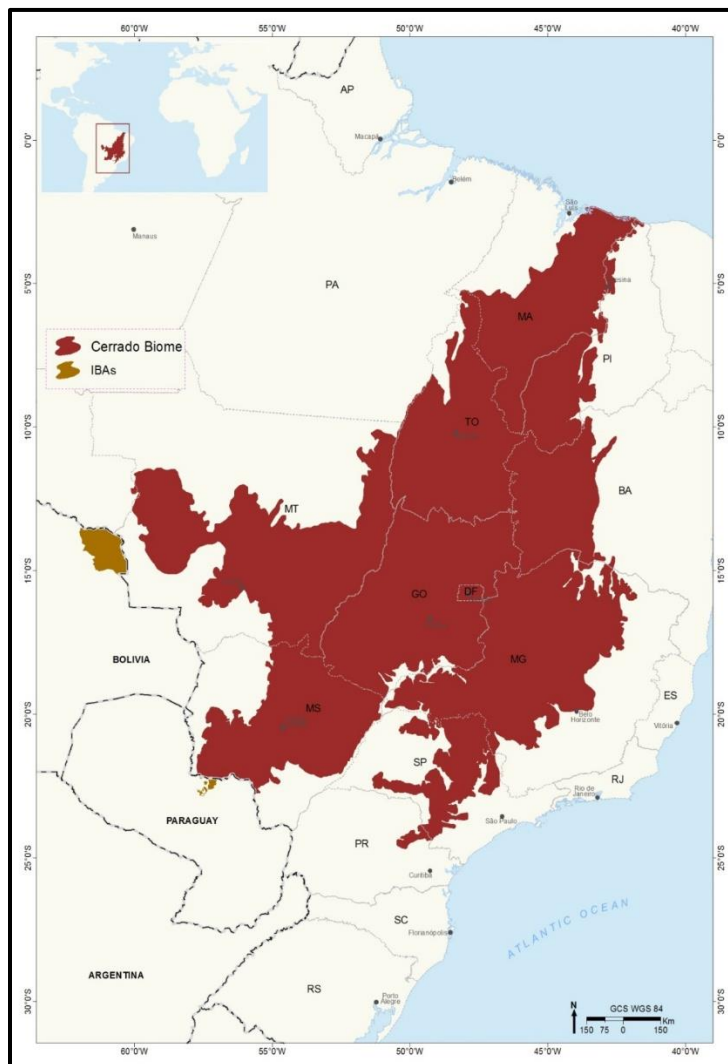


**Annual Portfolio Overview**  
**Cerrado**  
**July 2017 – June 2018**

**Introduction**

Covering over 2 million square kilometers, the Cerrado biodiversity hotspot (Figure 1) is one of the world's largest hotspots and biologically richest savanna regions. The hotspot lies mainly within Brazil and extends marginally (1%) into neighboring parts of Bolivia and Paraguay.



**Figure 1: Map of the Cerrado Hotspot, covering 2.064.301 km<sup>2</sup>**

Cerrado consists of vast plateaus between 300 and 1,600 meters in elevation. These structures primarily support savanna formations, separated by a network of lower-lying plains. They, in turn, support 15 different vegetation types, including various kinds of woodland, scrubland and grassland. The diverse ecosystems of the Cerrado are home to a great variety of species, including many found nowhere else in the world. Although more extensive surveys are required to catalog the enormous variety of species in the Cerrado, the hotspot is estimated to contain over 12,000 plant species, with over one-third of these endemic to the area. The region also contains at least 2,373 vertebrate species, approximately one-fifth of which are endemic. The Cerrado is home to a few iconic large mammals, including South America's largest canid and felid: the maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) and the jaguar (*Panthera onca*), respectively. The Cerrado is also home to the giant armadillo (*Priodontes maximus*), the most impressive member of the Cerrado armadillo fauna. Among the endemic species in the Cerrado are *Caryocar brasiliense*, a culturally and economically important fruit tree known as *pequi*, and *Syngonanthus nitens*, called "golden grass," which is widespread in the Cerrado and is used to make regional handicrafts.

In addition to its high biodiversity, the Cerrado supports human populations both within and outside of the hotspot's boundaries. Locally, its biodiversity resources underpin the livelihoods of the millions of family farmers, traditional communities and indigenous peoples in the Cerrado. The ecosystem services delivered by the hotspot are even more far reaching. The Cerrado is one of the world's largest producers of livestock and agricultural products, and accounts for 30 percent of Brazil's gross domestic product. From a hydrological perspective, the ecology of the Pantanal, the largest wetland in the world, depends on water flowing from the Cerrado, while most of the Amazon River's southern tributaries originate in the hotspot. The Cerrado also provides much of southern Brazil with water for human and agricultural use through surface flow, groundwater recharge and atmospheric flows of water vapor. The Cerrado also has vast amounts of carbon stored in its forests, including the deep roots that the forests' trees need to survive the long dry season.

The economic development of the Cerrado is putting pressure on both local communities and natural ecosystems through continued conversion of land for crops and ranching. By some accounts, deforestation in the Cerrado is now responsible for greater emissions of greenhouse gases than forest loss in the Amazon.

By 2010, 47 percent of the hotspot's land had already been converted for human land uses. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that the Cerrado has one of the lowest levels of protection of any hotspot, with only 8 percent of the land area protected.

The extreme biological richness of the hotspot combined with the alarming rate of land conversion in the area means urgent action must be taken to ensure environmental sustainability and the well-being of human societies.

*Annual Portfolio Overviews (APOs) aim at providing an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This particular APO covers progress in the Cerrado hotspot from July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017 to June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018. It builds upon the previous APO of 2016-2017.*

## I- Niche for CEPF Investment

### 1. Overview

In contrast to the size of the Cerrado and the scale of the threats facing the region, funding opportunities for civil society organizations wishing to engage in conservation are currently limited. The CEPF investment is meant to be used to leverage, enhance and amplify opportunities for financial support as well as technical cooperation. The highest priority conservation objectives for the Cerrado over the five years of CEPF investment include avoiding or minimizing the amount of new land clearing, restoring degraded lands in order to recreate ecological connectivity, and expanding the network of protected areas. In addition to the civil society groups, CEPF investment aims at targeting local communities of family farmers, indigenous and traditional peoples, and civil society networks in great need of capacity building. Private sector and government engagements are also essential for successful conservation of the Cerrado. By investing in one of the most important regions for agricultural commodities in the world, CEPF hopes to help increase the effectiveness and scale of sustainable practices by agribusinesses.

CEPF uses conservation outcomes, or biological targets, to determine its geographic and taxonomic focus for investment and to then measure the success of those investments. Conservation outcomes can be defined at three scales—species, site and corridor—that interlock geographically through the presence of species at sites, which then fit into corridors. Based on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List and the National Red List for Brazil, which has a more complete and updated catalog of the Cerrado’s flora and fauna, it was estimated that at least 980 species are threatened with extinction within the hotspot. Because only 10 percent of the Cerrado’s plant species have been evaluated, this number is surely an underestimate. In addition, 649 rare species that were identified in two studies looking at plants and fish with a restricted geographical distribution were also considered conservation targets, bringing the total of target species to 1,629. During the ecosystem profiling process, existing lists of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) within Brazil and Important Bird Areas (IBAs) within Bolivia and Paraguay were built upon and updated using the newest available data. The final result from this process was a map that included 761 KBAs in Brazil, plus one IBA in Bolivia and three IBAs in Paraguay. These 765 sites account for roughly 60 percent of the Cerrado’s area. The sites in Bolivia and Paraguay each benefit from some form of environmental protection, and therefore, they are considered to face fewer threats than most KBAs in Brazil, 90 percent of which have no protection. Brazil’s 761 KBAs were also evaluated for their contribution to hydrological services, such as water usage for livestock, industry, irrigation, and other urban and rural purposes. Using this evaluation metric, 152 of Brazil’s KBAs were considered to be of very high importance for hydrological services. All of these 152 areas are in or near major agricultural or urban areas, where demand for water is highest. Based on examining clusters of KBAs with high relative biological importance, 13 conservation corridors were identified, covering about one-third of the hotspot’s area.

The identification of conservation outcomes provides a long-term, overarching agenda for protecting the Cerrado’s unique and valuable biodiversity. Realistically, only a fraction of these priorities can be tackled by civil society organizations during the CEPF investment phase from July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 to June 30, 2021.

Therefore, the CEPF investment strategy focuses on 17 investment priorities which have been grouped into seven strategic directions (Table 1). One strategic direction will support the implementation of

conservation action plans, focusing on habitat management and protection for seven<sup>1</sup> terrestrial and freshwater priority species, which are all listed as threatened on the IUCN Red List, from the 1,629 threatened species in the hotspot. In addition, priority is given to four landscape-scale conservation corridors, selected from among 13 identified in the hotspot: Veadeiros-Pouso Alto-Kalungas; Central de Matopiba; Sertão Veredas-Peruaçu; and Mirador-Mesas. These four priority corridors contain 62 KBAs with “Very High” relative importance for conservation. The total area encompassed by the four priority corridors is 32.2 million hectares, representing approximately 16 percent of the entire Cerrado Hotspot. These four priority corridors have a high proportion of natural vegetation cover but little protected area coverage and low capacity to manage existing protected areas. All four corridors have a high need for additional investment, and present excellent opportunities to catalyze and amplify the results of conservation actions. The projects in these four priority corridors need to be promoted with the idea of subsequent replication throughout the Cerrado by other donors and civil society organizations.

**Table 1: CEPF Strategic Directions and respective Investment Priorities for the Cerrado Hotspot**

| CEPF Strategic Directions  | CEPF Investment Priorities  |
|--|---|
| 1. Promote the adoption of best practices in agriculture in the priority corridors   | 1.1 Identify and disseminate sustainable technologies and production practices in the agriculture sector to ensure protection of biodiversity, maintenance of ecosystem services and food security  |
|  | 1.2 Promote the development and adoption of public policies and economic incentives for improved agricultural and livestock production practices, promoting sustainable agricultural landscapes   |
| 2. Support the creation/ expansion and effective management of protected areas in the priority corridors                                   | 2.1 Support studies and analyses necessary to justify the creation and expansion of public protected areas, while promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and valuing local and traditional culture  |
|  | 2.2 Promote the inclusion of existing indigenous, <i>quilombola</i> and traditional populations, respecting and integrating their traditional knowledge, into conservation/restoration planning by government and civil society   |
|  | 2.3 Encourage the creation and implementation of private protected areas (RPPNs) to extend legal protection in priority KBAs  |
| 3. Promote and strengthen supply chains associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration in the hotspot | 3.1 Support the development of markets and supply chains for sustainably harvested non-timber products, in particular for women and youth   |
|  | 3.2 Promote capacity-building initiatives in particular among seed collectors, seedlings producers and those who carry out restoration activities, to enhance technical and management skills and low-cost, ecologically appropriate technologies in the supply chain of ecological restoration |
|  | 3.3 Promote the adoption of public policies and economic incentives to expand the scale and effectiveness of conservation and restoration of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (LRs), through improved productive systems that enhance ecosystem services                  |

<sup>1</sup> The original Ecosystem Profile had mistakenly listed nine priority species for the CEPF investment strategy. This mistake was corrected in a revised version of the Ecosystem Profile in February 2017.

| CEPF Strategic Directions  | CEPF Investment Priorities   |
|--|--|
| 4. Support the protection of threatened species in the hotspot   | 4.1 Support the implementation of National Action Plans (PANs) for priority species, with a focus on habitat management and protection   |
| 5. Support the implementation of tools to integrate and to share data on monitoring to better inform decision-making processes in the hotspot  | 5.1 Support the dissemination of data on native vegetation cover and dynamics of land uses, seeking reliability and shorter time intervals between analyses and informed evidence-based decision-making  |
|  | 5.2 Support the collection and dissemination of monitoring data on quantity and quality of water resources, to integrate and to share data on the main river basins in the hotspot   |
| 6. Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to promote better management of territories and of natural resources and to support other investment priorities in the hotspot | 6.1 Strengthen capacities of civil society organizations to participate in collective bodies and processes related to the management of territories and natural resources  |
|  | 6.2 Develop and strengthen technical and management skills of civil society organizations, on environment, conservation strategy and planning, policy advocacy, fund raising, compliance with regulations and other topics relevant to investment priorities |
|  | 6.3 Facilitate processes of dialogue and cooperation among public, private and civil society actors to identify synergies and to catalyze integrated actions and policies for the conservation and sustainable development of the Cerrado                    |
|  | 6.4 Disseminate information about the biological, ecological, social and cultural functions of the Cerrado to different stakeholders, including civil society leaders, decision makers, and national and international audiences                             |
| 7. Coordinate the implementation of the investment strategy of the CEPF in the hotspot through a Regional Implementation Team  | 7.1 Coordinate and implement the strategy of investments of CEPF in the Cerrado, through procedures to ensure the effective use of resources and achievement of expected results   |
|  | 7.2 Support and strategically guide the network of institutions responsible for the implementation of actions and projects funded by CEPF, promoting their coordination, integration, cooperation and exchange of experiences and lessons learned            |

**Strategic Direction 1.** To promote the adoption of best practices in agriculture in the four priority corridors, CEPF will prioritize the capacity building of farmer organizations and the disseminations of best practices focused on soil and water conservation and locally adapted solutions (*Investment Priority 1.1*). CEPF will also support cooperation, social dialogue and coordination initiatives to influence policies and their implementation, and to propose incentives for best agricultural practices (*Investment Priority 1.2*).

**Strategic Direction 2.** To support the creation/expansion and effective management of protected areas in the four priority corridors, CEPF will support technical and territorial studies, as well as joint policy initiatives and social dialogue, to back up proposals for the creation or expansion of protected areas in the priority corridors and for the preparation and implementation of management plans (*Investment Priority 2.1*). CEPF will also support the establishment of community agreements for resource use and help communities to declare their territories as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (*Investment Priority 2.2*). CEPF will support the creation and implementation of Private Natural Heritage Reserves

(RPPNs) within the 62 priority KBAs to provide increased connectivity as well as increased representation of priority areas in the protected areas network (*Investment Priority 2.3*).

**Strategic Direction 3.** To promote and strengthen supply chains associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration in the hotspot, CEPF will help local communities to improve sustainable extraction and production practices for non-timber products, through exchange of experiences and practices, transfer of appropriate social technologies, and networking, coordination, knowledge management and capacity building actions to influence public policies removing barriers to sustainable use (*Investment Priority 3.1*). CEPF may also support training, compliance, research, and pilot demonstrations to tailor techniques that will enable restoration in the Cerrado, as well as networking to influence the legal framework regarding native seed collection and seedling production for upscaling (*Investment Priority 3.2*). CEPF will also support Permanent Preservation Areas and Legal Reserves to comply with the Rural Environmental Registry, via strategic partnerships and promotion of the productive chain of restoration (*Investment Priority 3.3*).

**Strategic Direction 4.** To support the protection of threatened species in the hotspot, CEPF will support the implementation of priority actions, especially those related to management and habitat protection, set out in the National Action Plans (PANs) of seven species that are highly threatened globally and have been prioritized for CEPF investment.

**Strategic Direction 5.** To support an agile, efficient, reliable and transparent system to better inform decision-making processes in the hotspot, CEPF will support the creation of an online platform, through partnerships and leveraged resources, to store and disseminate data produced by monitoring programs. Supported projects will also strengthen and expand civil society skills and encourage the production of integrated analysis, including on public policies affecting the Cerrado, to generate annual information on deforestation and changes in vegetation cover and to better inform decision-makers (*Investment Priority 5.1*). CEPF will also support workshops with members of watershed management committees and stakeholders of the main rivers in the hotspot, to discuss results, exchange experiences on conservation initiatives, plan watershed management actions and increase awareness among the general public as well as the agriculture sector in particular (*Investment Priority 5.2*).

**Strategic Direction 6.** To strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to promote better management of territories and natural resources and to support other investment priorities in the hotspot, CEPF will help these organizations become most prominent and influential in several forums, such as management boards of protected areas and mosaics, municipal and state environmental councils, territories boards or watershed management committees, among others (*Investment Priority 6.1*). Inspired by the Atlantic Forest experience, CEPF will support the implementation of an institutional strengthening program defined by/with local organizations (*Investment Priority 6.2*). CEPF will help establish or enhance multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSI) to leverage institutional, political and financial support to conserve the Cerrado, and also support exchanges and integration among conservation and sustainable use institutions, and best practices of territorial governance among public and private institutions of Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia (*Investment Priority 6.3*). CEPF will also support the development of promotional publications, broadcasting spots, public campaigns and other communication tools and media and sponsor the implementation of an integrated database to contribute to the dissemination of information on the Cerrado (*Investment Priority 6.4*).

**Strategic Direction 7.** To coordinate the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy in the hotspot, CEPF will support a Regional Implementation Team to convert its strategy into a cohesive portfolio of

grants. The RIT will establish and coordinate a process for proposal solicitation and review (*Investment Priority 7.1*), manage a program of small grants (*Investment Priority 7.2*), and provide reporting and monitoring (*Investment Priority 7.3*).

## **2. Coordinating CEPF Grant Making**

Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brazil (IEB), the lead local organization selected in 2016 is still the Regional Implementation Team (RIT). Managing CEPF portfolios and ensuring delivery of the CEPF program in the Cerrado, its objective is to convert the plan in the ecosystem profile into a cohesive portfolio of grants. The team operates in a transparent and open manner, consistent with the CEPF mission and all provisions of the CEPF Operational Manual.

IEB is a Brazilian non-profit and non-governmental organization dedicated to capacity building and training of people, as well as strengthening organizations in the areas of natural resource management, environmental and territorial management and other topics related to sustainability. With more than 18 years of recognized experience in creating partnerships, IEB is a local reference in the leadership of consortia and in the articulation of civil society entities such as socio-environmental organizations, companies and governments. The results of these actions contribute to the creation of public spaces for dialogue and the rapprochement between civil society organizations, community associations, government agencies and the private sector. IEB was selected as the RIT because it demonstrated a strong track record of experience working in Brazil, managing programs of similar size, scale, and complexity to the RIT, and experience in directly managing small grants programs. IEB also has robust administrative, financial, and monitoring systems aligned with the RIT scope of work.

Since the establishment of the RIT in 2016-2017, there has been no turnover in staff. The overall coordination of the RIT is still provided by Michael Becker, the RIT Leader. He is responsible for the overall management of the team, and, in close consultation with the CEPF Grant Director, he oversees the development of the CEPF investment portfolio in the hotspot. He is also responsible for the reporting to CEPF, the monitoring and evaluation strategy, and the interaction with the local advisory committee and other stakeholders. He officially took up his position on a full-time basis in September 2016.

The full time Grants Manager, Camila Pinheiro de Castro, oversees the whole small grants process, accompanies daily small grantees, ensuring compliance with protocols, procurement and reporting, while providing targeted support to large grantees.

The third full time employee, Aryanne Gonçalves Amaral, is the Project Assistant. She is leading the communication aspects and supporting all aspects of the grant making processes for both small and large grants.

This core team is still supported on part-time basis by Michael Jackson of Oliveira Alves, a GIS intern in charge of preparing strategic analysis for the RIT, by Magdalena Lambert, IEB's Financial Officer, by Wladia Alves da Silva, IEB's Financial Assistant, by Ailton Dias, IEB's office coordinator in charge of the capacity building/public policy aspects for the RIT, and by Maria-Jose Gontijo, founder and General Coordinator of IEB who provides coordination with donors and private sector.

All are based at the IEB head office in Brasilia. The team provides local knowledge and insights and represents CEPF in the hotspot. Members of the team are primarily responsible for building a broad constituency of civil society groups working across institutional and political boundaries toward achieving

the objectives described in the ecosystem profile and any regionally appropriate long-term conservation and development visions.

The RIT has also created an advisory committee in 2017, with terms of reference compiled and signed in February 2008. The responsibilities of the advisory committee are to follow the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy and to provide high-level guidance from analyzed information on the portfolio of small and large grants. The advisory committee also guides decision-making processes of the RIT in Brazil, and ensures the strategic planning of calls in the Cerrado. The committee, according to its possibilities, should also help:

- promote technical-scientific knowledge and professional services;
- respond to solicitations from the RIT;
- foster partnerships and opening up new opportunities;
- publicize the work, promote the public image and spread CEPF's work;
- help access new financial resources.

In February 2018, the advisory committee was composed of eleven members: Ana Cristina Barros and Dr. Mario Barroso from *The Nature Conservancy -TNC*; Prof. Mercedes Bustamante from *the University of Brasilia*; Dr. Cristina Carvalho from the *Delegation of the European Union*; Regina Cavini from *the United Nations Environment Program - UNEP*; Isabel Figueiredo from *Instituto Sociedade População Natureza - ISPN*; Dr. Arnaldo Carneiro Filho from *the National Institute for Amazonian Research - INPA*; Tsuyoshi Kitamoto from *the Embassy of Japan*; Dr. Adriana G. Moreira from *the World Bank*; Dr. Aldicir Scariot from *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply- EMBRAPA*; Márcio Dionísio de Souza from *International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN*. All have a mandate of three years, with the possibility to renew their mandate for one period. The committee meets twice a year.

### **3. Portfolio Status to date**

CEPF grant making in the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot began in 2016 and will continue for five years through June 2021. To date, only one national GEF focal point (for Brazil) has endorsed the ecosystem profile. While efforts have continued to secure the GEF focal point endorsement for Bolivia and Paraguay, both are still awaited. Considering that the vast majority of the investment will focus on Brazil due to the geographical spread of the Cerrado in this country (99%), the delay in securing these endorsements is considered minimally impactful for the investment strategy.

As noted above, the first grant was made in 2016 to IEB to constitute the RIT for the hotspot. Following the first call for Letters of Inquiries (LOIs) launched in August 2016, a total of 18 large grants and 11 small grants has now been awarded as of June 2018. This total excludes two large grant applications which are now being considered under the small grant mechanism (one from Ambiental 44 and one from Fundação Escola Politécnica da Bahia – FEP) due to the increase in the small grant mechanism threshold (see further details below). It also excludes one large grant application (from Associação Regional das Produtoras Extrativistas do Pantanal), which had been invited to the full proposal stage, but no proposal was ever submitted despite several extensions of the deadline. The total number of small grants awarded includes the two planning grants (one allocated to Instituto Oca Brasil under Strategic Direction 2 and another one to Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM under Strategic Direction 5) identified during the previous fiscal year and intending to align the project design of six large grants. Both these planning grants are now closed. It also includes two small grants awarded using the Grant by Invitation modality. The first one is a grant to Instituto Terra em Desenvolvimento – ITD, which aims at supporting an initiative of several Civil Society Organizations to formulate a strategic position paper about the Cerrado and the



challenges of this hotspot for the next decades in view of the next presidential elections in Brazil. The second grant is to Rede de Sementes do Cerrado, which aims at adding value to many other CEPF grants under Strategic Direction 3, by establishing clear monitoring systems for restoration process.

The full list of grants awarded to date is available in Annex 2. The 18 large grants and 11 small grants awarded as of June 2018 represent a total of \$4,146,528 equivalent to 52 percent of the total budget allocation for the Cerrado Hotspot (Table 2). All grants were awarded to local organizations so far.

Table 2: Grant-Making Status by Strategic Direction, June 2018

| Strategic Direction |   | Budget Allocation   | Contracted Grants   |                     |                     | Budget balance      | % Contracted |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                     |   |                     | Total Amount        | No. of Large grants | No. of Small grants |                     |              |
| SD1                 | Promote the adoption of best practices in agriculture in the priority corridors   | \$ 800,000          | \$ 78,950           | 1                   | 0                   | \$ 721,050          | 10%          |
| SD2                 | Support the creation/ expansion and effective management of protected areas in the priority corridors   | \$ 1,200,000        | \$ 902,294          | 4                   | 2                   | \$ 297,706          | 75%          |
| SD3                 | Promote and strengthen supply chains associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration in the hotspot   | \$ 1,800,000        | \$ 1,276,778        | 7                   | 5                   | \$ 523,222          | 71%          |
| SD4                 | Support the protection of threatened species in the hotspot   | \$ 700,000          | \$ 376,935          | 2                   | 2                   | \$ 323,065          | 54%          |
| SD5                 | Support the implementation of tools to integrate and to share data on monitoring to better inform decision-making processes in the hotspot  | \$ 500,000          | \$ 143,033          | 1                   | 1                   | \$ 356,967          | 29%          |
| SD6                 | Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to promote better management of territories and of natural resources and to support other investment priorities in the hotspot | \$ 2,000,000        | \$ 368,537          | 2                   | 1                   | \$ 1,631,463        | 18%          |
| SD7                 | Coordinate the implementation of the investment strategy of the CEPF in the hotspot through a Regional Implementation Team  | \$ 1,000,000        | \$ 1,000,000        | 1                   | 0                   | \$ -                | 100%         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>        |   | <b>\$ 8,000,000</b> | <b>\$ 4,146,528</b> | <b>18</b>           | <b>11</b>           | <b>\$ 3,853,472</b> | <b>52%</b>   |

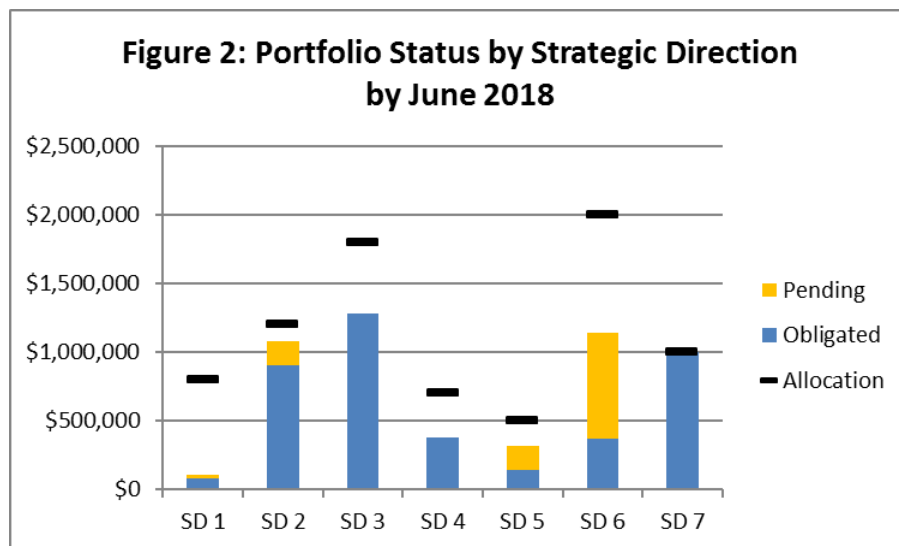
Excluding the RIT grant, the average budget of the 18 large grants is about \$175,000 per grant. The CEPF Secretariat and the RIT are still working on the award of four large grant applications which emerged from the two planning grants, together with one small grant which needed additional capacity building to finalize its application and with the consideration of the two applications under the small grant mechanism that were originally submitted as large grants.

The second call for proposal was launched in English and Portuguese on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017 with a deadline on November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017. The call was open to both small and large grant applications with a threshold of \$50,000 for small grants and of \$200,000 for large grants. The CEPF Secretariat and the RIT had previously agreed to raise the threshold of the small grants to \$50,000 instead of \$20,000 previously. This value reflects more realistically the price level for conservation projects in Brasil and is believed to support more impactful projects across the Cerrado hotspot. For this call, a first attempt was made to fill in some identified gaps in the portfolio. Eligible projects were those that would:

- document restoration needs, monitoring efforts, and challenges and opportunities to foster the involvement of private sector to scale-up restoration (Strategic Direction 3),
- focus on the following species: the bird *Sporophila melanops*; the frog *Phyllomedusa ayeaye*; and the cactus - *Uebelmannia buiningii* (Investment Priority 4.1 - only for small grants)

- reinforce the importance of water for the hotspot and its nexus to society, the environment, and the economy (Investment Priority 5.2)
- engage the various actors that share the territories and its resources to collectively formulate sustainable landscapes (Investment Priority 6.1).

The RIT received 23 small grant applications. Out of these, 16 were eligible. Out of these 16, ten were shortlisted by the external peer reviewers. These ten LOIs were presented to the RIT Selection Committee, which shortlisted four of them on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The CEPF Secretariat received 45 large grant applications. Out of these, three were invited to the full proposal stage on August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2018. All these projects are pending award, and, together with the remaining small grant applications from the 1<sup>st</sup> call mentioned above, as well as a small grant by invitation (to Greentec Consultoria for technical support and development of a participatory process for the formulation of the proposed expansion of the Cerrado Biosphere Reserve), represent a potential \$1,345,000 (roughly \$1,015,000 for large grants and \$330,000 for small grants). Should all these grants be awarded as currently planned, it is expected that about 69 per cent of the investment will be awarded by June 2019 (Figure 2).



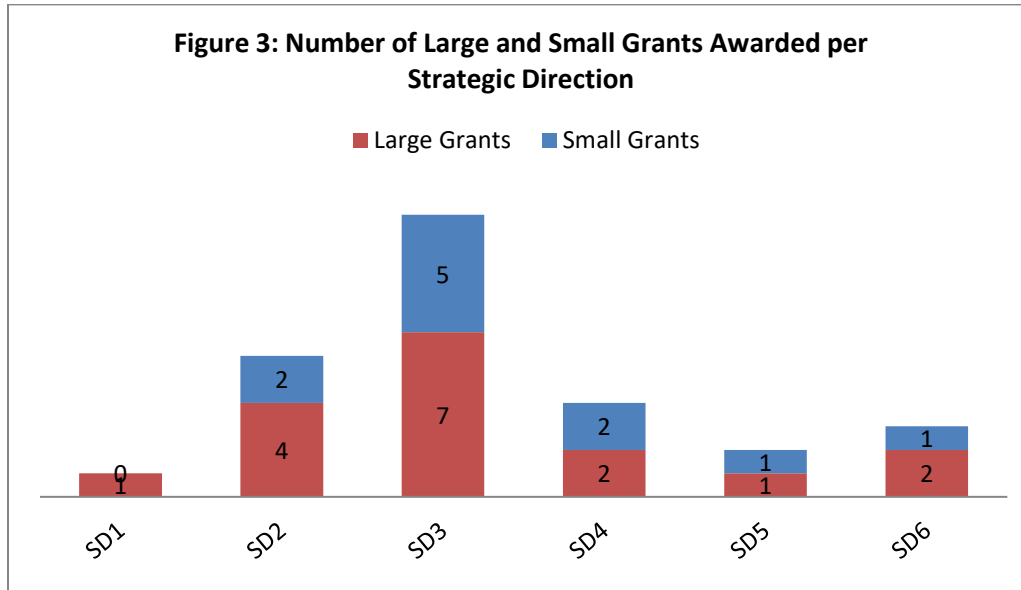
## II- Performance of CEPF Investment

### 1. Assessment

The CEPF investment in the Cerrado is under implementation since June 2016. Of the grants contracted at this point, all but one (the one of the RIT) have been under implementation for less than or just about 12 months. Moreover, as mentioned above, only two small grants are closed at this stage; both of which were planning grants. Consequently, the following assessment and the results summarized in the next section should be viewed as preliminary and partial, compared with the final results expected by the end of the CEPF investment period (Annex 1).

For the first call, all grants were awarded to local organizations, ranging from big organizations like WWF-Brazil to women’s and indigenous groups. Comparing the portfolios under the first six strategic directions,

it appears that the opportunities to engage smaller civil society groups are similar to those engaging larger civil society groups (Figure 3).



For the second call for LOIs, small grant applicants were directed to apply online using PROSAS, the RIT's online system. For large grants, applicants were directed to use ConservationGrants. PROSAS was also used by the voluntary peer reviewers for both large and small grants. No particular issues were noted with either of these systems during the application process.

During the second call, the RIT carried out outreach workshops in Palmas (TO), Barreiras (BA), Campo Grande (MS), Cuiaba (MT), Sao Luis (MA), Caxias (MA), Imperatriz (MA) e Brasilia (DF). These areas were specifically targeted based on the geographical gaps after the first call. About 140 organizations participated. The workshops were half a day (3 hours) to present CEPF investment, rough numbers of the first call, the specificities of the second call, and some tips on how to apply. The RIT has yet to assess the efficiency of this approach by analyzing the geographic locations of the submitted applications under the second call.

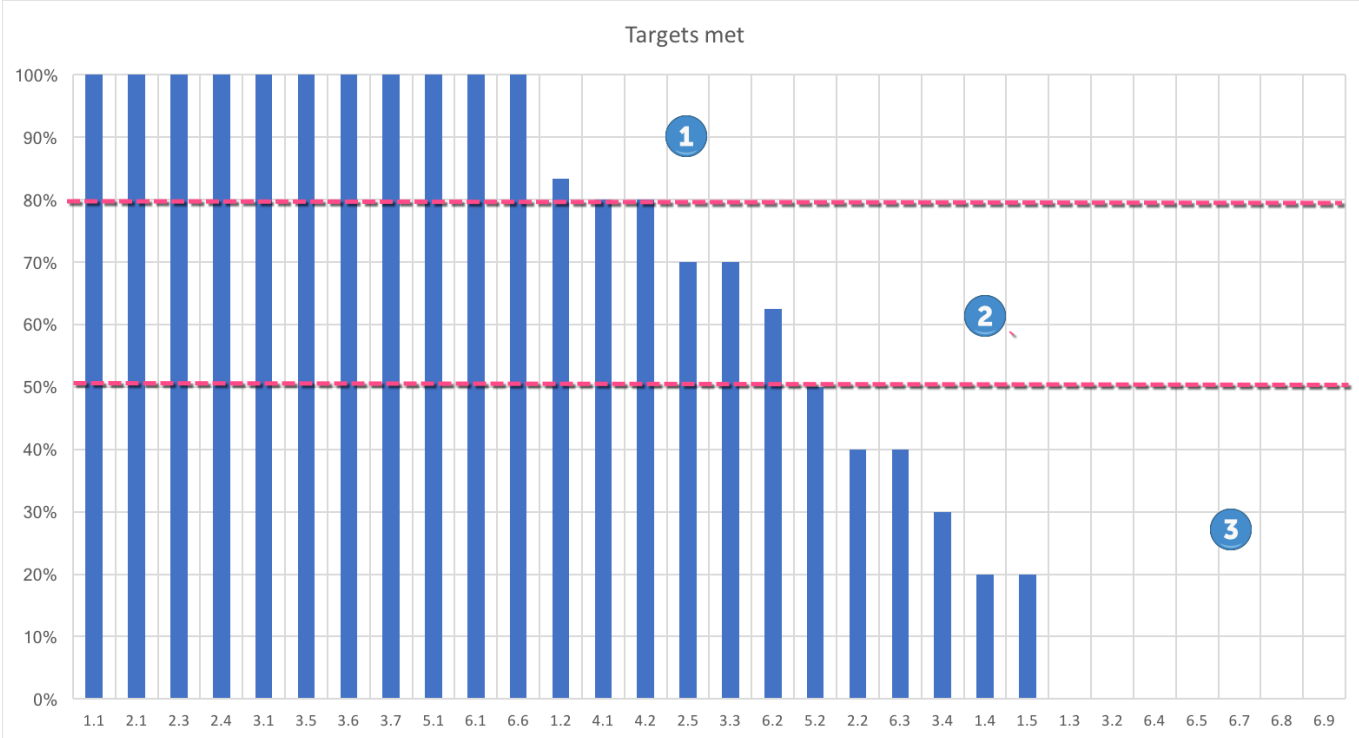
The use of the planning grant modality did not yield the expected outcome. While it was aimed at creating more synergies among projects of similar themes, the time taken to set up the planning grants and implement them, as well as to review the new LOIs and subsequent proposals delayed significantly the projects' start. In the process, two applicants withdrew their applications due to internal changes in their organizations' strategy. Concerns were also raised by one applicant in terms of securing the interest of its implementing partners. Additionally, the purpose of the planning grant was perhaps poorly understood by the applicants which led to reticence in tackling the recommendations formulated by the reviewers and the CEPF Secretariat, thus further delaying the overall process. In future, the use of the planning grant modality will be considered with more care and clearer explanation of the purpose will be provided to applicants should it be used.

Overall, the area of performance with the greatest room for improvement has been the timeliness of technical review and contracting of grant applications. Under the first call for proposals, shortlisted small and large grant applications were contracted within an average of 14 months after submission, although

applications had been reviewed by the requisite number of external reviewers within eight weeks. The reasons for these delays in completing the reviews are not uncommon among new RITs, and relate to the challenges of setting up the processes, understanding the key steps of the awarding process, managing a high number of applications, and working with volunteer reviewers. The grant-making process was examined in detail during a CEPF Supervision Mission in October 2017, and several recommendations for improving efficiency were adopted. During the second funding round, significant improvements are expected due to the use of the online systems right from the application stage, the sheer number of grant applications received due to a more targeted call, the better understanding of applicants with regards to CEPF expectations and documentations, and the learning curve now behind the teams.

Altogether, there are 29 active grants to date. Based on their expected impacts and an analysis of the targets of the CEPF investment referring to the logical framework, Figure 4 presents the provisional achievement of the targets. The first part of the graph is for those targets that are projected to be 100% met if the projects currently active are implemented as planned. In the second part of the graph, are those targets for which more projects need to be awarded. The last section of the graph comprises those targets where more efforts are needed to identify suitable projects.

**Figure 4: Investment gaps per CEPF targets based on active grants**



**2. Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction**

As discussed previously, 14 new large grants and 11 small grants were contracted during this fiscal year (July 2017 – June 2018). This section is meant to provide succinctly a few examples of the performance of CEPF’s investment at grant level, by giving 1 to 2 case studies when possible.

### **Strategic Direction 1**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to promote the adoption of best practices in agriculture in the four priority corridors identified in the Cerrado during the profiling of the ecosystem. There is one large grant awarded to Cooperativa Agropecuária dos Produtores Familiares de Niquelândia under this strategic direction. This project started in February 2018.

### **Strategic Direction 2**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to support the creation/ expansion and effective management of protected areas in the four priority corridors. There are four large grants and two small grants awarded to date under this strategic direction (including one of the two planning grants which is now closed).

### **Strategic Direction 3**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to promote and strengthen supply chains associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration in the hotspot. There are seven large grants and five small grants awarded to date under this strategic direction. One of the large grants is to WWF-Brazil to promote environmentally and socially responsible rural supply chains that strengthen conservation and restoration efforts by improving economic returns and environmental benefits from beef-cattle rearing traditional rural activities, by strengthening municipal environmental policy, and by creating novel economic opportunities for rural communities participating in ecological restoration activities. In a nutshell, this project should focus on meeting the sustainability of the cattle industry supply chain (meat), the innovation in ecological restoration activities in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) or Legal Reserves (LRs) and for businesses' skills of communities in restoration; while looking at the municipal planning level. It is hoped that this project will demonstrate its value-addition and its additionality based on established baselines and final impacts at its end.

Two of the small grants were allocated to ECOA - Ecologia e Ação and to Associação Hanaiti Yomomo – AHY. The Ecoa project is focusing on the restoration of 22 ha and the extraction of two fruits from Cerrado and their supply chains. This is a well-known organization in the southern part of Mato Grosso do Sul. This project was expanding the geographical coverage into the south and focuses on vulnerable populations. The challenge for small landowners is to set land aside for restoration / reserves. This project is clearly a bridge grant for this organization and is interesting as a demonstration and replication project. Very thorough documentation of the process (costs and benefits) would be the best outcome of this project. The restoration of 22ha is not, in itself, the most important point, due to the scale. The AHY is an indigenous group working on agroforestry and restoration on their land. This project is anticipated to deliver clear community-benefits and can be used as a demonstration and a capacity-building project.

### **Strategic Direction 4**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to support the protection of seven threatened species in the hotspot through the implementation of priority actions set out in the National Action Plans (PANs). There are two large grants awarded to date under Strategic Direction 4: one to Associação para a Conservação das Aves do Brasil (SAVE) aiming at ensuring the long-term conservation of the blue-eyed ground-dove and its unique Cerrado habitat by carrying out research on the species and its habitat use, raising awareness to gain local community engagement, promoting ecological tourism, and supporting the creation of protected areas for the species; and another one to the Instituto Amada Terra (IAT) to implement actions of research and monitoring, public awareness, dissemination and training, per the National Action Plan (NAP) for the conservation of the Brazilian Merganser in the Veadeiros- Pouso Alto-Kalungas Corridor, Brazil.

### **Strategic Direction 5**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to support the implementation of tools to integrate and to share data on monitoring to better inform decision-making processes in the hotspot. There is one large and one small grant awarded to date to Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa da Universidade Federal de Goiás and to Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia – IPAM respectively. The small grant is closed and was one of the two planning grants.

### **Strategic Direction 6**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to promote better management of territories and of natural resources and to support other investment priorities in the hotspot. There are two large and one small grants awarded to date. One of the large grants was allocated to Neotropica to strengthen the Municipal Councils of the Environment (COMDEMAS) in the Miranda-Bodoquena corridor to contribute to achieving global biodiversity conservation goals, and to mobilize the councils to promote debates about conservation and management issues of the Cerrado. The main concept of this project is to work at the municipality level, which is considered an appropriate scale to achieve impacts at the landscape level in Brazil. It is yet to be seen whether this approach will have positive impacts on the landscape in the longer term. The metrics to be used to report on the expected impacts will be a key element and have been integrated into the project design.

### **Strategic Direction 7**

CEPF investment under this strategic direction aims to coordinate the implementation of the investment strategy of the CEPF in the hotspot through an RIT. As previously discussed and described, IEB has been selected as the RIT. No additional grant is expected under this strategic direction for the remainder of the investment phase.

A particularity of the grants awarded to date is that some of them are clustered geographically in particular states or landscapes, which facilitates the building of linkages among grantees. In the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, for instance, the RIT has engaged with the grantees on several occasions by organizing workshops in Campo Grande to provide them with an opportunity to present their project to each other and to identify common topics (restoration, COMDEMAS, etc.) on which to collaborate (sharing experience, complementary activities, etc.). This approach has already born fruit, with one small grantee purchasing its seedlings from another one.

## **III- Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders**

On February 20, 2018, a Cerrado Donor Meeting took place in Washington to accelerate a shared understanding of the Cerrado region and its context among several donors of the region. The meeting was convened by the RIT and the Gordon and Betty More Foundation and counted with the presence of representatives of the Climate Land Use Alliance (CLUA), Margaret A. Cargill Philanthropies (MACP), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB); and Partnerships for Forest (P4F).

During the meeting, the Indo-Burma Funders Collaborative, of which CEPF is a founder member, was presented as a possible model to share grant-making modalities, exchange knowledge and experience, and co-create analyses which have a positive impact on the whole region.

The group identified 13 specific areas where additional coordination could have a positive impact. Out of these, four were considered for further initial coordination: *Accelerating implementation of the Forest Code; Decoupling deforestation from agriculture commodity demand and production; Finance and incentives for mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural commodities; Recognizing community rights for land resources.*

This coordination at the donor level was the first of this kind for the Cerrado. A similar meeting happened at the level of implementing civil society organizations in Brazil in parallel. It is a significant development for the region, where many investments will be required over the years, and the creation of additional value through better coordination among the players is essential to increase overall positive impact.

In April 2018, a field supervision mission took place in the presence of the CEPF Secretariat and the RIT, with the participation of the CI-GEF Project Agency. The RIT played a leading role in organizing this mission and was felt to be well placed and with the appropriate capacities to function as the RIT.

The purpose was to meet grantees of CEPF in the Cerrado and discuss and analyze progress with them. Four grantees were visited in total, comprising two small grants and two large grants. The visit evidenced different elements of the CEPF strategy in the Cerrado hotspot, such as strengthening land use planning and environmental policies and governance at the municipal level; improving a supply chain (here, the meat production); and community/smallholder-level activities, such as agroforestry, land restoration and ecotourism. Some cross-cutting activities included organizational strengthening, capacity building, and monitoring.

The mission concluded that all grantees, including the RIT, seemed appropriate organizations to receive funding. The different grants evidence a multiscale-scale strategy, which is perceived as a good approach to achieve impacts at the level of municipalities and landscapes through the large grants, and at the level of communities and smallholders mainly through the small grants. It was recommended to ensure that a clear metrics system is in place for all grants with quantitative targets that are sufficiently ambitious and that are closely monitored. The implementation of safeguards plans by grantees was also found to require more attention, with a grievance mechanism to be put systematically in place and decision-making processes in the communities better documented. In all projects, women were found to participate actively, and to receive benefits of the implemented activities.

## **Conclusion**

After two years of grant making in the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot and two calls for proposals, the portfolio includes 18 large and 11 small grants, representing \$4,146,528, and an additional seven large and eight small grants pending award, representing at least about \$1,345,000. With 69 per cent of the investment awarded or earmarked so far, the CEPF investment is well underway.

All the awarded grants (except the one of the RIT) have been under implementation for less than or just about 12 months. This prevents from drawing firm conclusions with regards to the performance of the current portfolio. However, analyzing the expected impacts of the 29 active grants, 11 of the 30 targets of the CEPF investment (37%) are expected to be fully met, six (20%) would need a few additional projects to be fully met, and 13 (43%) would require more efforts to identify suitable projects. The second call for

proposals has focused on some of these thematic gaps already. Geographic gaps have also been looked at during that call and the RIT has yet to assess the efficiency of this approach.

Overall, the RIT and the CEPF Secretariat now have set up the procedures and tools required for the key steps of the grant awarding process, including the use of online systems and field-based support to applicants, but also for the management of the portfolio, with support to grantees and the monitoring of expected contributions towards the CEPF investment targets for the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot.



## Annexes

### Annex 1: Logical Framework

| Objective  | Targets  | Progress as of June 2018             |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <p>Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments that maintain ecosystem functions and human well-being</p> <p><b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b></p> <p><b>\$ 8,000,000</b></p> | <p>At least 40 local civil society organizations with increased capacities actively participate in conservation actions and management of territories guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least eight partnerships and networks formed among public, private and civil society actors to facilitate synergies and to catalyze integrated actions and policies for the conservation and sustainable development of the Cerrado in support of the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least 500,000 hectares of protected areas targeted by CEPF grants with new or strengthened protection and management.</p> <p>At least five land-use planning or public policies influenced to accommodate biodiversity.</p> <p>At least 500 000 hectares of production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use within four corridors targeted by CEPF grants.</p> <p>At least five globally threatened species targeted by CEPF grants have stable or improved conservation status.</p> <p>At least 60 local and indigenous communities are empowered and directly benefit for sustainable use of resources and/or restoration of ecological connectivity at the landscape scale.</p> | <p>No progress reported to date</p>  |
| Intermediate Outcomes  | Targets  | Progress as of June 2018             |
| <p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Best practices in agriculture adopted in the priority corridors.</p> <p>US\$ 800,000</p>  | <p>At least six sustainable technologies and production best practices in the agriculture sector identified and disseminated to ensure protection of biodiversity, maintenance of ecosystem services and food security.</p> <p>At least four financial incentives for sustainable land-sparing agricultural and livestock practices promoted among commodity chains in priority corridors.</p> <p>At least two consistent public policies (legislation, policies, programs, public-private partnerships, etc.) created or adjusted to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>  | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |

| Intermediate Outcomes  | Targets   | Progress as of June 2018             |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Protected areas in the priority corridors expanded and the effectiveness of their management strengthened.</p> <p>US\$ 1,200,000</p>                                  | <p>At least ten studies and analyses carried out to justify the creation or expansion of public protected areas in priority corridors and/or to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while valuing local and traditional culture within management plans of protected areas.</p> <p>Five protected areas located in the CEPF Priority KBAs with an integrated management plan designed and implemented.</p> <p>At least 10% of indigenous, <i>quilombola</i> and traditional community lands, located in the priority corridors, integrated in the planning and strategies for conservation and sustainable development at macro scale, respecting traditional knowledge and culture, as an alternative form of protection and management of lands outside of the official national system (SNUC).</p> <p>At least 50 new Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN) established in priority KBAs.</p>  | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |
| <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Supply chains associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration in the hotspot promoted and strengthened.</p> <p>US\$ 1,800,000</p> | <p>At least ten markets and supply chains for sustainably harvested non-timber forest products developed or enabled with direct benefit for networks or groups of women and youth in particular.</p> <p>Innovations regarding seeds, seedlings and planting that result in greater efficiency and lower cost in ecological restoration activities demonstrated in at least ten sites, especially in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (LRs).</p> <p>Production capacity and management skills of 20 community-based businesses working with ecological restoration productive chain enhanced.</p> <p>One pilot network made of civil society organizations, academic institutions, businesses and governments supported to create synergies and provide socio-environmental benefits as incentives for ecosystem restoration and compliance with the Forest Law.</p> <p>At least two public policies (legislation, regional strategic plans, etc.) created or adjusted to promote ecosystem restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |
| <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Protection of priority threatened species and their habitats increased.</p> <p>US\$ 700,000</p>   | <p>Priority actions identified in National Action Plans, especially on habitat management and protection, implemented for at least five priority threatened species.</p>  | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |

| Intermediate Outcomes  | Targets  | Progress as of June 2018             |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Outcome 5:</b> Decision-making processes in the hotspot improved thanks to better access to monitoring data.</p> <p>US\$ 500,000</p>   | <p>At least one partnership successfully leverages resources for the implementation of a joint long-term dissemination program on native vegetation cover and dynamics of land uses in the hotspot in order to support different stakeholders for planning and decision making.</p> <p>At least four action plans based on shared data and experiences for better water quantity and quality developed and made available to relevant stakeholders to improve watershed management.</p>  | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |
| <p><b>Outcome 6:</b> Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations to influence better management of territories and of natural resources and support other investment priorities in the hotspot.</p> <p>US\$ 2,000,000</p> | <p>At least five networks and/or alliances of civil society organizations strengthened, with enhanced skills to participate in relevant forums.</p> <p>At least 100 members of governance bodies and councils (national councils, watershed committees, protected areas management boards, Citizenship Territories, state/municipal councils, etc.) with strengthened capacity to participate in and influence forums related to the conservation and sustainable use of the Cerrado.</p> <p>At least 40 civil society organizations with developed and strengthened institutional and technical skills (environment, conservation strategy and planning, management, policy advocacy, fundraising and reporting, regulatory frameworks, etc.) to function effectively and participate in relevant conservation and management actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least two multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSI) that involve the private sector (global commodity chains), small farmers, traditional communities, governments and donors promoted to identify synergies and to catalyze integrated actions and policies for the conservation and sustainable development of the Cerrado.</p> <p>At least 20 publications (books, manuals, technical reports, websites, etc.) or awareness raising actions (broadcasting spots, public campaigns and media outreach) on the Cerrado biodiversity, ecosystem services, protected areas, restoration, sustainable practices and climate resilience and civil society participation published.</p> <p>At least one tri-national initiatives to raise awareness for protection and management of Cerrado KBAs in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay launched</p> | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |

| Intermediate Outcomes   | Targets   | Progress as of June 2018             |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Outcome 7:</b><br/>A Regional Implementation Team (RIT) provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot.</p> <p>US\$ 1,000,000</p> | <p>At least 60 civil society organizations, including at least 40 local and indigenous organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.</p> <p>At least 85 percent of local civil society organizations receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity in managing the resources according to CEPF and government rules, in achieving goals and objectives and in learning to mobilize further resources.</p> <p>Funding leveraged from other donors towards the priorities set in the ecosystem profile bring an additional investment in the Cerrado Hotspot of at least \$2 million.</p> <p>At least two participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.</p> | <p>No progress reported to date.</p> |

## Annex 2: Contracted Grants to date

| No | Organization  | Country | Obligated Amount | Project Title   | Start Date | End Date   |
|----|---|---------|------------------|---|------------|------------|
| 1  | Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil   | Brazil  | \$ 1,000,000     | Regional Implementation Team - Cerrado  | 7/1/2016   | 6/30/2021  |
| 2  | Fundo Mundial para a Natureza   | Brazil  | \$ 187,000       | Fortalecimento da Gestão Territorial Integral Nas Áreas Especialmente Protegidas do Mosaico Sertão Veredas Peruaçu  | 7/1/2017   | 6/30/2020  |
| 3  | IMAFLOA - Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola                     | Brazil  | \$ 193,035       | Cerrado Waters Consortium: A Network for Ecosystem Services Provisioning and Agricultural Sustainability  | 7/1/2017   | 6/30/2019  |
| 4  | Fundo Mundial para a Natureza   | Brazil  | \$ 288,793       | Cerrado Supply-Chain Innovation through Municipal-scale Planning, Policy and Capacity Building  | 7/1/2017   | 8/31/2019  |
| 5  | Instituto Oca Brasil  | Brazil  | \$ 208           | Contrato de coordenação para elaboração do plano de trabalho integrado entre o Instituto Oca Brasil e a Conservação Internacional -CI   | 6/27/2017  | 7/31/2017  |
| 6  | Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM                                    | Brazil  | \$ 5,032         | Desenvolvimento de um plano de trabalho para integração de informações espaciais e ferramentas de monitoramento da sociobiodiversidade do Cerrado para favorecer o engajamento de atores locais no processo de gestão territorial | 7/3/2017   | 2/23/2018  |
| 7  | Conservação Estratégica   | Brazil  | \$ 104,103       | CRA implementation in Maranhão and opportunities in Tocantins and Bahia   | 8/1/2017   | 9/30/2018  |
| 8  | Rede Cerrado  | Brazil  | \$ 249,770       | Rede fortalecida, Cerrado conservado (REFORCE)  | 7/1/2017   | 6/30/2019  |
| 9  | Associação para a Conservação das Aves do Brasil                                      | Brazil  | \$ 122,133       | Saving the Blue-eyed Ground-dove and its Unique Cerrado Habitat   | 10/1/2017  | 9/30/2019  |
| 10 | Fundação Pró Natureza - Funatura  | Brazil  | \$ 202,488       | Projeto Mosaico Sertão Veredas-Peruaçu.   | 7/1/2017   | 12/31/2018 |
| 11 | ECOA - Ecologia e Ação  | Brazil  | \$ 20,127        | Corredor Miranda-Bodoquena: preenchendo lacunas socioambientais   | 11/7/2017  | 10/10/2018 |
| 12 | Pesquisa e Conservação do Cerrado - PEQUI   | Brazil  | \$ 19,964        | Diálogo de Saberes acerca do manejo do fogo no Jalapão  | 11/14/2017 | 11/10/2019 |
| 13 | Sociedade de Amigos da Fundação Zoo-Botânica de Belo Horizonte - SAFZB-BH             | Brazil  | \$ 20,644        | Manejo e Proteção do faveiro-de-Wilson (Dimorphandra wilsonii)  | 11/22/2017 | 4/4/2020   |
| 14 | Associação Hanaiti Yomomo - AHY   | Brazil  | \$ 19,169        | Viveiro de Mudanças para Produção Agroflorestal na Aldeia Brejão  | 12/12/2017 | 11/20/2018 |
| 15 | Rede de Sementes do Cerrado - RSC   | Brazil  | \$ 20,447        | Capacitação em restauração ecológica do Cerrado: diagnóstico, métodos e monitoramento   | 12/12/2017 | 11/1/2018  |
| 16 | Instituto Ariramba de Conservação da Natureza - ARIRAMBA                              | Brazil  | \$ 20,767        | Reintrodução do Bicudo em Áreas-Chave para a Conservação do Cerrado   | 12/12/2017 | 6/15/2019  |
| 17 | Rede de Sementes do Cerrado - RSC   | Brazil  | \$ 135,987       | Mercado de Sementes e Restauração: Provendo Serviços Ambientais e Biodiversidade  | 1/1/2018   | 12/31/2019 |
| 18 | Instituto Amada Terra de Inclusão Social -  | Brazil  | \$ 213,391       | Avoid extinction of Brazilian merganser at Veadeiros Pouso Alto Kalunga Corridor, Brasil  | 1/1/2018   | 12/31/2019 |
| 19 | Associação Rede Rio São Bartolomeu de Mútua Cooperação                                | Brazil  | \$ 182,021       | Agroflorestas Prestadoras de Serviços Ecosistêmicos   | 11/1/2017  | 10/31/2019 |
| 20 | Cooperativa Agropecuária dos Produtores Familiares de Niquelândia                     | Brazil  | \$ 78,950        | Food Products from the Forests in the Cerrado, Brazil   | 2/1/2018   | 4/30/2019  |
| 21 | Cooperativa dos Agricultores Familiares e Agroextrativistas Grande Sertão Ltda. - CGS | Brazil  | \$ 20,373        | Buriti - geração de renda para jovens e mulheres, conservação das veredas e chapadas  | 2/28/2018  | 9/30/2018  |
| 22 | FUNDAÇÃO NEOTRÓPICA DO BRASIL   | Brazil  | \$ 113,975       | Union of the Municipal Councils of the Environment (COMDEMAS): mobilize actors in Miranda-Bodoquena corridor, Brazil .  | 1/1/2018   | 12/31/2019 |

|    |  |        |               |   |          |            |
|----|--|--------|---------------|---|----------|------------|
| 23 | Cooperativa de Trabalho e Serviços Técnicos - COOSERT                          | Brazil | \$<br>20,357  | Fortalecer a Biodiversidade do Cerrado nas Áreas de Reforma Agrária   | 3/8/2018 | 9/19/2018  |
| 24 | Cooperativa de Agricultura Familiar Sustentável com Base na Economia Solidária | Brazil | \$<br>153,625 | Sustainable Agroextractivist Production Practices as Incentive for Biodiversity Conservation in the Urucuaia River Basin, Brazil                    | 4/1/2018 | 3/31/2020  |
| 25 | Instituto Terra em Desenvolvimento - ITD                                       | Brazil | \$<br>4,792   | Comunicação estratégica integrada do Seminário Estratégia para a Conservação, Recuperação e Uso Sustentável dos Recursos Naturais no Bioma Cerrado. | 5/7/2018 | 6/30/2018  |
| 26 | Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia - IPAM                             | Brazil | \$<br>300,000 | Mapping "Invisible" Traditional Communities to support Cerrado Conservation in Brazil   | 7/1/2018 | 6/30/2020  |
| 27 | Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa da Universidade Federal de Goiás                  | Brazil | \$<br>138,001 | Cerrado Knowledge Platform  | 6/1/2018 | 5/31/2020  |
| 28 | Associação Quilombo Kalunga  | Brazil | \$<br>192,635 | Use Geoprocessing in the Management of the Historic Site and Kalunga Cultural Heritage  | 6/1/2018 | 11/30/2019 |
| 29 | CENTRO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO AGROECOLÓGICO DO CERRADO                             | Brazil | \$<br>118,741 | Fortalecer Cadeias Sociobioprodutivas em Rede Baseadas no uso Sustentavel do Cerrado  | 7/1/2018 | 6/30/2020  |