

CEPF Investment in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest from 2001-2011 and its Contribution to Long-Term Conservation of the Biodiversity Hotspot

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1. Overview

The Atlantic Forest once stretched along Brazil’s coastline 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 eight percent of its original cover, the region has high levels of vertebrate and plant diversity and endemism that are under tremendous pressure from a human population of 120 million and the country’s two largest metropolitan areas, the cities of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

The area has been noted as a place of threatened biological diversity since as early as 1988. International efforts for protection of the area began in 1992 with the International Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests (known by its acronym in Portuguese, PPG-7) and its affiliated biodiversity corridors projects. Conservation International highlighted the region’s continued importance and threatened status in 2000 with the publication of *Hotspots*. In 2001, using the opportunity to build on these several years of scientific study and international attention, the newly created Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund made the Atlantic Forest one of the first three hotspots in which it would invest. At the time, with most funding flowing via formal government agencies, only four percent of conservation NGOs had an annual budget of more than \$500,000 while seventy percent of such groups had annual budgets of less than \$50,000. Thus, CEPF’s niche was to provide funding to civil society organizations to make them effective partners in conservation.

Conservation International led the preparation of an ecosystem profile for the region in 2001 and this ultimately resulted in the award of 46 grants for a combined amount of approximately \$7.4 million from 2003-2008 (referred to here as Phase 1). Grants supported landscape-level initiatives in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors, strengthening of public protected areas, creation of private protected areas, and small-scale efforts targeted at specific species and grassroots projects. From 2008-2011 (referred to here as Phase 2, or consolidation), CEPF invested almost an additional \$2.4 million via four grants, one to Conservation International and three to large Brazilian conservation NGOs to ensure the varied successes from the first five years of granting. The timeline below offers some context of where CEPF fits into the history of conservation in the region.

Table 1. Timeline of CEPF Engagement in the Atlantic Forest

Date	Event
1990	First large-scale analysis of the biome
1992	International Pilot Program to Conserve the Brazilian Rain Forests (PPG-7) launched
2000	CEPF founded
2001	CEPF Atlantic Forest Ecosystem Profile drafted and approved
September 2002	First grants awarded
March 2007	Five Year Assessment report
June 2008	Consolidation program approved
December 2008	Final Phase 1 grants close
June 2011	Consolidation grants close

Within this context, CEPF asks whether it has achieved its goals in the Atlantic Forest, considers the future of conservation efforts in the hotspot, and examines the implications for itself and other international donors.

2. Conditions in the Hotspot at the Time of the Ecosystem Profile and the Inception of Phase 1 in 2002

Degradation of the Atlantic Forest began as early as the sixteenth century. In 1997, the Brazilian portion of the forest stood at only 78,348 square kilometers.¹ Threats included deforestation, logging, intensive land use, urban expansion, industrialization, fuelwood harvesting, slash-and-burn clearing, subsistence agriculture, palm heart poaching, mangrove degradation, poaching of animals, road and dam construction, mining, tourism development, and introduction of alien species. Within this geographic context and the many and varied threats facing the hotspot, there were three major opportunities presented to CEPF as it created its initial five-year investment strategy.

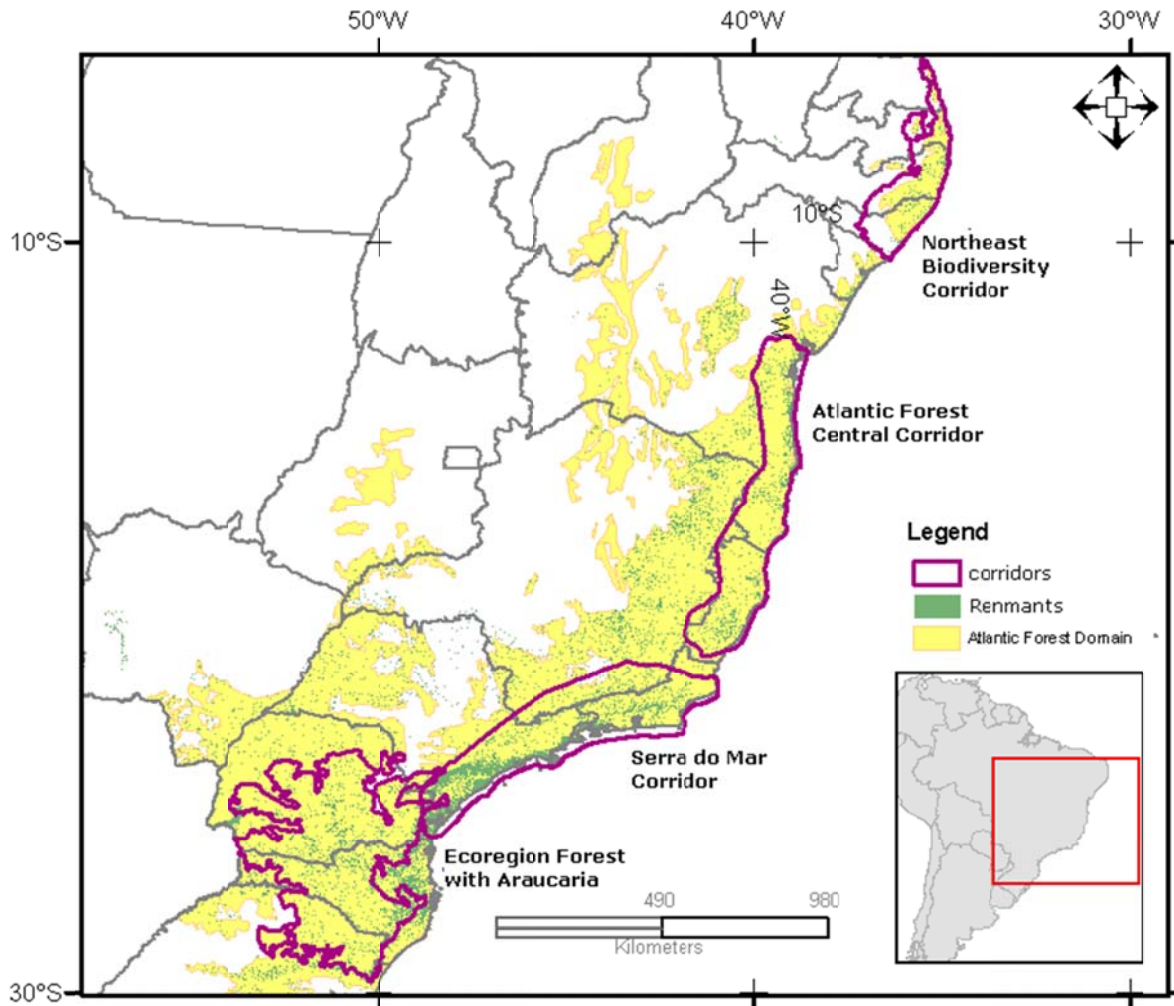
- The PPG-7 program stood as a source of leverage to establish extensive forest corridors based around the existing protected area system. PPG-7 was a national program, but within the Atlantic Forest had prioritized the Central Corridor (running through southern Bahia, northern Espírito Santo, and northern Minas Gerais). CEPF thus purposefully chose to work in the Central Corridor, while also identifying the Serra do Mar Corridor (including parts of Rio de Janeiro State, southern Minas Gerais, and northern São Paulo State) as a priority (Figure 1.) The Central Corridor, covering approximately 12 million hectares, holds an exceptional number of woody plants, with up to 458 tree species found in a single hectare of forest in southern Bahia. The 12.6 million hectare Serra do Mar Corridor contains the largest remaining block of Atlantic Forest (dense ombrophilous forest), formed by the slopes and mountain tops of the Serra do Mar and Serra da Mantiqueira and adjacent flat lowlands.
- Established in 1990, Brazil has a system known as the Private Natural Heritage Reserve Program (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural, or RPPN), a legal mechanism for the creation of private protected areas. Within the two corridors in 2001, there were 63 RPPNs covering 13,000 hectares.
- The Atlantic Forest was the “cradle of the Brazilian environmental movement,” a perhaps unsurprising fact given the major population centers and research institutions in the region, but nevertheless a critical element around which CEPF could implement its grant program. In 2001, there were approximately 700 environmental NGOs active in Brazil, with 30 of these having annual budgets of over \$300,000.

Considering these threats and opportunities, the Ecosystem Profile had the following investment strategy:

1. **Promote landscape initiatives in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors**, including promotion of low-impact land use, economic incentives for conservation, collection of biodiversity knowledge, dissemination of innovative tools, development of species management strategies, raising of public awareness, and building civil society capacity.

¹ Hotspots Revisited, page 88.

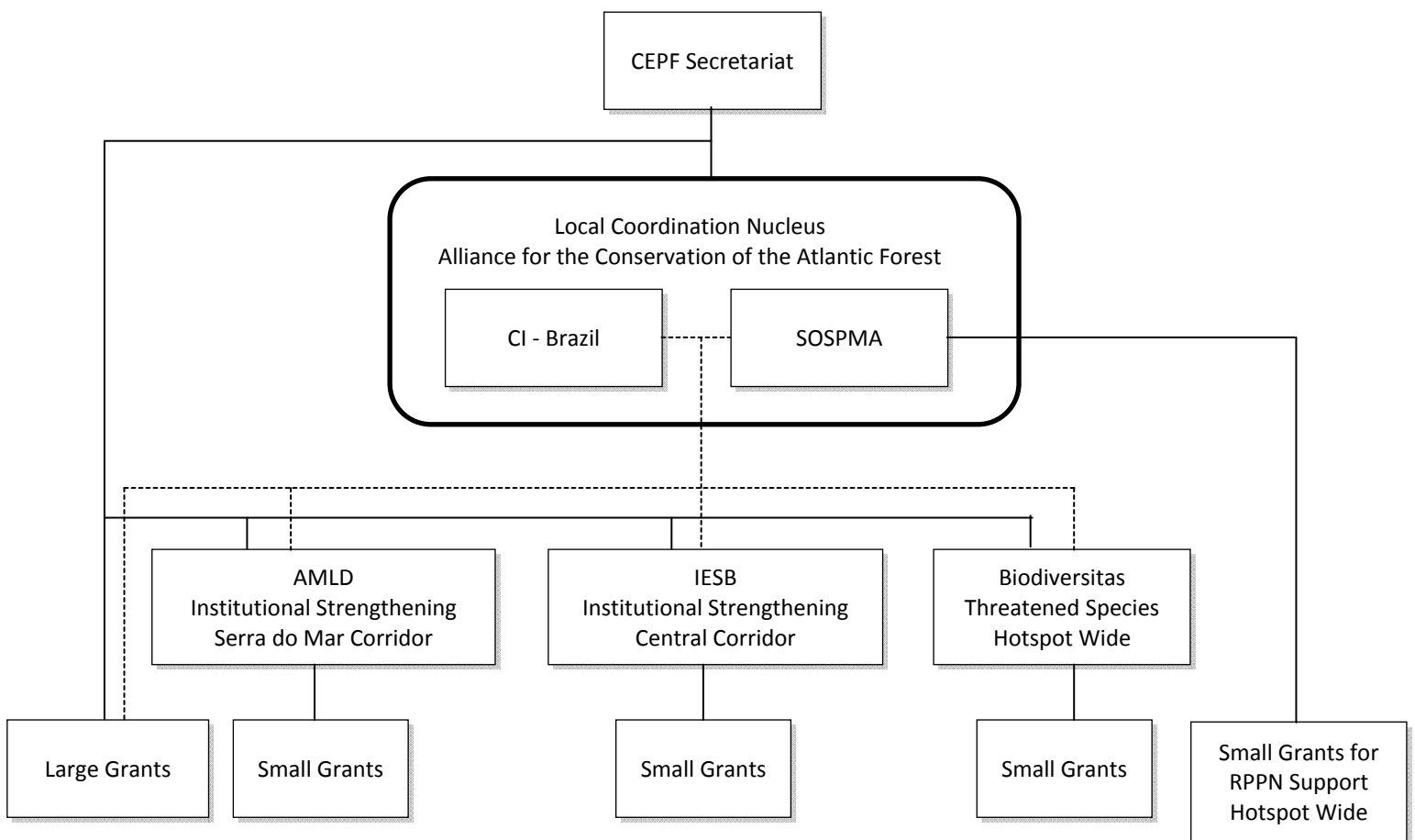
Figure 1. Atlantic Forest Hotspot and Corridors



2. **Improve management of public protected areas** via engagement of civil society as participants in protected area creation and buffer zone management.
3. **Increase the number of private protected areas** by working directly with landowners and by implementing an “Action Plan and Alliance” for RPPNs with the Fundação SOS Pró-Mata Atlântica (SOSPMA) and the GEF-capitalized Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO).
4. **Provide small grants to civil society** to build organizational capacity and engage these groups in species and habitat management.

To manage this process, Conservation International’s Brazil office (CI-Brazil) and SOSPMA, one of Brazil’s largest environmental organizations, formed the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, which served collaboratively as the Regional Implementation Team (RIT). These two organizations then worked with three other groups – Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado (AMLD), Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia (IESB), and Fundação Biodiversitas para Conservação da Diversidade Biológica (Biodiversitas) – to form a core of five which led cross-cutting thematic efforts and awarded and managed small grants (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Atlantic Forest Coordination and Core Grantee Organization in Phase 1



— Direct Financial Relationship
 - - - Coordination Relationship

3. Summary Achievements from Phase 1 and the Conditions in the Hotspot that Framed Phase 2 in 2008

The final accounting of CEPF from Phase 1 is shown in Table 2. CEPF awarded 46 “large” grants (i.e., grants greater than \$20,000 awarded and disbursed directly from the CEPF Secretariat in the United States) to 34 unique organizations, 30 of which were Brazilian. (Annex 1 lists all grantees from Phase 1 and Phase 2.)

Table 2. Status of Granting at the Close of Phase 1²

Strategic Direction	Count	USD Amount
1. Corridors – Central and Serra do Mar	32	\$4,713,993
2. Public Protected Areas	10	\$647,993
3. Private Protected Areas (RPPNs)	1	\$686,061
4. Small Grants	3	\$1,349,989
Total	46	\$7,398,035

In addition to these, via the small grants Strategic Direction, the five core organizations awarded 246 small grants at a maximum amount of \$10,000 per grant. Of these, 141 were to private landowners seeking to establish or strengthen private reserves (RPPN).

The major achievements from this investment period were as follows:

- CEPF provided some sort of support to almost all public (federal, state, municipal) protected areas with strict protection modalities in the two corridors.
- Grants led to the creation of 200 private reserves.
- In total, between public and private land, CEPF put 100,370 hectares into newly created or expanded protected areas.
- CEPF grants added to the knowledge and protection of 94 species on the IUCN or IBAMA (Brazilian national) Red Lists.
- Grants led to broad-scale capacity building and the creation of partnerships and networks, particularly between civil society groups and government counterparts.
- The portfolio contributed to the further institutionalization of the concept of corridors in Brazil and new recognition of the Serra do Mar as a corridor.
- The geographic breadth of the grants extended beyond the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors to include the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor and the Araucaria Forest Ecoregion.

Those achievements notwithstanding, there was mutual recognition from the CEPF Donor Council, the Secretariat, and the implementers in the field that there was not yet a guarantee of sustainability: management plans for protected areas might not be implemented, nascent organizations could fail, momentum might be lost. As in many grant-making programs, there was the realization that while

² There are minor discrepancies between Table 2 and the information reported in the Five-Year Assessment report, written in March 2007. The March 2007 document states that there were 50 grants with an allocation of \$8 million. However, with the actual close of all Phase 1 grants in 2008, CEPF de-obligated unused funds of various grantees. Further, the March 2007 report counted three multi-hotspot activities [via four grantees] to which the Atlantic Forest allocation contributed, but whose return impact on the Atlantic Forest is difficult to assess. The numbers in Table 2 are the most accurate reflection of CEPF granting between 2002 and 2008.

there was an astounding collection of grant-funded activities, many could easily stop as quickly as they started.

Thus, CEPF awarded four more grants for a total of \$2,400,000, covering the period of 2008-2011, to “consolidate” the gains from Phase 1. These grants were to four of the core team members, as follows:

- A \$550,000 grant to AMLD to continue work in the Serra do Mar Corridor.
- A \$250,000 grant to IESB to continue work in the Central Corridor.
- A \$934,457 grant to SOSPPMA to continue work in public protected areas and with RPPNs, including further small grants to associations of private landowners.
- A \$665,543³ grant to CI-Brazil to support public protected areas and the further institutionalization of corridors.

An additional thematic element in Phase 2 was the promotion of four “mosaics” within the Serra do Mar Corridor. Mosaics are jointly managed collections of geographically contiguous protected areas, whether owned or managed by federal, state, or municipal authorities or private landowners. CI-Brazil and AMLD each made sub-grants to organizations to serve as mosaic managers and to take measures to ensure bio-geographic connectivity, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Phase 2 Grants and Sub-Grants for the Four Mosaics in the Serra do Mar Corridor

Role	Primary Grantee	Sub-Grantee by Mosaic			
		Central Fluminense	Bocaina	Mantiquiera	Mico Leao Dourado
Management	CI-Brazil	Inst. BioAtlantica	Caminhos de Cunha	Crescente Fertil	AMLD
Connectivity	AMLD	Inhatus	Inst. de Permacultura e Ecovilas da Mata Atlântica	Amanagua	Gama
		Regua	Sociedade Angrense de Proteção Ecológica	Dispersors	Consortio Intermunicipal Lagos São João

4. Consolidated Achievements from Phase 1 and 2 as of 2011

Considering the Phase 2 grants (i.e., consolidation or Strategic Direction 5) as purposefully consonant with the strategic directions of Phase 1, the final accounting for CEPF grants in the hotspot over eleven years is shown in Table 4.

³ Due to unutilized funds and subsequent deobligation by the CEPF Secretariat, the final amounts reflected in Table 4 are marginally less.

Table 4. Status of Granting at the Close of Phase 2

Strategic Direction	Phase 1		Phase 2 ⁴		Total	
	Count	USD	Count	USD	Count	USD
(1) Corridors – Central and Serra do Mar	32	\$4,713,993	1+1+.5	\$1,097,412	34.5	\$5,811,405
(2) Public Protected Areas	10	\$647,993	.5+.5	\$999,009	11	\$1,647,001
(3) Private Protected Areas (RPPNs)	1	\$686,061	.5	\$298,838	1.5	\$984,899
(4) Small Grants	3	\$1,349,989	0	\$0	3	\$1,349,989
Total	46	\$7,398,035	4	\$2,395,259	50	\$9,793,294

While CEPF formally accounts for grants under each of those strategic directions, there were multiple cross-cutting efforts that reflect the combined success of the program and that extend beyond the mere number of grants or dollars disbursed. It is also useful to consider the overall progress of the program for eleven years, rather than the achievements of Phase 1 as separate from Phase 2.

CI-Brazil convened a meeting in Belo Horizonte for two days in September 2011 to discuss the status of the hotspot and future of engagement by CEPF or other donors. Sixteen people were present representing the CEPF Secretariat, the four Phase 2 grantees of AMLD, CI-Brazil, IESB, and SOSPMA, plus three Phase 1 grantees: Instituto Terra, Instituto BioAtlântica, and the Reserva da Biosfera do Mata Atlântica (RBMA). CI-Brazil’s team leader for CEPF investment in the Atlantic Forest, Ivana Lamas, and the Senior Director for Biomes, Luiz Paulo Pinto, led the meeting.

This report reflects the output of that meeting plus information from several key documents prepared over the investment period:

- *Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Atlantic Forest Biodiversity Hotspot*. March 2007.
- *Fundo de Parceria Para Ecossistemas Críticos: CEPF na Mata Atlântica*. March 2007. (Published in Portuguese.)
- *Atlantic Forest Annual Portfolio Overview*. November 2009.
- *Atlantic Forest Annual Portfolio Overview*. November 2010.
- Final reports of the four consolidation grantees, submitted in December 2011.

4.1. Communication and Information Dissemination

As in any hotspot, one of the challenges to effecting conservation in the Atlantic Forest was the lack of awareness by decision-makers and the public at large regarding the value and unique elements of the region. Thus, the RIT and grantees made concerted efforts to reach the public, scientific community, and various target audiences.

During the period of active CEPF investment, grantees published 25 scholarly journal articles, books, papers, and conference abstracts. These are highlighted in Annex 1 of the Portuguese five year

⁴ Phase 2 (Consolidation) included four separate grants. CEPF formally accounts for these as Strategic Direction 5. However, by design, they continued the geographic and thematic work of investment priorities in Phase 1. The consolidation grants to AMLD and IESB were wholly to Strategic Direction 1. The consolidation grant to CI-Brazil was split 45 percent to Strategic Direction 1 and 55 percent to Strategic Direction 2. The consolidation grant to SOSPMA was split 68 percent to Strategic Direction 2 and 32 percent to Strategic Direction 3.

assessment. Beyond these, CI and SOSPMA managed a website, www.corredores.org.br, that has been in continued operation since 2005 and has had as many as 107,000 annual visits and published a hotspot-wide bimonthly electronic newsletter, “Araponga Online,” while the four mosaic management grantees each publish newsletters for their regions.

4.2. Institutional Strengthening

CEPF’s goal in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors was to strengthen environmental NGOs in each and create networks of these groups so that civil society could play a larger role in conservation activities. Grant funds supported:

- Organizational training
- Environmental education
- Public awareness
- Improved agricultural practices
- Land management planning
- Communication and outreach
- Use of geospatial technology
- Biological surveys
- Forest restoration
- Public policy development

AMLD, which coordinated the Serra do Mar grants, summarized its efforts in the publication, *Small and powerful: environmental NGOs in the Serra do Mar Biodiversity Corridor*, and IESB, which coordinated the Central Corridor grants, summarized its efforts in the publication, *Institutional strengthening program in the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor*.

One noteworthy success story from Phase 1 was CEPF’s support to the Earth Institute for Environmental Preservation (ITPA), which at the time was a small group working in the Serra do Mar. CEPF’s grant was to help ITPA define conservation strategies for an area that connects Rebio Tinguá with Serra da Bocaina National Park. However, receipt of this grant allowed ITPA to make further organizational connections and raise more funds. Today, after 13 years of operation, ITPA has 90 employees working on biodiversity in relation to climate, water, employment, and public policy. ITPA’s subsequent success, which CEPF can in part claim, includes creation of over 100,000 hectares of protected areas, creation of 300 “green” jobs, and development of a payment for ecosystem services program in the Guandu River Basin.

In Phase 2, the initial goal within the Central Corridor was to help groups access a promised \$5.3 million in funds from the PPG-7 program to support the development of “mini corridors.” Unfortunately, accessing these funds required registration via a Brazilian federal government procurement system, which proved almost impossible for local NGOs to do. Instead, IESB ran training programs for 80 organizations to prepare them to manage mini-corridors with the hope of eventually receiving federal funds.

4.3. Threatened Species

As with all the CEPF 1 portfolios, the Atlantic Forest investment had a major focus on species conservation. The Biodiversitas Foundation coordinated the effort in partnership with the Centro de Pesquisas Ambientais do Nordeste (CEPAN). Biodiversitas coordinated the award of 43 sub-grants. These sub-grants and the core grants awarded directly by the CEPF Secretariat together:

- Addressed 65 threatened species (see Annex 2).
- Worked in thirteen Brazilian states.
- Supported 59 teaching and research institutions, which in turn engaged 180 researchers, including 14 doctoral theses and six master's dissertations.
- Resulted in the publication of the *Red Book of Brazilian Fauna Threatened with Extinction* by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment.

Together, these grants effectively shaped the academic and professional training in the approach to conservation biology in the hotspot. The grants helped define individual species' geographic range, population density, behavior, genetics, and reproduction, which turn helps define the policy and planning measures needed for their conservation. Highlight species and grants include:

- Research and support for conservation of the golden-head lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*) and buff-headed capuchin (*Cebus xanthosternos*), which are considered “flagship species” for the hotspot.
- Research into five bird species – the Bahia tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus psychopompus*), slender antbird (*Rhopornis ardesiacus*), cherry-throated tanager (*Nemosia rourei*), black-hooded antwren (*Formicivora erythronotus*) and restinga antwren (*Formicivora littoralis*) led to the creation of the Boa Nova National Park (12,065 hectares) and the Boa Nova Wildlife Refuge (15,024 hectares), both in Bahia, and the Costa do Sol State Park (9,840 hectares) in Rio de Janeiro.
- Study of the mangrove crab (*Ucides cordatus*) led to the creation of the Canavieiras Extractive Reserve in Bahia.
- A grant studying plants showed that of the 15,782 identified vascular plants in the hotspot, 45 percent are endemic. This led to the Ministry of Environment publishing a list of endangered Brazilian flora.
- Coordinated grants in the state of Espírito Santo led to the state formally listing 22 faunal and 776 floral species in need of protection. Among other results of this action, the state created the Center for Genetics Applied for Biodiversity Conservation at the Federal University of Espírito Santo. In turn, the Center has received funding from the Foundation for Research Support of Espírito Santo to understand the evolutionary response of mammals to the fragmentation of the biome.

4.4. Protected Areas

Almost every public protected area with the designation of “strict protection” in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors saw some sort of action supported by CEPF (Annex 3). These actions included, among others: scientific research, community awareness, buffer zone management, planning, regulation of

human activities, enterprise promotion, community management, fire prevention, and incorporation into mosaics.

Table 5 shows the formal number of hectares put under protection on publicly managed land, while Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the location of CEPF-supported public protected areas in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors. Because CEPF was so closely linked to CI-Brazil and associated programs, such as the Global Conservation Fund, it is sometimes difficult to ascribe creation of protected hectares solely to CEPF. These programs were purposefully built around each other and Government of Brazil programs. Thus, for example, CEPF was a contributor to efforts that led to the creation of nine protected areas in southern Bahia covering 191,547 hectares, the expansion of two others by 14,481 hectares, and the pending designation of seven additional protected areas. The combined 206,028 hectares increased by 120 percent the area under full protection in the Bahia portion of the Central Corridor.

In other cases, the creation of a protected area alone understates the impact. CEPF contributed to the creation of 38,053 hectare Cunhambebe State Park, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. This park connects the forests of the mountainous region of Rio de Janeiro to the protected areas of the coast of São Paulo, thus forming a vast corridor of protected Atlantic Forest in Serra do Mar.

Table 5. Protected areas created or expanded with CEPF Support

Protected area	Original area (hectares)	New area (hectares)
State Park (PE) Três Picos	46,350	12,440
Biological Reserve (REBIO) Una	11,400	7,100
National Park (PARNA) Pau-Brasil	11,553	7,381
PE Alto Cariri		6,151
PE Cunhambebe		38,000
PE Costa do Sol		9,840
PARNA Alto Cariri		19,264
PE Serra das Lontras		11,336
PE Boa Nova		12,065
Wildlife Refuge (REVIS) Mata dos Muriquis		2,722
REVIS Rio dos Frades		894
REVIS Una		23,404
REVIS Boa Nova		15,024
Extractive Reserve (RESEX) Canavieiras		100,645
RESEX Cassurubá		100,687
Natural Monument (MONA) Pedra do Baú		3,245
	Total	370,198

As Phase 1 evolved into Phase 2, CI-Brazil and SOSPMA engaged The Nature Conservancy to form the Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative (AFPAl) to encourage the development of programs and projects to strengthen the management capacity of the protected areas of the hotspot. AFPAl's formal objectives are to:

Figure 3. CEPF-Supported Protected Areas in the Central Corridor

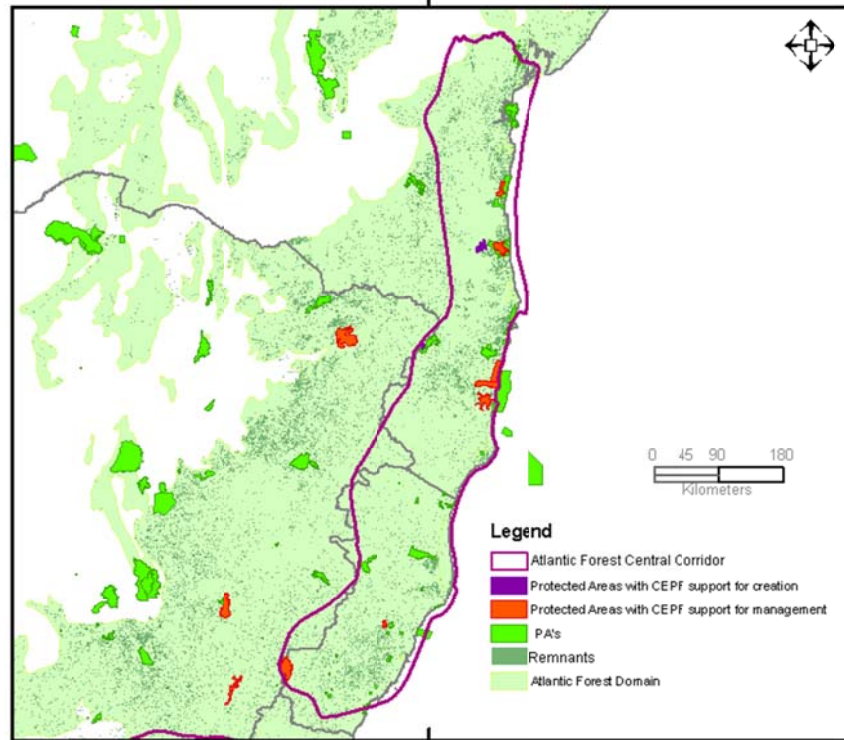
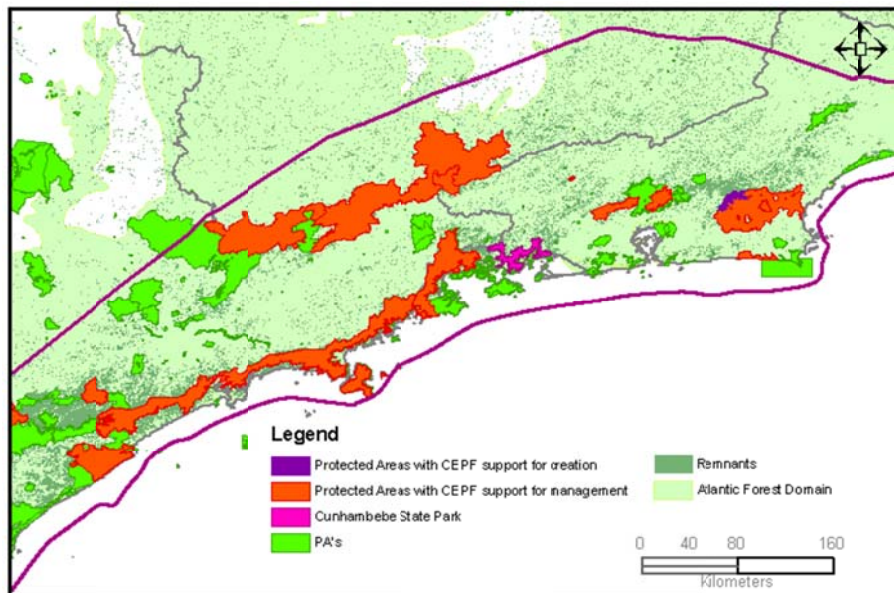


Figure 4. CEPF-Supported Protected Areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor



- Ensure protected areas represent and protect the full measure of species and habitat diversity and ecosystem services in the hotspot
- Provide adequate tools to the managers of these areas.
- Assist governments in resolving land disputes involving protected areas.
- Collect solid information and baseline data about these areas.
- Promote national and state policies to further support protected areas.

Under the rubric of AFPAL, CI-Brazil assessed the management effectiveness of 24 protected areas and has been working to either create a trust fund or identify potential donors to support these sites. In addition, CI-Brazil made the following sub-grants within the AFPAL framework:

- To Amana, to prepare a management plan of the Murici Ecological Station in the state of Alagoas.
- To Instituto Floresta Viva, to prepare the program for public use of the Serra do Conduru State Park in the state of Bahia.
- To Survey Topografia e Cadastramento Ltda and Relevô Serviços Técnicos Ltda, to develop infrastructure in Três Picos and Serra da Concórdia State Parks in the state of Rio de Janeiro.
- To Cybermind, to resolve land tenure issues in Itatiaia National Park in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais.
- To Crescente Fértil, to promote improved management of the Mantiquiera Mosaic.
- To Conservação Estratégica, to study watershed hydrology and willingness to pay for water services from the Três Picos State Park.
- To Conservação Estratégica, to develop a methodology for assessing the economic impact of protected areas in the Southern Bahia Mosaic.
- To Conservação Estratégica, to assess the potential market for environmental services for the Central Fluminense Mosaic.
- To IESB, to support public hearings for the management plan of Pau-Brasil and Descobrimento National Parks.

Table 6 summarizes the actions taken on behalf of these protected areas during the consolidation phase.

A particular highlight from Phase 2 was the support to address land tenure issues in and around Itatiaia National Park. CI-Brazil developed an online guide that was posted to the ICMBio website showing the step-by-step process to resolve tenure issues. This guide proved so useful that ICMBio has adopted it for all protected areas in the country.

Table 6. Support to Protected Areas in Phase 2

Protected Area	Hectares	Management Planning	Cartography	Community engagement	Research/monitoring	Agra-rian studies	Infra-structure/equipment	Management Board	Capacity Building	Public use	Communication
PE Serra do Conduru	9,275	*		*	*			*	*	*	*
PE Três Picos	46,350						*				
PE Serra da Concórdia	804.41						*				
PARNA Itatiaia	28,000					*					*
Ecological Station (ESEC) Murici	6,116	*			*						*
Total	90,545										
Mosaics of Protected Areas											
Bocaina	221,100	*					*	*	*		*
Mantiqueira	794,000	*	*				*	*	*		*
Central Fluminense	295,723	*	*		*		*	*	*		*
Mico-Leão-Dourado	209,133	*						*	*		*
Total	1,519,956										

4.5. Private Reserves – RPPNs

Given that much of the remnants of the Atlantic Forest are in the hands of private owners, the creation of private protected areas is a critical element of conservation strategy, particularly in terms of connectivity between larger public protected areas. Brazil’s National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) formally recognizes RPPNs as part of the national conservation estate. Private landowners must voluntarily undertake action to register their land as RPPN, which then protects it for perpetuity. The initiatives of CEPF were and are the only ones in Brazil to directly allocate funds to landowners so that they could formally protect their land. The program began with CI and SOSPMA, who then engaged Bradesco Cards, a credit card program of a large private bank. These groups then engaged The Nature Conservancy, Bradesco Capitalization, Funbio, and KfW to expand the RPPN program beyond the Serra do Mar and Central Corridors to include the Araucaria Forest Ecoregion and the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor. This led to:

- Coverage of seventeen states and 3,200 municipalities.
- In Phase 1, 130 sub-grants that created 217 RPPNs covering almost 12,000 hectares. (Annex 1 lists all grantee participants in the RPPN program.)
- In Phase 2, an additional 252 RPPNs and an additional 17,300 hectares. (See Figures 5 and 6.)
- In Phase 1, 33 sub-grants to improve the management of 5,300 hectares of existing RPPNs.
- In Phase 2, improved management on an additional 84 existing RPPN sites covering an additional 23,200 hectares.
- Support to 11 RPPNs to encourage the development of sustainable economic activities surrounding the RPPN area.

- Creation of a national confederation of RPPN owners and led by federal Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). The confederation has met bi-annually since 2008 and ICMBio has in turn shared its experience with multiple states and municipalities.
- Creation of an online system to register and RPPNs, called SIMRPPN, at <http://sistemas.icmbio.gov.br/simrppn/login/?next=/>
- Publication of seven consultant- or NGO-written studies and guides on the value of RPPNs, the creation of RPPNs, the ways for corporations to use them as part of a private environmental strategy, and the ways for the government to support RPPNS through tax incentives and revenue payments to owners.

In most cases, RPPN support has been given strategically to a group of contiguous or nearby landowners, to landowners surrounding some larger protected area or within the context of a mosaic, or to landowners who are members of some other conservation association. Notable examples include RPPN owners:

- Surrounding the Serra do Brigadeiro State Park.
- Surrounding the Faraó Forests (IBG - Baía de Guanabara Institute).
- Who are members of the Association for Culture and Conservation of Mantiqueira.
- Who are part of the Natural Heritage Association “adopt one hectare” program.
- Who occupy the biodiversity corridor between the Monte Pascoal and Descobrimento National Parks.
- Who are members of the Mato Grosso do Sul landowners’ association.

The RPPN concept also allowed for innovation. For example, Pau-Brazil National Park was slated for expansion, but the total expansion was then reduced by 2,000 hectares. Instead, a collection of landowners committed to putting an equivalent amount into protection in areas contiguous with the park, thereby allowing the government to meet its expansion target while saving costs. In another example from southern Bahia, two RPPNs functioned as environmental education centers for students camps, teacher training, and farmer training.

Ultimately, CEPF support to the RPPN movement in the Atlantic Forest led to the direct leveraged investment of \$3 million. Further, CEPF’s work spawned similar programs in the Caatinga and Pantanal biomes.

Figure 5. Hectares of RPPNs by State

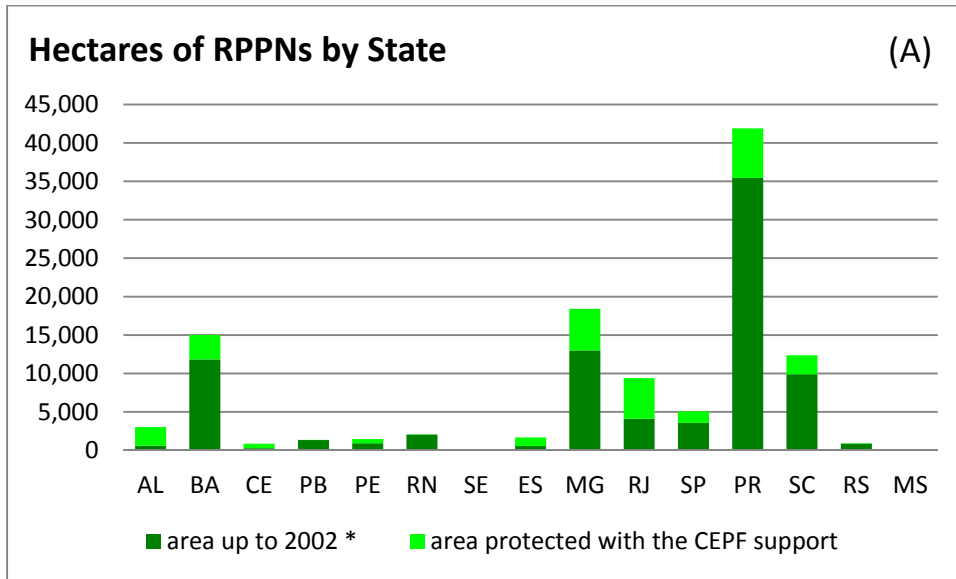
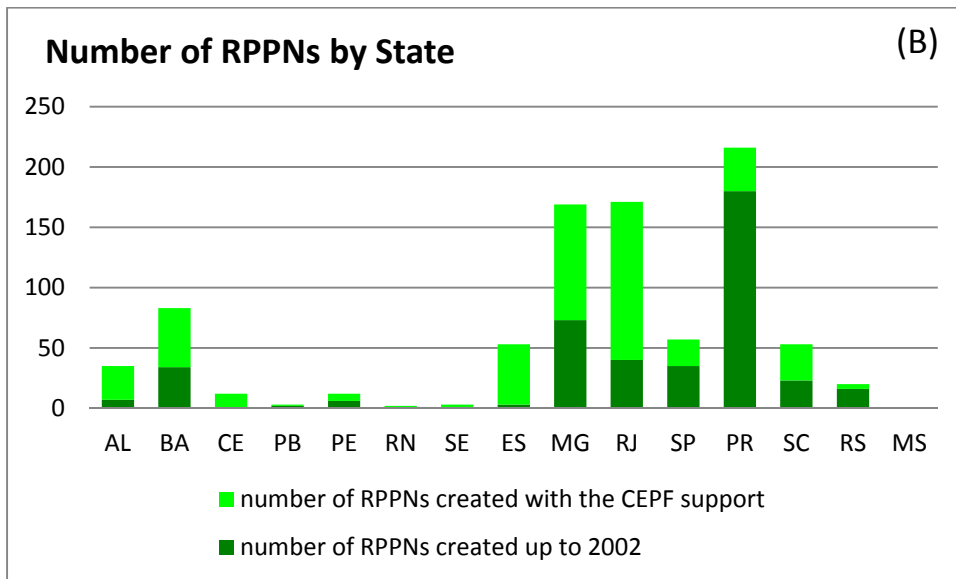


Figure 6. Number of RPPNs by State



AL = Alagoas, BA = Bahia, CE = Ceará, PB = Paraíba, PE = Pernambuco, RN = Rio Grande do Norte, SE = Sergipe, ES = Espírito Santo, MG = Minas Gerais, RJ = Rio de Janeiro, SP = São Paulo, PR = Paraná, SC = Santa Catarina, RS = Rio Grande do Sul, MS = Mato Grosso do Sul

4.6. Corridors and Landscape Planning

During Phase 1, CEPF made several grants designed to institutionalize the concept of corridors or landscape planning units. Grants were made to define priority areas and actions for a state or region. To ensure the legitimacy of results, grantees ensured incorporation of a wide range of partners, including government agencies, the scientific community, private companies, and civil society. In some cases, multiple grants were arranged around a single corridor or project, including:

- **Biodiversity conservation of the Atlantic Forest in Espírito Santo.**
- **Strategies and actions for biodiversity conservation in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro,** which resulted in each of the states in the Serra do Mar having a set of policies and guidelines for corridor management.
- **Cocoa Coast Corridor** in Bahia.
- **Mantiqueira Ecological Corridor** in Minas Gerais, which included representatives of all 42 municipalities in the corridor.

CEPF also extended this philosophy to river basins, including grants for the Caraíva basin (Bahia), the upper Preto (Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro), and the São João basin (Rio de Janeiro). Work in the Caraíva basin led directly to the Caraíva Carbon Project, the first forest restoration project to be certified by the CCBA (Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance) in Brazil, and to the formation of a Cooplar, a cooperative of native tree planters.

CEPF also supported grants around common technical themes that would rally land managers to think in broader landscape-level terms. These include:

- Grants in southern Bahia that demonstrated the connections and common interests of communities, Veracel Cellulose, the state electric company (Coelba), and the forest ecology laboratory at the University of São Paulo.
- Grants in southern Bahia that demonstrated that small farmers could easily modify existing agroforestry practices to organically produce combinations of ten crops in an economically viable manner.
- Grants demonstrating the expansion of Três Picos State Park (which grew from 46,350 to 57,790 hectares due to CEPF support) would have positive impacts on the water supply of the 1.7 million people living downstream in the Baía de Guanabara Leste basin. Grants supported surveys to determine the price of water as an environmental service, ultimately leading to Decree PSA-RJ No 42029 by the state government of Rio de Janeiro, which creates the mechanism of payment for environmental services under the State Program for Conservation and Revitalization of Water Resources.
- Grants to multiple education and community outreach bodies in São Paulo's northern coast.
- Grants to legal scholars and policy-makers to discuss the Brazilian Forestry Code and the concept of Legal Reserves, which mandates that certain amounts of farmland and production land be set aside for natural vegetation depending on the biome (e.g., 20 percent of private land in the Atlantic Forest, 35 percent in the Cerrado, and 80 percent in the Amazon).
- Grants to combat wild animal trafficking, including development of a database on disposition of violations. This database and is now part of a broader network of people working to stop illegal trade. The website is: www.diagnostico.org.br.

4.7. Mosaics

In Phase 2, the concept of mosaics was the logical result of efforts on institutional strengthening, partnerships, protected area management, and RPPNs. In short, a mosaic is both a contiguous set of individually managed conservation land units and an exercise in collective action. Mosaics themselves are eligible for formal recognition by the Ministry of Environment and can then become legal entities with the right to receive funds.

CEPF supported four mosaics in the Serra do Mar, as shown in Figure 7: Bocaina, Central Fluminense, Mantiqueira and Golden Lion Tamarin. Together, these mosaics include 80 protected area units and over 1.5 million hectares. As shown in Table 3, there were three grantees associated with each mosaic. Together, they undertook the following:

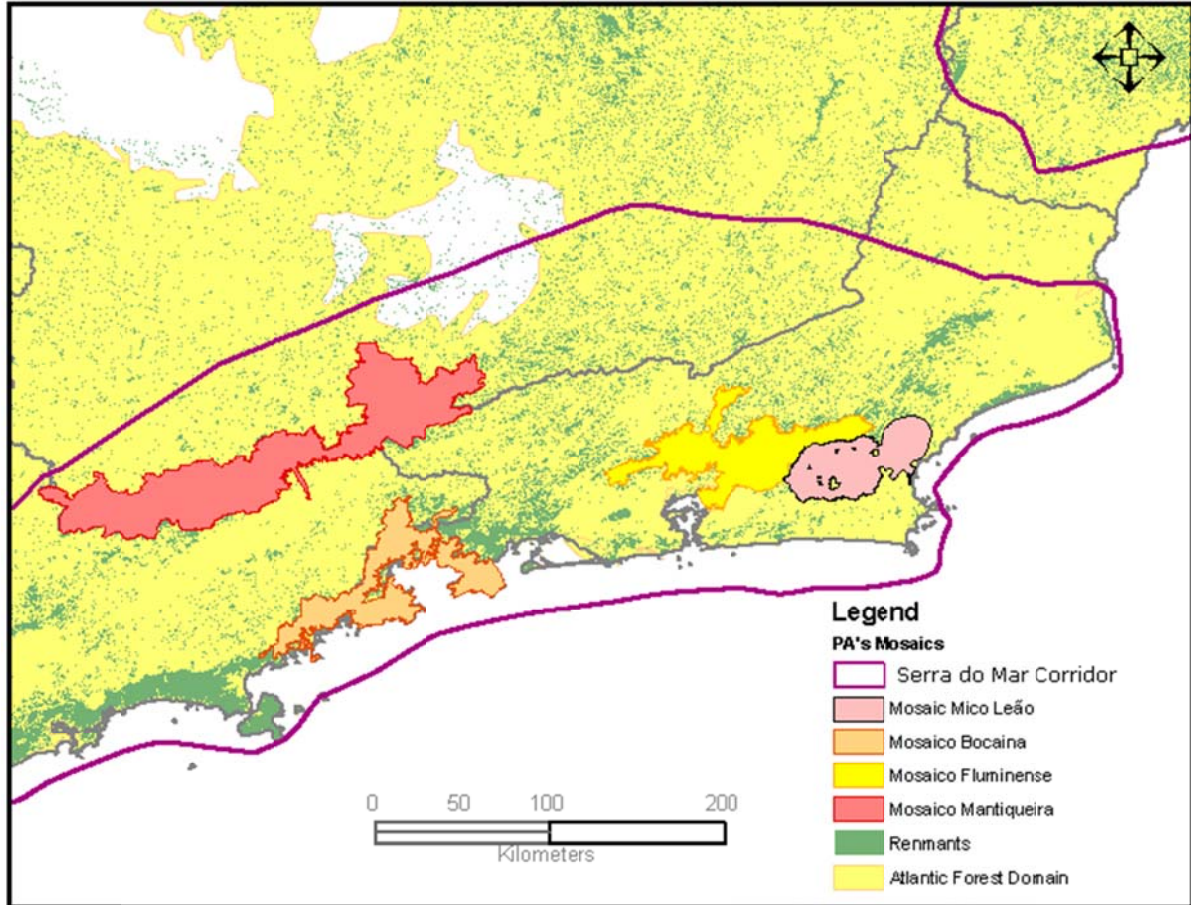
- Promotion of the integrated management of each mosaic through support to a management council and development of a strategic plan. This included support for board meetings, executive office functioning, websites and outreach, and public awareness campaigns.
- Capacity building to mosaic council leaders and their associated agencies.
- Promotion of activities to allow landscape connectivity (e.g., fence removal).
- Support of exchange visits within and across the membership of mosaics.
- Contribution to public policy discussions further empowering mosaics and expanding their use throughout the country.

Given that mosaics are essentially partnerships, CI-Brazil and AMLD organized training on conflict management, communication, and project development for 109 people from the four mosaics. The trainings then extended into how to cooperatively undertake invasive species management, endangered species protection, collaborative revenue generation, and coordinated communication efforts.

Work in the Central Fluminense and Mico Leao Dourado mosaics was relatively more successful than in Bocaina and Mantiqueira. Ultimately, The Nature Conservancy also provided support in the Central Fluminense. Subsequent support from the Leading Travel Companies Conservation Foundation (now called the Treadright Foundation) allowed CI-Brazil and its partners to support planning in three other mosaics (Lagamar, Jacupiranga, and Ilhas e Áreas Marinhas do Litoral de São Paulo) and support the process for the official recognition of two mosaics in Espírito Santo state.

CEPF grantees, as leaders in the national mosaic movement, are active participants in government discussions to replicate the program and frequently mentor mosaic leaders in other parts of the country. They formed a mosaic discussion group, the Mosaics Network of Protected Areas (REMAP), which published *Recommendations for the Recognition and Implementation of Mosaics of Protected Areas* in 2010. REMAP has a website at www.redemosaicos.com.br.

Figure 7. Mosaics in the Serra do Mar Corridor



4.8. Overall Impact

Over ten years, CEPF's impact in the Atlantic Forest has been broad and deep. The corridor concept championed by PPG-7 and the Ministry of the Environment, expanded beyond the first two – the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor and the Amazon Central Corridor – to include the Serra do Mar Corridor, the Mantiqueira Corridor, the Araucaria Biodiversity Corridor, and the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor. Policy-makers now have an awareness of the need and the tools for planning conservation on a large scale and civil society partnerships have formed within these areas.

CEPF also contributed to a major increase in knowledge on fauna and flora species in the hotspot and the measures necessary for their conservation. This has led to baseline data, lists of threatened species, further study on the values provided by species and habitats, and inter-agency cooperation.

The typical CEPF grantee engaged between three or four other partners to conduct its work, whether those partners were other NGOs, community groups, or public agencies of some kind. In total, CEPF may have had an impact on between 500 and 600 organizations and brought them into the broader conservation network. An impact like this will continue for many years to come.

Mosaics represent the culmination of much of CEPF's work. They encapsulate the efforts toward species and site protection, the strengthening of private and public protected areas, the creation of institutional networks within corridors, and the promotion of partnerships.

5. Assessment of Achievements in Relation to CEPF's Long Term Goals

While the threats identified in 2001 have hardly abated, conditions for conservation success in the Atlantic Forest are much higher than in many countries: large amounts of public and private funding, strong civil society organizations, several well-managed protected areas that are the "anchors" of larger corridors, and a tradition of private land ownership that allows for the use of economic incentives and law to affect large amounts of land.

The participants in the September 2011 meeting in Belo Horizonte thus considered whether long-term conservation goals have been met in the Atlantic Forest, per the goals and criteria in Table 7.

Table 7. Achievement of Long-Term Goals in the Atlantic Forest

Goal	Criteria				
Conservation Priorities	Species	KBAs	Corridors	Conservation Plans	Best Practices
	Fully met: threat assessments conducted for species, especially plants	Fully met: KBAs identified in the hotspot	Fully met: Excellent understanding of the two focal corridors	Fully met: Planning is well articulated	Partially met: best practices adopted at some sites, but not majority
Civil Society	Human Resources	Management Systems/Planning	Partnerships	Financial Resources	Transboundary Cooperation
	Fully met: Capacity varies by region, but is high overall	Fully met: Varies by region, but is high overall	Fully met: excellent partnerships throughout mosaics and corridors	Partially met: Funding gaps remain	Not applicable (nominally applicable in relation to Paraguay and Argentina)
Sustainable Financing	Public Sector	Civil Society	Donors	Livelihoods	Long Term Mechanisms
	Partially met: varies widely by municipal, state, and federal designation	Not met: majority of groups have yet to develop consistent revenue streams	Partially met: Brazilian donors and government have ample resources, but have not fully committed these to the hotspot	Partially met: varies greatly by region and context (e.g., urban slums)	Not met: no significant trust funds developed
Enabling Environment	Policy for Conservation	Policy for Civil Society	Education / Training	Enforcement	Transparency
	Fully met: strong policies for public and private protected areas and mosaics	Partially met: civil society is an active and welcome partner, but is not easily able to access public funds due to policies making minimum requirements too stringent	Fully met: all senior leadership posts are staffed by local country nationals	Partially met: awareness, interdiction, arrest, and prosecution vary widely by region and municipal, state, and federal levels	Fully met: on sites where CEPF grantees worked directly, this is taking place.
Responsiveness	Biodiversity Monitoring	Threats Monitoring	Ecosystem Services Monitoring	Adaptive Management	Public Sphere
	Partially met: varies by sites and species	Not met: no threats monitoring system exists outside best-funded parks	Not met: few monitoring systems in place for ecosystem services	Partially met: organizations have the capacity to adapt	Fully met: conservation issues are publicly aired on a regular basis; media is not a constraint

6. Future Perspectives

Progress has been significant but challenges remain. The hotspot has a wide variety of landscapes, a huge population, varied cultures, different levels of fragmentation and degradation, political disparities, and a broad range of socio-economic development. Challenges also vary by biome, state, watershed, biodiversity corridor, and protected area, among others. Overcoming these challenges to achieve conservation results requires a convergence of institutional, individual, political, and economic will.

The rate of deforestation has slowed in the hotspot. From 2000-2005, Espírito Santo and Bahia lost 37,000 hectares, but from 2008-2010, lost only 8,000 hectares. Over the same periods in Rio de Janeiro São Paulo, deforestation decreased from 5,000 hectares to only 800 hectares. With minimal remaining forests, deforestation occurs at punctual levels which are difficult to detect or prevent. Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms will need to be improved, as will the methods to understand the effects of fragmentation, or ideally, recovery of native vegetation.

The national Forest Code, currently under discussion in the Brazilian Congress, will have a big impact on what happens in the future. The Code mandates the amount of natural vegetation on private land, including areas for permanent preservation, legal reserves, and mangroves. Changes in the Forest Code may discourage rural landowners from protecting or restoring parts of their property. For example, if small-sized properties are exempt from maintaining or restoring legal reserves, the Institute of Applied Economic Research estimates that as much as 4 million hectares of land in the Atlantic Forest hotspot may be permanently converted.

To mitigate against this, in 2009, CI-Brazil helped launch the Pact for Atlantic Forest Restoration. The Pact is currently a network of over 200 institutions – government agencies, companies, NGOs, universities, and nurseries – with the common goal of assisting in the recovery of 15 million hectares of forest by 2050 and the removal of 200 million tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide per year. Many of the Pact's members are former CEPF grantees. They are attempting to combine biodiversity conservation, poverty alleviation, payment for ecosystem services, and standardization of legal policies in relation to rural properties.

To help focus its strategy and achieve its goal, the Pact has analyzed potential restoration areas (Figure 8), suitable areas for carbon projects (Figure 9), and priority areas for water production, as well as mapping areas of high biodiversity and fragmentation (Figure 10). It has mapped 17 million hectares as potential areas for forest restoration in the Atlantic Forest considering the current Forest Code. Its members are working throughout the forest restoration chain, including supporting seed collectors, nursery networks, restoration planning and training, and regional strategies. Vale S.A., one of the world's largest iron ore mining companies, has committed to helping in Espírito Santo as the first state to implement a strategic reforestation effort called Reflorestar with the goal of restoring 250,000 hectares by 2025.

Following global trends, the hope for conservation in the hotspot centers around payment for ecosystem services (PES) and development of a "green economy." There seems to be potential for PES in the Atlantic Forest in particular because of its rich biodiversity, favorable market dynamics, high technical and institutional capacity, high concentration of wealth (70 percent of national GDP), and a large population that generates high demand for natural resources. Further, 80 percent of the country's hydroelectricity comes from generating sources that have at least one tributary downstream of a protected area. This set of features should favor innovation and new initiatives.

Figure 8. Potential Areas for Forest Restoration

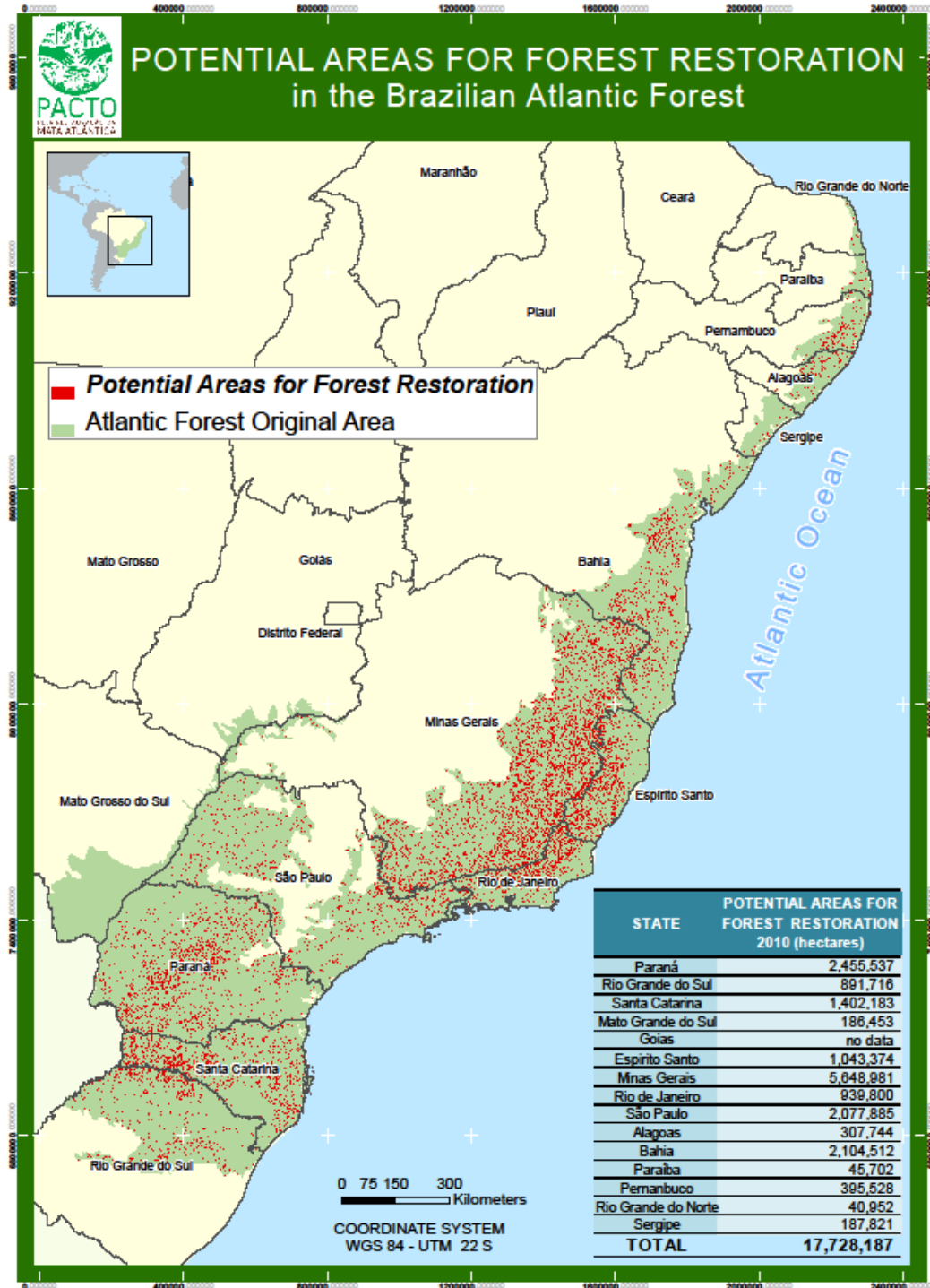


Figure 9. Potential Areas for Carbon Projects

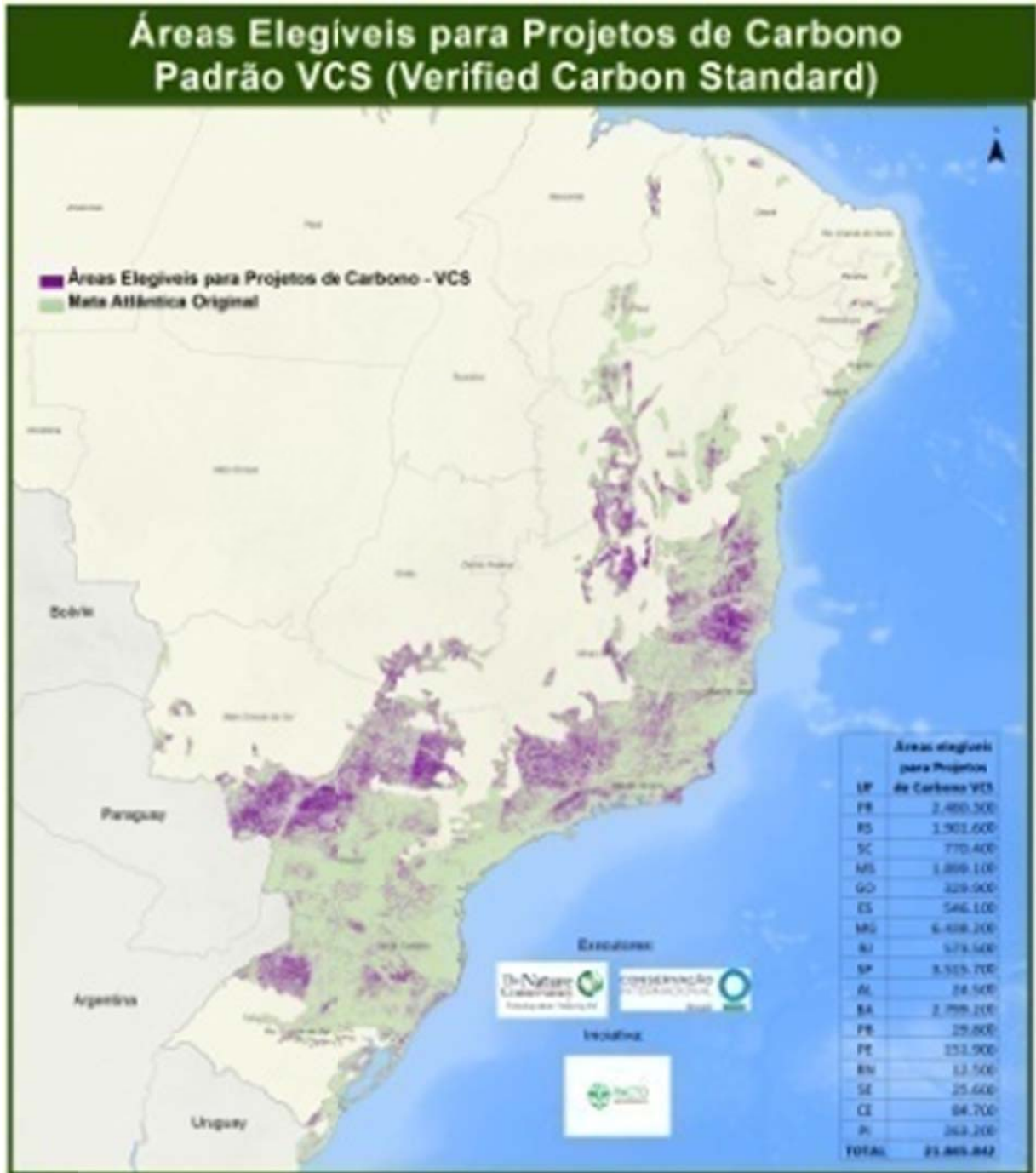
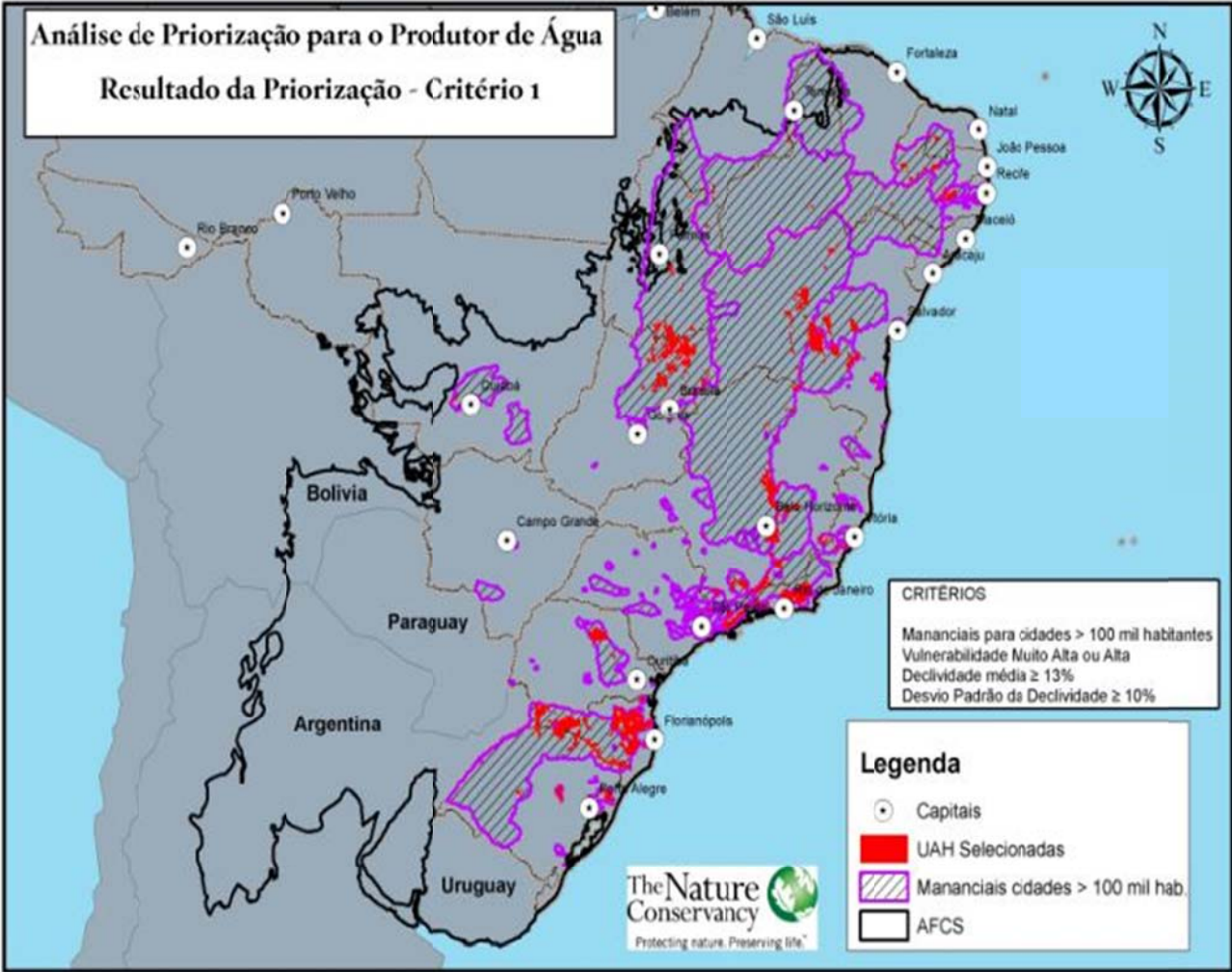


Figure 10. Potential Areas for Water Services Schemes



In the Atlantic Forest, the principal ecosystem services relate to water, climate, and biodiversity. Six states in the Atlantic Forest (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo) already have some legal mechanism related to environmental services and are investing a combined \$20 million in their efforts. The states of Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Grande do Sul are all considering PES programs as well.

The Brazilian Ministry of the Environment has received support from the German International Climate Initiative to create the Atlantic Forest Protection Program II (PPMA II). PPMA II has mapped actual PES initiatives in the hotspot. There are 40 initiatives related to water or carbon, whether in planning or implementation. Combined, the ongoing water PES schemes are restoring 40 thousand hectares and benefiting 28 million people.

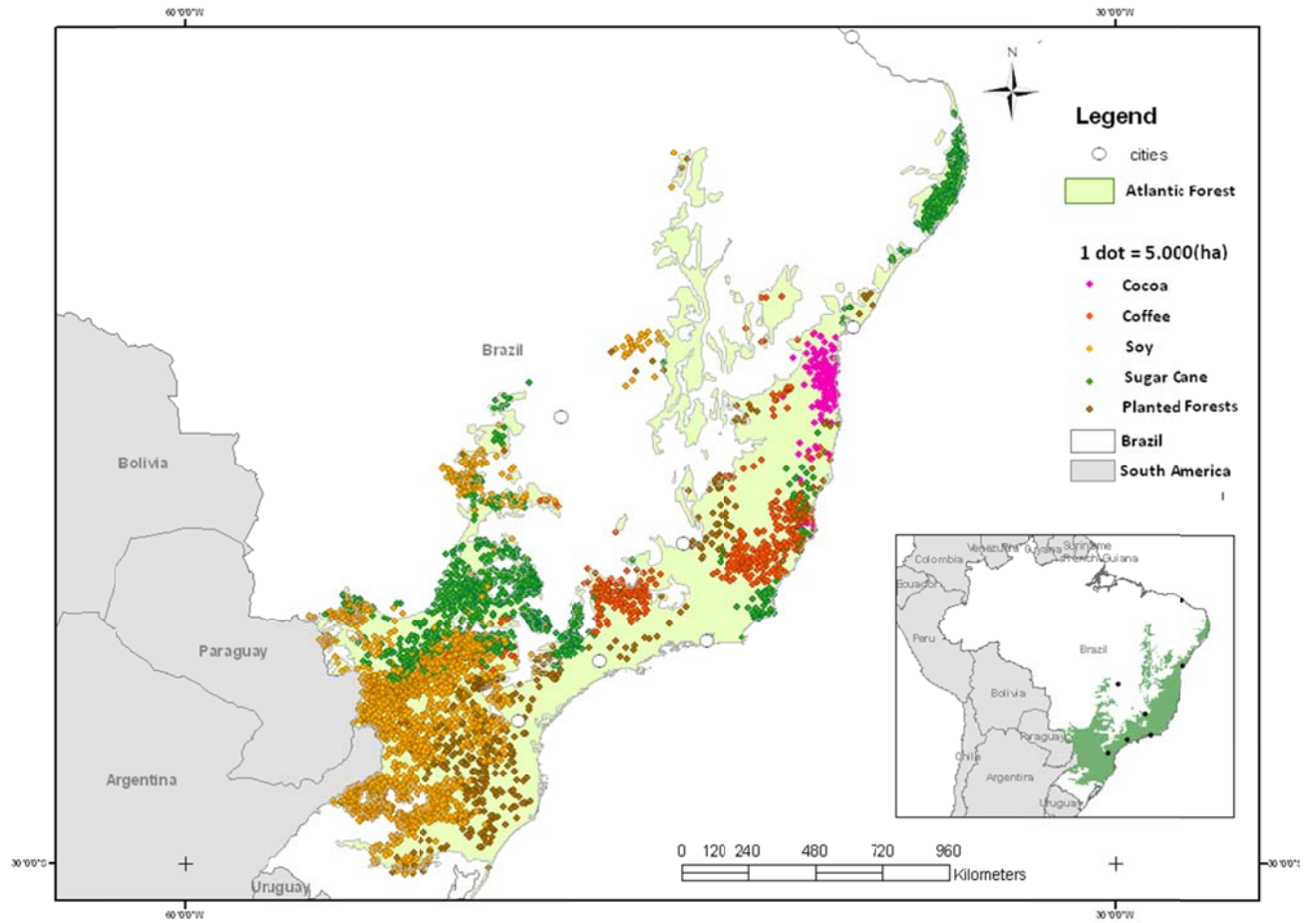
Mosaics certainly will continue to be a critical element of conservation in the hotspot. The next step, however, is to better engage the private sector: manufacturing, agriculture, plantation forestry, mining, and service industries. Estimates of private investment in the region are greater than \$500 billion. There are both legal requirements and market incentives for the private sector to engage. Various agricultural commodities are of particular importance in different parts of the hotspot, as shown in Figure 11.

Rural economic development remains vital. For example, Rio de Janeiro's Agriculture Department has created the Program for Sustainable Rural Development in Micro-Drainage Basins and the "Rio Rural Program." Rio Rural seeks to improve the quality of life of rural communities, especially of small and mid-sized farmers, by promoting environmentally sustainable development. With recent funding from the World Bank the project now covers three million hectares and directly benefits 200,000 people. CIBrazil has been a partner of Rio Rural since its inception in 2006 and has ensured complementary action by CEPF grantees.

Opportunities exist to promote integrated economic development efforts and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) in Minas Gerais, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro, while Pernambuco has created a state plan to combat climate change.

Biodiversity conservation in the Atlantic Forest is far from guaranteed. The region is the center of economic activity and growth in Brazil. However, donors who take up CEPF's mantle can turn the vitality of the region toward a sustainable future.

Figure 11. Distribution of Agricultural Commodities in the Atlantic Forest



Annex 1. All Phase 1 and Phase 2 Grantees and Sub-Grantees

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
1	Afrânio Silva Almeida	Sub-grant	RPPN
2	Agência de Desenvolvimento Ambiental	Sub-grant	RPPN
3	Agrimo Agricultura e Imobiliária Ltda	Sub-grant	RPPN
4	Alberto Masicano Guedes	Sub-grant	RPPN
5	Alcides José Soares e Zeneide Volpe Soares	Sub-grant	RPPN
6	Alexandre Homsí Pedott, Hércules Rodrigues e Gabriel Simon	Sub-grant	RPPN
7	Alice Madruga	Sub-grant	RPPN
8	Aloysio Gomes Carneiro e Glória Olímpia Goulart collares	Sub-grant	RPPN
9	Amane - Associação para Proteção da Mata Atlântica do Nordeste	Sub-grant	Protected Areas
10	Amane - Associação para Proteção da Mata Atlântica do Nordeste	Sub-grant	RPPN
11	Amanhagua- Organização para o Bem da Água, da Natureza e da Vida	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
12	Amar Caparaó – Associação Pró-Melhoramento Ambiental da Região do Caparaó	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
13	Ambiental Litoral Norte	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
14	Amilcar Benetti	Sub-grant	RPPN
15	Amip – Santa Cruz – Associação dos Amigos do Rio Piraquê-Açu em Defesa da Natureza e do Meio Ambiente	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
16	Amparo Familiar – Associação dos Agricultores Familiares de Alto Santa Maria, Rio Lamêgo e Barra do Rio Claro	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
17	Anamaria Sol da Costa e Fluvio Botelho da Costa	Sub-grant	RPPN
18	Ângelo Pio Mendes Correa Jr.	Sub-grant	RPPN
19	Anne Claire Eldridge	Sub-grant	RPPN
20	Antonio Carlos Britto	Sub-grant	RPPN
21	Antônio de Oliveira Leite	Sub-grant	RPPN
22	Antônio de Pádua dos Santos	Sub-grant	RPPN
23	Antônio Luiz de Mello e Souza	Sub-grant	RPPN
24	Antônio Monteiro da Silva Filho	Sub-grant	RPPN
25	Antônio Nacle Gannam	Sub-grant	RPPN
26	Antônio Nelson Coelho Pinheiro e Luiz Bevilaqua Penna Franca	Sub-grant	RPPN
27	Antônio Raimundo Luedy Oliveira	Sub-grant	RPPN
28	Antônio Xavier Pinheiro	Sub-grant	RPPN
29	Apremavi - Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente e da Vida	Sub-grant	RPPN
30	Aqua - Associação Quadrilátero das Águas	Sub-grant	RPPN
31	Aristides de Oliveira Castro	Sub-grant	RPPN
32	Arnaldo Ramoska e Antonio Castelani	Sub-grant	RPPN
33	Arpemg – Associação de RPPNs e Reservas Privadas de Minas Gerais	Sub-grant	RPPN
34	Asa Branca - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN do Ceará, Piauí e Maranhão	Sub-grant	RPPN
35	Associação de Proteção e Educação Ambiental da Serra dos Garcias	Sub-grant	RPPN
36	Associação Alerta Verde	Sub-grant	RPPN
37	Associação Amigos de Iracambi	Sub-grant	RPPN
38	Associação Amigos do Museu Nacional	Sub-grant	Species
39	Associação Antonio Vieira - Colégio Medianeira	Sub-grant	RPPN
40	Associação Baiana para Conservação dos Recursos Naturais	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
41	Associação Baiana para Conservação dos Recursos Naturais	Sub-grant	Species

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
42	Associação Comunitária Alternativa	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
43	Associação de Apoio à Escola do Colégio Estadual José Martins da Costa	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
44	Associação de Defesa e Educação Ambiental	Sub-grant	RPPN
45	Associação de Preservação e Ecoturismo	Sub-grant	RPPN
46	Associação de Programas em Tecnologias Alternativas	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
47	Associação de RPPNs e Reservas Privadas de Minas Gerais	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
48	Associação dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Santa Teresa	Sub-grant	RPPN
49	Associação dos Pequenos Produtores Rurais de Aruanda	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
50	Associação dos Proprietários em Reserva Ibirapitanga	Sub-grant	RPPN
51	Associação Ecológica Amigos da Serra	Sub-grant	RPPN
52	Associação Flora Brasil	Sub-grant	RPPN
53	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Core	Consolidation (SD5)
54	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
55	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
56	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
57	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Core	Small Grants (SD 4)
58	Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado	Sub-grant	RPPN
59	Associação Paranaense de Proprietários de RPPNs	Sub-grant	RPPN
60	Associação Parque do Zizo	Sub-grant	RPPN
61	Associação Patrimônio Natural	Sub-grant	RPPN
62	Associação Pedagógica Dendê da Serra	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
63	Associação pelo Meio Ambiente de Juiz de Fora	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
64	Associação Pernambucana dos Proprietários de RPPNs	Sub-grant	RPPN
65	Associação Plantas do Nordeste	Sub-grant	Species
66	Associação Pró-Muriqui	Sub-grant	Species
67	Associação Protetora da Infância Província do Paraná	Sub-grant	RPPN
68	Associação Super Eco de Integração Ambiental e Desenvolvimento da Criança	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
69	Associação Terra Una	Sub-grant	RPPN
70	Associação Vipassana do Brasil	Sub-grant	RPPN
71	Assunta Salvador	Sub-grant	RPPN
72	Atuar Mundo Novo	Sub-grant	RPPN
73	Audelino Carlos Klauberg	Sub-grant	RPPN
74	Avidepa – Associação Vila-velhense de Proteção Ambiental	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
75	Bernadete Zilioti	Sub-grant	RPPN
76	Biocêntrica – Instituto Ambiental de Desenvolvimento Social Sustentável Biocêntrica	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
77	Bioses Consultoria	Sub-grant	RPPN
78	BirdLife/Save Brasil	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
79	BirdLife/Save Brasil	Sub-grant	Species
80	Bismarck José Ney	Sub-grant	RPPN
81	BN Design Ambiental	Sub-grant	RPPN
82	Brasília Mascarenhas	Sub-grant	RPPN
83	Caipora Cooperativa para a Construção da Natureza	Sub-grant	RPPN
84	Camila Jabur	Sub-grant	RPPN
85	Caminhos de Cunha	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
86	Carlos Alberto Monteiro	Sub-grant	RPPN

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
87	Carlos Antonio Lopes Lessa	Sub-grant	RPPN
88	Carlos Roberto Coelho Marinho	Sub-grant	RPPN
89	Carlos Roberto Lima Thiago	Sub-grant	RPPN
90	Carlos Rodolfo Hantchel	Sub-grant	RPPN
91	Carlos Simas	Sub-grant	RPPN
92	Catia Hansel	Sub-grant	RPPN
93	Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Guaçu-Virá	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
94	Cecna – Centro de Estudos e Conservação da Natureza	Sub-grant	RPPN
95	Ceia – Centro de Interpretação Ambiental e Cultural Rural	Sub-grant	RPPN
96	Celso Miguez Amil e Sumaia Elias Abrão	Sub-grant	RPPN
97	Centro Comunitário Rural da Colina	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
98	Centro de Estudos Ecológicos e Educação Ambiental	Sub-grant	RPPN
99	Centro de Estudos Ecológicos e Educação Ambiental	Sub-grant	Species
100	Cepedes – Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas para o Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul da Bahia	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
101	Chão Vivo – Associação de Certificação de Produtos Orgânicos do ES	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
102	Ciro José Ribeiro de Moura	Sub-grant	RPPN
103	Cláudia Alonso	Sub-grant	RPPN
104	Cláudia Chaves Gaudino Marini	Sub-grant	RPPN
105	Cleide Iara Andrade da Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
106	Condomínio Brumas do Espinhaço	Sub-grant	RPPN
107	Conservation International Brazil	Core	Consolidation (SD5)
108	Conservation International Brazil	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
109	Conservation International Brazil	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
110	Conservation International Brazil	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
111	Conservation Strategy Fund	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
112	Consórcio Intermunicipal Lagos São João	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
113	Cooperativa dos Produtores Orgânicos do Sul da Bahia	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
114	Crescente Fértil	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
115	Crescente Fértil	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
116	Cybele da Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
117	Cybermind	Sub-grant	Protected Areas
118	Dalva Ringer	Sub-grant	RPPN
119	Daniel Turi	Sub-grant	RPPN
120	Danilo Bernardino de Souza	Sub-grant	RPPN
121	Danilo Cavalini/ Rodolpho R. Cavalini	Sub-grant	RPPN
122	Darnício Assis	Sub-grant	RPPN
123	Davi Fento Miller	Sub-grant	RPPN
124	Débora Barberis Dillon e outros	Sub-grant	RPPN
125	Deise Moreira Paulo	Sub-grant	RPPN
126	Deniz Braz Pereira Gomes	Sub-grant	RPPN
127	Denizar Missawa Camurça	Sub-grant	RPPN
128	Deonísio Vanderlinde e Erico Porto Filho	Sub-grant	RPPN
129	Dina Maria Rosa Salvador	Sub-grant	RPPN
130	Dorival Lessa de Carvalho Filho e Patricia Eliane de Carvalho	Sub-grant	RPPN
131	Dríades – Instituto Dríades de Pesquisa e Conservação	Sub-grant	Species
132	Dulce Bahia D. Arthur	Sub-grant	RPPN
133	Ecomar – Associação de Estudos Costeiros e Marinhos dos Abrolhos	Sub-grant	Species

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
134	Ecotuba – Instituto de Conservação de Ambientes Litorâneos da Mata Atlântica	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
135	Ecotuba – Instituto de Conservação dos Ambientes Litorâneos da Mata Atlântica	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
136	Edda Maria Machado Britto	Sub-grant	RPPN
137	Edgard Freitas Fernandes	Sub-grant	RPPN
138	Eduardo Augusto Alves de Santana	Sub-grant	RPPN
139	Eduardo Freire Gomes	Sub-grant	RPPN
140	Eduardo Luiz Loureiro	Sub-grant	RPPN
141	Elizabeth Maria Campanella de Siervi	Sub-grant	RPPN
142	Elza Nishimura Woehl e Germano Woehl Junior	Sub-grant	RPPN
143	Enoc dos Reis Barbosa	Sub-grant	RPPN
144	Eny Hertz Bittencourt	Sub-grant	RPPN
145	Eraldo Oliveira Nascimento	Sub-grant	RPPN
146	Esfa – Escola São Francisco de Assis	Sub-grant	Species
147	Eugenio Victor Follmann	Sub-grant	RPPN
148	Everson José Faganela	Sub-grant	RPPN
149	Fabiano Rosas Rocha	Sub-grant	RPPN
150	Fundação de Apoio e Desenvolvimento do Ensino, Pesquisa e Extensão	Sub-grant	Species
151	Fade-UFPE – Fundação de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco	Sub-grant	Species
152	FAI/UFSC – Fundação de Apoio Institucional ao Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico	Sub-grant	Species
153	Fapeu – Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa e Extensão Universitária	Sub-grant	Species
154	Faurgs – Fundação de Apoio da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul	Sub-grant	Species
155	Felipe Nogueira Bello Simas	Sub-grant	RPPN
156	Fernando e Christiane Teixeira	Sub-grant	RPPN
157	Fernando Jose de Carvalho de Mello	Sub-grant	RPPN
158	Fernando José Pimentel Teixeira	Sub-grant	RPPN
159	Fernando Lessa Gomes	Sub-grant	RPPN
160	Flávio Diniz Fontes	Sub-grant	RPPN
161	Flávio Pantarotto	Sub-grant	RPPN
162	Flora Brasil – Associação Flora Brasil	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
163	Flora Brasil – Associação Flora Brasil	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
164	Francisco de Assis Vieira Saturnino	Sub-grant	RPPN
165	Francisco Fernandes Ribeiro Filho	Sub-grant	RPPN
166	FUJB – Fundação Universitária José Bonifácio	Sub-grant	Species
167	Fundação Bio - Rio	Sub-grant	RPPN
168	Fundação Biodiversitas	Core	Small Grants (SD 4)
169	Fundação Biodiversitas	Sub-grant	RPPN
170	Fundação Botânica Margaret Mee	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
171	Fundação Cearense de Pesquisa e Cultura	Sub-grant	Species
172	Fundação Ceciliano Abel Almeida	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
173	Fundação Matutu	Sub-grant	RPPN
174	Fundação Mo'ã	Sub-grant	RPPN
175	Fundação Monteiro's para Preservação da Vida & do Meio Ambiente	Sub-grant	RPPN

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
176	Fundação para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Terra Potiguar	Sub-grant	RPPN
177	Fundação Pedra do Baú	Sub-grant	RPPN
178	Fundação SOS Pró-Mata Atlântica	Core	Consolidation (SD5)
179	Fundação SOS Pró-Mata Atlântica	Core	RPPNs (SD 3)
180	Fundação Universitária de Desenvolvimento de Extensão e Pesquisa	Sub-grant	Species
181	Fundagres – Fundação do Desenvolvimento Agrário do Espírito Santo	Sub-grant	RPPN
182	Fundep – Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
183	Fundep – Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
184	Fundep – Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
185	Fundep – Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa	Sub-grant	Species
186	Funep – Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa, Ensino e Extensão	Sub-grant	Species
187	FZB-RS – Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul	Sub-grant	Species
188	George Ribeiro Neto	Sub-grant	RPPN
189	George Valli Braille	Sub-grant	RPPN
190	Georges Michael Kallas	Sub-grant	RPPN
191	Gerc – Grupo Ecológico Rio das Contas	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
192	Germano Berger	Sub-grant	RPPN
193	Getulio Rodrigues Leal e Angelina Nogueira Leal	Sub-grant	RPPN
194	Giacomo Clausi	Sub-grant	RPPN
195	Gilberto Pereira Ribeiro	Sub-grant	RPPN
196	Gilda Arantes Maciel	Sub-grant	RPPN
197	Girceu Machado	Sub-grant	RPPN
198	Gleidmar Berger Nascimento	Sub-grant	RPPN
199	Grupo Ambiental Natureza Bela	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
200	Grupo de Agricultura Ecológica Kapi'xawa	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
201	Grupo de Defesa da Natureza	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
202	Grupo de Educação e Preservação Ambiental de Piracaia	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
203	Grupo de Educação para o Meio Ambiente	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
204	Grupo de Pesquisa Brasil Verde	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
205	Grupo Dispersores	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
206	Grupo Dispersores	Sub-grant	RPPN
207	Guilherme Henrique Soares Lundgren	Sub-grant	RPPN
208	Gustavo Nora	Sub-grant	RPPN
209	Hamilton Gomes da Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
210	Hartmut Herbert Hess	Sub-grant	RPPN
211	Helio José Campos Ferras	Sub-grant	RPPN
212	Helvécio Rodrigues Pereira Filho	Sub-grant	RPPN
213	Henrique Berbert	Sub-grant	RPPN
214	Heródoto Barbeiro	Sub-grant	RPPN
215	Horst Erhard Bernhard Kalloch	Sub-grant	RPPN
216	Huarley Pratte Lemke	Sub-grant	RPPN
217	IBC – Instituto de Biologia da Conservação	Sub-grant	Species
218	IBio - Instituto Bioatlântica	Sub-grant	RPPN
219	IBio – Instituto BioAtlântica	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
220	Idéia Ambiental – Instituto de Pesquisa e Conservação da Natureza	Sub-grant	RPPN
221	Idéia Ambiental – Instituto de Pesquisa e Conservação da Natureza	Sub-grant	Species
222	In Viva – Instituto de Vivência Ambiental	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
223	Innatus - Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia e Uso Sustentável	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
224	Instituto Água Boa	Sub-grant	RPPN
225	Instituto Altervita	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
226	Instituto Ambiental Ponto Azul	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
227	Instituto Amuirandê	Sub-grant	RPPN
228	Instituto Baía de Guanabara	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
229	Instituto Baía de Guanabara	Sub-grant	RPPN
230	Instituto BioAtlântica	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
231	Instituto Biomas – Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
232	Instituto Biomas – Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
233	Instituto Biomas – Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
234	Instituto Biomas – Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Ecossistemas Brasileiros	Sub-grant	Species
235	Instituto Cidade	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
236	Instituto de Amigos da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
237	Instituto de Amigos da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
238	Instituto de Biodiversidade	Sub-grant	RPPN
239	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Core	Consolidation (SD5)
240	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
241	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
242	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
243	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Core	Small Grants (SD 4)
244	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Sub-grant	Protected Areas
245	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Sub-grant	RPPN
246	Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia	Sub-grant	Species
247	Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
248	Instituto Dríades de Pesquisa e Conservação da Biodiversidade	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
249	Instituto Eco-Solidário	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
250	Instituto Floresta Viva	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
251	Instituto Floresta Viva	Sub-grant	Protected Areas
252	Instituto Mater Natura	Sub-grant	RPPN
253	Instituto Orca – Organização Consciência Ambiental	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
254	Instituto para Preservação da Mata Atlântica	Sub-grant	RPPN
255	Instituto Pau-Brasil de História Natural	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
256	Instituto Seiva Advogados pela Natureza	Sub-grant	RPPN
257	Instituto Sul Mineiro de Estudos e Conservação da Natureza	Sub-grant	RPPN
258	Instituto Terra	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
259	Instituto Terra	Sub-grant	RPPN
260	Instituto Terra Brasilis	Sub-grant	Species
261	Instituto Terra de Preservação Ambiental	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
262	Instituto Tijuípe	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
263	Instituto Uiraçu	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
264	IPE – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas	Sub-grant	Species
265	Ipeds – Instituto de Pesquisas e Educação para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
266	Ipema – Instituto de Permacultura e Ecovilas da Mata Atlântica	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
267	Ipema – Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica	Sub-grant	RPPN
268	Ipema – Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica	Sub-grant	Species
269	Iracambi Recursos Naturais Ltda	Sub-grant	RPPN
270	Irimar José da Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
271	Isa Maria Fontes de Willecot de Rincquesen	Sub-grant	RPPN
272	Isolange e Hivonete Eifler	Sub-grant	RPPN
273	Ivo Szterling	Sub-grant	RPPN
274	Jaime Roy Doxsey	Sub-grant	RPPN
275	Jaroslav e Yara Pesek	Sub-grant	RPPN
276	Jean Claude Lafuge	Sub-grant	RPPN
277	João Batista de Oliveira Gomes	Sub-grant	RPPN
278	João Batista Purificate	Sub-grant	RPPN
279	João Emilio Entringer	Sub-grant	RPPN
280	João Lopes Coelho	Sub-grant	RPPN
281	João Luiz Madureira Junior	Sub-grant	RPPN
282	João Rizzieri	Sub-grant	RPPN
283	Jorge Luiz Albuquerque	Sub-grant	RPPN
284	Jorge Raimundo Bonnet Ribeiro Colaço	Sub-grant	RPPN
285	José Alexandre Pena da Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
286	José Antônio Cintra	Sub-grant	RPPN
287	José Eraldo Lima soares	Sub-grant	RPPN
288	Josilda Amado da silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
289	Jurgen Dobereiner	Sub-grant	RPPN
290	Lindemberg Julio Cardoso	Sub-grant	RPPN
291	Luci Ramos de Lima	Sub-grant	RPPN
292	Lúcia Jatobá	Sub-grant	RPPN
293	Luiz Gonzaga de Oliveira Filho e Lucienne de Oliveira	Sub-grant	RPPN
294	Luiz Nelson Faria Cardoso	Sub-grant	RPPN
295	Macambira - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN de Alagoas, Paraíba e Rio Grande do Norte	Sub-grant	RPPN
296	Manoel Elielson Cordeiro de Jesus e Jucelia Almeida Matos de Jesus	Sub-grant	RPPN
297	Mantiqueira Incorporações Ltda	Sub-grant	RPPN
298	Mapa – Movimento Ambiental Pingo D'Água	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
299	Marama de Mello Badaró	Sub-grant	RPPN
300	Marc Nüscheler	Sub-grant	RPPN
301	Marco Antonio Gracie Imperial	Sub-grant	RPPN
302	Marcos Palmeira	Sub-grant	RPPN
303	Margarete Nogalis e Lucia Adelaide Mugia	Sub-grant	RPPN
304	Maria da Conceição Carvalho Conrado e John Carvalho Conrado	Sub-grant	RPPN
305	Maria Eliete Passos	Sub-grant	RPPN
306	Maria José Mendes da Costa	Sub-grant	RPPN
307	Maria Sebastiana Dutra Pimenta	Sub-grant	RPPN
308	Marie Thérèse Odette Ernest Dias	Sub-grant	RPPN
309	Marilda Cruz Lima da Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
310	Marilena Cortes Bittercourt Silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
311	Marinelva Atash	Sub-grant	RPPN
312	Mário Eduardo Silva Verbicário Vahia	Sub-grant	RPPN
313	Martha Pertinente Daleprani	Sub-grant	RPPN

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
314	Mater Natura – Instituto de Estudos Ambientais	Sub-grant	Species
315	Mauro César Marghetti Laranjeira	Sub-grant	RPPN
316	Max Carmo de Souza	Sub-grant	RPPN
317	Mero – Movimento Ecológico de Rio das Ostras	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
318	Mirian Lovera silva	Sub-grant	RPPN
319	Mülleriana – Sociedade Fritz Müller de Ciências Naturais	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
320	Myriam Tizzano Junqueira	Sub-grant	RPPN
321	Nair Pratte Lemke	Sub-grant	RPPN
322	Nasce – Núcleo de Ação em Ambiente, Saúde, Cultura e Educação	Sub-grant	RPPN
323	Nelson Antonio Calil	Sub-grant	RPPN
324	Nietta Lindenberg Monte	Sub-grant	RPPN
325	Núcleo de Ação em Ambiente, Saúde, Cultura e Educação	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
326	O Nosso Vale a Nossa Vida	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
327	Octavio Galvão Correia Junior	Sub-grant	RPPN
328	Omar Edson Botter	Sub-grant	RPPN
329	Organização Ambiental para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
330	Organização Bio-Brás	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
331	Organização Bio-Brás	Sub-grant	RPPN
332	Organização de Conservação de Terras do Baixo Sul da Bahia	Sub-grant	RPPN
333	Organização Patrimonial, Turística e Ambiental	Sub-grant	RPPN
334	Orlando Mohallem	Sub-grant	RPPN
335	Oscar de Azevedo Nolf	Sub-grant	RPPN
336	Osmar Alves Baptista	Sub-grant	RPPN
337	Otávio Marcos Sepúlveda	Sub-grant	RPPN
338	Ovídio Antonio Pires	Sub-grant	RPPN
339	PAT Ecosmar – Projeto Amiga Tartaruga	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
340	Paulo Henrique de Figueiredo Soares	Sub-grant	RPPN
341	Paulo Márcio Goulart Canongia	Sub-grant	RPPN
342	Paulo Roberto Faria de Jesus	Sub-grant	RPPN
343	Pedro Henrique Duarte Ferreira	Sub-grant	RPPN
344	Pedro Monteiro Bastos Filho	Sub-grant	RPPN
345	Pedro Moreira Alves de Brito	Sub-grant	RPPN
346	Pedro Volkmer de Castilho	Sub-grant	RPPN
347	Poliana Florindo e Thiago Bof	Sub-grant	RPPN
348	Preserva – Associação de Proprietários de Reservas Particulares da Bahia	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
349	Preserva - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN da Bahia e Sergipe	Sub-grant	RPPN
350	Preserva – Associação dos Proprietários de Reservas Particulares do Estado da Bahia	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
351	Preservação	Sub-grant	RPPN
352	Projeto Araras	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
353	Projeto Araras	Sub-grant	Species
354	Projeto Onça – Núcleo de Comunidades Agrícolas, Associação de Moradores do Marimbu, Santo Antônio e Rio Negro	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
355	Projeto Piabanha – Associação dos Pescadores e Amigos do Rio Paraíba do Sul	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
356	Projeto Piabanha – Associação dos Pescadores e Amigos do Rio Paraíba do Sul	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
357	Província Brasileira da Congregação Missão	Sub-grant	RPPN
358	Ramiro Abdalla Lima Passos	Sub-grant	RPPN
359	Rebraf – Instituto Rede Brasileira Agroflorestal	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
360	Rede de Desenvolvimento Humano	Sub-grant	RPPN
361	Regua – Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
362	Regua – Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu	Sub-grant	RPPN
363	Reidiná de Almeida Pacheco	Sub-grant	RPPN
364	Rejane Lima Machado do Santos Wolcott	Sub-grant	RPPN
365	Relevo Serviços Técnicos Ltda	Sub-grant	Protected Areas
366	Renata Mellão Alves Lima	Sub-grant	RPPN
367	Renctas – Rede Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Animais Silvestres	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
368	Repams - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN do Mato Grosso do Sul	Sub-grant	RPPN
369	Reserva Nativa	Sub-grant	RPPN
370	Reserva Natural	Sub-grant	RPPN
371	Ricardo Consentino dos Santos	Sub-grant	RPPN
372	Roberto Campos Rocha e Leonor Coelho	Sub-grant	RPPN
373	Roberto Novaes	Sub-grant	RPPN
374	Rogério Benvegnú Guedes	Sub-grant	RPPN
375	Rolf Guenther Hatschbach Loose	Sub-grant	RPPN
376	Ronaldo de Jesus Santana	Sub-grant	RPPN
377	RPPN Catarinense - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN de Santa Catarina	Sub-grant	RPPN
378	RPPN Paraná – Associação Paranaense de Proprietários de RPPN	Sub-grant	RPPN
379	SalveaSerra – Grupo de Proteção Ambiental da Serra da Concórdia	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
380	Sambio – Sociedade dos Amigos do Museu de Biologia Professor Mello Leitão	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
381	Samuel Paiva Mângia	Sub-grant	RPPN
382	Sandra Souza Damasceno	Sub-grant	RPPN
383	Sandro Camarini Borges	Sub-grant	RPPN
384	Sapê – Sociedade Angrense de Proteção Ecológica	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
385	Sapi – Sociedade de Amigos do Parque de Itaúnas	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
386	Seeds – Sociedade de Estudos dos Ecossistemas e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Bahia	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
387	Sergio de Lima	Sub-grant	RPPN
388	Sérgio Prado	Sub-grant	RPPN
389	Sérgio Ramos dos Santos	Sub-grant	RPPN
390	Serra Acima – Associação de Cultura e Educação Ambiental	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
391	Severino Righetti	Sub-grant	RPPN
392	Sílvia Silva Peixoto	Sub-grant	RPPN
393	Smithsonian Institution	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
394	Sociedade Amigos da Reserva Biológica Augusto Ruschi	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
395	Sociedade Amigos da Reserva Biológica Augusto Ruschi	Sub-grant	RPPN
396	Sociedade Civil dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Santa Teresa	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
397	Sociedade Civil dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Santa Teresa	Sub-grant	RPPN
398	Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental	Sub-grant	RPPN
399	Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental	Sub-grant	Species
400	Sociedade Nordestina de Ecologia	Sub-grant	Species

No.	Organization	Core / Sub-Grant	Strategic Direction (or sub-grant theme)
401	Survey Topografia e Cadastramento Ltda	Sub-grant	Protected Areas
402	Sylvio Rodrigues Baptista	Sub-grant	RPPN
403	Tereviva – Associação de Fomento Turístico e Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
404	Tereviva – Associação de Fomento Turístico e Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
405	Terra Viva – Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico do Extremo Sul da Bahia	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
406	Terra Viva – Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico do Extremo Sul da Bahia	Sub-grant	Corridors (Central)
407	Una nas Águas	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
408	Unesp/Instituto de Biociências	Sub-grant	Species
409	United Nations Foundation	Core	Public PAs (SD 2)
410	Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz	Sub-grant	Species
411	Valdir Ladeira Girardi	Sub-grant	RPPN
412	Vale Verde – Associação de Defesa do Meio Ambiente	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
413	Valmor Amorim	Sub-grant	RPPN
414	Valor Natural	Core	Corridors (SD 1)
415	Valor Natural	Sub-grant	RPPN
416	Valor Natural	Sub-grant	Species
417	Vania Maria Moreira dos Santos	Sub-grant	RPPN
418	Vitor Osmar Becker	Sub-grant	RPPN
419	Viva Lagoa – Associação de Defesa da Lagoa de Araruama	Sub-grant	Corridors (SDM)
420	Walter Behr	Sub-grant	RPPN

Annex 2. Species Targeted by CEPF Grants

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

Group/Specie	Conservation status in IUCN Red List (2006)	Conservation status in Brazilian Red List (2006)	Main focus of the CEPF grants
² <i>Phylloscartes ceciliae</i>	EN	EN	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<i>Pyriglena atra</i>	EN	EN	Geographic distribution, habitat and conservation strategies
² <i>Synallaxis infuscata</i>	EN	EN	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<i>Scytalopus psychopompus</i>	CR		Population studies and conservation strategies
<i>Nemosia rourei</i>	CR	CR	Biological studies and species divulgation
<i>Rhopornis ardesiaca</i>	EN	EN	Biological studies, environmental education and creation of protected area
<i>Formicivora erythronotus</i>	EN	EN	Conservation strategies
Mammals			
⁷ <i>Alouatta guariba guariba</i>	CR	CR	Distribution and relative abundance
<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	EN	EN	Geographic distribution, conservation status and environmental education
^{7*} <i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>	CR	CR	Population studies, geographic distribution and conservation status
<i>Bradypus torquatus</i>	EN	VU	Conservação status
<i>Callicebus barbarabrownae</i>	CR	CR	Distribution, conservation status and management strategies
⁷ <i>Cebus xanthosternos</i>	CR	CR	Genetic variability, population studies and geographic distribution
[*] <i>Leontopithecus caissara</i>	CR	CR	Population genetics, habitat use and identification of areas for management and conservation
<i>Phyllomys unicolor</i>		CR	Conservation status
⁸ <i>Rhagomys rufescens</i>	CR	VU	Distribution, natural history and ecology
⁸ <i>Wilfredomys oenax</i>		CR	Distribution, natural history and ecology
<i>Leonthopitecus chrysomelas</i>	EN	EN	Ecological and population studies, and strategies of management and conservation
<i>Leonthopitecus rosalia</i>	EN	EN	Protection and landscape planning
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>		EN	Population studies
Flora			
<i>Aechmea muricata</i>		EN	Population study, distribution and reproductive biology
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	CR	EN	Conservation strategies
[*] <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	EN	EN	Genetic diversity and conservation strategies
<i>Calycorectes australis</i>	EN		Reproductive strategies
<i>Chrysophyllum imperiale</i>	EN	EN	Demographic studies
<i>Dicksonia sellowiana</i>		EN	Genetic diversity and conservation strategies
³ <i>Dyckia distachya</i>		CR	Conservação status
³ <i>Dyckia ibiramensis</i>		CR	Conservação status
⁴ <i>Lymania alvimii</i>		EN	Occurrence and population density
⁴ <i>Lymania azurea</i>		EN	Occurrence and population density
⁴ <i>Lymania brachycaulis</i>		EN	Occurrence and population density
<i>Ocotea odorifera</i>	VU	EN	Population and conservation status
⁵ <i>Petunia bonjardinesis</i>		EN	Genetic diversity
⁵ <i>Petunia reitzii</i>		CR	Genetic diversity
⁵ <i>Petunia saxicola</i>		CR	Genetic diversity

Group/Specie	Conservation status in IUCN Red List (2006)	Conservation status in Brazilian Red List (2006)	Main focus of the CEPF grants
⁶ <i>Pticairnia albiflos</i>		CR	Genetic diversity and <i>in vitro</i> reproduction
⁶ <i>Pticairnia encholirioides</i>		CR	Genetic diversity and <i>in vitro</i> reproduction
⁶ <i>Pticairnia glaziovii</i>		CR	Genetic diversity and <i>n vitro</i> reproduction
<i>Worsleya rayneri</i>		CR	Population status and conservation strategies

Legend

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

The species indicated by the numbers (1) through (13) were all addressed via the same grant.

* Species targeted in more than one project.

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

Annex 3. Protected Areas Targeted by CEPF Grants

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

Protected Area	Area (ha)	Main activities supported by CEPF in the area
FLONA de Lorena	249	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
FLONA de Passa Quatro	335	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
FLONA Pacotuba	450	Evaluation of management effectiveness
FLONA Rio Preto	2,830	Evaluation of management effectiveness
Natural Monuments (MONA)		
MONA Pedra das Flores	346	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
MONA Pedra do Baú	3,245	Support to the creation of the protected area
State Parks (PE)		
PE Alto Cariri	6,151	Support to the creation of the protected area
PE Costa do Sol	9,840	Support to the creation of the protected area
PE Cunhambebe	38,000	Support to the creation of the protected area
PE Serra Conduru	9,275	Support to implement the management plan / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
PE da Fonte Grande	214	Evaluation of management effectiveness
PE da Pedra Azul	1240	Evaluation of management effectiveness/ Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE de Campos do Jordão	8,385	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
PE de Forno Grande	730	Evaluation of management effectiveness/ Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE de Itaúnas	3,491	Evaluation of management effectiveness/ Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE dos Mananciais de Campos do Jordão	502	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
PE dos Três Picos	46,350	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic / Support to management / Environmental education for the surrounding communities / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas / Study for payment for environmental services / Expansion of the protected area
PE Ibitipoca	1,488	Support to management
PE Ilha Anchieta	828	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
PE Ilha Bela	27,025	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic/ Environmental education for the surrounding schools
PE Marinho do Aventureiro	1,300	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
PE Paulo César Vinha	1,500	Evaluation of management effectiveness
PE da Serra do Mar	315,390	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic/ Support to management / Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE da Serra do Papagaio	22,917	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic / Support for the creation of the advisory board / Support to management
Municipal Parks (PM)		
PM da Cachoeira da Fumaça	363	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
PM da Serrinha do Alambari	8,7	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
Parque Natural Municipal da Taquara	1,700	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
Parque Natural Municipal de Araçonga	14,000	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
National Parks (PARNA)		
PARNA Alto Cariri	19,264	Support to the creation of the protected area
PARNA Boa Nova	12,065	Support to the creation of the protected area

Protected Area	Area (ha)	Main activities supported by CEPF in the area
PARNA do Descobrimento	21,129	Expansion of the protected area / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
PARNA do Caparaó	31,853	Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PARNA Itatiaia	28,155	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic / Support to management and land tenure
PARNA do Monte Pascoal	22,383	Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
PARNA do Pau-Brasil	11,538	Expansion of the protected area
PARNA da Serra da Bocaina	104,000	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic/ Support to management
PARNA Serra das Lontras	11,336	Support to the creation of the protected area
PARNA da Serra dos Órgãos	10,527	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic / Environmental education for the surrounding communities
Wildlife Refuges (REVIS)		
REVIS Boa Nova	15,024	Support to the creation of the protected area
REVIS Mata dos Muruquis	2,722	Support to the creation of the protected area
REVIS Rio dos Frades	894	Support to the creation of the protected area
REVIS Una	23,404	Support to the creation of the protected area
Biological Reserves (REBIO)		
REBIO Augusto Ruschi	4,744	Evaluation of management effectiveness / Environmental education for the surrounding communities
REBIO Córrego Grande	1,504	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO de Araras	2,068	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
REBIO de Comboios	833	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO Estadual da Praia do Sul	3,600	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
REBIO Estadual Duas Bocas	2,910	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO Poço das Antas	5,500	Support to the management and expansion of the Education Center Professor Ademar F. Coimbra-Filho
REBIO Sooretama	24,250	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO Tinguá	24,900	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic / Support to management
REBIO Una	11,400	Support to finalize the management plan / Expansion of the protected area / Support for the creation of the advisory board / Environmental education for the surrounding communities / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
REBIO União	3,126	Support to develop the management plan / Preparation of management plan of the existing eucalyptus plantations in the Reserve
Extractivist Reserves (RESEX)		
RESEX de Canavieiras	100,645	Support to the creation of the protected area
RESEX Cassurubá	100,687	Support to the creation of the protected area
Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN)		
RPPN Cafundó	517	Evaluation of management effectiveness
RPPN Alto Gamara	35	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
RPPN Ave Lavrinha	16.5	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic

Protected Area	Area (ha)	Main activities supported by CEPF in the area
RPPN CEC-Tinguá	16.5	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Ecoparque de Una	83.28	Support to develop the management plan
RPPN El Nagual	17	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Fazenda Bulcão	608	Reforestation, monitoring of biodiversity indicators, expansion of nurseries and environmental education for the surrounding communities
RPPN Graziela Maciel Barroso	184	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Mitra do Bispo	35	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
RPPN Nova Angélica	240	Implementation of the center for environmental diffusion
RPPN Querência	6	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Serra do Teimoso	200	Implementation of the center for environmental diffusion

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

Annex 4. Final Consolidation (Phase 2) Log Frame

Objective	Targets	Progress
<p>Reinforce and sustain the conservation gains achieved as a result of previous CEPF investment in the Atlantic Forest Region.</p>	<p>At least 60 civil society actors, including NGOs and the private sector, actively participate in conservation programs guided by the Atlantic Forest ecosystem profile and Program for Consolidation.</p>	<p>36 local civil society organizations participated in mosaic councils in the Serra do Mar Corridor.</p> <p>17 CSOs participated in micro-corridor conservation in the Central Corridor.</p> <p>30 individuals or CSOs participated in RPPN activities.</p>
	<p>At least 22 protected areas (1.2 million hectares) with strengthened protection and management.</p>	<p>Via support to the four mosaics in the Serra do Mar, 60 different protected areas have strengthened protection/management. These protected areas include national parks, state reserves, municipal parks, and privately held land formally designated as protected. These four combine to 1,184,033 hectares:</p> <p>Central Fluminense: 295,723 ha Bocaina: 233.710 ha Mantiquiera: 445,600 ha Mico Leao Dourado: 209,000 ha</p> <p>A further 65,070 hectares were created due to the expansion of one national park and creation of new protected areas in the Central Corridor.</p>
	<p>The Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative (AFPAI) implemented and operative.</p>	<p>AFPAI has an operational manual, helping to establish itself as a legal entity. AFPAI has published a guide on investment priorities and begun discussions with the state of Rio de Janeiro.</p>
	<p>50% of targeted communities involved in sustainable use projects demonstrate tangible socioeconomic benefits.</p>	<p>While included in the consolidation log frame, the consolidation grants themselves were never intended to address this target.</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
<p>Outcome 1. : Involvement of local stakeholders increased and their capacity for planning/implementation of conservation actions strengthened as means to implement the micro-corridors of the Central Corridor and their networks of protected areas.</p> <p>\$250,000</p>	<p>Network of about 80 local institutions for the sharing of experiences for consolidation of Atlantic Forest Central Corridor.</p>	<p>Network created.</p>
	<p>Capacity development plan established to assist the leading institutions of each micro-corridor (18 to 20 institutions).</p>	<p>IESB held two workshops: one about the governmental system for registering and monitoring projects financed by the Brazilian government (SINCOV) for staff from 17 CSOs; and another on payments for environmental services.</p> <p>260 participants attended four workshops on establishment of legal reserves, with recommendations made to the Bahia state government. The government adopted the recommendations.</p>
	<p>Monitoring program implemented to help the development of 10 subprojects for micro-corridors supported by the Ecological Corridors Project of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment/PPG-7.</p>	<p>This target is no longer applicable due to government constraints on accessing PPG-7 funds.</p>
<p>Outcome 2. : Local capacity in the Serra do Mar Biodiversity Corridor strengthened to increase the forest landscape resilience through the promotion of connectivity among key protected areas.</p> <p>\$850,000</p>	<p>Four mosaics of protected areas, affecting 69 protected areas, strengthened and in process of implementation.</p>	<p>All activities planned for the four mosaics took place.</p>
	<p>Actions promoted for increased institutional capacity involving 200 individuals.</p>	<p>The four mosaics encompassing 69 protected areas in turn engaged at least as many government agencies, CSOs, or RPPN associations, or individual land owners, which in turn encompass thousands of people. At least 200 individuals participated directly in the four mosaic councils.</p>

Intermediate Outcomes	Targets	Progress
	Councils of the four mosaics operating properly.	Each council has an operational secretariat and communication strategy that continues beyond the life of the CEPF grants.
	Eight small grants provided leading to connectivity among key protected areas.	All proceeded as planned.
Outcome 3. New legal benefits and management instruments for private reserves developed and implemented. \$300,000	Legal and financial mechanisms developed to improve management and sustainability of public and private reserves.	PES schemes explored in multiple locations.
	Plans developed and implemented to build capacity of state associations of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) and NGOs which work with private reserves, leading to improved management of the reserves.	Representatives from 30 organizations attended 50 hours of training on strategic planning, fund raising, and institutional communication.
	At least five sub-grants provided to increase the institutional capacity for private reserves management.	Six sub-grants were made.
Outcome 4. Effective management, protection, and long-term sustainability of key public protected areas within the Atlantic Forest biodiversity corridors ensured. \$1,000,000	Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative (AFP AI) logistical structure implemented.	An operations manual for AFP AI was prepared in Portuguese and English, making AFP AI eligible for funding from the Global Conservation Fund and other donors. AFP AI is physically located within the main offices of Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica in São Paulo and personnel have been hired.
	Based on study of management status of protected areas, investment priorities plan established for the Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative (AFP AI).	The study "Investment Priorities for Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative" was concluded. 24 protected areas were surveyed in the following states: Alagoas (1), Bahia (7), Espírito Santo (2), Minas Gerais (3), Paraná (3), Rio de Janeiro (3), Santa Catarina (2), and São Paulo (4) (Bocaina National Park includes the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo). The study includes a profile and investment priorities for each protected area.
	Small grant projects developed, networks promoted, and results disseminated.	Three small grants were supported to help the management of three protected areas surveyed by the study mentioned above.