled into new projects and investments by the state government.

Planning Landscapes and Implementing Corridors

CEPF promoted large-scale conservation planning in both corridors. The increase in biological and socioeconomic data, the mobilization process among key organizations that has led to new

alliances and consolidation of partnerships, and a communication strategy that supported the promotion of the corridors and the Atlantic Forest biodiversity are the basis for these advances.

The following projects identified priority areas and actions for states or landscapes:

- "Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest in the State of Espirito Santo"
- "Strategies and Actions for Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro"
- "Biodiversity Corridor of the Costa do Cacau" (in Bahia)
- "Ecological Corridor of the South of Minas" (Serra da Mantiqueira in Minas Gerais)

In other cases, projects focused interventions on more geographically restricted areas, such as watersheds. That is the case of the engagement that has taken place with communities to restore the Caraíva River basin (in Bahia); the participatory planning for developing a management plan for the upper Preto River basin (in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro); and the development of an integrated management plan for the São João river basin (in Rio de Janeiro). The results obtained have been used as important contributions to conservation policies with long-term benefits.

A number of initiatives targeted restoration efforts specifically. The production of native trees seedlings and their planting on degraded areas, along with capacity-building programs for farmers and rural producers were common approaches. Some examples are the Instituto Bioatlantica and Instituto Cidade, which fostered reforestation on private lands. These projects made significant advances in promoting restoration efforts in southern Bahia involving a number of partners, including the Laboratory for Forest Restoration of the University of São Paulo; Associação Flora Brasil (a CEPF grantee), Veracel Celulose (a paper pulp company); and Coelba (the energy company in Bahia); as well as some local communities. Capacity-building courses focused on restoration methods, and a new cooperative of tree planters (Cooplantar) was created in southern Bahia and hired by Veracel Celulose to restore its private land.

The search for economic activities compatible with conservation actions was also common to some projects. An in-depth review of the agroforestry systems (SAFs) in southern Bahia developed an ecological and socioeconomic assessment of SAFs, a collection of formal and informal knowledge about these SAFs, and the exchange of experiences among faming communities, while also studying the economic viability of a group of SAFs (see Box 2).

CEPF projects also produced several enabling condition results at the corridor scale, which are detailed below:

A communications strategy was created from two participatory planning workshops convened in each corridor that called for information-sharing mechanisms to promote the hotspot and conservation corridors specifically. As a result, a Web site, www.corredores.org.br, was launched in March 2005, giving grantees and others a central source for obtaining information about the hotspot. Additional products were created and distributed throughout the hotspot, capacity-building workshops were held with community groups and journalists, and the online newsletter *Araponga On Line* was created to highlight CEPF projects.

The development and improvement of legal conservation tools is another result of CEPF's investments. Particularly significant were the improvements that have taken place in the laws governing natural resources in the Central Corridor and which are now being applied through better collaboration and integration efforts among environmental enforcement agencies and district attorneys. A wildlife trade assessment conducted by Renctas in both corridors led to the creation of an integrated database of environmental infractions and the elaboration of a strategic action plan to curb the illegal wildlife trade.

The Red Lists for fauna and flora are a key tool for monitoring biodiversity status and identifying species-specific conservation strategies. Brazil's federal government and, in some cases, state-level governments, have adopted this approach to create new policies targeting threatened fauna and flora. The results are also being used to define new conservation action plans for key species.

Box 2: Agroforestry: conservation and economic development

The project "Agroforestry Systems in Southern Bahia: Economic & Conservation Potential of the Atlantic Forest" implemented by the Sociedade de Estudos dos Ecossistemas e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Bahia (SEEDS) provided an assessment of agroforestry systems (SAFs) in Bahia. SEEDS evaluated the economic and ecological aspects of existing SAFs and found more than 30 different agro-forestry models. The research also revealed a strong need to inform farmers of the reasons for adopting more sustainable practices and promote the reduction of pesticide and herbicide use on their farms.

The project also included an economic and financial viability assessment that revealed how small family farms already implement environmentally and economically sustainable agro-forestry systems. A Brazilian program for strengthening family farming initiatives (Pronaf) has already incorporated awards credits to cocoa-rubber SAFs. SEEDS aims to demonstrate the need and demand for making credit available for more complex systems.

Local organizations also scaled up their reach and increased their organizational capacity as well as their ability to implement projects. Furthermore, the increased level of cooperation among different groups in the hotspot has supported the recognition of local organizations as regional players, helping raise additional funds[5] for their initiatives and leveraging new partnerships, including with the private sector. A project coordinated by Instituto BioAtlântica (IBio) and partners created the necessary platforms for establishing a network of protected areas connecting forestry companies, especially the paper and pulp industry, in southern Bahia and the north of Espírito Santo state. IBio and partners have focused on conserving native forests and restoring key habitats in portions of private sector lands along the corridor (200,000 hectares of fragments) – a clear demonstration of the capacity of partners to collaborate with a vital sector in the region. A number of conservation successes have resulted from this process: Aracruz Cellulose, a top Brazilian pulp producer, announced the creation of five new private reserves on its property (totaling more than 6,000 hectares under protection), increasing by 50 percent the area under private protection in the Central Corridor. IBio was recognized by USAID in 2005 for testing alternative models of private land management and biodiversity restoration efforts.

It is equally important to highlight the collaboration taking place among CEPF's partners and the Ministry of Environment through the Ecological Corridors Project that has contributed toward better implementation of the Central Corridor, including capacity building, enforcement efforts,

[5] At least 20 (out of 31) organizations in the Central Corridor have secured funding for ongoing initiatives.

and improved monitoring of biodiversity and conservation (see Box 3). A new line of financing as part of the Ecological Corridors Project will support the new protected areas to be created. Also linked to CEPF's results was a greater recognition for other corridors and priority sites in the hotspot — the Nordeste Corridor benefited from the corridors Web site mentioned previously as well as from print materials, and is now included in the Incentives Program for Private Reserves along with the Araucária Forest Region of southern Brazil. A number of sites outside CEPF's priority corridors were also targeted through the Threatened Species Program.

Box 3: Creating Synergy with Brazil's Ecological Corridors Project

CEPF's investments in the Atlantic Forest supported the development of a strong partnership and synergy between its program and Brazil's Ministry of Environment Ecological Corridors Project (ECP/PPG-7). Collaboration was especially significant in the Central Corridor — an area also targeted to receive investments from the ECP/PPG-7. In this way, CEPF's investments in capacity-building initiatives (through the institutional strengthening small grants program managed by IESB) helped strengthen the ability of local groups to apply for funding available by the ECP. CEPF also supported the Executive Secretariat of the ECP's Management Committee for Bahia state — coordinated by IESB until 2006 — as well as the development of a communications strategy designed as a partnership between the ECP and numerous local partners. All the data and results generated by CEPF grants have also been shared with the Ministry of Environment, helping to strengthen its program and inform the design of its strategy for the corridor.

Given the large scale of habitat conversion that characterizes the Atlantic Forest Hotspot, it is not surprising that the most common methods for reducing resource degradation proposed by civil society groups were restoration efforts and landscape management plans. They sought to reduce degradation by improving watershed management and promoting traditional land-use practices. One project in particular, developed a payment for environmental services scheme for conserving a watershed in the Três Picos State Park in the Serra do Mar corridor. It proposed an operational model for putting a payment scheme in place. The payment for environmental services is one of the conservation tools contemplated in Brazil's National Protected Areas System.

Box 4 – Mantiqueira Ecological Corridor Motivates Conservation Action in Minas Gerais

The Mantiqueira Ecological Corridor is an initiative of Valor Natural, which convenes 42 municipalities to strengthen and increase protected areas, support new policies for conservation and environmental planning, and build incentives for sustainable practices. The initiative also promotes greater knowledge sharing and awareness of biodiversity issues in the region, which lies within the Serra do Mar Corridor.

An action plan developed along with local communities in the Mantiqueira Corridor is being validated by different public sector partners whom have already adopted the corridor concept for awarding infrastructure development permits. The plan has catalyzed the creation of management plans in municipalities, an environmental services payment scheme (the first in the state), co-management committees established for protected areas, and the development of management plans for a number of protected areas. Valor Natural also supported workshops, information dissemination about the state's network of protected areas, capacity-building efforts for protected area managers and local NGOs, and environmental education for farmers and public school teachers. As a result, new investments totaling $250,000 have become available for the region through the PDA-Mata Atlântica, which created a specific strategic direction to support NGOs in the Mantiqueira Corridor.

Although CEPF's strategy in the Atlantic Forest did not have specific objectives related to working with traditional populations and/or targeting development and socioeconomic results, CEPF's approach has been based on the belief that biodiversity conservation must ultimately benefit nature and people if it is to be sustained. An assessment[6] of all CEPF projects approved between 2002-2005 and their impact on poverty reduction in the Atlantic Forest revealed that projects contributed to poverty reduction either directly or indirectly, improving human conditions and biodiversity conservation outcomes — with the most significant impacts being in job creation and training for local people, leading to the strengthening of civil society organizations, and promoting activities for ecosystem restoration benefiting traditional and rural populations.

Indigenous groups and other traditional communities — such as quilombolas and caiçaras[7] — were not directly targeted by CEPF projects, however these groups were included in a number of initiatives such as the mosaics of protected areas that include areas under traditional management and environmental education initiatives, such as those implemented by Supereco in the northern coast of Sao Paulo in the Serra do Mar Corridor.

In southern Bahia, the Pataxó indigenous people were directly involved in a project implemented by Instituto Cidade, to recover the Rio Caraíva Watershed and one of the tree nurseries created by the project is located inside an indigenous community for their management. In the same region of Bahia – CEPF's partnership with the United National Foundation and UNESCO – to improve management of protected areas along the Discovery Coast, and another project implemented by Flora Brasil, which aims to expand protected areas in the region, also involve indigenous groups in their implementation.

Also worth noting were two initiatives that aimed to improve natural resource management while working hand-in-hand with traditional communities. In southern Bahia in the Central Corridor, Ecotuba conducted an assessment of mangrove crab populations, incorporating information regarding income obtained by local groups from this practice. A management plan, created for the species supported the creation of an extractive reserve that will improve both the crabs' conservation status as well and the quality of life of local communities. In the Serra do Mar, CEPF supported Piabanha to develop a participatory fisheries management plan – alongside traditional fishermen communities, fish market owners, bars, restaurants, and house wives — to raise awareness of depleting fish stocks and other environmental issues facing the region, and to influence the development of new public policies.

Evidence from a number of CEPF projects also demonstrates that rural farmer groups (although not considered traditional communities) were the central focus of numerous projects, including those approved through the institutional strengthening small grants program. These initiatives focused on providing incentives for landowners and small family farms to grow and commercialize organic foods, and to adopt agroforestry systems which support biodiversity conservation. Numerous community-based education, training, and awareness programs have also worked with local populations, using both formal and informal channels to promote ecosystem

[6] *CEPF and poverty reduction: A review of the Atlantic Forest CEPF Portfolio* is available at www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/resources/publications/atlantic_forest/

[7] *Quilombolas* are descendents of escaped slave communities which formed from the 17th century until 1888 when slavery was abolished in Brazil. Caicaras are descendants of indigenous groups and the Portuguese who depend on subsistence and cash agriculture and especially on fishing.

restoration, improved zoning for agricultural lands, and sustainable agricultural methods. One project, implemented by Instituto Cidade to restore degraded private lands, led to the creation of a cooperative of tree growers (Cooplantar) in southern Bahia with an initial 32 associates. This cooperative has generating employment to numerous families in the region, involving them in the restoration of private lands.

Furthermore, the participation of civil society groups in conservation actions in the corridor were forged through strengthening networks of partners. This was especially true in the Central Corridor, where a number of local organizations are involved in improving governance structures, mobilizing public support, and advocating and negotiating for improved natural resource management. Examples include efforts implemented in both corridors through seminars held in Bahia and Minas Gerais to promote Legal Reserves.[8] These initiatives have encouraged much-needed debate regarding approaches for managing agricultural land and for using legal tools and incentives to support conservation in private property.

Lessons Learned

The assessment team identified the following lessons in the implementation of the CEPF investment portfolio in the Atlantic Forest:

- CEPF's application process did not include set times for receiving proposals causing many applicants to prioritize other donor programs with set deadlines after making initial contact with CEPF (ie. sending the required letter of inquiry). In certain cases, this created long waiting periods (in some cases more than a year) between when a letter of inquiry was approved by CEPF, and a final proposal submitted by an applicant. The absence of set limits in proposal amounts was equally problematic, with applicants at times overestimating implementation costs and submitting proposals with inflated costs. In both of these cases the RIT played a key role in maintaining contact with applicants and negotiating cost adjustments to reflect more realistic values for proposals.

- The use of a specific application and reporting program (Grant Writer) created some delays in the development of proposals as well as in project reporting — most applicants were not used to working with the logframe format utilized by CEPF and significant time was spent assisting partners in the developing proposals and troubleshooting software bugs.

- The participation of independent external evaluators in reviewing CEPF proposals lengthened the time for approving projects. Nevertheless, the assessment team emphasized that the participation of this team of experts was extremely useful in the review of applications, and brought greater credibility and confidence to projects approved by CEPF.

- As mentioned, the implementation of small grants programs brought tremendous efficiency in how grant resources were allocated to grassroots organizations and private landowners. In this way, CEPF reached a segment of society that was interested in conservation issues and which in all likelihood, would have not been supported by existing donors. 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

[8] Legal Reserves are included in Brazil's Forestry Code and require that at least 20 percent of all rural properties be set aside for 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.

- Encouraging private conservation initiatives was one of the most innovative aspects of CEPF's portfolio in the Atlantic Forest, helping forge new regional strategies and encourage multi-sector partnerships, and bringing new areas under protection. The advances made through the private reserves small grants program, in terms of strengthening individual citizens' ability to participate actively in the conservation movement has also served as a model for other parts of Brazil and for other countries in Latin America. Equally important has been the need for continuing to engage the private sector in conservation initiatives, not only as donors, but as strategic thinkers and stakeholders in the conservation movement — bringing positive impacts in an increasingly consistent manner and identifying market solutions to the conservation challenge.

Conclusions

The concept of biodiversity corridors has opened up a new era of opportunities for conservation to take place in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest leading to ambitious programs, as is the case of Ecological Corridors Project PPG-7 being implemented nationally by Brazil's Ministry of Environment. As a result, the corridor concept has been integrated into civil society conservation planning approaches — helping scale up conservation planning, fomenting a level of regional cooperation that was previously not found in Brazil. This is especially true in the Atlantic Forest, given the tremendous capacity of civil society groups in this part of the country. In this way, CEPF investment in the Serra do Mar and Central corridors served to reinforce and bring strength to processes that were already in motion nationally as well as in the Atlantic Forest Hotspot. The institutions involved in the last five years of CEPF initiatives in the region recognize the opportunities that have grown for scaling up their actions by forging new partnerships and developing innovative approaches for putting conservation into practice. The CEPF investment strategy, which stimulated civil society engagement in conservation by promoting collaboration among government and private sector partners, resulted in numerous successes, including increased capacity for local organizations and their leaders who have gained greater confidence and skills for engaging in conservation issues. In this sense, CEPF's contributions are immeasurable, having enabled civil society participation in corridor implementation and in conservation issues well into the future. Major results may be summarized as follows:

1. CEPF has shown that a funding mechanism can bring tremendous impacts in conserving biodiversity by focusing on biological areas, including biodiversity corridors, rather than political boundaries, and by providing agility and flexibility in allocating donor finances.

2. CEPF has opened the way for new networks of partners to form partnerships with a variety of actors — NGOs, researchers, state officials, educators, landowners, and private sector representatives. The efforts complement one another, providing an efficient means for promoting site-based as well as regional conservation actions and policies into action. This is seen in the expansion of protected areas taking place in the Central Corridor, which involved government agencies (federal and state level), NGOs, universities, and different donor sources, as well as in the expansion of private land being designated for conservation purposes.

3. Investments have encouraged civil society groups to increase their participation in corridor-scale conservation by building the capacity of organizations, individuals, and supporting projects as well as networks of partners. These actions have brought greater involvement of local

communities in natural resource conservation and improved civil society's engagement in institutional networks and local conservation movements.

4. CEPF made extremely important contributions in stimulating the creation and implementation of public and private protected areas in both corridors. The Program for Supporting Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) also strengthened the participation of the private sector in the Atlantic Forest's protected areas network in supporting actions in other regions of Brazil.

5. CEPF contributed significantly to increasing scientific knowledge of the Atlantic Forest's rich flora and fauna – informing experts and governments alike of the distribution of these species, their conservation status, the level of endemism present in the hotspot, and the identification of priority conservation areas. The results of these studies serve to confirm that the two corridors selected to receive CEPF investments indeed hold the largest concentration of endemic species and biodiversity, further emphasizing the impact that the last five years of CEPF investments had in this hotspot.

6. Organizations working in the Atlantic Forest 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.

After only five years of CEPF investments, the conservation movement in the Atlantic Forest is indeed stronger, although nonetheless challenged to continue consolidating actions in both corridors targeted by CEPF, building on the results already obtained. A trend can be observed in multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors that are shifting away from funding civil society to support government structures instead. In this way, it is critical to maintain the motivation and momentum gained by partners during the investment cycle. The initiatives that have been so successful should be maintained in order for new resources to become available in the long term, protecting the hotspot and its biodiversity in perpetuity. Something powerful has begun with CEPF in the Atlantic Forest and expanding on these successes would bring greater impacts across the entire hotspot, helping protect and restore one of the most biologically important and most beautiful regions of the planet.

CEPF 5-YEAR LOGICAL FRAMEWORK REPORTING

LONG-TERM GOAL STATEMENT	TARGETED CONSERVATION OUTCOMES	RESULTS
Increased size and improved management of critical habitats under conservation in the Central and Serra do Mar biodiversity corridors of Brazil's Atlantic Forest.	**1.1 Areas Protected** **1-5 years** **Immediate Priorities** - One Biological Reserve/Ecopark (13,000 hectares) under effective management	Una EcoPark Reserve strengthened through the creation of a management plan (supported by CEPF's Private Reserves Small Grants Program and the Ministry of Environment's National Environment Fund). This area, along with Una Biological Reserve (Rebio Una), was also supported with sustainable agriculture projects with surrounding communities. Research completed recommending expansion of Rebio Una by an additional 7,600 hectares and the creation of a 23,000-hectare wildlife refuge around the area — increasing the Rebio's size to 30,600 hectares. The necessary public consultations for the expansion have already taken place; waiting for official approval by Brazil's President. These plans are also part of a wider effort to establish 14 new protected areas, create three additional ones in the Central Corridor — expanding the total area protected in the corridor to 450,000 hectares. CEPF also supported the creation of an extractive reserve (Reserva Extrativista de Canavieiras with 100,000 hectares) near Una Ecopark.
	- Serra das Lontras (5,000 hectares) under protection	Socioeconomic, biological, and land tenure assessments were conducted, leading to a final proposal to create a new 16,000-hectare national park (Serra das Lontras). Public consultations took place in December 2006; waiting for official approval by Brazil's President.
	- Camacã private reserve (2,000 hectares)	The Serra Bonita private reserve, located in the Camacã Municipality,

	under protection	was targeted by two projects: one project was part of the Institutional Strengthening Small Grants Program which supported a new Web site and visitors' research center for the area (implemented by NGO Uiraçu). A subsequent project supported through the Private Reserves Small Grants Program helped build an access road to the research center and increase security for the area.
	- Pau Brasil and Discovery National Parks (33,000 hectares) under effective management	A proposal to expand these two national parks was completed as part of an effort to expand three protected areas in the Central Corridor. Pau Brasil and Discovery national parks, located in Brazil's Discovery coast were also supported by the Program for Conserving Biodiversity in Brazil's Natural Heritage Sites in the Discovery Coast, a partnership established with Brazil's Ministry of Environment, UNESCO, the United Nations Foundation (UNF), WWF-Brazil, The Nature Conservancy, and CI. CEPF investments were leveraged two-fold as a result of this partnership, which brought ecotourism projects and skills to support protected area managers, co-ordination of strategic and technical plans for protected areas, methods for protecting ecosystems and species; public awareness and environmental education, and sustainable production alternatives to the region. Communities living around Discovery National Park benefited from technical support for implementing sustainable alternatives and low-impact agriculture methods.
	- Conduru State Park (9,000 hectares) under effective management	Conduru State Park has a new management plan, which includes targeted actions for resolving land tenure conflicts, incentives schemes for conducting low impact agriculture around the park, and a co-management committee, along with improved enforcement activities.
	- Nova Lombardia Biological Reserve, Santa Lucia Ecological Station, Espirito Santo State (4,400 hectares) under effective management	Assessment of the management effectiveness of 20 state and national protected areas in Espírito Santo state conducted, including of the Augusto Ruschi Biological Reserve (also known as Nova Lombardia). All protected areas in the state received benefits from this evaluation

		given that its results will help inform their monitoring and management plans. CEPF also supported the creation of native tree nurseries inside and in the buffer zone of the reserve.
	5-10 years **Long-Term Priorities**	
	- Minas Geirais, Bahia border (20,000 hectares) under protection	The Alto Cariri region between the states of Minas Gerais and Bahia targeted by efforts to expand southern Bahia's protected area system (as mentioned above). An assessment of land tenure conflicts and a biological study of the region were completed to support the creation of this plan. Public consultations about the proposed expansion took place, and plans for creating an 11,700-hectare state park, an 18,900-hectare national nark, and an environmental protection area of 70,000 hectares —contributing an additional 100,000 hectares under protection are awaiting approval from the governor of Minas Gerais and Brazil's president.
	- Espirito Santo/Bahia border (20,000 hectares) under protection	CEPF, in partnership with the private sector, established a network of restoration areas owned by forestry companies (especially the paper and pulp industry) along the border of Bahia and Espírito Santo states. A number of conservation objectives resulted from this process, including Aracruz Cellulose, a top Brazilian pulp producer, designating five new reserves as part of its property and thereby contributing more than 6,000 hectares of new areas protected in the hotspot.
	- Sooretama/Linhares, Espirito Santo State (40,000 hectares) under effective management	Sooretama Biological Reserve is located in the Discovery Coast and is part of the areas targeted by the Program for Conserving Biodiversity in Brazil's Natural Heritage Sites for the Discovery Coast (mentioned above). CEPF supported a restoration project between the Vale do Rio Doce private reserve, Sooretma Biological Reserve, and a large block of native forest owned by Aracruz Celulose. This newly planted area connects more than 50,000 hectares of native forest and provides

		continuous habitat for migratory species, helping to advance goals for the corridor.
	- Paraiso Ecological Station/Primate Center (5,000 ha) under effective management	Paraíso Ecological Station is part of the mosaics of protected areas established in the Serra do Mar Corridor, which benefits 51 protected areas in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais states. A mosaic of protected areas is a management approach recently established by Brazil's National Protected Areas System to integrate isolated areas into a system that optimizes their management goals and resources. Managers of the Primate Center also joined CEPF partners in implementing an environmental education project around Três Picos State Park promoting integration of protected areas in the region.
	- Três Picos, Rio de Janeiro State (60,000 hectares) under protection	Três Picos State Park is also part of the mosaics project (mentioned above). Surrounding communities received technical training in low-impact agricultural practices, as well as in participatory management of a watershed and environmental education activities. One project in particular, developed a payment for environmental services scheme for conserving the Três Picos State Park watershed (Serra do Mar Corridor).
	- To double the number of official private reserves called "Natural Patrimony Private Reserve"	A number of projects targeted the creation of new private reserves – mainly through the Small Grants Program for Private Reserves. As a result, 102 new reserves are being created (through more than 60 projects supported by CEPF), bringing an additional 4,500 hectares under protection. This represents an increase of approximately 80 percent in the number of private reserves existing in the corridors. In addition, 25 percent of all private reserves in the corridors received some type of support for improving their management plans. * Several other protected areas in the Central and Serra do Mar corridors benefited from CEPF's investments: Rebio União; APA Serra da Mantiqueira; APA Estadual Fernão Dias; Parque Estadual do Ibitipoca; Parque Nacional do Itatiaia; Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio; APA

		Itacaré-Serra Grande; Parque Nacional da Bocaina; Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar; Reserva Biológica de Tingua, Caparaó and Serra dos Órgãos national parks; Itaúnas, Forno Grande, Pedra Azul, and Serra do Mar state parks; and the Augusto Ruschi Biological Reserve.
	1.2 Extinctions Avoided This region contains arguably the largest concentration of Endangered and endemic taxa of the Atlantic Forest, including 19 mammal species, 32 bird species. Therefore, the maintenance of genetically viable populations of key and Endangered species such as: the golden-headed lion tamarin, Kuhli's marmoset, the capuchin, spider monkey, white-winged cotinga, acrobat bird, banded cotinga, and Geoffroy's marmoset are key targets.	CEPF contributed to conservation of 65 species listed in IUCN's and/or Brazil's Red List, and one invertebrate (mangrove crab) threatened by over-exploitation. For other 37 amphibians' species categorized as data deficient by IBAMA, CEPF supported studies that are helping to define their conservation status. CEPF contributed to an increase in knowledge and definition of conservation strategies for 13 mammal species, 17 birds, five reptiles, 40 amphibians, four fish, five invertebrates, and 19 plants. Studies conducted to evaluate the genetic variability of the Critically Endangered yellow-breasted capuchin (*Cebus xanthosternos*) and to define the distribution and priority actions for conserving the golden-headed lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*). Conservation promoted for some of the most threatened species of Passeriformes in the hotspot, including *Scytalopus psychopompus*, *Rhopornis ardesiaca*, *Nemosia rourei*, *Formicivora erythronotus*, *Formicivora littoralis*, and their habitats. These efforts contributed to improving management of a network of areas where these species are located — considered by BirdLife International as Important Bird Areas (IBAs). One of those areas – Boa Nova – was included by the Ministry of Environment under a task force to create 14 new protected areas in southern Bahia. Red list compiled for the state of Espírito Santo with 998 species (222 of fauna and 776 of flora). A mapping exercise determined the distribution of endemic and threatened vertebrates in Rio de Janeiro state.

CEPF PURPOSE	IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS
NGOs, local organizations, communities, the private sector, and other key stakeholders increase their participation in conservation of the corridors.	**1.1** Corridor-level planning and management of biodiversity conservation within the corridors is continued with active civil society participation. This includes continued and effective management of protected areas begun during CEPF implementation.	**1.1** CEPF promoted large-scale conservation planning in two biodiversity corridors. Tremendous strides have been made in the implementation of the Central Corridor, and a similar process has been enabled in the Serra do Mar Corridor. The increase in biological and socioeconomic data, the mobilization process among key organizations that has led to new alliances and consolidation of partnerships, and the communication strategy, which supported the promotion of the corridors and the Atlantic Forest biodiversity, are the basis for these advances. The corridor's concept was already incorporated by civil society. Using the corridor as a scale of planning allowed conservation issues to be addressed in multi-institutional and interdisciplinary ways involving more than 400 organizations.
	1.2 Increased number of NGOs and civil society, including the private sector, participating in conservation efforts under various co-management and partnership arrangements, and using the corridor approach as their framework.	**1.2** Approximately 78% of CEPF's resources in the Atlantic Forest went toward supporting local groups, demonstrating the level of engagement of Brazil's civil society in conservation action. This enabled CEPF partners to participate in the implementation of the corridors and protection of the hotspot. This can be seen in the average number of partnerships forged by each grant – an average of three to four per project — involving approximately 400 to 500 organizations in the CEPF portfolio. A project coordinated by Instituto BioAtlântica (IBio) and partners created the necessary platforms for establishing a network of protected areas connecting forestry companies, especially the paper and pulp industry, in southern Bahia and the north of Espírito Santo state. It has focused on conserving native forests and restoring key habitats in part of 200,000 of remnants forests in this private sector lands along the corridor – a clear demonstration of the leveraging capacity of partners to establish collaboration with a vital sector in the corridors. The commitment of these private sector partners has already guaranteed an expansion in land protected, and the approval of new projects which aim

		to sustainably manage and restore the hotspot. Community participation was an element of many projects, including in participatory committees for watershed management, micro-corridors, protected areas, municipalities, etc. Also stimulated the creation and implementation of public and private protected areas in both corridors. The incentives program to increase Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN) significantly strengthened the participation of the private sector in the protected area network in the Atlantic Forest.
	1.3 Conservation alliances supported and/or established during CEPF continue beyond the implementation years of CEPF.	**1.3** CEPF opened the way for new networks of partners to form, supporting partnerships among a variety of actors — NGOs, researchers, state officials, educators, landowners, and private sector representatives. The complementarities and capacity provided by these partnerships constitute an efficient means of pushing site and regional conservation actions and policies. One example is the project of creation and expansion of protected areas on going in the Central Corridor, that involved government agencies (federal and states), NGOs, universities and different funds mechanisms. The CEPF encouraged civil society to increase their participation in conservation in the corridors through capacitating and developing of actions and projects. At least 20 (out of 31) organizations that participated in the Small Grants Program in the Central Corridor, for example, secured funding for ongoing initiatives. The increased level of cooperation among different groups in the hotspot have supported the recognition of local organizations as regional players, helping raise additional funds for their initiatives and leveraging new partnerships, including with the private sector. In this sense, CEPF's contributions are immeasurable, fostering civil society participation in the implementation of corridors, and in conservation issues at large throughout the hotspot.
	1.4 New funding toward corridor conservation efforts leveraged to reach a	**1.4** CEPF grantees report that an additional $7,118,529 was leveraged for conservation efforts in the hotspot. This figure will more than likely

	target of at least 50% of the total CEPF funding within the first 3 years, and 100% by the end of the 5-year CEPF funding cycle.	continue to grow, as partner organizations raise additional resources for the continuation of their efforts. In addition, a new line of financing of the Ecological Corridors Project will be available to support the new protected areas created with support from CEPF and CI's Global Conservation Fund.
	1.5 Civil society groups are actively involved in promoting and enforcing regulatory mechanisms in protected areas such as national parks, biological reserves, and natural patrimony private reserves.	**1.5** Civil society actively assisted in development and improvement of legal tools in support of biodiversity conservation in protected areas or other areas across the biome. Improvements have taken place in the laws governing natural resources in the Central Corridor, which are now being applied through better collaboration and integration efforts among environmental enforcement agencies and district attorneys. A wildlife trade assessment conducted for both corridors by Renctas led to the creation of an integrated database of environmental infractions and the elaboration of a strategic action plan to curb the illegal wildlife trade. Significant contributions to federal (IBAMA) and state (environmental departments) agencies that create RPPNs have been made. The National Federation of Private Reserves and the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest are developing a model for partnering with IBAMA to guide, monitor, and approve new requests from private landowners, thus strengthening and streamlining the process for creating new reserves. CEPF also supported redesign of the national Decree No 5746 that regulates the RPPNs as part of the Brazil's National Protected Area System. There has been the stimulation of the revision of a tax revenue scheme (ICMS-Ecológico) that allows for revenue transfers to municipalities according to forest cover, protected areas, and other environmental criteria. The aim is to bring this incentive to states that do no possess it (e.g. Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, and Bahia).
	1.6 Corridor system including microcorridors, key protected areas, and reference sites for long-term scientific study secured.	**1.6** CEPF contributed significantly to increasing scientific knowledge about the richness of the Atlantic Forest's flora and fauna species – informing experts and governmental decisionmakers of the distribution of species, their conservation status, and the level of endemism present

		in the hotspot as well as of the location of priority conservation areas. These data, along with the priority areas for different regions (Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro states, Mantiqueira Corridor in Minas Gerais, Costa do Cacau Corridor in Bahia, etc.), have helped refine conservation targets and better orient conservation planning goals, such as the Key Biodiversity Áreas strategy and the activities of the Ecological Corridors Project of PPG-7 and Brazilian Ministry of Environment.
	1.7 Critically Endangered species populations maintained and/or improved.	**1.7** 65 species listed in IUCN's and/or Brazil's Red List, and one invertebrate (mangrove crab) threatened by over-exploitation, were focus of CEPF supported projects. For other 37 amphibians' species categorized as data deficient by IBAMA, CEPF supported studies that are helping to define their conservation status. The data generated by these studies were already used in the elaboration of the Brazilian Red Data Book for Fauna, which is currently being finalized. The "Red Lists" for species of fauna and flora elaborated for Espírito Santo State and in the beginning process for Bahia state are a key tool for monitoring biodiversity status and identifying species-specific conservation strategies. The establishment of more than 400,000 hectares of new protected areas in Southern Bahia in the Central Corridor will advance conservation for at least 34 terrestrial threatened vertebrate species, three of which are Critically Endangered, 16 Endangered, and 15 Vulnerable. Monitoring the recovery of different species groups will take time, and in the meantime, data obtained from CEPF projects are being used to define and redefine actions to guarantee the long-term conservation of these species.

*As part of developing this report, CEPF also assessed results of its investments against the World Bank's standard biodiversity indicators. The completed reporting against those indicators is included as Appendix E.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. List of CEPF Approved Grants

Strategic Direction 1. Stimulate landscape management initiatives led by civil society in Central and Serra do Mar Corridors

Implementation of the "Núcleo de Genética Aplicada à Conservação da Biodiversidade da Mata Atlântica"
Establish a new center within the Federal University of Espirito Santo to be called the "Núcleo de Genética Aplicada à Conservação da Biodiversidade" (NGACB). The vision of this Center is to build the capacity of researchers in the use and application of molecular techniques for the study of species conservation.
Funding: $200,000
Grant Term: 1/1/06 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Fundação Ceciliano Abel de Almeida

Defense of Waters and Protection of Life: Tres Picos State Park
Help improve the participatory management of Tres Picos State Park and the important mosaic of protected areas in the Central Fluminense portion of the state of Rio de Janeiro. Included in the scope of this project are the protected areas of Serra dos Órgãos National Park, Três Picos State Park, Guapiaçu Ecological Reserve, and the Rio de Janeiro State Primate Center.
Funding: $119,990
Grant Term: 9/1/05 - 2/28/07
Grantee: Tereviva Associação De Fomento Turístico E Desenvolvimento Sustentável

Hug the Park - Implementation of the Buffer Zone of Discovery National Park
Implement sustainable agro-ecological activities with communities living within the buffer zone of the Discovery Coast National Park. This area is of great importance for its biodiversity and because it provides natural connectivity with Monte Pascoal National Park.
Funding: $35,000
Grant Term: 9/1/05 - 2/28/07
Grantee: Terra Viva Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico do Extremo Sul da Bahia

Biodiversity Conservation of Forest Fragments in the Fernão Dias APA
Study the biodiversity within and between the various forest fragments of the APA (Environmental Protected Area) Fernão Dias in order to propose a series of well-managed ecological corridors protecting this important priority area for conservation. This 180,373-hectare area in the south of Minas Gerais in the Mantiqueira Mountains includes the entire watershed of the Camanducaia River and part of the watershed of the Jaguari River, the main rivers that supply water to the cities of southern Minas as well as the metropolitan areas of São Paulo and Campinas.
Funding: $100,000
Grant Term: 7/1/05 – 12/31/06
Grantee: Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa, Departamento de Biologia Geral

Biology and Conservation of Bromelias of the Atlantic Forest
Complete detailed studies of bromeliads in the Atlantic Forest to help determine critical areas for conservation. The project will assess the value of existing protected areas in terms of species protection, and will suggest new areas for protection based on the results of the studies. In addition, strategies and action plans will be developed for the conservation of bromeliads in the region, with particular focus on linking to the corridor approach for conservation in the region.
Funding: $182,847
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Fundação Botânica Margaret Mee

Planning Our Landscape: Environmental Education Program for the Serra Do Mar Corridor
Implement an environmental education project targeting not only students in the formal school system, but also communities, nongovernmental organizations, protected area managers, government leaders, and others in the northern coast region of São Paulo, an area of great importance for the Serra do Mar Corridor and one that is under extreme threat from growing tourism and infrastructure development.
Funding: $149,991
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Associação Super Eco de Integração Ambiental e Desenvolvimento da Criança

Protected Areas as Centers for Environmental Awareness in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest
Launch a new program called "Educar para Conservar" aimed at pilot testing innovative methods of environmental education and training within protected areas; building awareness, and sharing experiences that lend themselves to the protection of biodiversity; and reducing current pressures on the protected areas and their buffer zones.
Funding: $49,906
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Associação dos Proprietários de Reservas Particulares do Estado da Bahia

The Golden-Headed Lion Tamarin Connection
Implement a study of the forest fragments in the Central biodiversity conservation corridor of the Atlantic Forest that make up the range of the golden-headed lion tamarin in an effort to develop a prioritization of areas for conservation in the corridor.
Funding: $60,000
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Smithsonian Institution

Consolidation of the Cabruca Commercialization Area - Cooperative of the Organic Producers of Southern Bahia (CABRUCA)
Develop the commercial structures of the Organic Producers of Southern Bahia Cooperative to better link its members to the specialty marketplace. Emphasis will be placed on quality control of products and bringing these to both national and international markets. In addition, the project aims to benefit conservation of forest fragments by encouraging the creation of private heritage reserves within member properties.
Funding: $19,900
Grant Term: 6/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Cooperativa do Produtores Orgânicos do Sul da Bahia

Economics of the Conservation of Corridors in the Atlantic Forest
Demonstrate the economic benefits of maintaining quality forest fragments as a means to influence economic development policy and decision-making.
Funding: $50,000
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 4/30/06
Grantee: Conservation Strategy Fund

Determination of Genetic Variables in Macaco-Prego-do-Peito-Amarelo (*Cebus xanthosternos*) for Their Management and Conservation
Contribute to the larger effort to save the yellow-breasted capuchin monkey (*Cebus xanthosternos*) by developing a characterization of genetic differences of, and appropriate management plans for the species. As a result of this characterization, conservation units for subpopulations will be proposed as a deliverable of the project.
Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 4/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Mülleriana: Sociedade Fritz Müller de Ciências Naturais

Coordination of CEPF in the Atlantic Forest (Phase II)
Continue the Atlantic Forest coordination mechanism which includes managing proposal reviews, monitoring of CEPF grantee projects, coordinating annual corridor grantee workshops, implementing corridor communication campaigns, and performing a final evaluation of the CEPF experience in the Atlantic Forest Hotspot.
Funding: $905,490
Grant Term: 1/1/05 - 12/31/07
Grantee: Conservação Internacional do Brasil

Strategies and Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro
Identify priority areas for conservation in the state of Rio de Janeiro, prepare policy recommendations in line with these priorities and disseminate relevant information for use in planning and development.
Funding: $360,432
Grant Term: 11/1/04 - 7/31/07
Grantee: Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros

Ecology of Cave-Dwelling Invertebrates in the Atlantic Forest
Undertake a study of the richness, diversity, endemism and distribution of cave-dwelling invertebrate fauna within the Central and Serra do Mar corridors of the Atlantic Forest remnants. The study will also provide information of the general state of conservation in the surrounding areas, allowing for the development of appropriate regulations for adequate management of the areas.
Funding: $10,000
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 11/30/06
Grantee: Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa, Departamento de Biologia Geral

Study of Wildlife Animal Traffic in the Atlantic Forest and Its Implications for Conservation

Consolidate information regarding illegal wildlife trade with the aim of gathering enough knowledge to sufficiently analyze the extent of illegal traffic in the Central and Serra do Mar corridors of the Atlantic Forest. Included will be the development of instruments for measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation strategies in the region.

Funding: $174,829
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Rede Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Animais Silvestres

Biodiversity Conservation of the Restingas in the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Carry out a study of the state of conservation of the Restingas along the coast of Rio de Janeiro State with the objective of identifying areas for increasing the protected areas system within the region.

Funding: $14,537
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 3/31/07
Grantee: Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros

Recuperation of the Atlantic Forest in the Watershed of Rio Caraiva

Implement sustainable systems of environmental restoration and the collective management of the landscape by the citizens of the Carava River Watershed on the Discovery Coast.

Funding: $194,267
Grant Term: 9/1/04 - 8/31/06
Grantee: Instituto Cidade

Socioenvironmental Restoration of the Atlantic Forest of Minas Gerais, Brazil - Education, Research, and Environmental Restoration

Increase the forested areas in the region and promote sustainable use of natural resources through community participation, environmental education, and the introduction of new techniques for reforestation. Activities include the development of a monitoring program for environmental indicators in the private reserve RPPN Fazenda Bulcão.

Funding: $159,822
Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 9/30/06
Grantee: Instituto Terra

Ecological Corridor of the South of Minas

Develop and implement the Serra do Mar Corridor concept within Minas Gerais State; assist the management of existing protected areas; create new protected areas (both public and private); train in sustainable use practices; and disseminate information across the region.

Funding: $225,270
Grant Term: 5/1/04 - 10/31/06
Grantee: Valor Natural

Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Watershed of the Sao Joao River

Develop integrated management plans among the various protected areas in the watershed of the sao Joan River to help ensure protection of threatened species and their habitats.

Funding: $180,000
Grant Term: 4/1/04 - 6/30/06
Grantee: Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado

Agroforestry Systems in Southern Bahia: Economic & Conservation Potential of the Atlantic Forest

Carry out a diagnostic of agroforestry systems in the mico-region of Valena (Southern Bahia), working directly with communities and the Agronomy School of the Universidade Federal da Bahia to determine what systems are yielding the best results for conservation and productivity. These results will be disseminated with the hopes of influencing public policy in terms of the region's agrarian development plans.

Funding: $100,000
Grant Term: 2/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Sociedade de Estudos dos Ecossistemas e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Bahia

Mapping the Occurrence, Distribution and Conservation Status of Endemic and Threatened Reptiles in Bahian Restingas

Implement a small grant to map the occurrence, distribution and conservation status of endemic and threatened reptiles in Bahian Restingas.

Funding: $9,894
Grant Term: 11/1/03 - 10/30/05
Grantee: Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros

Expanding the Site Conservation Network in the Atlantic Forest Hotspot

Through the development of conservation feasibility assessments at five Important Bird Areas (IBAs), set the stage for targeted conservation action at some of the highest priority biodiversity sites in the Atlantic Forest biodiversity conservation corridors. The project is focused on the following IBAs: Boa Nova/Serra da Ouricana; Valença; Fazenda Pindobas IV; Restinga de Maçambaba/Cabo Frio; and Serra das Bocaina/Paraty/Angra dos Reis.

Funding: $233,885
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: BirdLife International

Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest in the State of Espirito Santo

Complete a study of biodiversity conservation status, complete with a list of threatened flora and fauna; a study of the conservation units within the state; and identification of priority actions for the conservation of the Atlantic Forest in the state of Espirito Santo.

Funding: $213,982
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Instituto de Pesquisa da Mata Atlântica

Establishment of a Network of Private Reserves and Conservation/Recuperation Systems of Forest Fragments in the South of Bahia

Integrate the business sector in efforts to conserve biodiversity, such as increasing private investment for the environment, and the adoption of practices to reduce the impact of productive activities in the Atlantic Forest.

Funding: $75,000
Grant Term: 6/1/03 - 9/30/06
Grantee: Instituto BioAtlântica

Building a Global Constituency for Biodiversity Conservation
Implement a series of targeted public awareness and education campaigns in nine hotspots in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Campaign leaders participate in an intensive training course at the UK's Kent University or Mexico's Guadalajara University, prepare detailed plans to implement campaigns, link with a local organization in their region and commit to a minimum two years with that organization.
Funding: $153,373
Grant Term: 12/1/02 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Conservation International ($48,448), Rare ($104,925)
This is a multiregional project covering nine hotspots; the total grant amount is $1,993,855 (Rare $1,364,030 and Conservation International $629,825).

Analysis and Ecological Relevance of Institutions in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest
In preparation for the establishment of a small grants mechanism in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest, conduct an initial assessment of the presence, capacity, history and experience of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the region. This project will also determine which areas are of greatest biological importance within the corridor and the overlap with current NGO activities.
Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 11/1/02 - 3/31/03
Grantee: Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia

Using the Eco-Index to Allow Organizations Working in Neotropical Hotspots to Share Experiences and Glean Lessons from Colleagues
Facilitate the exchange of information about experiences, challenges and best practices developed through various conservation projects throughout Central and South America, including CEPF-funded projects in the Atlantic Forest, Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador, Mesoamerica, and Tropical Andes hotspots. Project goals, experiences and information will be disseminated through the Eco-Index in English, Spanish, and where relevant, Portuguese.
Funding: $61,575
Grant Term: 10/21/02 – 3/31/04
Grantee: Rainforest Alliance
This is a multiregional project covering four hotspots; the total grant amount is $189,727.

Assessment and Capacity Building of NGOs Active in the Serra do Mar Corridor
As preparation to manage the CEPF small grants program in this region, assess nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working within the corridor, establish mechanisms necessary to run the small grants program and improve office infrastructure for future training programs.
Funding: $73,580
Grant Term: 10/1/02 - 12/31/03
Grantee: Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado

Coordination of CEPF in the Atlantic Forest
Play the lead role in facilitating the establishment of the Central and Serra do Mar biodiversity corridors. Activities include helping guide CEPF investment decisions in the region and strengthening the network of public and private sector conservation organizations, government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, companies and universities to facilitate partnerships and alliances to achieve biodiversity conservation goals. Incorporate the Communications and Environmental Education Program into the two corridors and translate the new "State of the Hotspot - Atlantic Forest" into Portuguese.
Funding: $374,413
Grant Term: 9/1/02 - 12/31/04
Grantee: Conservação Internacional do Brasil

Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People: Linkages Between Biodiversity, Ecosystem Health and Human Health
Cover travel and full participation costs for individuals from the Atlantic Forest, Chocó-Darién-Western Ecuador, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Madagascar, Philippines, and Tropical Andes hotspots to attend the Healthy Ecosystems, Healthy People conference.
Funding: $5,550
Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 7/31/02
Grantee: University of Western Ontario
This is a multiregional project covering six hotspots; the total grant amount is $27,200.

Preparation for the Coordination of CEPF in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest
Develop a management strategy plan to most effectively and transparently implement the CEPF strategic objectives for the Atlantic Forest in Brazil. Coordinate with local and international partners in the region.
Funding: $38,607
Grant Term: 5/1/02 - 7/31/02
Grantee: Conservação Internacional do Brasil

Strategic Direction 2. Improve management of existing and future public protected areas through targeted civil society efforts

Management Plan for Eucalyptus Trees in the União Biológical Reserve

Develop a management plan for exotic eucalyptus trees found within the Uniao Biological Reserve in the Serra do Mar Corridor. Activities will include geo-referencing of plantations, tracking natural and managed regeneration plots, and developing a plan for utilizing removed trees.
Funding: $14,700
Grant Term: 1/1/07 – 6/30/07
Grantee: Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado

Strengthening Enforcement of Environmental Laws in the Atlantic Forest of the Central Corridor, Brazil

Develop a more streamlined system of environmental law enforcement in the Bahia State portion of the corridor. Activities include working with a recently established inter-institutional group to plan joint initiatives, host capacity building seminars for enforcement agencies, and aid in the identification and dissemination of best practices for implementing environmental legislation.

Funding: $75,000
Grant Term: 2/1/06 - 1/31/07
Grantee: Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia

Coastal Environments of the Atlantic Forest - Phase 3

Develop a management plan for the Extractive Marine Reserve of Canavieiras so that this area effectively contributes to the conservation of local biodiversity and expands the network of protected areas in the Central biodiversity conservation corridor. The project specifically targets an important mangrove crab species, the caranguejo-uçá (*Ucides cordatus cordatus*), one of the principle fishing resources of the area.

Funding: $31,998
Grant Term: 11/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Instituto de Conservação de Ambientes Litorâneos da Mata Atlântica

Community Awareness of Threatened Aquatic Species Among the River Islands of the Paraíba do Sul River

Bring conservation awareness to and mobilize action among the communities living around and using the lower-middle portion of the Paraiba do Sul River where extremely diverse fluvial islands are found. Ultimately, create and implement a protected area to conserve these very unique fluvial islands.

Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 10/1/05 - 9/30/06
Grantee: Associacao Dos Pescadores E Amigos Do Rio Paraiba Do Sul

Hunting Effects on Bird and Mammal Populations in the Reserva Biológica do Tinguá

Evaluate the effects of hunting on bird and mammal populations within the Tingua Biological Reserve through the comparison of the abundance of certain species and the correlation of these numbers to hunting intensity, hunting records, and established links between the vulnerability to extinction of certain species and specific characteristics (such as weight, diet, and intrinsic growth rate).

Funding: $8,766
Grant Term: 10/1/05 - 4/1/07
Grantee: Grupo de Defesa da Naturaleza

Creation and Implementation of Protected Areas in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest, with Emphasis on the Serra do Conduru State Park

Create and implement public protected areas while also promoting the necessary human development activities that will support the creation of a protected landscape in the region of the Serra do Conduru State Park in the Central Corridor. Included in the effort will be a regional public campaign supporting the implementation of the Conduru Management Plan and work with communities to improve their income generation through forest restoration activities.

Funding: $30,000
Grant Term: 9/1/05 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Instituto Floresta Viva

Supporting the Implementation of Mosaics in Protected Areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor

Provide direct support to the creation and implementation of three mosaics of protected areas, contributing to the creation and conservation of biodiversity corridors in the Atlantic Forest. These three areas are all within the Serra do Mar Corridor and include Bocaina, Serra da Mantiqueira and Serra de Petrópolis/ Teresópolis.

Funding: $100,000
Grant Term: 9/1/05 – 2/28/07
Grantee: Instituto Amigos da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlantica

Brazilian World Heritage Biodiversity Program (Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves)

Make available $800,000, matching CEPF resources, to civil society organizations with solid project plans that meet the conservation strategy for the Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserve World Heritage Site in southern Bahia. This grant supports the Brazilian World Heritage Biodiversity Program's efforts in the Discovery Coast.

Funding: $421,012
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 12/30/08
Grantee: United Nations Foundation

Vascular Plant Endemism in the Atlantic Forest Biome

Carry out a detailed assessment of the diversity and endemism of vascular plants in the Atlantic Forest with an aim of identifying areas of great importance for conservation. With the results of the assessments, the endemics will be mapped in detail allowing for the identification of centers of endemism and a new assessment of the most critical areas for conservation in the Atlantic Forest.

Funding: $149,924
Grant Term: 7/1/05 - 6/30/07
Grantee: Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa, Departamento de Biologia Geral

Increasing the Network of Protected Areas in the Bahian Portion of the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest - Phase I

Implement the first phase of the strategy to effectively protect the last remnants of the Atlantic Forest in the extreme south of Bahia, including helping finalize the proposal to expand two national parks and one biological reserve as well as create new protected areas totaling 312,893 hectares. This would represent an increase of 400 percent in the number of hectares under protection in the area.

Funding: $20,000
Grant Term: 5/1/05 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Associação Flora Brasil

Socioenvironmental Management Plan for the Protected Areas of Mantiqueira

Contribute to the improved management and protection of the Mantiqueira protected areas, conserving the species and habitat of the region and contributing to connectivity among protected areas.

Funding: $94,934
Grant Term: 10/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Crescente Fértil - Projetos Ambientais Culturais e de Comunicação

Biodiversity Corridor of the Costa do Cacau
Develop and implement an integrated set of actions including agroforestry extension, landscape planning, public policy and environmental awareness compatible with the concept of biological corridors with the long-term objective of creating a mosaic of protected areas and diversified economic activities able to support and maintain biodiversity in the Costa do Cacau, Southern Bahia.
Funding: $250,000
Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia

Protecting and Restoring the Três Picos Buffer Zone: A Corridor Approach to Conserving Forest-Based Services and Biodiversity
As a strategy to restore and protect landscape connectivity within the corridor, catalyze forest protection and sustainable land-use management by private land users and community-based organizations in the areas surrounding the Tres Picos State Park.
Funding: $175,476
Grant Term: 8/1/04 - 7/31/06
Grantee: Instituto Rede Brasileira Agroflorestal

Strategic Direction 3. Increase the number of private protected areas through civil society efforts

Program for the Support of RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest
Support the creation of private reserves throughout the Central and Serra do Mar conservation corridors of the Atlantic Forest. This program will act as a grant-making program to local groups and organizations that will work directly with land owners to create reserves under the Brazilian RPPN mechanism.
Funding: $686,061
Grant Term: 1/1/03 – 6/30/07
Grantee: SOS Pro Mata Atlântica

Strategic Direction 4. Create an Action Fund to improve civil society identification and management of critical habitats

Protection of Threatened Species of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest
Implement a small grants program to support efforts specifically aimed at addressing issues related to critically endangered species within the entire Atlantic Forest hotspot. This is one of the four core grant-making programs within the CEPF Atlantic Forest Program. The others are for capacity building and the support of private reserves (RPPNs).
Funding: $599,989
Grant Term: 10/1/03 - 12/31/06
Grantee: Fundação Biodiversitas para Conservação da Diversidade Biológica

Small Grants Program - Institutional Development of NGOs in the Serra do Mar Corridor

Implement a small grants program aimed at building the capacity of local nongovernmental organizations in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest. Grants will not exceed $10,000 and are expected to reach 25-30 organizations based on a competitive proposal process.

Funding: $350,000
Grant Term: 7/15/03 - 9/30/06
Grantee: Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado

Small Grant Program for the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest

Implement a small grants program aimed at building the capacity of local nongovernmental organizations in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest. Grants will not exceed $10,000 and are expected to reach 25-30 organizations based on a competitive proposal process.

Funding: $400,000
Grant Term: 5/1/03 - 3/31/06
Grantee: Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia

Appendix B. Leveraging Data for Atlantic Forest

Grantee	Project Title	CEPF Funds Agreed	Leveraged and Co-financing Funds
Associacao Dos Pescadores E Amigos Do Rio Paraiba Do Sul	Community Awareness of Threatened Aquatic Species Among the River Islands of the Paraíba do Sul River	$20,000	$7,548
Associação dos Proprietários de Reservas Particulares do Estado da Bahia	Protected Areas as Centers for Environmental Awareness in the Central Corridor of the Atlantic Forest	$49,906	$55,396
Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Watershed of the Sao Joao River	$180,000	$92,633
Associação Super Eco de Integração Ambiental e Desenvolvimento da Criança	Planning Our Landscape: Environmental Education Program for the Serra Do Mar Corridor	$149,991	$29,406
BirdLife International	Expanding the Site Conservation Network in the Atlantic Forest Hotspot	$233,885	$2,205,400
Conservação Internacional do Brasil	Coordination of CEPF in the Atlantic Forest	$374,413	$800,000
Instituto BioAtlântica	Establishment of a Network of Private Reserves and Conservation/Recuperation Systems of Forest Fragments in the South of Bahia	$75,000	$1,550,000
Instituto Cidade	Recuperation of the Atlantic Forest in the Watershed of Rio Caraiva	$194,267	$95,371
Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia	Biodiversity Corridor of the Costa do Cacau	$250,000	$405,000
Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia	Strengthening Enforcement of Environmental Laws in the Atlantic Forest of the Central Corridor, Brazil	$75,000	$25,000
Instituto de Pesquisa da Mata Atlântica	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest in the State of Espirito Santo	$213,982	$32,419

Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros	Mapping the Occurrence, Distribution and Conservation Status of Endemic and Threatened Reptiles in Bahian Restingas	$9,894	$13,420
Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros	Strategies and Actions for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro	$360,432	$201,376
Instituto Rede Brasileira Agroflorestal	Protecting and Restoring the Três Picos Buffer Zone: A Corridor Approach to Conserving Forest-Based Services and Biodiversity	$175,476	$95,178
Instituto Terra	Socioenvironmental Restoration of the Atlantic Forest of Minas Gerais, Brazil - Education, Research, and Environmental Restoration	$159,822	$95,178
Smithsonian Institution	The Golden-Headed Lion Tamarin Connection	$60,000	$40,392
SOS Pro Mata Atlântica	Program for the Support of RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest	$686,061	$250,000
Terra Viva Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico do Extremo Sul da Bahia	Hug the Park - Implementation of the Buffer Zone of Discovery National Park	$35,000	$11,889
United Nations Foundation	Brazilian World Heritage Biodiversity Program (Discovery Coast Atlantic Forest Reserves)	$421,012	$800,000
Valor Natural	Ecological Corridor of the South of Minas	$225,270	$319,802
	Additional CEPF Grants in Region	$4,050,589	
	Total Funding	$8,000,000	$7,118,529*
*Data includes funding amounts provided by grantees in both proposals and in final project completion reports.			

Appendix C. Threatened Species in the Atlantic Forest Targeted by CEPF Projects

Group/Species	IUCN Red List Category (2006)	Brazil's Red list Category (2006)	Threatened Species Program (TSP); Direct Support (DS); Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP)	Main Focus of Projects
Invertebrates				
Actinote zikani		CR	TSP	Population study, ecology and conservation strategies
Heliconius nattereri	CR	VU	TSP	Population study, ecology and conservation strategies
Leptagrion acutum		EN	TSP	Distribution study for modeling potential distribution
Megalobulimus proclivis	CR	EN	TSP	Biology and ecology research
Ucides cordatus		SE[1]	TSP, DS	Fish stocks and reproduction. Development of an action plan, population density and structure
Fishes				
Epinephelus itajara	CR	SE	TSP	Biology and conservation
[9]*Henochilus weatlandii*		CR	TSP	Geographic distribution
Kalyptodoras bahiensis		EN	TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[9]*Steindachneridion doceana*		CR	TSP	Geographic distribution
Amphibians				
[1]*Adelophryne baturitensis*	VU	VU	TSP	Population study and threat analysis
[1]*Adelophryne maranguapensis*	EN	EN	TSP	Population study and threat analysis
[10#]*Bokermannohyla nanuzae*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[12#]*Chiasmocleis alagoanus*			TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[10#]*Crossodactylus bokermanni*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10,12#]*Crossodactylus dantei*			TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[10#]*Crossodactylus grandis*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Crossodactylus trachystomus*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[13#]*Cycloramphus asper*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[13#]*Cycloramphus bolitoglossus*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[11#]*Cycloramphus brasiliensis*			TSP	Ecology and conservation status
[13#]*Cycloramphus izecksohni*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[13#]*Cycloramphus lutzorum*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[13#]*Dendrophryniscus berthalutzae*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status

Group/Species	IUCN Red List Category (2006)	Brazil's Red list Category (2006)	Threatened Species Program (TSP); Direct Support (DS); Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP)	Main Focus of Projects
[11#]*Eleutherodactylus octavioi*			TSP	Ecology and conservation status
[11#]*Euparkerella cochranae*			TSP	Ecology and conservation status
[10,13#]*Hylodes heyeri*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[10#]*Hylodes meridionalis*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Hylodes ornatus*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10,13#]*Hylodes perplicatus*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[10#]*Hylodes regius*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Hylodes sazimai*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Hylomanantis aspera*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[12#]*Hylomantis granulosa*		CR	TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[10#]*Megaelosia goeldii*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[#]*Melanophryniscus moreirae*			TSP	Geographic distribution, population and reproductive studies
[13#]*Phrynomedusa appendiculata*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
[12#]*Phyllodytes edelmoi*			TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[12#]*Phyllodytes girinaethes*			TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[10#]*Physalaemus barrioi*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Physalaemus bokermanni*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10, 12#]*Physalaemus caete*			TSP	Geographic distribution and ecology
[10#]*Physalaemus moreirae*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Proceratophrys melanopogon*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Proceratophrys moehringi*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[10#]*Proceratophrys phyllostomus*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[11#]*Scinax albicans*			TSP	Ecology and conservation status
Scinax alcatraz	CR	CR	TSP	Distribution, population, and reproductive biology
[10#]*Scinax pinima*			TSP	Geographic distribution
[13#]*Scythrophrys sawayae*			TSP	Geographic distribution and conservation status
Reptiles				
Liolaemus lutzae	VU	CR	TSP	Geographic distribution, population, and conservation status of habitat

Group/Species	IUCN Red List Category (2006)	Brazil's Red list Category (2006)	Threatened Species Program (TSP); Direct Support (DS); Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP)	Main Focus of Projects
**Caretta caretta*	EN	VU	ISP	Behavior, egg and youngling predation; environmental education
**Eretmochelys imbricata*	CR	EN	ISP	Behavior, egg and youngling predation; environmental education
Lepidochelys olivacea	EN	EN	ISP	Nest care and environmental education
Dermochelys coriacea	CR	CR	ISP	Nest care and environmental education
Birds				
Aburria jacutinga	EN	EN	TSP	Population
Amazona rhodocorytha	EN	EN	TSP	Population and ecology
Antilophia bokermanni	CR	CR	TSP	Ecology, behavior, distribution and population
Crax blumenbachii	EN	EN	TSP	Population and ecology
[2]*Curaeus forbesi*	EN	VU	TSP	Ecology and geographic distribution
Formicivora littoralis	CR	CR	TSP, DS	geographic distribution habitat use, biology, environmental education, and protected area creation
[2]*Glaucidium mooreorum*			TSP	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
[*]*Mergus octosetaceus*	CR	CR	TSP	Distribution and habitat
[2]*Myrmotherula snowi*	CR	CR	TSP	Ecology, behavior, distribution and population
[2]*Philydor novaesi*	CR	CR	TSP	Ecology, behavior, distribution and population
[2]*Phylloscartes ceciliae*	EN	EN	TSP	Ecology, behavior, distribution and population
Pyriglena atra	EN	EN	TSP	Geographic distribution, habitat and conservation strategies
[2]*Synallaxis infuscata*	EN	EN	TSP	Ecology, behavior, distribution and population
Scytalopus psychopompus	CR		DS	Population and conservation strategy
Nemosia rourei	CR	CR	DS	Biology and species promotion
Rhopornis ardesiaca	EN	EN	DS	Biology, environmental education, protected areas
Formicivora erythronotus	EN	EN	DS	Conservation strategies
Mammals				
[7]*Alouatta guariba guariba*	CR	CR	TSP	Population and range
Brachyteles arachnoides	EN	EN	TSP, ISP	Geographic distribution, conservation status, and environmental education
[7,*]*Brachyteles hypoxanthus*	CR	CR	TSP	Population studies, geographic distribution and

Group/Species	IUCN Red List Category (2006)	Brazil's Red list Category (2006)	Threatened Species Program (TSP); Direct Support (DS); Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP)	Main Focus of Projects
				conservation status
Bradypus torquatus	EN	VU	TSP	Conservation status
Callicebus barbarabrownae	CR	CR	TSP	Geographic distribution, status and conservation status
[7]*Cebus xanthosternos*	CR	CR	TSP, DS	Genetic diversity, population and geographic distribution
[*]*Leontopithecus caissara*	CR	CR	TSP	Genetic diversity, population, habitat use and conservation strategies
Phyllomys unicolor		CR	TSP	Conservation status
[8]*Rhagomys rufescens*	CR	VU	TSP	Distribution, natural history and ecology
[8]*Wilfredomys oenax*		CR	TSP	Distribution, natural history and ecology
Leonthopitecus chrysomelas	EN	EN	DS	Ecology, population study and conservation strategies
Leonthopitecus rosalia	EN	EN	DS	Environmental planning and protection
Pontoporia blainvillei		EN	ISP	Population studies
Flora				
Aechmea muricata		EN	TSP	Population, distribution and reproductive biology
Araucaria angustifolia	CR	EN	TSP	Conservation strategies
[*]*Caesalpinia echinata*	EN	EN	TSP	Genetic diversity and conservation strategies
Calycorectes australis	EN		TSP	Reproductive strategies
Chrysophyllum imperiale	EN	EN	TSP	Population viability research
Dicksonia sellowiana		EN	TSP	Genetic diversity and conservation strategies
[3]*Dyckia distachya*		CR	TSP	Conservation status
[3]*Dyckia ibiramensis*		CR	TSP	Conservation status
[4]*Lymania alvimii*		EN	TSP	Occurrence and population density
[4]*Lymania azurea*		EN	TSP	Occurrence and population density
[4]*Lymania brachycaulis*		EN	TSP	Occurrence and population density
Ocotea odorifera	VU	EN	TSP	Population and conservation status
[5]*Petunia bonjardinesis*		EN	TSP	Genetic diversity
[5]*Petunia reitzii*		CR	TSP	Genetic diversity
[5]*Petunia saxicola*		CR	TSP	Genetic diversity
[6]*Pticairnia albiflos*		CR	TSP	Genetic diversity and *in vitro* reproduction

Group/Species	IUCN Red List Category (2006)	Brazil's Red list Category (2006)	Threatened Species Program (TSP); Direct Support (DS); Institutional Strengthening Program (ISP)	Main Focus of Projects
[6]*Pticairnia encholirioides*		CR	TSP	Genetic diversity and *in vitro* reproduction
[6]*Pticairnia glaziovii*		CR	TSP	Genetic diversity and *in vitro* reproduction
Worsleya rayneri		CR	TSP	Population status and conservation strategies

Level of Threat: CR = Critically Endangered ; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; SE = Over-exploited

Numbers repeated indicate a species that was part of the same project (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 e 13)

* Contemplated in more than a project.

Amphibian species which are not included in IUCN's Red List (2006), but which have been flagged as Threatened in a subsequent evaluation as part of the Global Amphibian Assessment. The majority of these species are considered as data deficient in Brazil's Red List. CEPF supported projects to research current conservation status of these species.

Appendix D. Protected Areas Targeted by CEPF Projects in the Atlantic Forest

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
Área de Proteção Ambiental Baía de Parati, Parati-Mirim e Saco do Mamanguá	1984	3,070	N	Y	n/a	V	- Included in the Bocaina Mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Caraíva – Trancoso	14/06/93	31,900	N	Y	Y	V	- Reforestation of degraded areas
Área de Proteção Ambiental da Bacia do Rio dos Frades	27/11/90	7,500	N	Y	N	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental da Bacia do Rio Macacu	05/12/02	82,436	N	Y	N	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental da Bacia do Rio São João	27/06/02	150,700	N	Y	N	V	- Support for the creation of a management committee - Mapping of vegetation cover
Área de Proteção Ambiental de Cairuçu	27/12/83	32,688	N	Y	N	V	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental de Macaé de Cima	14/09/01	35,037	N	Y	N	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Massambaba	15/12/1986	7,630	N	N	Y	V	- Specific actions for protecting endangered birds
Área de Proteção Ambiental de Sapucaí-Mirim	27/04/81	39,800	N	N	N	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental de Tamoios	05/12/86	90,000	Y	Y	N	V	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental dos Mananciais do Rio Paraíba do Sul	1982	292,894	n/a	n/a	n/a	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual Conçeição da Barra	13/11/98	7,728	N	Y	N	V	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual de Campos do Jordão	26/06/84	28,800	N	N	N	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual Goiapaba-Açu	10/11/98	n/a	N	Y	N	V	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual Guanandy	12/08/94	5,242	N	N	N	V	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual Mestre Álvaro	08/01/91	3,470	N	N	N	V	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual Paulo César Vinha	26/05/98	12,960	N	N	N	V	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual Praia Mole	1994	347	N	N	N	V	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Área de Proteção Ambiental Fernão Dias	18/07/97	180,073	N	Y	N	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic - Support for management capacity
Área de Proteção Ambiental Floresta do Jacarandá	23/07/85	2,700	N	N	Y	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Guapi-Guapiaçu	2004	1,240,52	n/a	n/a	n/a	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Guapimirim	25/09/84	13,961	N	N	Y	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Itacaré-Serra Grande	07/06/93	14,925	N	Y	Y	V	- Mapping of vegetation cover - Support for implementation of management plan

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
Área de Proteção Ambiental Maravilha	2006	1,700	n/a	n/a	n/a	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Municipal da Serrinha do Alambari	1991	4,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Municipal de Campos do Jordão	1985	4,530	n/a	n/a	n/a	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Petrópolis	20/05/92	59,049	Y	Y	N	V	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental São Francisco Xavier	08/11/2002	11,880	N	Y	N	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Área de Proteção Ambiental Serra da Mantiqueira	03/06/85	422,873	Y	Y	N	V	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira - Mapping of vegetation cover - Support for PA management
Estação Ecológica de Bananal	1987	884	N	N	N	I	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Estação Ecológica de Tamoios	23/01/90	4	N	N	N	I	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Estação Ecológica do Paraíso	12/03/87	4,920	N	N	Y	I	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Estação Ecológica Guanabara	15/02/06	2,000	N	N	N	I	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Estação Ecológica Monte das Flores	2006	211	n/a	n/a	n/a	I	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Floresta Nacional de Goytacazes	28/11/02	1,350	N	Y	N	VI	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Floresta Nacional de Lorena	18/06/01	249	N	N	N	VI	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Floresta Nacional de Passa Quatro	25/10/68	335	N	N	N	VI	- Included in the Serra

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
							da Mantiqueira mosaic
Floresta Nacional Pacotuba	13/12/02	450	N	N	N	VI	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Floresta Nacional Rio Preto	17/01/90	2,830	N	N	Y	VI	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Monumento Natural Pedra das Flores	2006	346	n/a	n/a	n/a	III	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Parque Estadual Serra Conduru	21/02/97	9,275	N	Y	Y	II	- Support for implementation of the management plan - Incentives or adopting environmentally friendly agriculture with surrounding farmer communities
Parque Estadual da Fonte Grande	07/08/86	214	N	N	Y	II	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Parque Estadual da Pedra Azul	31/01/91	1240	N	Y	Y	II	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness - Environmental education with surrounding communities
Parque Estadual de Campos do Jordão	2004	8,385	N	Y	N	II	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Parque Estadual de Forno Grande	31/10/70	730	N	Y	Y	II	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness - Environmental

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
							Education with surrounding communities
Parque Estadual de Itaúnas	08/11/91	3,491	N	Y	Y	II	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness - Environmental education with surrounding communities
Parque Estadual dos Mananciais de Campos do Jordão	1993	502	N	Y	N	II	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Parque Estadual dos Três Picos	06/06/02	46,350	N	Y	N	II	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic - Support for management capacity. - Environmental Education with surrounding communities - Incentives for the adoption of environmentally friendly agriculture with farmers around the area - Research on payments for environmental services options
Parque Estadual Ibitipoca	04/07/73	1,488	N	Y	Y	II	- Support for management capacity
Parque Estadual Ilha Anchieta	1977	828	N	N	N	II	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Parque Estadual Ilha Bela	1977	27,025	N	Y	N	II	- Included in the

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
							Bocaina mosaic - Environmental Education with surrounding communities
Parque Estadual Marinho do Aventureiro	27/11/90	1,300	N	N	N	II	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Parque Estadual Paulo César Vinha	05/06/90	1,500	N	N	N	II	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Parque Estadual Serra do Mar	1977	315,390	Y	Y	Y	II	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic Support for management capacity - Environmental Education with surrounding communities
Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio	05/08/98	22,917	N	Y	N	II	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic - Support for creating a management committee - Support for management capacity
Parque Municipal da Cachoeira da Fumaça	1988	363	n/a	n/a	n/a	II	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Parque Municipal da Serrinha do Alambari	1988	8,7	n/a	n/a	Y	II	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Parque Nacional Descobrimento	20/04/99	21,129	N	Y	N	II	- Support for implementation of the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
							- Proposal for expanding the area - Incentives for adopting environmentally friendly agricultural activities with farmers around the area
Parque Nacional do Caparaó	24/05/61	31,853	N	Y	N	II	- Environmental Education with surrounding communities
Parque Nacional Itatiaia	14/06/37	28,155	Y	Y	Y	II	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic - Support for management capacity
Parque Nacional Monte Pascoal	1961	22,383	N	Y	N	II	- Support for implementation of the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program - Proposal for expanding the area - Incentives for adopting environmentally friendly agriculture activities with farmers around the area
Parque Nacional Pau Brasil	20/04/99	11,538	N	Y	N	II	- Support for implementation of the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program - Proposal for expanding the area

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
Parque Nacional Serra da Bocaina	1971	104,000	N	Y	Y	II	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic - Support for management capacity
Parque Nacional Serra dos Órgãos	1939	10,527	Y	Y	Y	II	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic - Environmental Education with surrounding communities
Parque Natural Municipal da Taquara	1992	1,700	n/a	n/a	n/a	II	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Parque Natural Municipal de Araponga	2006	14,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	II	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Reserva Biológica Auguto Ruschi	20/09/82	4,744	N	Y	Y	I	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness - Environmental Education with surrounding communities
Reserva Biológica Córrego Grande	12/04/89	1,504	N	Y	Y	I	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Reserva Biológica de Araras	07/07/77	2,068	N	N	N	I	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Reserva Biológica de Comboios	20/09/84	833	N	Y	Y	I	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Reserva Biológica Estadual da Praia do Sul	12/12/81	3,600	N	N	Y	I	- Included in the Bocaina mosaic
Reserva Biológica Estadual Duas Bocas	03/01/91	2,910	N	Y	Y	I	- Assessment of management capacity

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
							and effectiveness
Reserva Biológica Poço das Antas	1974	5,000	N	Y	Y	I	- Support for management capacity
Reserva Biológica Sooretama	20/09/82	24,250	Y	Y	Y	I	-Support for implementation of the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program - Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Reserva Biológica Tinguá	1989	24,900	N	Y	N	I	-Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic -Support for management
Reserva Biológica Una	1980	11,400	N	Y	Y	I	-Support for finalizing the management plan -Support for implementing the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program -Proposal for expanding the area -Support for creating a management committtee -Environmental Education with surrounding communities -Incentives for adopting environmentally friendly agriculture with farmers

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
							around the area
Reserva Biológica União	22/04/98	3,126	N	Y	N	I	- Support for finalizing the management plan - Support for management capacity
Reserva Florestal de Linhares	NA	23,000	Y	Y	NA	NA	- Support for implementation of the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program
Reserva Extrativista de Canavieiras	05/06/06	100,645	N	N	N	VI	- Support for establishing the Reserve
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Cafundó	1998	517	N	Y	Y	IV	- Assessment of management capacity and effectiveness
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Alto Gamarra	2005	35	N	n/a	N	IV	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Ave Lavrinha	2006	16,5	N	Y	N	IV	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural CEC – Tingua	2002	16,5	N	Y	N	IV	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Ecoparque de Una	1999	83,28	N	Y	Y	IV	- Support for development of a management Plan
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural El Nagual	1999	17	N	N	N	IV	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Estação Veracruz	1998	6,069	N	Y	Y	IV	- Support for implementation of the area in partnership with the Natural World Heritage Sites Program

Protected Area	Date of Creation/ Expansion dd/mm/yr	Area (ha)	AZE site (Y/N)	KBA site (Y/N)	Approved Management Plan? (Y/N)	Type of Safeguarding (Cat I-IV, Cat V, Private)	CEPF Impact in the Area
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Fazenda Bulcão	1998	608	N	N	N	IV	-Reforestation, monitoring of biodiversity indicators, expansion of tree nursery, environmental education with surrounding communities
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Graziela Maciel Barroso	2005	184	n/a	n/a	N	IV	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Mitra do Bispo	1999	35	N	N	N	IV	- Included in the Serra da Mantiqueira mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Nova Angélica	2006	240	N	N	N	IV	- Implementation of an Environmental Education Center
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Querência	1999	6	N	N	N	IV	- Included in the Central Fluminense mosaic
Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Serra do Teimoso	1997	200	N	Y	Y	IV	- Implementation of an Environmental Education center

Appendix E. Reporting Against Standard World Bank Biodiversity Indicators

Impacts on:	Has the project produced impacts? Yes No Not Applicable Planned	Quantitative Information of changes	Comments on changes, including qualitative information
Expanding protected areas	Yes	- 8 Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) created by private landowners and incorporated into Brazil's National Protected Areas System, protecting 370 hectares. Another 94 private reserves (totaling ~4,500 hectares) are in the process of being declared – awaiting formal decree from Brazil's federal government. - Canavieiras Extractive Reserve (RESEX) created totaling 100,000 hectares (85,000 hectares are in a marine zone; 12,000 hectares in mangroves, and 3,000 hectares coastal land)	The Small Grants RPPN Incentives Program contributed toward an 80% increase in the number of existing RPPNs in the CEPF-supported Central and Serra do Mar biodiversity conservation corridors. The program also supported the development of management plans for 25% of RPPNs in both corridors.
	Planned	- Expansion of 3 protected areas (Pau-Brasil and Descobrimento national parks and Una Biological Reserve) in process	A study for the expansion and creation of new conservation areas in the Atlantic Forest was completed with CEPF support. The proposal is now awaiting formal approval by governmental authorities who will lead its implementation.

		in southern Bahia state, totaling 33,796 hectares under new protection. 14 new protected areas in southern Bahia will bring an additional 400,000 hectares under protection. - Two new private reserves were created in Bahia with support from IESB: Janaína, in Maraú municipality, with 140ha; and Lontras Reserve, in Arataca, with 500 hectares.	
Improving management effectiveness of protected areas	Yes	- Protected area management councils established for a state park and river basin in Rio de Janeiro state, and for the Una Biological Reserve. - Forest fragment mapping completed for the three environmental protection areas (APAs). - Technical support provided for implementation of management plans for 1 state park, 1 APA, and 33 private reserves. - An analysis of management effectiveness of 20 public protected	- The Serra do Papagaio State Park and São João River Basin in Rio de Janeiro state have operating management councils. - The APA São João River Basin (in Rio de Janeiro), APA Serra da Mantiqueira (in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro states) and APA Itacaré-Serra Grande had a vegetation cover study conducted to improve management efforts. - The Serra do Conduru State Park, APA Itacaré-Serra Grande, and 33 private reserves (with a total of 5,300 hectares) received technical support for implementing management plans. - 20 protected areas (under federal or state management) in Espirito Santo received recommendations to improve their management.

		areas in Espírito Santo state	
		- Three new mosaics (landscape level planning) were established in the Serra do Mar Corridor, involving 51 protected areas in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais states.	- The following mosaics were established: Mosaico Serra da Mantiqueira (445,615 hectares) reaching parts of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais states; Mosaico Bocaina (221,754 hectares), reaching the Serra da Bocaina and Serra do Mar regions in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro states; and the Mosaico da Mata Atlântica Central Fluminense (233,710 hectares) in Rio de Janeiro State.
		- 100 hectares of reforestation established in a private reserve, *Fazenda Bulcão*.	- 100 hectares of reforestation established in a private reserve, Fazenda Bulcão — in the Aimorés municipality in Minas Gerais state.
		- Education and awareness environmental efforts directed to communities surrounding Una Biological Reserve.	
	Planned	- Projects implemented to improve management of 10 protected areas, including 2 biological reserves; 3 environmental protection areas; four state parks; and two national parks totaling 1,164,197 hectares under improved management.	- The following public protected áreas were supported: Rebio União; Reserva Biológica de Tingua; APA Serra da Mantiqueira; APA Estadual Fernão Dias; Parque Estadual Três Picos; Parque Estadual do Ibitipoca; Parque Estadual Serra do Papagaio; Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar; Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, and Parque Nacional da Bocaina.
		- Education and awareness environmental efforts directed to communities surrounding 8	- The following áreas benefited from targeted education and awareness efforts: Caparaó and Serra dos Órgãos national parks; Itaúnas, Forno Grande, Pedra Azul, Serra do Mar, and Três Picos state parks; and the Augusto

		protected areas. - Management plan completed for União Biological Reserve in Rio de Janeiro State. - Specific actions to protect Endangered avian species within the Massambaba Protected Area (Rio de Janeiro State). - CEPF forged a strategic partnership with the Program for Conserving Biodiversity in Brazil's Natural Heritage Sites along the Discovery Coast to support five protected areas and a private reserve over the next 3 years.	Ruschi Biological Reserve. - The partnership with UNESCO for the Natural Heritage Sites will increase activities in support of improving management plans and implementation in five key protected areas of the Central Corridor: Parques Nacionais Pau-Brasil, Monte Pascoal, and Descobrimento National Parks; Sooretama and Una Biological Reserves, RPPN Estação Veracel; and also Linhares Private Reserve.
Hectares of production systems that involve improving sustainable use of biodiversity resources.	Yes	-Native tree nurseries established and existing ones expanded in 10 new areas within the corridors to promote reforestation of the Atlantic Forest. -20 rural properties adopting agroforestry systems and other low impact activities around the Serra do Conduru and Tres Picos state parks, Descobrimento and Monte Pascoal	- The concept of landscape conservation was introduced for the Serra do Mar Corridor and the strategic approach has been adopted by key institutions in the region.

		national parks. - 60 rural properties planted 1,400 hectares of certified organic cocoa and another 1,500 hectares of agroforestry systems were restored with shade grown cocoa. - Creation of a cooperative of tree planters in southern Bahia, which was employed by a private company to restoration efforts (COOPLANTAR)	
	Planned	-The number of producers of organic shade grown cocoa doubled in the last 3 years. As a result, 50% of their land, totaling 360 hectares has been declared as legal reserves. -Agroforestry systems and organic agriculture adopted by 25% of private landowners around Una Biological Reserve (Bahia State).	
% of beneficiaries engaged in improved livelihoods based on sustainable NR management (or	% not tracked		

sustainable harvesting)[1]			
Changes in sectoral policies, laws and regulations and their application, changes in institutional arrangements, responsibilities and effectiveness, to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	Yes	- State legislation recognized in two states for declaring private reserves.	- Espirito Santo and Bahia recognized state legislation for declaring private reserves.
		- Endangered species lists developed in and adopted by one state government.	- Endangered species lists developed for Espírito Santo state and officially recognized by the government.
		- Priority areas for conservation and guidelines for land planning identified in 2 states and two corridors (see planned)	- Definition of priority areas for conservation and guidelines for land planning in Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo states, Costa do Cacau Corridor (in Bahia), Mantiqueira Corridor (in Minas Gerais).
		- A wildlife trade assessment conducted for the two CEPF corridors and results integrated into a database of environmental infractions.	- Wildlife trade assessment conducted and integrated database of environmental infractions created to curb the illegal wildlife trade involving all levels of enforcement agents operating in the corridor.
		- Management plans developed for two River basins.	- Participatory planning developed for the management of the upper Preto River basin (in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro) and an integrated management plan developed for the São João river basin (in Rio de Janeiro).
		- Proposal for a payment for environmental services scheme developed.	- A proposal for a payment for environmental services for water conservation and supply in the Três Picos State Park (Rio de Janeiro) was developed including an operational model for putting this payment scheme in motion.
	Planned	- One state Endangered species list in is development.	- Bahia state is in process of creating its first state-level Endangered species list.

[1] Guided by a sustainable management plan.

		- Training will be delivered to approximately 120 enforcement agents and public prosecutors in the Central Corridor. -Actions to protect cave environments are expected to be recognized by specific agencies. - A new mechanism for guiding, monitoring, and approving requests from private landowners for creating private reserves (RPPN) has been developed by the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, National Federation of Private Reserves and Ibama.	- Training is meant to increase collaboration and integration efforts among environmental enforcement agencies and public proscutors in the Central Corridor, aiming to combat illegal wildlife trade and other extractive industries. - The mechanism for reviewing requests for establishing private reserves is likely to strengthen and streamline the process, as will having state legislation for declaring private reserves, overcoming the slow progress of doing so through the federal government. - Seminars were organized in Bahia and Minas Gerais to raise awareness and promoted "Legal Reserves" – part of Brazil's Forestry Code requiring at least 20% of all rural properties to be set aside for conservation. - The concept of conservation corridors has been strengthened for the Central Corridor through a partnership with the federal government's PPG-7 Conservation Corridors Program.
Sharing of benefits between and/or in countries, arising from the use of genetic resources	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other impacts[2]	Yes	- 118 organizations involved in implementing CEPF projects, and more than 450 partner	In order to optimize CEPF's resources and promote synergy with other donor programs, close relationship were forged with different ongoing initiatives for the corridors, such as the *Projeto Corredores*

[2] Other impacts may include increase in scientific understanding and knowledge base of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, etc.

		organizations - Research completed on invasive species, management, and control techniques for the golden lion tamarind (Rio de Janeiro state). - A vegetation restoration program implemented in the Caraíva river basin as well as in other portions of southern Bahia, in partnership with the private sector. - Research completed on amphibian occurrence and distribution in the *restingas* of Rio de Janeiro; and of reptiles occurrence and distribution, in the *restingas* of Bahia (*restingas* are a type of beach vegetation unique to the Atlantic Forest). - Maps completed showing the distribution of endemic and threatened terrestrial vertebrate species in Rio de Janeiro state. - Research completed on conserving and managing 65 threatened species in 13 Brazilian Atlantic Forest states. -Studies contributed to protecting 5 of the	*Ecológicos* (MMA/PPG-7), *PDA/Mata Atlântica*; Natural World Heritage Sites (UNESCO), among others. Projects promoted training courses, workshops, seminars and internships leading to increased capacity and greater awareness of conservation issues for a number of audiences, including teachers, students, farmers, public employees, media, volunteer fire brigades, technical colleges, and university students. A database being prepared for the Atlantic Forest will yield quantitative data on numbers of people reached.

		most threatened bird species in the biome and to improve management of the areas (IBAs) where species occur. - 2 Participatory Communications Workshops were implemented, one in each corridor — with representatives of a variety of sectors participating. - Web site created for the Atlantic Forest corridors www.corredores.org.br	- A total of 74 people participated in both workshops. As a result of these workshops a number of communications tools were produced including an online newsletter already in its 9th edition and with more than 800 subscribers, a workshop for communities with 31 participants, a Web site for the Atlantic Forest corridors, an environmental journalists seminar with 19 participants, and another two workshops are planned. Furthermore, Conservation International and SOS Atlantic Forest in their role as RIT have provided constant support with media relations aimed to promote results of projects being implemented in the corridors, and tracking media attention to these issues.

Appendix F. List of Participants CEPF Assessment Meeting and Workshop Agenda

List of Participants CEPF Assessment Meeting – February 5-6, 2007 - Belo Horizonte - MG				
	Name	**Organization**	**Title**	**E-mail**
1	Marcelo Araujo	IESB	Executive Secretary	maraujo@iesb.org.br
2	Lucio Bede	Conservação Internacional	Atlantic Forest Program Manager	l.bede@conservacao.org
3	Jason Cole	Fundação Gordon Moore	Sênior Project Manager – Environment	jason.cole@moore.org
4	Jacqueline Gonçalves	Aliança para a Conservação da Mata Atlântica	Communications Assistant	cepf@sosma.org.br
5	Erika Guimarães	Aliança para a Conservação da Mata Atlântica	Coordinator	alianca@sosma.org.br
6	Daniela Lerda Klohck	CEPF	Grant Director CEPF	d.lerda@conservation.org
7	Ivana Reis Lamas	Conservação Internacional	CEPF Program Manager	i.lamas@conservacao.org
8	Roberto Xavier de Lima	Ministério do Meio Ambiente	Central Corridor Coordinator – Ecological Corridors Project, Ministry of Environment	roberto.lima@mma.gov.br
9	Glaucia Maciel	Fundação Biodiversitas	Senior Technical Specialist	glaucia@biodiversitas.org.br
10	Paulo Vila Nova	IESB	Researcher for Public Policy	psouza@iesb.org.br
11	Luiz Paulo Pinto	Conservação Internacional	Atlantic Forest Program Director	l.pinto@conservacao.org
12	Paulo Gustavo Prado	Conservação Internacional	Environmental Policy Director	p.prado@conservacao.org
13	Denise Rambaldi	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	General Secretary	rambaldi@micoleao.org.br
14	Sonia Roda	CEPAN	Project Director	soniaroda@terra.com.br
15	Marcele Sá	Conservação Internacional	Communications Specialist	m.bastos@conservacao.org
16	Isabela Santos	Conservação Internacional	Communications Director	i.santos@conservacao.org
17	Ana Ligia Scachetti	SOS Mata Atlântica	Comunications Coordinator	comunicacao@sosma.org.br
18	Jose Maria Silva	Conservação Internacional	Vice President for Science	j.silva@conservacao.org
19	Claudia Sobrevilla	Banco Mundial	Senior Biodiversity Specialist	
20	Jorgen Thomsen	CEPF	Executive Director CEPF + Sr. VP Conservation Funding Division	j.thomsen@conservation.org

Reunião de Avaliação CEPF Mata Atlântica 2002-2006
Belo Horizonte, 5-6 de Fevereiro de 2007

AGENDA

Segunda-feira 5 de Fevereiro 2007

Hora	Atividade
9:00 – 9:10	Boas Vindas aos participantes
9:10 – 9:25	Propósito da reunião Apresentação de participantes (nome, cargo, instituição e expectativas)
9:25 – 9:45	Onde atuamos Contexto geral (biológico e social) dos Corredores Central e da Serra do Mar da Mata Atlântica
9:45 –10:00	Atuação do CEPF na Mata Atlântica Desenhando a Estratégia e Programas Especiais
10:00 – 10:10	Perguntas e Discussão
10:10 – 10:45	Apresentação dos resultados do relatório Implementação do CEPF na Mata Atlântica Biodiversidade, Áreas e Corredores
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 11:30	Perguntas e Discussão sobre os resultados
11:30 -- 12:30	Fórum de discussão com perguntas dirigidas. (Revisar o marco lógico e a matriz de biodiversidade do Banco Mundial) -- Seu projeto se vê refletido no marco lógico do CEPF? -- Omitimos algum resultado importante?
12:30 – 14:00	Almoço

14:00 – 18:00 Discussão - Impacto, Lições Aprendidas, e Sustentabilidade.
Perguntas Dirigidas e Estudos de caso

Impacto

- Qual foi a maior contribuição do CEPF para a Mata Atlântica? E para cada corredor?
- O que teria acontecido se o CEPF não tivesse investido na Mata Atlântica?
- Nos resultados apresentados, omitimos algum resultado importante? Ou sobreestimamos algo?

Lições Aprendidas

- Quais aspectos da iniciativa CEPF (ex. fortalecer parcerias, investir em escalas ecos-regionais, etc.) foram mais importantes para os nossos resultados?
- Como poderíamos ter melhorado a nossa atuação em termos programáticos e operacionais?
- Qual seria a melhor forma do CEPF compartilhar suas lições aprendidas?
- Nas lições apresentadas, omitimos algum resultado ou sobreestimamos algo?

Sustentabilidade

- Podemos dizer que nossos resultados e impactos são duráveis no longo prazo?
- Quais resultados são mais prováveis de persistir e quais são os mais vulneráveis?
- Quais são as prioridades de curto prazo para consolidar os resultados e impactos gerados pelo CEPF na Mata Atlântica?
- Quais são os vazios para consolidar o trabalho iniciado pelo CEPF na Mata Atlântica?

19:00 Jantar

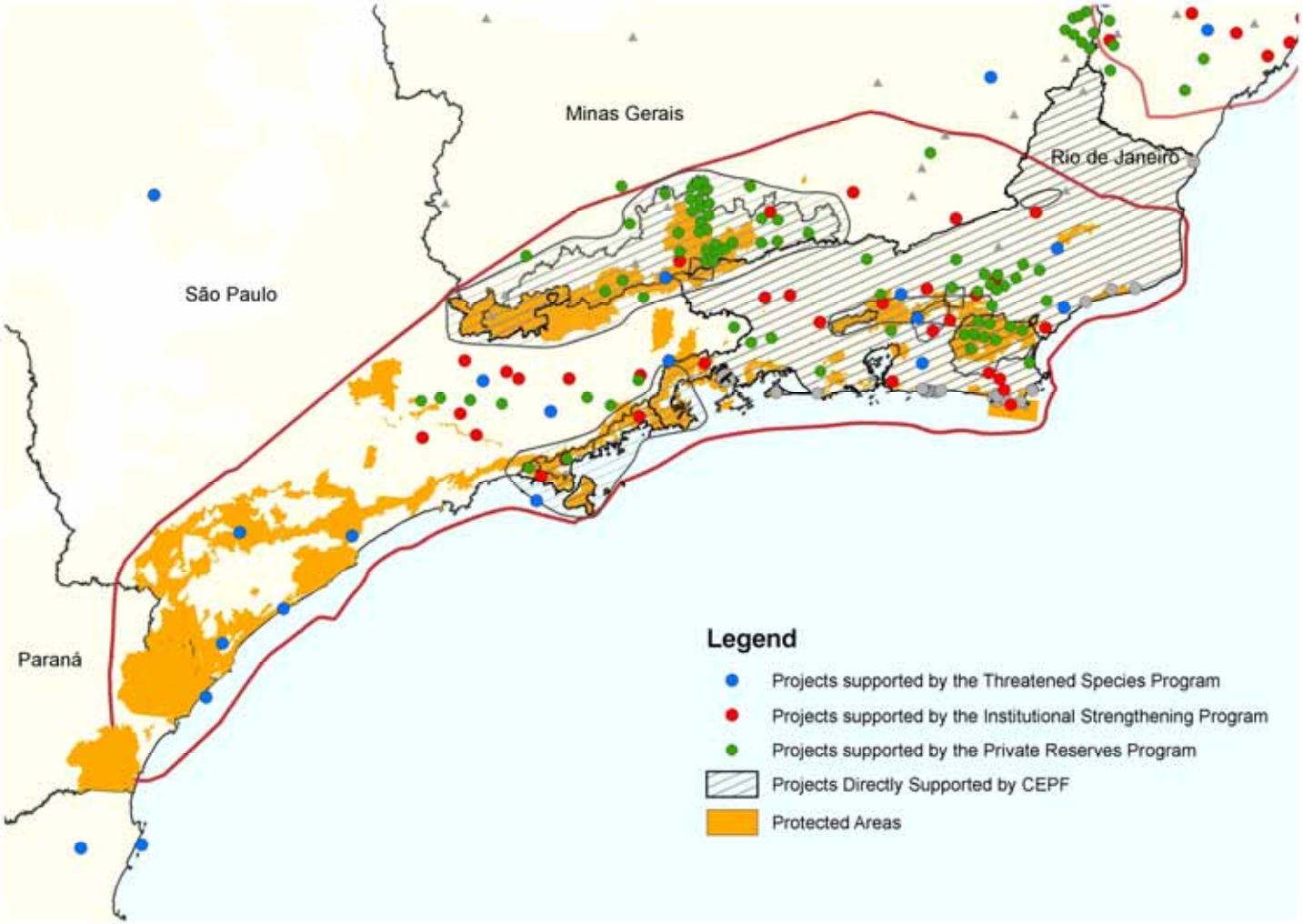
Reunião de Avaliação CEPF Mata Atlântica 2002-2006
Belo Horizonte, 5-6 de Fevereiro de 2007

AGENDA

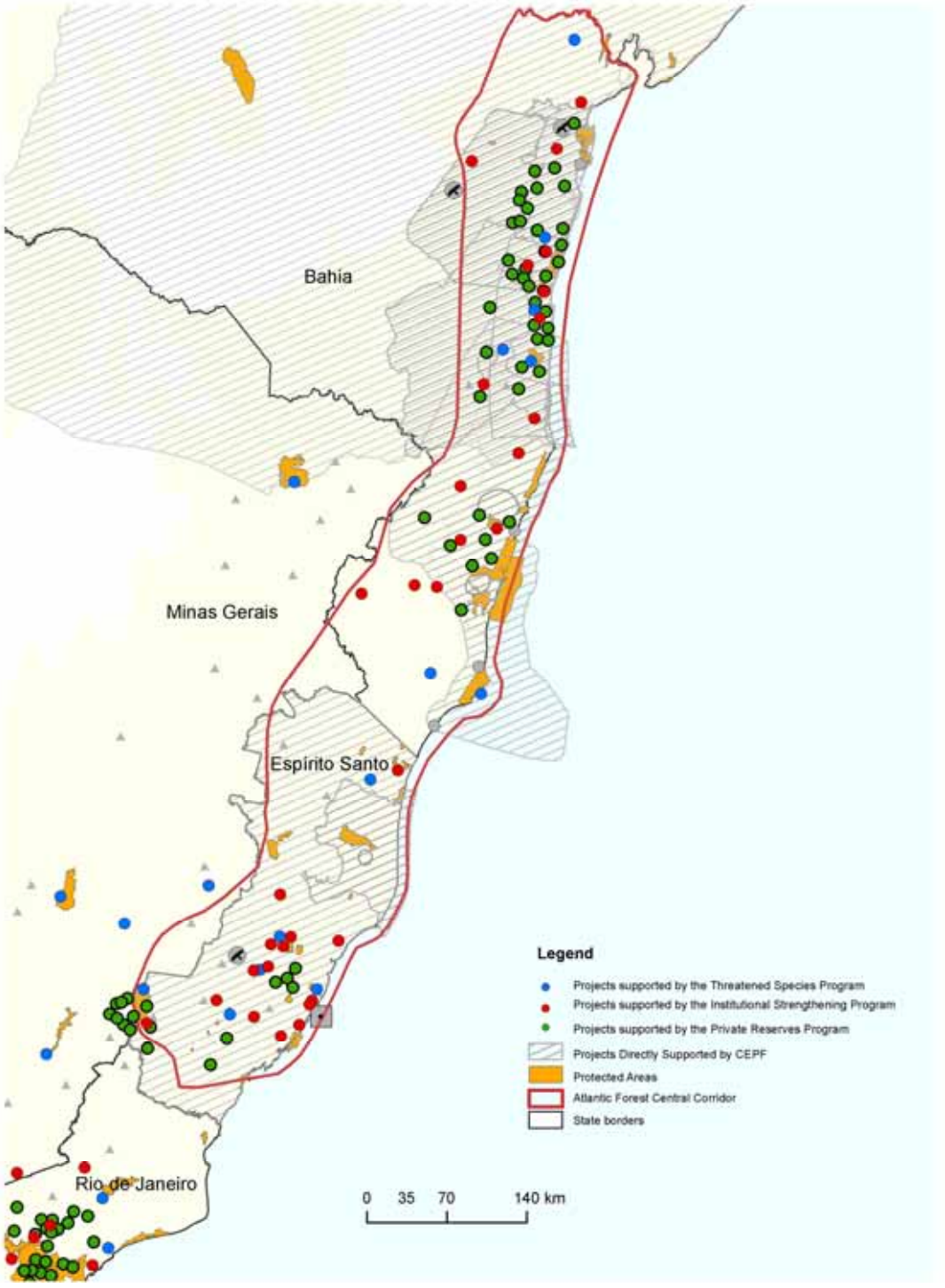
Terça-feira 6 de Fevereiro de 2007

Hora	Atividade
9:00 – 9:30	Síntese do Primeiro Dia
9:30 – 9:45	Definição de Impacto e Conclusões
9:45 – 10:00	O futuro do CEPF na Mata Atlântica
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 – 11:00	Visão de futuro: Dinâmica participativa de Visão e Próximos passos. O que desejamos para o futuro da Mata Atlântica? Como devemos desempenhar esse trabalho? Quem são os nossos possíveis e necessários aliados?
11:00 – 11:15	Encerramento da Reunião
12:00 – 13:30	Almoço
14:00 – 16:30	Visita Valor Natural

Appendix G. Distribution of CEPF Projects and Protected Areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor



Appendix H. Distribution of CEPF Projects and Protected Areas in the Central Corridor



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