

## **CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report**

<b>Organization's Legal Name:</b>	Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil
<b>Project Title:</b>	Regional Implementation Team - Cerrado
<b>Grant Number:</b>	66262
<b>Hotspot:</b>	Cerrado
<b>Strategic Direction:</b>	7 Coordinate the implementation of the investment strategy of the CEPF in the hotspot through a Regional Implementation Team
<b>Grant Amount:</b>	\$1,059,758.36
<b>Project Dates:</b>	July 01, 2016 - November 30, 2022
<b>Date of Report:</b>	January 25, 2023

### **IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS**

The RIT was additionally supported by Magdalena Lambert, IEB's Financial Officer, Wladia Alves da Silva, IEB's Financial Assistant, Ailton Dias, IEB's office coordinator in charge of the capacity building/public policy aspects for the RIT, and Maria José Gontijo, founder and General Coordinator of IEB. To accompany the program's execution, the RIT created an advisory committee formed by representatives of CEPF donors, researchers of the Cerrado, and other more prominent NGOs. Over the time of the program, there were seven meetings with approximately 10 participants out of the 21 invited specialists. The advisory committee oversaw and reviewed the results, identifying new cooperation opportunities in the Cerrado. Throughout the selection process, the RIT worked alternately with 103 external reviewers. This was to ensure that most of the Letters of Inquiry were reviewed by more than one reviewer so as to guarantee the most appropriate and fair process possible.

Aliança Nosso Cerrado: Acting collaboratively in the context of the Cerrado hotspot, by forming an alliance, engaging CSOs in promoting sustainable economic development, conserving the biodiversity of the Cerrado, and valuing the culture of the communities. The strategies and/or initiatives of the Cerrado Alliance will promote, whenever possible, the exchange of experiences, joint evaluations, and learning and collective actions. The Cerrado Alliance may collaborate on activities related to mapping and research; training and technical assistance; and communication.

### **CONSERVATION IMPACTS**

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>A ideal (positive) long-term strategic vision for the Cerrado Hotspot as a whole considering the complex articulation of its varied conservation and productive landscapes.</p>	<p>The RIT developed the long-term for the Cerrado, which the Donor Council endorsed in December 2019, encompasses revised strategic directions adapting some of the lessons learned from the first phase of the CEPF and adding new aspects emerging from the experiences so far. Geographically this long-term vision concentrates its investments in the most endangered areas in the Cerrado, specifically the Matopiba Region. Nevertheless, the RIT suggested adding some formed regions of investment not to lose momentum. Thematically the work with ecosystems services, especially water provision for agriculture and the urban centers, was strengthened. From the implementation of the first phase, the long-term vision intensifies the work with local CSOs to reach out in such a diverse territory and reboot the environmental movement after COVID and the adverse political climate. More details are described in the long-term vision document. In addition to the long-term vision document, the IEB (RIT) developed an organizational vision to act in the Cerrado hotspot. The geographical focus is on the Aliança Nosso Cerrado territory, and the IEB will concentrate its effort on working with NTFP products, mainly the Baru nut, and the restoration agenda.</p>
<p>An effective, transparent and coordinated system established in the Cerrado Hotspot for CEPF proposal solicitation and review, which creates local ownership and succeeds in reaching out to a diverse range of local, national and international civil society organizations.</p>	<p>The RIT improved the process by adding training, communication, and external reviewers. The 1st call was opened in 2016. Relevant documents were in both languages and IEB prepared additional instructions. The first 6 SDs were eligible so we could gain an overview of the demand. 145 LOIs were received. This 1st call represented 60% of the investment made. The 2nd call opened in 2017 and was more selective to fill in areas with recognized gaps. In geographic terms, fewer LOI had been received from the Matopiba during the 1st call, since the density of CSOs in the region is low. Therefore, the RIT intensified the outreach and announced the 2nd call in MA and BA. The financial limit for SGs was raised from US\$20,000 to US\$50,000 to attract organizations and the outreach for the 3rd call visited cities in MG; MS; SP and PI. The objectives during the outreaches were to make CEPF known, advertise for the calls, and train the participants. The 3rd call opened in 2018 and focused on the priority corridors. After the 3rd call, almost all portfolio targets were expected to be reached, except for IP 6.2 (CSOs' training). This led to a 4th call opened in 2020 in collaboration with the Cerrado</p>

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	Alliance. The 5th call opened in 2021 and aimed at communicating CEPF results.
At least 60 local civil society organizations including at least 40 local and indigenous organizations of the Cerrado Hotspot engaged in the conservation of its ecosystem functions and threatened biodiversity with positive consequences for human wellbeing in the biome.	After CEPF closed in the Cerrado, we had 54 beneficiary organizations (52 local and two international) and over 560 other organizations representing civil society associated with the direct beneficiaries. CEPF was not able to reach many indigenous organizations directly. Most of this work was undertaken by qualified organizations, which led and developed proposals with the indigenous peoples in the hotspot.
At least 85 percent of local civil society organizations receiving grants with increased capacities to manage their life territories and to actively participate in conservation actions and public policies.	Those involved with the CEPF increased their ability to manage their territories and improved their living conditions. The CSTTs showed a slight improvement, but the long-term positive impacts are more difficult to document. Of the 54 organizations, 47 responded to the CSTT, and 81% demonstrated more effective capacity in managing resources according to CEPF and government rules, achieving goals and objectives, and learning to mobilize more resources. CEPF, for example, was very active during the COVID crisis, when many organizations suffered from a lack of government support or the breakdown of the natural product supply chains they were working. Therefore, the donor's support kept these organizations active during the pandemic and allowed them to raise more resources to continue the actions and activities. In political advocacy, some organizations have mobilized and drafted recommendations in Cerrado's defense to presidential candidates in the 2018 election campaign. With a new government that will begin in 2023, the expectation is that the environmental agenda will be taken up again with support from public authorities and other international donors, who have already shown interest in returning their investments in Brazil (although mainly highlighting the Amazon.)
At least \$2 million funding leveraged from other donors towards the priorities set in the Ecosystem Profile.	\$2.757.385 CI-\$142,383-Project to create municipal protected areas in 10 priority municipalities in MATOPIBA. 2019/2021. Preparation of a GEF project-\$50,000-In 2021, the project proposal Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional communities was submitted. In May 2022, the technical project was approved, which led us to the preparation phase. 2022/2026 GEF-\$1,883,369 this resource will be transferred to the IEB after approval of the full proposal that will

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>be submitted to GEF and FUNBIO in December 2022-Project aimed at the extractive chain of Baru, focused on the northeast region of Goiás. 2022/2026</p> <p>Aliança Nosso Cerrado-\$108,205-Fundraising with network members to continue the Acelera Cerrado program. This project was executed by the Impact Hub in Brasilia in 2021</p> <p>Furnas-\$38.355-Project that focused on capacity building of local communities in environmental education and ecological restoration in Niquelândia. 2022/2023</p> <p>PNUD-\$466,695-Fundraising to strengthen 4 local productive arrangements in the herbal medicine chain in the Cerrado, with technical assistance and grants</p> <p>IPHAN-\$68,378-Technical instruction process for the registration of the Raizeiras and Raizeirosdo Cerrado as cultural heritage</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>A structured Regional Implementation Team (RIT) providing strategic leadership and coordinating the CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot.</p>	<p>Michael Becker provided overall coordination of the team as the RIT Leader since 2016. The full-time Grants Manager, Camila Pinheiro de Castro, was the second staff member of the RIT until late 2018 and was substituted by Claudia Sachetto in early 2019. Aryanne Amaral, the third full-time staff, reinforced the team in 2017 as a Project Assistant and was responsible for communications as well. Michael Jackson of Oliveira Alves, a GIS specialist in charge of monitoring, first joined the team as an intern and then became the fourth full-time employee in 2019. This core team was additionally supported by Magdalena Lambert, IEB's Financial Officer, Wladia Alves da Silvá, IEB's Financial Assistant, Ailton Dias, IEB's office coordinator in charge of the capacity building/public policy aspects for the RIT, and by Maria-José Gontijo, founder and General Coordinator of IEB.</p>
<p>A set of networks and/or alliances of civil society organizations strengthened, and with enhanced skills to participate in relevant policy forums.</p>	<p>One civil society movement contributed to political debate for the 2018 presidential elections. The CSOs released a publication containing policy strategies for the hotspot, where 18 organizations formulated goals in 5 central pillars: responsible socioeconomic development, sustainable use, biodiversity conservation, deforestation reduction, and native vegetation restoration.</p> <p>Another movement was based on gender actions led by ECOA and ActionAid, which held three events in</p>

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	<p>2019 focused on strengthening the articulation and visibility of women in the Cerrado.</p> <p>The RIT promoted a virtual meeting of beneficiaries and partners to present the CEPF program impacts and outline new strategies and partnerships based on the network formed during CEPF's implementation years. This meeting allowed the identification of strategic actions in the territory. Another impact was the establishment of a network to discuss the baru chain, which brought together several actors. CEPF's investments in strengthening extractivism and good practices allowed some cooperatives to obtain quality seals and reach a recognized supermarket chain in Brazil and companies abroad. More details in the version of the FCIR sent as an attachment.</p>
<p>A minimum of 40 small grants (less than \$20,000 each) and about 60 large grants successfully disbursed to a diverse range of local, national and international civil society organizations in the Cerrado Hotspot, addressing the priorities identified in the Ecosystem Profile.</p>	<p>99.8% of the allocated resources for projects have been invested. The CEPF benefited 31 small grants and 34 large grants, including the RIT. It's essential to mention that the limit of US\$20,000 was lifted after the 1st call to US\$50,000. This change was a result of the implementation costs in Brazil. It improved the management quality of the projects, but consequently reduced the number of possible grants (from the expected 40 small grants to 31). The lower commitment of funds compared to the available budget under Strategic Direction 1 resulted from 2 factors: 1) CEPF focused on supporting smaller CSOs. 2) Direct investment in those supply chains needs long-standing relationships. IEB had no long-standing relationships with the private sector in Cerrado. Nonetheless, CEPF was able to support a major project linked to a global commodity: coffee. In this case, it's important to note that sustainable water management for production was a much more robust argument reinforcing the need for investment. On the other hand, Strategic Direction 2 received more attention due to the desired commitment to support traditional communities. 2 projects on these issues represent more than a third of the investment under that Strategic Direction. Find details in the attached version of the FCIR.</p>
<p>The CEPF portfolio in the hotspot is effectively monitored and reported on, using a system which captures high-quality performance data as well as lessons learned.</p>	<p>Michael Jackson de Oliveira Alves, the GIS specialist in charge of monitoring, was responsible for closely monitoring the portfolio in close collaboration with CEPF. When he joined the team in 2019, most of the projects still had to report back to the RIT, and the team still had some more calls to launch. With his help and the implementation of Wrike, ONA, and Tableau as online monitoring systems, it was possible to accurately register individual small grants' progress under the RIT's direct supervision.</p>

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	<p>The registration of the progress of large grants was done directly on ConservationGrants, the grant-making system of the CEPF Secretariat. The RIT also introduced additional analysis with the software Tableau and conducted network analysis with the software Gephi.</p>
<p>A multilayered strategy to mainstream the results of the CEPF grant portfolio into public policies and private sector practices is developed and successfully implemented.</p>	<p>In 2016, the RIT developed a Strategy for Engagement with Private Sector Actors in the Cerrado Hotspot. During the first half of the investment, the engagement with the private sector was based on the applications received under the four Strategic Directions (SDs). In each of these SDs, a first relationship with the private sector was built through some projects, then further developed and refined. Many other donors, CSOs and private sector entities already established mature dialogue processes to diminish the negative impact on natural resources. To accelerate the process after 2017, the RIT pursued the strategy to start direct relations with the private sector active through the portfolio. The RIT either introduced grantees to the private partners or explored possible connections in a specific territory. These two options were reasonable to start the conversation with the private partners hoping to mainstream biodiversity into their practices. After 2018, mainstreaming into public policies was impossible considering the political environment which was adverse to environmental protection and disregarded a proactive environmental agenda. The private sector remained open in the case of the coffee sector.</p>
<p>CEPF investment in the Cerrado and resulting best practices are widely communicated to a broad audience both within the hotspot and internationally, through a variety of media.</p>	<p>The initial efforts of the RIT to communicate on CEPF portfolio were limited due to the workload of the staff allocated to manage the entire program. Despite this, the RIT produced a glossy version of the Ecosystem Profile in both English and Portuguese. This initial work was led by Aryanne Amaral who worked hard to meet this demand along with her many other technical tasks that she was supervising as her main activity. Throughout the investment, the RIT produced regular newsletters to showcase the work of the RIT and grantees. A 5th call was released to reinforce the communication component in search of an institution that could support the RIT's communication actions and disseminate the content generated by IEB and grantees. Some examples were: the final videos, news about the projects, and a final publication that brings together the impacts, results, and interviews from CEPF Cerrado.</p>

### **Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?**

During the program's implementation in the Cerrado, a new voluntary and self-declaratory way to protect communities' territories emerged, giving more visibility to the territories of traditional peoples and communities. The international concept of ICCA, territories, and areas conserved by Indigenous People and communities, also called 'Territories of Life,' was introduced. The designation of ICCAs in the Cerrado is an exciting strategy since the process brings various advantages:

1. It gives the traditional territories international visibility.
2. It is a self-declaratory process.
3. Peers do the recognition.
4. The territories could be recognized as OECMs (other effective area-based conservation measures).
5. The territories are registered at the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA).

In the Cerrado, the creation of ICCAs is a good alternative for conservation, considering the lack of new initiatives to create new protected areas in the last decade. The RIT had meaningful participation in this process, mobilizing and encouraging at least ten organizations from the portfolio to act on this front with the communities of the portfolio. Several meetings were held with the organizations and the communities to present and answer questions about the registration process. The RIT also actively translated some of the WDPA material into Portuguese to facilitate registration and worked directly with the WDPA colleagues to facilitate the registration process. The first ICCA in Brazil was the Kalunga Historic Site and Cultural Heritage, made by AQK, one of the program's beneficiaries (CEPF-100459). The challenge was great than expected due to the size of the territory: 39 communities spread over 216,000 hectares were involved. RIT participated in the support and mobilization of this action. Nonetheless, AQK concluded the case study inserted in the ICCA Consortium Website and the WDPA database. We expect the territory to gain visibility and investment to strengthen the communities and forest conservation in the Historic Site. With the repercussions of this first registration in Brazil, the RIT understood that this agenda could gain trust in the communities and the traditional people of the Cerrado. So, we stimulated the creation of another ICCA, this time with COPABASE, another beneficiary of the program (CEPF-100461). The Uruçua Grande Sertão River Territory was the second ICCA created in Brazil and in direct collaboration with the RIT.

Another unexpected impact was the construction of a baru network that brought together various actors in the supply chain to discuss the structuring of a fair baru supply chain. CEPF's investments in the strengthening of extractivism and applying good practices allowed some cooperatives to obtain quality seals and reach a large supermarket chain in Brazil and several companies abroad, increasing sales. The RIT noticed great restlessness in this supply chain since the baru is celebrated internationally as a superfood. Many parts of the supply chains are looking at the opportunity of a premium market. The work on the baru supply chain was the first step to guarantee that, despite the attractiveness of extra gains in exclusive international health markets, the revenues flow back to those responsible for the youngest surge of the baru nut: the traditional and Indigenous People harvesting the baru in a conserved landscape.

## **PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES**

### **Overall results of the project:**

- The number of entities and people involved in the CEPF investment, the diversity of entities that benefited, and their different institutional cultures;

- Thousands of hectares of Cerrado are directly conserved by the projects. This represents the real impacts on conservation. More impressive was that these results came through communities and several institutions involved in complementary actions;
- The involvement of empowered traditional communities in managing their territories. Analyzing this information, we can observe that strategic directions 1 to 4 were very successful. On the other hand, strategic directions 5 and 6 naturally demand more time to be achieved fully and therefore were perceived as having a minor direct impact on the overall results. Monitoring and the support for public policies are long-term activities.
- The number of supported projects and impacts. Since it was impossible to meet personally after the midterm assessment due to the Pandemic, most of the partners were unaware of the size of the network structure since then. However, the network's size and institutional diversity demanded the RIT and the Secretariat closely support the institutions in the different regions.
- Positive aspects of the IEB and CEPF team as being easily accessible and having straightforward and good communication with all partners. The grantees perceived a very open communication channel with IEB, constantly in contact, giving feedback, and following up in an organized and efficient way. This intense engagement testified to IEB's and CEPF's commitment to implementing the program.
- Practical support for entities and communities to carry out actions, the creation of networks of activities, and community strengthening in several issues like gender and the creation of territories of life - ICCAs as positive aspects. Most organizations addressed the gender issue for the first time while implementing projects financed by CEPF. It changed their perception of designing gender balance projects and included the gender aspects into the organization's strategic thinking.
- The importance of technical and financial support which allowed the SCOs the continuity of their actions, involvement of local communities in the projects, and co-financing with other financial resources. Most of the intuitions testified that when CEPF arrived, most organizations were weak, afraid, and with great uncertainty about the future. CEPF allowed them to continue their conservation work in their regions. It was possible to maintain the projects, combine efforts, and grow. CEPF significantly strengthened the communities that live in conservation landscapes in this historic moment in Brazil, where institutions needed support to keep up the fight for conservation.
- The program was able to support the most diverse organizations in the Cerrado, local and international, small and large. Among them, we had community-based organizations, cooperatives, NGOs, and companies, and all of them aligned with the investment priorities and strategic directions established prior to the execution of the program. A total of 52 local and 2 international organizations were supported by CEPF Cerrado.
- Considering the results of the CSTTs, the RIT experienced a subtle improvement in all grantees. It is difficult to imply that this is sustainable development in all organization since the project of the CEPF were one single grant, and neither CEPF nor the RIT will have the opportunity to access the organization in half a year to review internal capabilities. Nonetheless, all the grantees expressed verbally that the CEPF helped the organization to enhance internal processes and provide better feedback on the results reporting.
- The RIT successfully leverages resources from 3 grants.
- In 2019, the RIT organized the mid-term assessment in Brasilia with all the grantees. A second assessment was conducted at the final meeting in November 2021, with the online participation varying between 60 and 115 participants of the organizations partnering with the CEPF. The results of the assessments were documented on the MtA, LTV and Final Assessment reports.
- The team has been working in the last few months on the long-term strategic vision for IEB in the Cerrado hotspot. At present, the RIT has consolidated thematic axes for action based on the LTV and IEB's institutional experiences. The next step is to present this structure to IEB collaborators to consolidate this vision to be reported to CEPF.

- CEPF investment in the Cerrado and resulting best practices were widely communicated to a broad audience within the hotspot, through a variety of media.
- Almost all (99.8%) of the allocated resources for projects have been invested, some strategic directions with more resources and others with less. The CEPF benefited 34 small and 31 large grants.
- After the conclusion of the CEPF in the Cerrado, we mapped 64 projects and more than 560 other organizations, primarily civil society organizations associated with direct beneficiaries.
- All the calls were coordinated in a very transparent and coordinated manner. But the RIT teams managed to improve the process after each new call by adding training for the SCOs before opening the calls, new communication material, and additional external reviewers.
- The RIT developed the long-term vision for the Cerrado, which the Donor Council endorsed in December 2019, encompasses revised strategic directions adapting some of the lessons learned from the first phase of the CEPF and adding new aspects emerging from the experiences so far. Geographically this long-term vision concentrates its investments in the most endangered areas in the Cerrado, specifically the Matopiba Region. Nevertheless, the RIT suggested adding some formed regions of investment not to lose momentum. Thematically the work with ecosystems services, especially water provision for agriculture and the urban centers, was strengthened.

**Results for each deliverable:**

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot coordinated by the RIT.	1.1	CEPF represented at relevant events with actual and potential donors, partners and networking activities.	During the first year, the presence of the RIT in relevant events was modest due to the fact that efforts were concentrated on finalizing the selection and approval process of the LOIs and the team was not complete. In 2018, the RIT made several attempts to contact and network with donors and partners (WWF-Brazil, CI, TNC, ISPN) acting in the hotspot. At that time, CEPF was seen as a minor force in the region in terms of funding and long-term commitment to the region. In the beginning of 2020, a new network was formed of which the RIT was part: the Cerrado restoration network/working group, acting within the framework of the global restoration decade ( <a href="https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/">https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/</a> ) and with bigger organizations like WRI, Embrapa, TNC and WWF-Brasil. Unfortunately, in the second semester of 2020, most of the events were canceled during the pandemic and the RIT could only participate in some of them remotely. Other events that the RIT attended were related to projects' presentation and the presentation of the final results.
1.0	CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot coordinated by the RIT.	1.2	Donors, grantees and conservation and development stakeholders engaged to achieve the	In the first call (2017), some LOI received were showing that most of the grantees leveraged some funds, either by other organizations or by matching existing funds of the institution. It was important to distinguish

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			objectives of the EP and leverage CEPF funds.	what was new funding for the project and what resources the institution already had and matched to the overall budget of the project. The RIT tried to reinforce the message to leverage funds at the grantee level in subsequent years. In order to foster cooperation highlighting potential overlaps of development stakeholders. With the new government in 2018, the political situation in Brazil did not contribute to a very cooperative environment to leverage funds around CEPF objectives. During the pandemic, the negative actions of the Brazilian Government and the EU-Mercosul Trade agreement brought a strong emphasis on the Amazon again. It was challenging to refocus some of the attention on the Cerrado. In the end, the RIT's perception is that the major and few donors currently active in the Cerrado are mainly focusing their efforts on the establishment of SMEs with positive impacts on the society and environment. This agenda was not part of CEPF's focus and therefore hard to align with.
1.0	CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot coordinated by the RIT.	1.3	Partnerships/networks among grantees promoted in order to achieve the objectives of the Ecosystem Profile.	This is a continuous effort of the RIT, and some of the results were the cooperation between the AHY and the Fundação Neotrópica project; the involvement of the Rede de Sementes do Cerrado in courses of restoration in Patrocínio (Minas Gerais), and the efforts to establish private reserves with various partners in the Cerrado through the

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				Cerrado Private Reserves project led by FUNATURA. Unfortunately, most partners were too involved in other activities and had little time to dedicate to networking. Nonetheless, the RIT documented the whole network of the CEPF during the final meeting. Most of the partners were surprised by the number of institutions involved as partners of the grantees to help execute the program and generate results: 560. The projects were organized by hubs to facilitate communication and interaction between organizations and projects. This action increased the contact and cooperation that strengthened the activities of organizations that operate in the same territory or very close areas.
2.0	Mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into public policies and private sector business practices in the Cerrado Hotspot supported by the CEPF RIT.	2.1	CSOs are supported to mainstream grants results into public policies and private sector practices.	Most of the grantees mentioned in their LOIs that they would have little influence on a national scale considering public or private policies due to the nature and scope of the projects and the funds available. In addition, the adverse political climate following the 2018 presidential election results required a cautious approach to at least enable the execution of a minimal set of activities. The regional and local impact, though, was more considerable. When related to local politics, it was possible, like in Niquelândia (Goiás), to work towards a municipal sanitary regulation or in Aquidauana (Mato Grosso do Sul) with the Local Environmental Committees. An

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				important point for the RIT was to model the portfolio in such a way, that interactions between the beneficiaries and other actors in the hotspot were strengthened, possible synergies identified, and results leveraged; on a small and large scale.
2.0	Mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into public policies and private sector business practices in the Cerrado Hotspot supported by the CEPF RIT.	2.2	RIT directly engaged with government and private sectors to ensure implementation of biodiversity conservation sensitive public policies.	The political environment in the last years and during the implementation of the CEPF in the Cerrado was highly opposed to any more positive and biodiversity-sensitive public policies. The project implemented were all executed by partners at a local level and with minor repercussions at the state or national level. Most of the grantees were happy to, at least, be able to implement a minimal set of activities without any further political interventions. Even more significant investment of the CEPF, like the Cerrado Waters Consortium, was only embraced by local municipalities and not necessarily accepted and fostered in Patrocínio (Minas Gerais), its birthplace, due to political reveries.
3.0	CEPF investment throughout the Cerrado Hotspot adequately communicated by the CEPF RIT.	3.1	CEPF and its donors are kept informed of RIT and grantees performance.	The Secretariat was kept informed regularly through meetings, and reports. Some donor representatives here in Brazil were invited to participate in a Consultation Committee, but with little influence on the program's execution and little connection to CEPF's donors. The RIT participated in several meetings with donors such as JICA, EU, and

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				<p>CLUA to seek collaborations and more resources. Some projects had other sources of funding that complemented the actions supported by CEPF, such as the IPAM project, in which CLUA funded the To No Mapa application that helped map invisible communities. The RIT also participated in workshops with the World Bank, the BID Forest Investment Program, and the GEF Matopiba Program, where overlaps and synergies with CEPF's strategies were identified. An important document for fundraising for the RIT and IEB was the long-term vision for the hotspot. This document was presented to the GEF and CEPF donor council in an attempt to implement a second phase of the fund in the Cerrado. To facilitate the continuity of what CEPF has built in the hotspot, several efforts are being made by IEB to leverage more resources.</p>
3.0	CEPF investment throughout the Cerrado Hotspot adequately communicated by the CEPF RIT.	3.2	Stakeholders informed about the EP, the CEPF and the RIT and grantees performance	<p>Several communication actions were implemented: The Ecosystem Profile was registered as a publication and disseminated to the CEPF Cerrado mailing list and on the website. Every two months a newsletter was launched containing information about the projects, agendas, and events. Last year, a special newsletter called "Fala, parceir@" was launched. In every edition, two projects were highlighted, showing the main impacts and results. The CEPF Cerrado website was</p>

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				updated to serve as a base of information and reference about the biome and now includes publications, articles, and videos about the grantees and IEB work in the hotspot. A video series was launched in 2021 to disseminate the various Cerrado conservation initiatives promoted by IEB, CEPF, and the grantees in Brazil's different regions. During the Mid-term Assessment, a publication was disseminated with information on the projects selected between the years 2016-2019, which made the CEPF Cerrado portfolio more transparent and increased the possibility of connections between projects, which was an excellent development for such a diverse biome. As a last communication action to stakeholders, the RIT prepared a final publication presenting the final portfolio of projects, main results, and impacts of CEPF's investments
3.0	CEPF investment throughout the Cerrado Hotspot adequately communicated by the CEPF RIT.	3.3	Results and lessons learned from the grant portfolio are disseminated.	The lessons learned were discussed during the final assessment meeting and some of them were first documented in the Mid-Term Assessment report as well as in the Long-Term Vision approved by the donor council in April and June 2021 respectively.
4.0	Capacities of local civil society organizations in the Cerrado Hotspot strengthened by the CEPF RIT.	4.1	Local civil society capacity needs assessed.	To date, 79 CSOs have completed the initial and final scoring of the CSTT. Many institutions improved their accounting and reporting systems with grants. However, considering that most of the projects had an implementation period of three years, it is

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				unknown how much these new learnings were absorbed and turned into standard practices by each organization. Nonetheless, some aspects changed. As the CEPF served as a platform to show the conservation partners their results and how they could resonate internationally, and as local government is minimal, some organizations invested more in international communications to attract a foreign audience. Procurement policies are also improved or consolidated, bringing the organizations more financial and legal security.
4.0	Capacities of local civil society organizations in the Cerrado Hotspot strengthened by the CEPF RIT.	4.2	Civil society capacity increased in terms of project design and efficient and effective project implementation with baseline Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) and a final CSTT completed.	Pre- and post-CEPF CSTT scoring differs slightly, and the organization improved in all the areas: strategic planning, management systems, financial resources, human resources, and delivery. A total of 72 CSOs have completed the initial and final Civil Society Tracking Tool assessments. This includes 33 organizations that benefited from the capacity-building program of Impact Hub Brasília, Acelera Cerrado, as described above. On average, at the hotspot level, the CEPF contributed modestly to the increased maturity of organizations, with an improvement of their CSTT score of 9 points (+18% compared to baseline). The biggest increase was with the institutional management systems of these organizations, with an increase of 22% compared to where

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#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				they started from. Within this sub-category, 35 of the 72 organizations (49%) improved their accounting and financial reporting systems. The procurement policies also improved, bringing more financial and legal security to the organizations. Within the sub-category of strategic planning, 34 organizations (47%) now have a new or consolidated strategic plan and 21 (29%) have an adequate mission statement. Both documents are key in guiding these organizations' personnel for fundraising, communication, and project development.
4.0	Capacities of local civil society organizations in the Cerrado Hotspot strengthened by the CEPF RIT.	4.3	Local organizations' needs, bottlenecks and lessons learned captured to provide sound advice on project development.	The RIT intensified its outreach efforts shortly after the release of the 2nd call and went to Maranhão and Bahia in 2017. As the financial limit for small grants was raised from \$20,000 to \$50,000 to attract more intuitions considering the high costs of implementing projects in the Cerrado, it was required to engage with the training again. The RIT repeated the outreach effort for the 3rd call and visited more cities in Minas Gerais; Mato Grosso do Sul; São Paulo; Piauí; and DF. The team pursued 2 objectives during the outreaches: first, to make CEPF known and advertise for the upcoming/ongoing calls, and second, to train the participants in the LOI process. These helped to develop good projects. As the projects were implemented, some lessons were captured, and advice was

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				given. With 64 projects and 4 people to possibly tutor them, the level of advice and discussion with grantees was confined to the reporting period and personal contact. The topics discussed were internal processes and strategic issues. By articulating with other organizations outside the portfolio, RIT managed to create an alliance together with Boticário, Humanize, and Nova Era, in which it managed to leverage resources for a major promotion of institutional strengthening of CSOs in the Cerrado.
5.0	A process for large grants (>\$50,000) proposal solicitation and review jointly established and coordinated by the RIT and the CEPF for the Cerrado Hotspot.	5.1	A process for solicitation and reviewing of large grant applications established and coordinated.	In the 1st call, the LOIs were submitted for all strategic directions, and it took time for evaluation and decision-making. As a learning experience and to prevent delays, we mapped the whole process for the subsequent calls for proposals: from the first step, which was the LOI submission, until the final one - signing the contract with IEB or CEPF. The RIT has significantly improved the process for submitting major grant proposals from the first to the second calls and has continued to make slight improvements in subsequent calls, particularly concerning the dissemination of material and additional information. The first action taken to launch a new call was to evaluate the portfolio of the previous calls. Based on the evaluation of the goals and resources that should be achieved in the strategic directions and the logical framework,

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				the RIT planned the new call for proposals to fill the gaps in the SDs and the CEPF indicators. Numerous meetings were held with the CEPF secretariat in these assessments so that the call was assertive. A positive aspect is that the RIT was able to come into line with the evaluation of the LOIs at the beginning of the investment period, allowing a more significant number of experts to participate, discuss and validate the proposals
5.0	A process for large grants (>\$50,000) proposal solicitation and review jointly established and coordinated by the RIT and the CEPF for the Cerrado Hotspot.	5.2	Availability of CEPF funds and large grants opportunity widely announced.	The RIT always widely announced the availability of grants and the calls for proposals for large grants in different networks via social media and institutional communication channels.
5.0	A process for large grants (>\$50,000) proposal solicitation and review jointly established and coordinated by the RIT and the CEPF for the Cerrado Hotspot.	5.3	Calls for proposals issued for large grants.	The RIT always widely announced the availability of grants and the calls for proposals for large grants in different networks via social media and institutional communication channels. The calls were released to select large and small grants. 1 <sup>o</sup> call: opened between August 29 and September 30, 2016. Selected 19 large grants; 2 <sup>o</sup> call: opened from September 20 to November 8, 2017. Selected 3 large grants; 3 <sup>o</sup> call: opened from November 8 to December 12, 2018. Selected 4 large grants; 4 <sup>o</sup> call: opened between September 7 and October 23, 2020. Selected 1 large grant; 5 <sup>o</sup>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				call: opened from November 23, 2020, to January 08, 2021. This call was open only to select a small grant focused on communication outcomes for the RIT. Even though 83% of the investment was committed over the course of the 5 calls, in some circumstances the RIT and CEPF relied on the grants by invitation modality process to fill in gaps in the portfolio's logical framework targets. The support of the protection of threatened species, for instance, required specific, specialized skills. The RIT also developed a project for the creation of private reserves with a partner resulting in several new protected areas. A total of 5 large grants by invitation were awarded, with duly completed and approved justifications.
5.0	A process for large grants (>\$50,000) proposal solicitation and review jointly established and coordinated by the RIT and the CEPF for the Cerrado Hotspot.	5.4	\$6.1 million awarded as large grants, contracted and managed by CEPF with the support of the RIT throughout the project cycle.	US\$ 6,019,388 were awarded during the implementation period in large grants, but the distribution between the different strategic directions (SD) varies. The most significant variation was between the first and the second SD, as the agribusiness sector was harder to involve than expected in the Ecosystem Profile.
6.0	A program of small grants (< or = \$50,000) for the Cerrado Hotspot established and managed by the RIT.	6.1	A process for solicitation and reviewing of small grant applications established and coordinated.	The procedures for the announcement of the calls, the selection and awarding of the grants, and the implementation monitoring were very similar between the large and small grants. All steps were implemented very thoroughly by the RIT.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
6.0	A program of small grants (< or = \$50,000) for the Cerrado Hotspot established and managed by the RIT.	6.2	Availability of CEPF funds and small grants opportunity widely announced.	The procedures for the announcement of the calls, the selection and awarding of the grants, and the implementation monitoring were very similar between the large and small grants. All steps were implemented very thoroughly by the RIT.
6.0	A program of small grants (< or = \$50,000) for the Cerrado Hotspot established and managed by the RIT.	6.3	Calls for proposals issued for small grants.	The procedures for the announcement of the calls, the selection and awarding of the grants, and the implementation monitoring were very similar between the large and small grants. All steps were implemented very thoroughly by the RIT. The calls were released to select large and small grants: 1 <sup>o</sup> call - opened between August 29 and September 30, 2016. Selected 11 small grants. 2 <sup>o</sup> call - opened from September 20 to November 8, 2017. Selected 4 small grants. 3 <sup>o</sup> call - open from November 8 to December 12, 2018. Selected 5 small grants. 4 <sup>o</sup> call - opened between September 7 and October 23, 2020. This call was open only to select a large grant focused on building the capacity of SCOs. 5 <sup>o</sup> call- opened from November 23, 2020, to January 08, 2021. Select 1 small grant. A total of 8 small grants by invitation and two planning grants were awarded duly completed and approved justifications. It is important to address the project implemented by the Cerrados Institute, which promoted an event about the hotspot that gathered different

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				sectors to discuss themes such as protected areas, biodiversity, and the strengthening of civil society. Another project by Coopetec/LASA stimulated the creation of a platform that monitors fires in real-time within the protected areas throughout the Cerrado.
6.0	A program of small grants (< or = \$50,000) for the Cerrado Hotspot established and managed by the RIT.	6.4	\$900,000 awarded as small grants, contracted, managed and monitored by the RIT with the support of CEPF throughout the project cycle.	The small grant mechanism expenses reached a total of US\$900,605.32 with US\$ 899,375.35 awarded as small grants and US\$1,229.98 as bank fees.
7.0	Impact of CEPF's portfolio of large and small grants monitored and evaluated by the RIT.	7.1	Projects progress monitored, compliance verified, additional capacity building needs supported and thus quality of performance data submitted by large and small grantees ensured on an annual basis.	<p>The project results and the impact data were collected, documented, and shared with the secretariat by the RIT.</p> <p>Were carried out five supervision missions to monitor the projects in the field. These missions had the objective of reviewing and evaluating the beneficiaries' documents, answering questions, and orienting and knowing the projects' activities.</p> <p>The projects were divided into hubs to organize the supervision missions and the connection between the CEPF grantee network:</p> <p>1 - Northeast of Goiás: gathered the projects from Alto Paraíso, Cavalcante, and Niquelândia.</p> <p>2 - North of Minas Gerais: gathered the Sertão Veredas Peruaçu Mosaic projects and surrounding areas, besides the projects</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				located further to the south center of the state. 3 - Campo Grande: gathered the projects from the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul 4 - MATOPIBA: brought together the projects located in the following states: Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, and Bahia.
7.0	Impact of CEPF's portfolio of large and small grants monitored and evaluated by the RIT.	7.2	Relevant data in relation to CEPF graduation criteria for the hotspot collected and reported on an annual basis.	Since the LTV was developed in 2021, there is no annual relevant data but these criteria will be reflected into IEB's strategy for the Cerrado.
7.0	Impact of CEPF's portfolio of large and small grants monitored and evaluated by the RIT.	7.3	Relevant data of triggered safeguards and of CEPF Global Indicators at grants level monitored, collected and reported on an annual basis.	Safeguards were identified in more detail when reviewing the proposals and in the work plan preparation, which were required for signing the grant terms. All beneficiaries received training on what the safeguards meant, in which cases they should be triggered, and what would need to be done if a safeguards plan was required. The projects that triggered safeguards were: LG: 31 SG: 14 The implementation of the safeguards plans was monitored throughout the execution through technical progress reports, final reports, and supervision missions (before the COVID-19 pandemic). CEPF Global Indicators at the grant level were monitored, collected, and reported annually

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>with great accuracy under Michael Jackson's work.</p> <p>He was responsible for developing a monitoring and data collection system for the projects, which allowed evaluation of the contributions, results, and impacts of the CEPF Cerrado portfolio to the hotspot logical framework and the global indicators.</p> <p>The monitoring was carried out with the ONA system and questionnaires, which collected all the baseline and final data of the projects.</p> <p>Besides the follow-up done through technical progress reports and final impact reports, where all the reported data were verified and confirmed with the beneficiaries.</p>
8.0	A long-term strategic vision for CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot developed by the RIT.	8.1	The stakeholders have been consulted for the elaboration of the Cerrado Hotspot long-term vision (LTV).	<p>The LTV was presented to the stakeholders in September 2020 during the Cerrado National Day celebration in Brasília.</p> <p>During the Mid-Term Assessment (April 08 – 09, 2019) the RIT consulted 57 grantees and 12 specialists.</p> <p>During the current implementation, a literature review (48) and lessons learned were conducted, along with discussions and reviews carried out with the CEPF Secretariat.</p> <p>The approval of the draft vision was endorsed by 39 experts at the Cerrado Day celebration (September 11, 2020) in Brasília.</p>
8.0	A long-term strategic vision for CEPF investment	8.2	The Cerrado Hotspot long-term vision (LTV) is	The long-term vision (LTV) was approved by the donor council in June 2021.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	in the Cerrado Hotspot developed by the RIT.		elaborated and approved by the CEPF Donor Council.	
8.0	A long-term strategic vision for CEPF investment in the Cerrado Hotspot developed by the RIT.	8.3	The IEB has developed an organizational vision for the Cerrado	Aiming to continue its work in the Cerrado after the conclusion of its activities as the CEPF Regional Implementation Team in the hotspot, IEB has developed an organizational vision for the Cerrado for the coming years, which is presented in the section SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION.
9.0	CEPF investment & RIT and grantees activities periodically and systematic reported by the RIT	9.1	RIT trained in CEPF procedures and tools.	In 2017, the RIT had a week-long training with the grant director, Peggy Poncelet. The secretariat staff also provided information and guidelines about how to extract data from CG, how to use the functionalities of the online FCIR, and how to work with tools such as the CSTTs and GTTs. The procedures within CEPF changed during its implementation. It is believed that some training in gender, using Conservation Grants, ended up arriving a little late and the learning curve to work with these themes took time to grow. For example, some reports are difficult to work with or even to create or generate graphs and important numbers to report, such as CSTT and GTT. The reports are not easy to work with.
9.0	CEPF investment & RIT and grantees activities periodically and systematic reported by the RIT	9.2	Financial, Technical and Supervision-mission reports submitted in a timely manner.	Done regularly.

**Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:**

The CEPF Cerrado website was updated in 2022 and now concentrates on the main products, results, and the most important information about the fund, IEB, and beneficiaries: <https://cepfcerrado.iieb.org.br/>

A video series has also been produced to inform about the positive conservation impacts of CEPF's investments in the hotspot: [https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLZbFO7EirRmh8xihP\\_vcyLnoTsOLAH18i](https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLZbFO7EirRmh8xihP_vcyLnoTsOLAH18i)

The Cerrado Hotspot Ecosystem Profile is available on the website in portuguese and english:

<https://cepfcerrado.iieb.org.br/cerrado/#hotspot>

The CEPF Cerrado portfolio (2016-2019) presented during the mid-term assessment is available on the website:

<https://cepfcerrado.iieb.org.br/portfolio/>

The publications produced by the RIT and projects supported by CEPF Cerrado are available at:

<https://cepfcerrado.iieb.org.br/publicacoes/>

## PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
7.1	At least 60 civil society organizations, including at least 40 local and indigenous organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	50	50 local and indigenous organizations actively participate in conservation actions guided by the ecosystem profile.	52	Despite the scale in the biome, the program was able to support the most diverse organizations in the Cerrado, local and international, small and large. Among them, the portfolio had community-based organizations, cooperatives, NGOs, and companies, and all of them aligned with the investment priorities and strategic directions established prior to the execution of the program. A total of 52 local and 2 international organizations were supported by CEPF Cerrado.

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
7.2	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.	30	50% of local civil society organizations receiving grants demonstrate more effective capacity in managing resources according to CEPF and government rules, in achieving goals and objectives, and in learning how to mobilize more resources.	62	Considering the results of the CSTTs, grantees experienced a subtle improvement in their institutional capacities. Of the 54 organizations, 47 responded to the CSTT, and 81% demonstrated more capacity in managing resources according to CEPF and government rules, achieving goals and objectives, and learning how to mobilize more resources. Nonetheless, all the grantees expressed verbally that the CEPF helped the organization to enhance internal processes and provide better feedback on the results reporting.
7.3	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.	1,500,000	The RIT will attempt to leverage about US\$ 1.5 million from other donors towards the priorities set in the Ecosystem Profile throughout the investment phase.	2,757,385	CI-\$142,383-Execution of a project to create municipal protected areas in Bahia and Tocantins Preparation of a GEF project-\$50,000-In 2021, the project proposal Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional communities was submitted to GEF. In May 2022, the technical project

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					<p>was approved, which led us to the preparation phase. This work was carried out between August and November 2022.</p> <p>GEF project (this resource will be transferred to the IEB after approval of the full proposal that will be submitted to GEF on December 22)-\$1,883,369- Execution of a project aimed at the extractive chain of Baru, focused on the northeast region of Goiás.</p> <p>Aliança Nosso Cerrado-\$108,205-Fundraising with network members to continue the Acelera Cerrado program, aimed at civil society organizations in legal issues, through management and communication. This project was executed by the Impact Hub in Brasilia in 2021.</p> <p>Furnas-\$38,355-Execution of a project that focused on capacity building of local communities in environmental education and ecological restoration in Niquelândia, Goiás.</p>

<b>Portfolio Indicator Number</b>	<b>Portfolio Indicator Description</b>	<b>Expected Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Expected Contribution Description</b>	<b>Actual Numerical Contribution</b>	<b>Actual Contribution Description</b>
					UNDP-\$466,695-The goal is to manage and advise the implementation of grants to organizations formed by traditional peoples and communities from the Cerrado that work with the medicinal plant chain. IPHAN-\$68,378-Technical instruction process for the registration of the Cerrado's Raizeiras and Raizeiros as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Brazil.
7.4	At least two participatory assessments are undertaken and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot are documented.	4	2 participatory evaluations will be conducted and lessons learned and best practices from the hotspot will be documented especially at the Mid-Term and the Final Assessments.	2	In April 2019, the RIT organized the mid-term assessment in Brasilia with all the grantees (at that time, there were 38 projects in the portfolio). A second assessment was conducted at the final meeting in November 2021, with the online participation varying between 60 and 115 participants of the organizations partnering with the CEPF. The results of the assessments were documented on the MtA, LTV and Final Assessment reports.

## GLOBAL INDICATORS

### Protected Areas

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

<b>Name of Protected Area</b>	<b>WDPA ID*</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Original Total Size (Hectares) **</b>	<b>New Protected Hectares ***</b>	<b>Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion</b>
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\*World Database of Protected Areas

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

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

## Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

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

## Production Landscapes

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

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

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

## Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
109	93	1 - Outreaches in the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Maranhão, Bahia, Piauí, São Paulo, and the Federal District. The team pursued two objectives during these outreach efforts: firstly, to make CEPF known and advertise for the upcoming/ongoing calls, and secondly, to train the participants in each step of the LOI process. 2 - Training beneficiaries on the technical and financial reports, safeguards, monitoring, communication, and CEPF's best practices.

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
0	0	NA

## Benefits to Communities

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

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

### Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

## Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

**“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:**

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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**Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices**

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

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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**Networks and Partnerships**

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

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Articulação pela Restauração do Cerrado – ARATICUM	2020	Brazil	No	Participation as a member in the Articulation for the Restoration of the Cerrado – ARATICUM, whose main objective is to act as a coalition to promote large-scale restoration in the Cerrado Biome.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Aliança Nosso Cerrado	2020	Brazil	Yes	Acting collaboratively in the context of the Cerrado hotspot, by forming an alliance, engaging CSOs in promoting sustainable economic development, conserving the biodiversity of the Cerrado, and valuing the culture of the communities. The strategies and/or initiatives of the Cerrado Alliance will promote, whenever possible, the exchange of experiences, joint evaluations, and learning and collective actions. The Cerrado Alliance may collaborate on activities related to mapping and research; training and technical assistance; and communication.

## Sustainable Financing

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

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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## Globally Threatened Species

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

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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## LESSONS LEARNED

In the 1st years, the RIT accumulated expertise in the operationalization of the Fund. For any program, it's essential to have an entry strategy. This would encompass some steps to accelerate the implementation, execution, and fulfillment of the overall objectives. More time should have been invested in preparing the selection and awarding processes. More time between the training of the RIT by the Secretariat and the publication of the 1st call would have been required for the RIT to be better prepared to assume its role and not be, together with the Secretariat, so overwhelmed with the number of LOIs received. These challenges were overcome in the 1st year though. The 2nd part of the entry strategy relates to the execution, which encompasses the monitoring process. RIT and Secretariat had to cope with an ever-evolving Conservation Grants system that needed to be subsequently explained to grantees. Additionally, procurement processes, reporting, and clarifications consumed a lot of time, derailing the attention from conservation objectives. The grantees were grateful to the RIT for the time invested in training and clarification. A 3rd step in the entry strategy would be a better analysis of the audiences related to each strategic direction. Similarly, a proactive approach towards other Foundations could have catalyzed more impactful investments. This would be a revolutionary approach considering the modus operandi of the international funds in Brazil. If CEPF investment is consolidated or built upon with future investments the expertise acquired by RIT in coordinating the management of CEPF in the Cerrado should accelerate the selection, contracting, execution, and impact evaluation of future projects. With this in mind, the RIT and the Secretariat have worked on several strategies, such as increasing IEB's grant in terms of funds and time to allow for fundraising time. We also have monitored the portfolio closely to anticipate deobligations and reassign these funds to grantees. Another way was to promote capacity building with the Alliance Our Cerrado to strengthen CSOs in various aspects through the project conducted by Impact Hub Brasilia. The project empowered the organizations with issues like fundraising, communication, management, and organization strategies. Communication also boosted results and was necessary to emphasize Cerrado's environmental services and threats. Understanding this importance, RIT developed a more specific work in this component, starting in the second half of the investment. The work consisted of qualifying the newsletters and brochures, investing in videos and website redesign, and building a dialogue with the national and international press about the Cerrado. Therefore, RIT recognizes that communication is a key element in operational issues for the long-term vision. One of the lessons learned would be to invest specifically in a budget for this component in the long-term framework. Those responsible for communication should have dedicated time and know about each beneficiary, their relationship to CEPF, and their stories. This issue was raised during the mid-term review meeting with experts, who emphasized the need for proactive communication to promote a positive narrative about Cerrado's role in providing ecosystem services. They also highlighted that audiences outside Brazil should be directed to the conservation aspects of the Cerrado. Furthermore, the RIT should consider providing grants to CSOs for a more extended period and working with fewer organizations. This would mean increasing the maximum value of small grants to around US\$100,000. This would increase the interest of CSOs in developing competitive proposals. Other specific observations were made by the experts during the mid-term assessment: -It's essential to reinforce network connections; it's of particular significance in this political context. -It's challenging to transform the network into actions on the ground and harvest possible synergies. -KBAs covering vast areas don't dialogue with the limited geographical scope of the projects. Only a few institutions actively use the concept of KBAs, since the concept is not easily assimilated by the local communities. -On operational issues related to the grant-making process, participants mentioned the need to speed up and simplify the contracting process, provide more training to facilitate the application process, invest in larger projects, and/or offer more significant grant awards. The RIT realized it was

not well equipped to have Indigenous populations as grantees. Cultural differences and peculiar circumstances demand specific skills and adaptation. A recommendation would be to integrate a part-time anthropologist into the team. It was regrettable that after the midterm assessment, the partners of the CEPF in the Cerrado had little opportunity to meet again because of the Pandemic. The partners' last opportunity to meet was during the final assessment meeting, which took place online in November 2021 with 97 participants. During this meeting, additional lessons were drawn by the partners collectively, the RIT, and the CEPF Secretariat: -80% of the participants were impressed by the number of entities and people involved in the CEPF investment, the diversity of entities that benefited, and their different institutional cultures. All the participants were surprised by the number of projects carried out by the Secretariat and the RIT. Another highlight is that 50% of the testimony of the participants related to the thousands of hectares of Cerrado directly conserved by the improved management and creation of protected areas or the enhanced management of landscapes. This represents the real impacts on conservation. More impressive was that these results came through communities and several institutions involved in complementary actions. A third point, also indicated by 50% of the participants, was the involvement of empowered traditional communities in managing their territories. Strategic directions 1 to 4 were very successful. On the other hand, strategic directions 5 and 6 naturally demand more time to be achieved fully and therefore were perceived as having a minor direct impact on the overall results. Monitoring and support for public policies are long-term activities. One point that drew attention was the number of supported projects and places. Since it was impossible to meet personally after the midterm assessment due to the Pandemic, most of the partners were unaware of the size of the network structure since then. However, the network's size and institutional diversity demanded the RIT and the Secretariat to closely support the institutions in the different regions. The partners stated during the meeting that IEB's team did a great job, given the magnitude of the portfolio and the size of the team. They also perceived that the CEPF engaged very much with the traditional communities of the Cerrado while conserving the biomes landscape. The Secretariat and the RIT also emphasized the need to restore degraded habitats, which is strongly connected to the investment's objectives. 73% of the participants highlighted positive aspects of the IEB and CEPF team as being easily accessible and having straightforward and good communication with all partners. They also perceived a very open communication channel with IEB, constantly in contact, giving feedback, and following up in an organized and efficient way. This intense engagement testified to IEB's and CEPF's commitment to implementing the investment. 45% of the group perceived the comprehensiveness of approaches, the practical support for entities and communities to carry out these actions, the creation of networks of activities, and community strengthening in several issues like gender and the creation of territories of life ICCAs as positive aspects. Most organizations addressed the gender issue for the first time while implementing projects financed by CEPF. It changed their perception of designing gender balance projects and included the gender aspects into the organization's strategic thinking. 36% of the participants mentioned the importance of technical and financial support in supporting the Cerrado, which is neglected in conservation investments. In a time of scarce financial resources, CEPF allowed the continuity of the organizations' actions, involvement of local communities in the projects, and co-financing with other financial resources. Most of the intuitions testified that when CEPF arrived, most organizations were weak, afraid, and with great uncertainty about the future. CEPF allowed them to take a "breath" and continue their conservation work in their regions. It was possible to maintain the projects, combine efforts, and grow. CEPF significantly strengthened the communities that live in conservation landscapes in this historic moment in Brazil, where institutions needed support to keep up the fight for conservation. During the final assessment event, the institutions were also asked about their challenges during the project's execution. 73% requested the expansion of the teams, both in Washington and Brasilia, to avoid overload and provide quicker

returns to the organizations. They also demanded an increase in the frequency of monitoring of institutions' activities and financial reports. They endorsed the need for more knowledge exchange events and specific meetings with the organizations. Due to the enormous diversity of organizations contracted, monitoring work is more challenging. It is easier to monitor a more prominent organization than a smaller one just starting its conservation work. 63% of the participants asked for a more straightforward and "user-friendly" management platform (ConservationGrants), briefer progress reports, and a reduced number of mandatory documents, such as gender and civil society assessments and plans. Another point about the management platform (ConservationGrants) was its rigidity. It was impossible to upload videos of a certain size. And another issue that was brought up was the transfer of financial resources. The clearance time with the bank should be considered for execution and reporting. 54% of the participants pointed out the need for longer-term investments, including the timeframe of CEPF in the Cerrado, which could be at least ten years. The first phase of the CEPF was good for developing territorial and environmental management plans; more time is needed to implement them. The beneficiaries were also questioned about their adherence to the long-term visions. 63% of the participants brought the theme of strengthening water resources, water conservation, and biodiversity as the central themes that will contribute to the conservation of the Cerrado, which is entirely in line with the Long-Term Vision. The groups argued that one of the focal areas that should be a priority for conservation is the humid areas (Veredas) due to their environmental fragility. The preservation of water springs was also mentioned as one crucial topic considering the advanced desertification processes in various Cerrado regions. Even more so climate change forecasts of the new IPCC reports show some of the hotspot's fragility in water issues. 54% of the beneficiaries emphasized the importance of the bioeconomy linked to community engagement and strengthening. The recognition and autonomy of local groups in managing their territories and the natural resource in these territories are crucial to guarantee the protection of the Cerrado. Strengthening the governance of traditional communities, which today are being oppressed, showing that there are traditional communities in the Cerrado to Brazilian society, is very important for recognizing and preserving traditional people. Another point is the improvement of environmental education aimed at training human resources to form more qualified professionals to deal with environmental issues. One of the groups pointed out that the Cerrado is connected, therefore, neither themes nor regions should be prioritized. The Cerrado is a biome and prioritization creates exclusion. Any Cerrado conservation project should be designed for different regions, because of its various biophysical aspects. For example, agricultural issues can be very region and culture-specific. Cerrado conservation occurs primarily in the territories of the communities. A fund should support these partners and strengthen possible connections. For example, traditional communities and family farmers that provide seeds to restore areas and conserve endangered species. The different interconnected actors have a positive impact on the conservation of the Cerrado.

## **SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION**

The Cerrado was always the neglected biome in Brazil since most of the funding was and still is directed to the Amazon. Therefore, all CSOs thank CEPF's funding, and it can safely be assumed that CEPF's investment was the biggest continuous investment done in the Cerrado by one donor for decades. Unfortunately, with CEPF leaving the Cerrado, no other investment of this magnitude and specifically exclusively targeting CSOs will likely be made at the hotspot level. In this term, the sustainability of the investments is quite questionable since not only is the donor gone, but the CSOs also had to cope with a very adverse political and financial climate in Brazil. Without international funding, which is very scarce

considering the political environment and the government's resistance to investing in positive environmental agendas, the boost that was given by the CEPF will decline during the next months. The IEB was active and persistent to find in the GEF a funding partner to implement the Baru Project assuring the maintenance of part of the RIT team and a long-standing implementation of a project in the Cerrado. In this case, the IEB will not be a facilitator of funding, its main responsibility during the implementation of the CEPF, but an executing party. This changes the role of the IEB and gives the institution a more solid basis for future projects in Cerrado.

Long-Term Vision: In April 2019, after 3 years of implementation of the first phase of CEPF investment in the Cerrado, CEPF, the RIT, and invited local experts together with grantees proposed priorities for the long-term vision in the hotspot. The vision was built around the following three main priorities: The 1st and most important is the protection of ecosystem services and the promotion of their benefits and functions among different users in the hotspot. The 2nd is the protection of species, recognizing that CEPF is the only fund supporting species conservation in the Cerrado. The 3rd is engagement with civil society organizations, producers, and traditional and Indigenous communities to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services. Therefore, to graduate civil society working towards the conservation of the Cerrado Biodiversity Hotspot from CEPF support, it was suggested to focus on the following strategic directions: 1-Promotion of the best management of water resources, with the adaptation of agricultural practices, maintenance of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems critical for water stability, improvement of governance over water, the establishment of climate change adaptation strategies for water, and promotion of new financial models to promote nature-based solutions. 2-Support for the creation/expansion of other protected area management concepts, such as private reserves and territories preserved by Indigenous and local communities, and for the effective management of protected areas and sustainable landscapes. 3-Support for investment in sustainable small and medium enterprises and supply chains to give traditional people and Indigenous populations income generation opportunities linked to conservation. 4-Support for the restoration of ecosystems delivering services and water to the urban centers of the Cerrado as a means to reconnect urban populations with the hotspot, and for the production of native seeds for restoration. 5-Support for the implementation of National Action Plans for priority threatened species, with a focus on habitat management and protection. 6-Strengthening of 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. To have a meaningful impact within the constraints imposed by limited financial resources and timeframe, a more restricted geographic scope is recommended. By concentrating efforts on the central-northern part of the hotspot, spreading across 98 million hectares and encompassing the four priority corridors of the first CEPF investment plus the Araguaia and RIDE DF-Paranaíba-Abaeté corridors, the future investment would focus on areas where: the agricultural frontier is expanding; there are limited investments considering best management practices or responsible landscape management practices; one can find the most pristine areas of the hotspot, and the states are in need of more assistance to implement the Forest Code or other pieces of legislation enforcing good landscape management. Work on species conservation and management of their habitats should remain at the hotspot level, however, due to the lack of other dedicated funds for species conservation in the Cerrado. Considering the geographic and thematic suggestions for the long-term vision and further operational considerations for the long-term structure responsible for coordinating this effort, the financing plan presents two options: one for US\$8.5 million over a five-year period; and another for US\$5.3 million over three years. The latter would concentrate on consolidating the achievements of the first phase. Over the first three years of the first CEPF investment phase, a strong network of grantees has already been built and the long-term vision provides the basis for continuity, building on

conservation results achieved so far. The strategies of several major donors in the Cerrado were considered, to avoid duplication of effort and to foster complementarity. IEB's organizational vision for the Cerrado: Aiming to continue its work in the Cerrado after the conclusion of its activities as the RIT, IEB has developed an organizational vision for the Cerrado for the coming years, comprising targets in 3 strategic axes. As space for further comments is limited, the details have been presented in the version of the FCIR sent as an attachment.

## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

No environmental or social safeguards were violated during the implementation of the CEPF in the Cerrado. The work with indigenous people and traditional communities was always executed with their informed consent, also obeying the Brazilian legislation which is similarly designed with precautionary mechanisms.

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The comments and recommendations are mentioned under the chapter on lessons learned, and they are collective feedback from the RIT and the conservation partners of the hotspot.

## ADDITIONAL FUNDING

<b>Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)</b>	\$2,757,385.00
<b>Breakdown of Additional Funding</b>	<p>The RIT successfully leverages resources from 7 grants:</p> <p>1) CI - US \$142,383 - Execution of a project to create municipal protected areas in 10 priority municipalities in MATOPIBA, 5 in Bahia, and 5 in the Tocantins, Brazilian states, financed by Conservation International. 2019/2021.</p> <p>2) Preparation of a GEF project - US \$50,000 - In 2021, the project proposal "Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional communities" was submitted to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), FUNBIO, and the Ministry of Economy. The project received endorsement from this ministry in the same year and proceeded to GEF's analysis. In May 2022, the technical project was approved, which led us to the preparation phase, to talk to partners, visit the territories of action for alignment with the target audience and start the mobilization and articulations for the realization of the project in the north/northeast of Goiás. This work was carried out between August and November 2022. The project is financed by program 7 of the Global Environmental Fund - GEF 7. 2022/2026</p> <p>3) GEF - US \$1,883,369 (this resource will be transferred to the IEB after approval of the full proposal that will be submitted to GEF and FUNBIO in December 2022) - Execution</p>

	<p>of a project aimed at the extractive chain of Baru, focused on the northeast region of Goiás, in 3 municipalities in the state of Goiás. The project is financed by program 7 of the Global Environmental Fund - GEF 7. 2022/2026</p> <p>4) Aliança Nosso Cerrado - US \$108,205 - Fundraising with network members to continue the Acelera Cerrado program, aimed at civil society organizations in legal issues, through management and communication, as well as fundraising. This project was executed by the Impact Hub in Brasilia in 2021.</p> <p>5) Furnas Centrais Elétricas S/A - US \$38.355 - Execution of a project that focused on capacity building of local communities in environmental education and ecological restoration and the restoration of 3ha in the Bagagem river basin, in Niquelândia, Goiás 2022/2023</p> <p>6) UNDP and Ministry of Environment (MMA) - U\$ 466,695 - The goal is to manage and advise the implementation of grants to organizations formed by traditional peoples and communities from the Cerrado that work with the medicinal plant chain. IEB will also advise, monitor, and evaluate the strategies proposed in the beneficiaries' action plans to promote the development and strengthening of this value chain, encouraging best practices and strengthening grassroots organizations. 2022/2024</p> <p>7) Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (IPHAN) - US \$68,378 - Technical instruction process for the registration of the Craft of the Raizeiras and Raizeiros do Cerrado as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Brazil.</p>
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**INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY**

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

Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil, email: cerrado@iieb.org.br