



UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023
1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9413	SMA IPMR ID	37266
Project Short Title	GEF AP	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000621
		Umoja WBS	GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-010140
Project Title	Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation potential of Private Lands in Brazil		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60
Parent Programme if child project			Age
GEF Focal Area(s)	Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management	Completion Date	Planned -original PCA 9-May-23
Project Scope	National		Revised - Current PCA TBD
Region	Latin America and the Caribbean	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	1-Feb-18
Countries	Brazil	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)	18-Aug-17
GEF financing amount	USD 8,953,425	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	10-May-18
Co-financing amount	USD 33,892,917	Date of First Disbursement	6-Aug-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 4,505,332	Date of Inception Workshop, if available	7-Aug-18
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 4,441,307	Midterm undertaken?	Yes
		Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	1-May-23
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	TBD after extension
		Expected Financial Closure Date	TBD after extension

1.2 EA: Project description

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems	Executing Agency(ies)	International Institute for Sustainability (IIS)
Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	EA: Manager/Representative	Rafael Loyola
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Robert Erath	EA: Project Manager	Mariana Gogola
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Paul Vrontamitis	EA: Finance Manager	Samantha Brito
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Gloritzel Frangakis	EA: Communications lead, if relevant	Fernanda Gomes

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN	TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Nature Action	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Subprogram 3: Healthy and Productive Ecosystems	
	TM: PoW Indicator(s)	N(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas. N(iv) Increase in territory of land – and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration.			
	EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Outcome 3			
	EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals	1, 2, 5, 13, 15	EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets	1, 2, 5, 13, 15	
2.2 GEF Core or Sub Indicators	TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results				
		Targets - Expected value		Materialised to date These figures are retrofitted for this GEF 6 project after the new results architecture was established for GEF 7. They are being revised following the project's Mid Term Review and will be updated as applicable in the next reporting period.	
		Mid-term	End-of-project		Total Target
	✓ Trial protected areas under improved management e	N/A	859,700		859,700
	✓ : Area of degraded agricultural lands under restorat	N/A	7,275		7,275
	✓ Indscapes under improved practices (excluding prot	N/A	859,700		859,700
✓ Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU se	N/A	44,635,758	44,635,758		
✓ 1: People benefitting from GEF-financed investment	N/A	45,081	45,081		
Implementation Status	2023	5th PIR			

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

FY 2023
FY 2022
FY 2021
FY 2020

PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
4th PIR	U	MU	M
3rd PIR	MS	MS	S
2nd PIR	MU	MU	M
1st PIR	S	S	M

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Considering that the project had its activities suspended and there was a recent change in the federal government, the main outcome during this period was the midterm review conducted (concluded in February), and the commencement of the project restructuring in conjunction with the MMA. Towards the end of the period, several meetings were held to discuss the new implementation arrangement and the necessary adjustments regarding the team and project management. Furthermore, workshops to discuss the technical review and incorporate the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation will take place in the second half of the year.

Although the overall risk classification remained unchanged, the risks associated with project management and communication difficulties between the MMA and IS were reduced due to recent developments and actions taken. The expectation is that the project will be resumed in the next semester and achieve its goals and expected outcomes.

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges.

EA: Planned Co-finance	USD 33,892,917	EA: Actual to date:	USD 21,222,628.62
Until June 30, 2023, a total of USD 21,222,628.62 was spent by the institutions that offered co-finance for the project, equivalent to 63% of the planned co-finance total.			

2.5 Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting

Following the change in administration of the GoB and reassignment of the project to the Secretariat of Biodiversity (SBIO) several meetings of the three main partners took place between April and June 2023 to reestablish communications after a period of inaction, in particular in the framework of the mid term review and its recommendations. While these meetings were not registered as Steering Committee meetings, their value for the project is that of a SC as they are intended to reorganize the project's governance and ensure its return towards the proposed objective.

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The mobilization actions created expectations regarding the activities of the GEF Private Areas Project in both regions. Social actors were consulted through meetings and interviews, and they showed interest in the project's actions, demonstrating the engagement of the actors and the need and urgency for support demanded by traditional communities and socio-economic enterprises, mostly composed of family farmers in extremely vulnerable and invisible situations (requiring public policies). With the absence of MMA (Ministry of the Environment) in the last semester of implementation, the activities significantly decreased in pace. However, the team sought to maintain some actions in the pilot areas to keep the engagement of the actors and not demobilize the relationships created in each of the APAs.

During the reporting period, in the Pouso Alto APA, 27 field activities were conducted for the signage and management of the Caminho dos Veadeiros (CV), along with 3 visits to rural landowners as part of sensitization actions, 2 exploratory field activities, 2 mapping activities, and the inauguration of the São Jorge section of the CV trail. These activities involved the participation of various local actors, including volunteers, local landowners, the Municipal Tourism Secretariat of Cavalcante, the third sector, organizations (FUNATURA, Aventura Gaia), brigadistas, and other members of ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation) and a representation from MMA.

In the São João APA, several visits to landowners were made to deliver certificates from the sustainable soil management course, provide soil fertility analysis and technical recommendations for fertilization and liming, and provide general technical assistance. In addition, the APA focal point attended restoration workshops involving local partners and agroforestry collective efforts promoted by AMLD.

Overall, since the beginning of the project, 253 actors from the São João APA have directly benefited from the implemented actions. The GEF Private Areas Project has partnerships with 24 institutions, released 74 technical materials (reports, webinars, videos) on sustainable landscape management and improvement of ecosystem services, and conducted 80 virtual and/or on-site technical visits to assist in the production planning of 27 landowners.

The bimonthly electronic newsletter continued to be sent to over 1,000 contacts, including landowners, members of government agencies, academics, and third-sector organizations related to the project, presenting the latest news and recent activities, as well as preliminary results and noteworthy stories. The first edition was sent in September 2019.

2.6 Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Yes

EA: Gender mainstreaming
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

In a project of wide implementation and a large number of stakeholders, it is important to promote gender equality through its actions and results. Therefore, an appropriate gender analysis was conducted in project preparation and activities execution to determine the different roles, needs, and knowledge between women and men. This gender analysis was a critical first step in defining the result chain and developing the project with a gender-responsive approach to actions and results. The resumption of the project should consider this initial analysis conducted, but for the gender equity-related outcomes to be effective, it would be interesting to revisit and update the approach adopted by the project.

Up to the present moment, in São João APA, the team included women in all activities developed in Suboutput 1.1.1.1. In the project's WhatsApp group, 42% of the members are women; in the webinars, 53% of the speakers were women; and in the mini-course on good practices in the manufacture of sweets and preserves, 72.5% of the students were women. In the agricultural production planning activity (Suboutput 1.1.1.1), where 57% of the audience were women, one of them stood out by disseminating the received information to 58 families, of which 20 women from the community actively participated. Another woman shared information about agricultural production planning with a group of young people and three other women, as well as with others who didn't have an internet connection and couldn't attend the activities. Additionally, all the leaders in the agroecological food basket group (within the commercialization working group - Suboutput 1.1.1.1) are women and have received support from the project regarding pricing and commercialization of local products. This was especially important during the pandemic when producers lost their selling places (street markets and fairs) and relied on online baskets to support themselves.

In Pouso Alto APA, two plans were developed considering gender equity. The "Plan to raise awareness of the actors for the development of the long-distance trail to Caminho dos Veadeiros" (Suboutput 1.2.1.4) has a specific objective and a specific final result to support gender equality and the inclusion of minority groups (elders, young people, people with disabilities). The "Program to strengthen agroextractivism" (Suboutput 1.2.1.3) also has a specific objective, expected result, and targets related to gender equality and the inclusion of minority groups, considering at least 50% of women in the capacity-building courses. It is important to mention that the indicator for both Suboutputs includes the need to reach 300 women and 300 men with the capacity-building courses.

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

No

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

No

2.7. ESSM

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or changes

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The execution of the project activities takes into consideration the main safeguards, particularly those related to Environmental and Social Assessment, Biodiversity Conservation Management and Monitoring, and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. Based on the consultation of the Environmental, Social, and Economic Review Note (ESERN), the execution of project activities is categorized as low risk.

Each action and interaction so far has also assessed the importance and relationship between local actors and various elements of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Engagement with local actors and other interventions were carried out considering the recommendations of stakeholders and, to the extent possible, incorporated into the project. The actions in the pilot areas involved women's groups and cooperatives, as well as recognizing and strengthening female leaders.

During the Covid pandemic, the project team developed a plan to adapt some project actions, particularly in relation to the activities in the pilot areas and all project meetings. The activities were conducted remotely from March 2020 to May 2022, and since then, they have been resumed, following appropriate safety measures.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Some of the knowledge production activities described in the CEO Endorsement have been implemented as planned and have already been reported in previous reports.

The project aims to raise society awareness on the importance of conservation value of private areas, as well as to increase coordination and collaboration among institutions. Therefore, several knowledge management strategies as well as different forms of disseminating lessons learned from the project and from other projects have been planned and are under development. Knowledge exchange is a pivotal part of this project, especially considering local context.

The bimonthly electronic bulletin was one of the strategies designed for knowledge exchange. The bulletin was sent regularly to over 1,000 subscribers among landowners from both pilot areas, members of the government, academia, and other organizations and featured over 40 news and stories about the Project activities and results. Specifically, to support pilot implementation in São João River basin APA, the following knowledge were disseminated: (i) News about events, field activities and consultancy, promoted by the GEF Private Areas team on topics related to good agroecological practices for local landowners and producers; (ii) News about the participation of GEF Private Areas team in events or meetings promoted by stakeholders; (iii) News about courses offered by the Project (e.g. Organic Certification Course for technicians); (iv) Content extracted from the booklet "Good practices for Landscape Restoration in the Atlantic Forest and Amazon and its benefits for society and nature" and others related; (v) Dissemination of webinar recordings about agroecological practices and sustainable agroextractivism.

For Pouso Alto APA pilot implementation: (i) News about events and field activities promoted by the GEF Private Areas team on topics related to ecotourism (especially those related to Long Distance Trails) and sustainable agroextractivism; (ii) News about the participation of GEF Private Areas team in events or meetings related to Long Distance Trails; (iii) Content about native species from Cerrado, featuring its benefits as well as the best practices of cultivation, extraction and processing.

Furthermore, 75 pieces of content were disseminated through Project's social media profile on Instagram and Facebook about the same topics presented in the newsletter, in order to increase the reach and audience of these publications.

Virtual communication has also been used to disseminate knowledge throughout the project, particularly in Component 1. Landowners and other key actors from both APAs are engaging in WhatsApp conversations. In São João APA, every week over 100 actors receive material ranging from environmental law issues, mixing trees and grazing cattle to cultivation of native bees. In addition to these materials, 5 webinars were also held on the topics mentioned (e.g. environmental suitability of rural property; sustainable forest management etc), promoting a more personal approach with the interested actors, who were able to participate by clearing up doubts about the subjects presented by the team. In Pouso Alto APA over 470 people interested in the project receive regularly (at least every two months) material about subjects related to project actions (i.e. biodiversity monitoring, ecotourism development, agroextractivism strengthening).

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

There is a substantive list of lessons in the mid term report being submitted to the GEF which is not reproduced here due to lack of space.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/
GEF communication)

São Bento Farm Inn

Located in Alto Paraíso de Goiás (GO), the São Bento Farm Inn was founded by Magda Müller's family over 100 years ago. Passed down through generations, its history begins with the founding couple, Magda's parents. Clotilde Pereira, a native indigenous woman of the region, and her European husband, Walter Pfrimer, instilled in their family the importance of environmental preservation and the appreciation of local culture. Today, Magda's daughter, Patrícia Müller, carries on the family legacy and co-manages the inn with her mother on the farm.

With pride, they are dedicated to preserving the property's flora and fauna and aim to develop ecological tourism in the region. The property also includes three waterfalls open for visitation: São Bento, Almécegas I, and Almécegas II. In addition to the waterfalls, the inn offers the attraction of the "Gavião Flight" zip-line tour, an activity belonging to the Adventure Circuit of Travessia Ecoturismo. The property also features over 20 km of ecological trails and 30 km of roads for mountain biking training.

The inn strives to adopt new sustainable practices continuously. In March, in collaboration with the Pró-Natureza Foundation (FUNATURA), one of the partner organizations of the GEF Private Areas project, they installed camera traps on the property, initiating the process of monitoring and documenting the local fauna. Today, the partners' objective is to conserve the native vegetation of the property and create a favorable environment for the region's wildlife.

Santa Clara Farm

About 5 years ago, Sávio Monzato started working at Santa Clara Farm, a small family-owned property in Casimiro de Abreu, Rio de Janeiro. As he began his journey as a family farmer, he replaced livestock farming with pesticide-free agricultural production, mainly cultivating sweet corn and expanding the orchards on the land.

In 2018, he certified all his primary plant production as organic. Among the successful practices he implemented, the use of mulch in the crops, organic fertilization, intercropping, agroforestry systems, and particularly green manure stand out. The use of green manure, specifically the forage turnip and corn, combined with minimal interference from agricultural machinery, improved the soil fertility and structure for the development of yam rhizomes.

The farm produces various agricultural products such as beans, sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, eggplants, leafy greens, sweet corn, and others. The main distribution channels are home delivery (Casimiro de Abreu) and sales to basket makers (Rio de Janeiro, Niterói, Rio das Ostras, and Macaé)

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary/yes/no only)	EA Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM Progress rating
Objective							
Scale up sustainable landscape management and contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision in private areas in Brazil							
Outcome 1							
1.1. Increased vegetative cover, reduced degree of fragmentation in production landscapes and increased habitat availability for Golden Lion Tamarin in the Atlantic Forest pilot area of the São João APA (IBA area in the State of Rio de Janeiro)	a) Area under restoration as per legally binding forest recovery plans	a) No legally binding forest recovery plans yet implemented	a) N/A	a) 4,000 hectares under restoration as per legally binding forest recovery plans	40% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to complete the end-of-project target: 1) Establish partnerships among actors involved in CAR analysis; 2) Analyze and verify the CAR; 3) Validate the CAR; 4) Produce a participatory map of priority areas for CAR analysis and an availability map for the golden-lion tamarin; and 5) Landowners sign a term of commitment. The steps 1 and 4 are completed, which is why we considered a 40% progress for this indicator. There has been no progress since the last report. After the change in two partner institutions governance (INEA and FUNBIO), a workshop was planned and executed and the priority rural properties for CAR validation defined. The team of reference to hire 4 technicians to analyze and verify the CAR (within step 2) was written by IS and reviewed by PCU/MMA. The strategic meeting arranged between MMA, INEA and IS to establish INEA commitment to achieve the goals agreed didn't happen due to MMA agenda and lack of interest, impacting the progress of steps 2 and 3. It's important to mention that this indicator was calculated as a result of the 4,000 hectares of restoration that will result from the PRADs agreed (indicator a), after the project. This assumption is based on the belief that the restoration will be induced by the legal commitments undertaken through the signing of PRADs. In this context, this indicator (as it is described) does not mean the restoration can be achieved by interventions made within this project funding or timeframe. Therefore, this is one of the indicators that needs to be adjusted to be more clear and avoid any kind of misunderstanding, as already pointed out in the Supervision Mission and midterm review. It is necessary to understand better the relation between this indicator and the GEF Core Indicator 3.1 - Area of degraded agricultural lands restored (as it is described in GEF's Official Guidelines).	MS
	b) Habitat availability for key endangered species population of Golden Lion Tamarin	b) Habitat Availability Index: 0.042	b) N/A	b) 81% increase in habitat availability for the endangered species population of Golden Lion Tamarin	40% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to complete the end-of-project target: 1) Establish partnerships among actors involved in CAR analysis; 2) Analyze and verify the CAR; 3) Validate the CAR; 4) Produce an availability map for the golden-lion tamarin; and 5) Landowners sign a term of commitment. Steps 1 and 4 are completed, which is why it was considered a 40% progress for this indicator. There has been no progress since the last report. It is worth mentioning that this indicator was calculated as the 4,000 hectares of restoration that will result, after the project, from the PRADs agreed (indicator a) and thus the impact could be fully achieved after the project is finished. However, as mentioned before, this indicator (as it is described) cannot be achieved by interventions made within this project funding or timeframe. As such, it is important to discuss the possibility of adjusting the language of this indicator to be more clear.	MU
	c) Assessment of Golden Lion Tamarin population	c) Work on Baseline information with local partners to start at inception	c) Population data confirmed with local partners	c) Assessment shows population stable or not declined from baseline	30% of progress	There are 4 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Articulate with Associação Meio-Ledo-Dourado (AMLD); 2) Create a Monitoring Plan, prepare ToR about the monitoring institution; 3) Implement monitoring; 4) Prepare a final report showing the dynamics of the GLT population. Step 1 was completed, but there has been no progress since the last report. It's important to mention that since the beginning of the project, the sub-output 1.1.5 - Developing endangered species monitoring plan for the APA São João has been strongly affected by the difficulties in the relationship between MMA and NGO, such as AMLD. The Terms of Reference about GLT monitoring and the Monitoring Plan were developed in 2021 and put on hold by PCU/MMA. As PCU and PMU had not agreed upon a final version of neither Term of Reference nor related documents, the process did not proceed. If the relationship with AMLD could be reestablished and monitoring implementation starts in the next few months, as the MTR recommended, it will be possible to successfully advance towards the indicator target by the extended end of the project. It's also important to discuss the possibility of adjusting the language of this indicator.	MU
1.2. Reduced conversion rates and degree of fragmentation of current area of native vegetation cover in production landscapes and improved conservation actions for key endangered species populations in the Curvado pilot area of the Poço Alto APA (IBA area in the State of Goiás)	a) Number of stakeholders (e.g., landowners, community associations), both women and men, trained regarding implementation of conservation actions in private areas	a) 0	a) At least 200 stakeholders	a) At least 600 stakeholders (300 women + 300 men)	40% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Mapping of the main institutions/stakeholders involved in agroecotourism and ecotourism in the Poço Alto APA and the main challenges and opportunities associated with these sectors; (completed); 2) Planning actions and capacity building courses to train local actors regarding implementation of relevant conservation actions in private areas, (based on the information gathered in step 1; 3) 200 stakeholders trained regarding implementation of conservation actions in private areas. Steps 1 and 2 were concluded, but there has been no progress since the last report. For both sub-indicators 1.2.1 - Strengthening of sustainable agroecotourism in high yielding APA and 1.2.1.4 - Development of ecotourism, through the implementation of the large course tour Carrinho dos Vaqueiros, with conservation visits in private areas in which the plan is to implement capacity building courses, the documents with all courses and actions to be implemented were approved by PCU/MMA for revision/validation (1.2.1.4 in April/22 and 1.2.1.1 in June/22). The next stage is to re-plan the stakeholders training process.	MS
	b) Area under refined and implemented management plan that supports SLM	b) Poço Alto APA management plan not yet implemented and has little receptivity by local actors	b) N/A	b) 87,000 hectares under refined and implemented Poço Alto APA Management plan (Total area of the APA)	50% of progress	Initially the project actions were focused on supporting the Poço Alto APA's Management Plan that were supposed to fulfill not only this indicator final target, but also the GEF-Core Indicator 1.2 (Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness) final target. In fact, as described in the GEF Official Guidelines, the mentioned GEF-Core Indicator 1.2 "refers to the number of hectares of protected area whose management has been improved" and should be measured by the METS Score. However, the management plan implementation was suspended and the Global Safe Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development (GESMAD, acronym in Portuguese), institution responsible for it, doesn't have an expected date for the continuation of its activities. Therefore, after the refinement of the result chains together with local stakeholders, the project actions were adapted to be clearly aligned to policies developed in the region. Based on adaptive management, the project started to promote the implementation of other relevant conservation actions related to the strengthening of the agroecotourism value chain, ecotourism development and biodiversity monitoring. It is necessary to modify this indicator to reflect the project's new reality, considering the progress of the redesigned strategies for the region. Additionally, it is important to confirm the adequacy and, if needed, to discuss the possibility of reviewing the associated GEF indicator.	MU
1.3. Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision, SLM, SFM and recovery of native vegetation in private areas in the two pilot areas enhanced by the development of direct and indirect incentives schemes	c) Number of endangered species with improved monitoring	c) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	c) None	c) At least 10	60% of progress	There are 4 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Survey of endangered species that occur in Poço Alto APA and mapping of institutions/projects that work in the area aiming to select at least 10 endangered mammal species to be monitored and define the monitoring method (completed); 2) establish a partnership with an institution to implement the monitoring scheme in the region (under development); 3) Beginning the monitoring of at least 10 endangered mammal species; 4) Analyzing the preliminary monitoring data; and 5) End of monitoring scheme and final data analysis using an innovative methodology, achieving at least 10 endangered species with improved monitoring. Steps 1 and 2 were concluded and steps 3 and 4 was under development. FUNATURA delivered out of the 9 expected products, including the Research and Monitoring Plan, quarterly reports with cumulative results, and an interim report presenting the analysis of partial monitoring data. The project team evaluated the delivery of products 4 and 5 based on the approval of the Research Plan by MMA, and currently reviewing product 6, which is the final one before the end of the contract scheduled for July 2023. For the continuity of this activity, the rehiring of FUNATURA should be discussed upon project resumption with urgency to avoid discontinuity in the data collection.	S
	d) Endangered species monitoring incorporated into endangered species national Action Plans	d) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	d) None	d) At least 1	40% of progress	There are 6 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Survey of endangered species of medium and large-sized mammals which already have Action Plans (completed); 2) establish a partnership with an institution to implement the monitoring scheme in the region; 3) Articulate with a CAR (Action Plan Technical Advisory Group) to define the species whose monitoring data will be incorporated in a National Action Plan; 4) Beginning the monitoring of at least 1 endangered species; 5) End of monitoring scheme and final data analysis using an innovative methodology; and 6) incorporating the monitoring data from at least 1 endangered species into a National Action Plan. Steps 1, 2 and 3 concluded, but there has been no progress since the last report. It is crucial to emphasize the importance of the MMA's coordination with the Action Plan Technical Advisory Group to ensure the incorporation of the results into the plans and the achievement of the target "At least 1 threatened species monitoring embedded in a PAN".	MS
	e) Selection of key indicator species that reflect conservation status	e) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	e) Key indicator species selected	e) Assessment shows population stable or not declined from baseline	70% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Survey of endangered species that occur in Poço Alto APA and mapping of institutions/projects that work in the area aiming to select the key indicator species and define the monitoring method; 2) Hiring the consulting company and establishing the working plan to implement the monitoring scheme in the region; 3) Selection of the key indicator species to be monitored; 4) Beginning the monitoring of the selected key indicator species; and 5) End of monitoring scheme and final analysis of the data of the monitored indicator species to assess population dynamics compared to baseline period. Steps 1, 2, 3 were concluded and 4 was under development. The Mid-Term Target has been successfully achieved, but the final project target, which aims to demonstrate population stability or non-decline from baseline, needs to be addressed during the technical project review workshops. Despite diligent monitoring the indicator species, detecting population stability within the project timeframe remains unlikely.	S
1.3. Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision, SLM, SFM and recovery of native vegetation in private areas enhanced by the development of direct and indirect incentives schemes	a) Number of stakeholders (e.g., landowners, extension agents, private sector, community associations), both women and men, trained regarding incentive schemes for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas	a) None	a) At least 200	a) At least 800 stakeholders (400 women + 400 men)	10% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Choose instruments/mechanisms; 2) Elaborate content of training; 3) Define the target audience for training; 4) Implement training for; at least 200 stakeholders; and 5) Implement training for at least 800 stakeholders. Step 1 was under development, but there has been no progress since the last report. Outcome 1.3 has faced some challenges in the past three years that have impacted its progress, such as the departure of the senior consultant hired in 2020 to lead the development of the outcome's products and delays from PCU/MMA in approving and making payments for the products developed from August 2020 to January 2021. To ensure continuity, the hiring of a new consultant will need to be discussed. During the technical project review, it will be necessary to discuss the possibility of including APA Poço Alto in the activities of 1.3 and integrating this outcome into 1.1 and 1.2, as recommended by the Mid-Term Review (MTR).	U
	b) Number of incentive schemes for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas developed/improved	b) None	b) None	b) At least three incentive schemes	10% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Identify financing/incentives targets and develop a target matrix for different restoration, sustainable landscape and forest management for different actors; 2) Develop and Pre-prioritize incentives for a matrix for instrument and financing/incentive mechanisms identified according to the target for different susceptible chains, type of landowner and productive chain; 3) Develop a feasibility and a risk analysis of the instruments and mechanisms chosen in the prioritization; 4) Choose 3 instrument/mechanisms based on the previous analysis and develop the proposal for the three instruments/mechanisms; and 5) Elaborate dissemination strategy of the instrument/mechanism. The process under development, but there has been no progress since the last report. Outcome 1.3 has faced some challenges in the past three years that have impacted its progress, such as the departure of the senior consultant hired in 2020 to lead the development of the outcome's products and delays from PCU/MMA in approving and making payments for the products developed from August 2020 to January 2021. During the technical project review, it will be necessary to discuss the possibility of including APA Poço Alto in the activities of 1.3 and integrating this outcome into 1.1 and 1.2, as recommended by the Mid-Term Review (MTR).	U

Outcome 2

	a) Area occupied by the companies that signed the agreement for improving and implementing protocols for biodiversity monitoring, SLM and SFM	a) None (There are no current agreements with the forestry sector companies)	a) 150,000 hectares	a) 500,000 hectares	30% of progress	In order to achieve the target of this indicator, 5 general steps are necessary, covering the activities provided for in the work plan / results chain: 1) establish a partnership with an institution to support the liaison with the sector, initial contacts and questionnaire application; 2) Sector diagnosis and suggestions for articulation; 3) Articulation for establishing the agreements; 4) Preparation of the agreement and signature that cover at least 150 thousand ha related to the mid-term target; and 5) Preparation of the agreement and signature that cover at least 500 thousand ha related to end-of-project target. Steps 1 and 2 were completed. On October 2021, SEMA, the partner responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA started its work. Since then, it has provided valuable information regarding the interest of the companies participating in the GEF Private Lands Project. The area owned by the 12 companies that have answered a questionnaire developed by the consultancy sums up 4,848,282 ha, and 100% of these companies have shown their willingness to participate in projects toward the aim of promoting sustainable practices. Also, it was also detected that most of the companies already implement high quality biodiversity monitoring protocols, and they are open to discuss a proposal to standardize their protocols. It is a priority to reestablish the contact with IBA and the companies that answered the questionnaire to present the survey results and sector diagnosis. To proceed and follow the steps outlined above, it will be essential to rediscuss this outcome, specially the proposed agreement. Additionally, it is crucial to emphasize that MMA's leadership is vital to ensure the reestablishment of coordination with the planted forests sector.	U
Outcome 2.1 Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision, SLM and SFM in areas of highest conservation value managed by Forestry sector companies enhanced through an agreement for the implementation of improved conservation and restoration guidelines	b) Percentage area of high value for conservation where biodiversity monitoring, SLM and SFM protocol are implemented	b) Zero - areas of high value for conservation managed by forestry sector companies are not identified	b) Zero	b) At least 40% of the high value areas for conservation	10% of progress	To reach the final target of this indicator, the 4 steps are necessary: 1) Articulate with the companies to transfer biodiversity data; 2) Develop conservation value evaluation methodology; 3) Multicriteria spatial modeling; and 4) Validation of results to ensure applicability in future conservation and monitoring actions. So far, steps 1 and 2 have been initiated. The diagnostic report that was elaborated indicates which data could be used for modeling. In relation to the 2nd step, the development of the methodology has been advancing under the outcome #3.2., although it is still necessary to adjust the methodology to the forestry sector. Therefore, it can be considered a 10% advance in this indicator. Some of the information needed will be informed by the forestry sector companies after the agreements are signed. Based on the diagnosis developed about conservation practices in the forestry sector, the companies stated that they would be receptive to participate in projects related to conservation and sustainable management. Several definitions related to achieving the goal are necessary, such as determining the required agreement to develop the planned mappings and whether it would be an ISA or through bilateral agreements with the companies. Additionally, it is crucial to ensure alignment and engagement with the companies, under the Government leadership. Furthermore, the indicator's goal should consider the feasibility of implementing the protocols as proposed.	U
	c) Percentage of partner forestry companies' areas under restoration that consider the spatial prioritization developed by the project	c) None (Spatial prioritization not yet developed)	c) Zero	c) At least 40%	20% of progress	To reach the final target of this indicator, the following steps are necessary: 1) Articulate with the companies to transfer biodiversity data; 2) Develop methodology for restoration area prioritization; 3) Multicriteria spatial modeling; and 4) Validation of results to ensure applicability in future restoration actions in at least 40% of the companies' area. Steps 1 and 2 have been initiated. So far, the diagnostic document of the companies with an indication of which data could be used for modeling has been delivered. There has also been advances in the adopted prioritization methodology. To consolidate biodiversity observation and restoration targets in the same multi-criteria based evaluation. We consider 20% advance, although it is still necessary to adjust the methodology to the forestry sector. Despite the diagnosis developed indicates the companies' interest in restoring areas, it will be necessary to assess their restoration deficit under LPVN legislation in the companies' areas and along the supply chain to define and qualify spatial targets to inform the area selection process. Additionally, the indicator and its goal need to be adjusted since the current project does not include on the ground restoration actions. The indicator should be associated with the completion of spatial prioritization modeling and its adoption by the companies.	U
Outcome 3							
3.1. Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision mainstreamed into national regulatory frameworks to support SLM, SFM and restoration in private areas	a) Number of engaged stakeholders (both women and men) to point bottlenecks and solutions regarding sustainable native vegetation management in LR areas	a) There are no studies that identify the bottlenecks related to native vegetation management in LR; their regulation and possible solutions.	a) At least 30	a) At least 50 (25 women + 25 men)	100% of progress	By now, 51 people (24 women and 31 men) were already involved in the identification of vegetation management bottlenecks in LR and 35 people responded to the questionnaire to identify solutions for native vegetation management. Based on the document containing the list and discussion of the 44 bottlenecks prepared by the Project team and approved by the PCU/MMA and SFB, the following results have been achieved: A consultancy company was selected to support the preparation of a strategy with propositions to solve bottlenecks in the management of native vegetation in a Legal Reserve; Elaboration of a questionnaire to identify the companies' interest in restoring areas; Building the list of key actors to be engaged as respondents regarding the solutions. This list contains 30 more new actors (19 men and 11 women) from the six biogeographical regions. Preliminary report containing a proposed implementation of solutions for the main bottlenecks related to native vegetation management in Legal Reserves, highlighting possibilities for implementing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) programs (product 4 out of 6). The next step following the project's resumption will be the methodological proposal for a workshop to validate and enhance the implementation strategy of the solutions, after a realignment with the SFB and MMA about this outcome development.	MS
	a) Number of spatial databases on conservation value of private areas for biogeographical regions integrated into the SCAH	a) None	a) 2	a) 5 developed spatial databases (5 biogeographic regions)	60% of progress	This outcome has not progressed since the last reporting period. The activities carried out until July 2022 were as follows: (i) The spatial databases on the conservation value of native vegetated private areas for the Mata Atlántica and Cerrado biogeographical regions were developed. A report containing a description of input data, the results, and a discussion of possible applications was sent to PCU/MMA on June 20; (ii) The databases for the Caatinga and Pampa regions were under development. Despite the achievement of midterm target, the development of spatial analysis for the Mata Atlántica and Cerrado has not been developed in a participatory manner as planned, due to lack of definition on the part of the PCU/MMA, since August 2020. The involvement of the related stakeholders in the validation steps is crucial and should be done by means of presential workshops. The MMA needs to assess and validate all pending products and improve the SFB engagement in the process. As now CAR database management is under new administration, MMA should also approach the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services to assure its proper participation.	
3.2. Conservation value of private areas mainstreamed into public policies and tools	b) Number of public policies incorporating spatial databases on conservation value of private areas	b) There are no spatial databases on conservation value of private areas.	b) None	b) At least 3 public policies	40% of progress	There is no midterm target for this outcome, but to estimate the percentage of project progress to achieve the final indicator, the following steps are expected to be completed (each representing 25% of advancement): 1) Workshop with stakeholders to identify potential public policies to incorporate the databases and develop a feasibility assessment of database incorporation into public policies; 2) Definition of the 3 public policies that will be the focus of the project; 3) Articulation with the governments responsible for the 3 selected public policies; 4) Government commitment to incorporate the databases into the 3 public policies. Step 1 has been completed, and Step 2 was under slow development and it was interrupted with the project interruption. According to the latest PIR, the definition of the 3 public policies to incorporate the proposed database and modeling by the project is still pending. The IR is made an initial suggestion that has not been validated by the Ministry yet. The leadership of MMA is essential to bring the topic to the forefront with the SFB and Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services to ensure that the databases will be adopted. It is important to align the understanding of this indicator because, to achieve the goal, the databases need to be integrated into various stages of public policies processes, which is complex and time-consuming step.	U
	c) Number of federal and state public sector and third sector key stakeholders (both women and men) trained and engaged to apply the conservation value of private areas database	c) At least 25	c) At least 75 (35 women + 40 men)	c) At least 75 (35 women + 40 men)	20% of progress	There are 5 main steps needed to accomplish the end-of-project target: 1) Define training program and method; 2) Development of spatial databases on conservation value of private areas for 5 biogeographical regions; 3) Map key state and federal agents beyond the MMA team; 4) Apply it to stakeholders; and 5) Conduct the final training on how to apply the conservation value of private areas database. Steps 1 and 2 are under development. The advancement towards the final indicator (9 stakeholders trained out of the expected 75) is estimated to be approximately 20%, which falls short of the projected progress for this stage of the project (25%). Despite not reaching the anticipated level of effort, the pilot training experience will assess the team refining the methods to be employed. The pilot training took place in June 2021, involving the DCCO/MMA team and attracting 9 participants, including 6 women. Due to requests for reparing and strategy changes, as well as activities being put on hold, there were no progress related to this indicator during this period. Once the methodological proposal of the IIS regarding the databases of conservation value is approved, the scheduled workshops and modeling can be carried out.	U

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

3.2 Matrix of crosscut implementation towards delivery of outcomes (Implementation Progress)

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
Output 1.1.1 Programme for implementation of SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas at the São João APA (IBA area in the State of Rio de Janeiro)	May-23	60%	74%	<p>On average, 74% of the 54 planned activities have already been executed. This number does not consider the results of the "Sub-output 1.1.1.5 - Developing endangered species monitoring plan for the APA of São João" since no activity was designed, and it is currently paralyzed. This output has 4 ongoing suboutputs:</p> <p>1.1.1.1 Develop an awareness and engagement program of landowners in relation to best practices for MSP, MSF and recovery of native vegetation The expected results are: (1) Profiles of landowners outlined (small, medium, and large); (2) Happiness of responses for engagement and awareness tested and validated; (3) Awareness and engagement plan focused on different profiles of landowners; and (4) Network of engaged landowners interested in participating in the program and sharing experiences. The final expected outcome is "aware and predisposed landowners to adopt MSP, MSF, and/or native vegetation recovery techniques." There has been progress in this suboutput over the past year. The awareness and engagement report with the final results and impacts achieved under this Sub-output in the São João APA was submitted for PCU/MMA validation and has not yet been evaluated. Considering the planned activities, more than 50% of this output has been completed.</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Implement Demonstrative Units (DUs) with best practices for MSP, MSF, and native vegetation recovery in the properties in the São João APA The expected results are: (1) Selection criteria for DUs defined and validated; (2) Demonstrative Units selected; (3) Work plans developed for implementation and monitoring; (4) Demonstrative Units implemented and monitored; and (5) Demonstrative Units evaluated, and lessons learned documented. The final expected outcome is "Implemented DUs serving as a reference for the adoption of best practices for MSP, MSF, and native vegetation recovery in the São João APA." There has been progress in this suboutput over the past year. Considering the planned activities, 63% of this output has been completed.</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Developing a training program for extension agents (and other stakeholders), focused on the implementation of MSP, MSF, and recovery of native vegetation The expected results are: (1) Extension agents and other interested actors mapped and engaged; (2) Meetings conducted to understand the functioning of extension institutions, their challenges, and interests in participating in the activities; (3) Training program developed by topic; and (4) Training on the implementation of MSP, MSF, and native vegetation recovery implemented. The final expected outcome is "Trained extension agents (and other interested parties) acting as multipliers of best practices for MSP, MSF, and native vegetation recovery." Considering the planned activities, 91% of this suboutput has been completed, including the following developments in the second half of 2022: Three editions of the soil management course held in three different municipalities, training 38 rural producers. 1.1.1.4 Develop a set of legally binding commitments for the recovery of native vegetation (PRADAs), considering landscape connectivity, signed by owners for LPVN compliance The expected results are: (1) Partnerships established between the actors involved with CAR; (2) Rural Environmental Registers (CAR) rectified; (3) Rural Environmental Register (CAR) validated; (4) Map of habitat availability for the Golden Lion Tamarin in the São João APA; and (5) Commitment terms regarding adherence to the Environmental Regularization Program signed. The final expected outcome is "Restoration areas according to signed PRADAs." Considering the planned activities, 50% of this suboutput has been completed. The following activities were developed in the last year: meeting held in March between the project team and INEA to better understand the stages and validation process of the PRADA. It will be necessary to adjust the scope of the sub-strategies considering the new project completion deadline. IS has already conducted this analysis and has a series of recommendations to make it possible. Other specific definitions for each sub-strategy should be discussed during the Project technical review workshops, scheduled for the 2023 second semester.</p>	MS

<p>Output 1.2.1 Programme for implementation of conservation actions of the Poço Alto APA's management plan in private areas</p>	<p>May-23</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>65%</p>	<p>Approximately 65% of the planned activities were completed in the work plan for this output. 1.2.1.1. Engagement of key stakeholders with respect to the GEF Project Private Areas and the conservation of Biodiversity and ecosystem services in the APA Poço Alto Has been completed before the reporting period. 1.2.1.2. Monitoring of threatened species co-developed with key research institutions FUNATURA delivered 6 out of the 9 products specified in the contract, with the last one being an interim report containing the data analysis from the conducted monitoring. The last three deliveries have not been validated by the Ministry. 50% of the planned camera traps have been installed. The activities carried out in this suboutput represent 60% of the planned activities and the continuation is very important to assure a temporal data series required to inform the extinction risk evaluation but depends on an output refinements to align with FUNATURA and the MMA. There has been no progress in suboutput 1.2.1.3 Strengthening sustainable agroextrativism in the Poço Alto APA (PFA) program. However, during the technical review of the project, it is important that the Agroextrativism Strengthening Plan be reviewed and undergo necessary updates and adjustments to align with FUNATURA and the MMA. 1.2.1.4 Development of ecotourism through the implementation of the Caminho dos Veadeiros Trail, with a focus on conservation in private areas During the reporting period, the project team was in the field conducting various activities related to trail signage and raising awareness among landowners, particularly making progress in the expected outcome 3 (Local communities sensitized, qualified partners, and volunteer program established). On average, 45% of the activities planned in this suboutput have been completed. It will be necessary to adjust the scope of this sub-strategy considering the new project completion deadline. It has already conducted this analysis and has recommendations to make it possible. The necessary adjustments should be discussed during the workshops for the technical review of the project, scheduled for the second semester.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Output 1.3.1 Incentive package for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas in the two pilot areas</p>	<p>May-23</p>	<p>IIS vision: 30% MMA vision: 20%</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>There hasn't been progress on this output since the last report. 1.3.1.1. Business plans adapted to different methods of recovery of native vegetation in the APA of São João The target activities for the business plans and respective opportunities for action at the São João APA were identified. The five target activities are: (i) Rotational Pasture, (ii) Agroforestry System - Agro-succesional, (iii) Agroforestry System - Wood Extraction, (iv) Enrichment with Jacara, and (v) Ecotourism/Agrotourism. The team has started the identification of funding targets in SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas of APA São João, as well as the data collection about existing investment demands in both APAs. However, during the technical review of the project, it will be necessary to discuss and reconsider this sub-strategy, taking into account the implementation capacity and the project timeframe. 1.3.1.2. Guidelines for increasing access to SLM and SFM financing and recovery of native vegetation The team has initiated the process of identifying funding targets for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas of APA São João. However, similar to the sub-output 1.3.1.2, it will be necessary to reevaluate the entire sub-strategy, taking into account the implementation capacity and the project timeframe. 1.3.1.3. Training Program focused on financial and economic aspects for the implementation of MSP, MSF and Native Vegetation Recovery in the São João APA Not started as it depends on the previous sub-output. During the technical project review, it will be necessary to discuss the possibility of including APA Poço Alto in the activities of 1.3 and integrating this outcome into 1.1 and 1.2, as recommended by the Mid-Term Review (MTR).</p>	<p>MU</p>
<p>Under Comp 2</p>					
<p>Output 2.1.1. Programme for the identification of high value for conservation identified and protocols for biodiversity monitoring, SLM, and SFM</p>	<p>May-23</p>	<p>19%</p>	<p>13%</p>	<p>This output has 18 activities planned by the end of the project and we have already completed approximately 13%. Specifically, this Output has 2 suboutput: 2.1.1.1. Spatial database for identifying high conservation value areas in properties managed by forest sector companies The expected results are: (1) Conservation value modeling method for forest sector areas defined; (2) Spatial prioritization modeling validated. The final result is "Database with high conservation value areas for forest sector properties developed". The main actions required to resume activities in this sub-output are as follows: (i). Reducidos the scope, outcomes and outputs of this componente focused on the planted forests sector; (ii) Confirm the interest of the sector and specifically the companies that were previously engaged in the development of activities within this component. 2.1.1.2. Establish mechanism for transferring biodiversity, MSP, and MSF monitoring data from the forest sector to the government, considering monitoring protocols The expected results are: (1) Government-used repositories identified; (2) Compilation of data produced in monitoring reports from forest sector companies; (3) Data transfer protocols developed and (4) National reports incorporating data from forest sector companies. The final result is "Strengthened relationship between forest sector and government regarding biodiversity monitoring and conservation". The implementation of this output did not evolve since May 2021 due to requests for regulatory by the PCU/MMA. The consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA has prepared diagnostics about conservation and restoration related activities from the forestry sector companies. The Project's team prepared a document to share the results with the companies that answered the questionnaire. A first version of the technical cooperation agreement with sector was developed, but after meetings with the MMA, the format of the agreement and the strategy for approaching companies in the forestry sector have not been defined. The implementation status of this output was adjusted to a inferior level compared to the previous report, as not all activities were being considered in the progress calculation. The activities of suboutput 2.1.1.1 were being disregarded since they were not initiated due to the need for retraining and revision of the databases that would serve as input for scenario modeling. The calculation in this report includes both suboutputs, in accordance with what was presented in the project midterm evaluation. For the resumption of the project, the main following actions are necessary: (i) Reducidos the scope, outcomes and outputs of this componente focused on the planted forests sector, exploring possibilities such agreements with IBA or via bilateral with the companies; (ii) Resume alignment with the companies to present the feedback on the questionnaire and reestablish engagement.</p>	<p>U</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2. Spatial database related to the prioritization for restoration in forestry sector companies' areas</p>	<p>May-23</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>12%</p>	<p>This output has 9 activities planned by the end of the project, and we have already completed approximately 12%. Specifically, this Output has 1 suboutput: 2.1.2.1. Spatial database for multicriteria restoration prioritization for private areas of forestry sector companies The expected results are: (1) Set of variables and scenarios for spatial prioritization for restoration defined; (2) Synthesis of forestry sector data to be used in spatial prioritization; (3) Developed spatial prioritization modeling; and (4) Validated prioritization modeling. The final result is "Restoration of forestry sector areas considering the developed prioritization map." There hasn't been progress on this output since the last report. In October 2021, a meeting between IIS and MMA was held to resume the planned actions, but after the meeting, the activities were suspended again by PCU/MMA in December 2021. The partner (SEMA) responsible since 2020 to facilitate engagement with the forestry sector has proposed a strategy to obtain the data with the companies. The mathematical formulation for the modeling has been developed. SEMA has conducted diagnostics on conservation and restoration related activities of the forestry sector companies. The project team has prepared a document to share the results with the companies that responded to the questionnaire but this presentation hasn't happened yet. The implementation status of this output was adjusted to a inferior level compared to the previous report, as a correction was made in the progress calculation. Besides identifying the focal points of the companies, none of the activities advanced due to their interdependence and the need to revise the databases that would serve as input for modeling.</p>	<p>U</p>
<p>Under Comp 3</p>					
<p>Output 3.1.1 Sustainable Native Vegetation Management Regulation proposal to support SLM, SFM, and native</p>	<p>May-23</p>	<p>IIS vision: 35% MMA vision: 32%</p>	<p>43%</p>	<p>This Output has 22 activities planned by the end of the project and we have already completed approximately 43%. Specifically, this Output has 5 expected results: (1) Survey on technical, economic, and legal bottlenecks (at the federal and state levels) related to the sustainable management of native vegetation in legal reserves in Brazil developed; (2) Strategy for implementing solutions to the main bottlenecks related to the sustainable management of native vegetation in Legal Reserves in Brazil validated; (3) Strategy for implementing solutions to the main bottlenecks related to the sustainable management of native vegetation in Legal Reserves in Brazil validated; (4) Guideline document for the regulation and promotion of sustainable management of native vegetation in Legal Reserves in Brazil, with a focus on Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) and (5) Case study with a federative unit for the improvement of its guidelines and implementation of incentives for the sustainable management of native vegetation in Legal Reserves, with a focus on Payment for Environmental Services (PSA). The expected Result 1 was completed in November 2021 and reported in previous PIRs. During this period, two activities of Expected Result 2 were completed: the application and analysis of the questionnaire developed to identify solutions for priority bottlenecks, justifying the progress compared to the status of the previous PIR. The Ortus Consultancy, partner responsible for developing output activities, has also delivered the proposed strategy for implementing solutions, which will be validated with the MMA. The main activities to resume each sub-output are: 3.1.1.1. Solutions for RL management (i) Reducidos this output/substrategy with the SF8 and MMA and make eventual adjustments and updates to assure alignment with the new government guidelines; (ii) Approve pending protocols; (iii) Reestablish the partnership with Ortus Consultancy to conduct the validation workshop for the developed strategy. 3.1.1.2. Guiding document for the regulation of RLA management (i) Adjust the scope to fit the activities within the projected project completion time; (ii) Validate with the SF8 and MMA the most appropriate type of document to be produced for reaching the states, and based on this, assess whether the planned legal consultancy is still needed; (iii) Define with the SF8 and MMA the approach for the advocacy activity and adjust the necessary time accordingly.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Output 3.2.1 Public policies incorporating spatial databases with conservation value of private areas</p>	<p>May-23</p>	<p>IIS vision: 35% MMA vision: 30%</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>There hasn't been progress on this output since the last report. The spatial databases for the Mata Atlântica and Cerrado biogeographical regions were developed without previous methodological validation by PCU/MMA. A report specifying all input data, results and corresponding maps (Mata Atlântica and Cerrado), and a discussion about the possible uses in public policies was sent to PCU/MMA on June 29 with emphasis in the Native Vegetation Protection Law implementation. This report still lacks analysis and validation by the PCU/MMA. The spatial databases for Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal are under development. The main activities to resume each sub-output are: 3.2.1.1 to 3.2.1.5. Spatial Database on Conservation Value of Private Areas for Five Biogeographic Regions, considering public policies (i) MMA to validate the IIS's methodological proposal regarding the conservation value databases; (ii) Include SF8 and other key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Service (MGISP) in these sub-strategies similar to how it is included in the sub-strategies of 1.1. 3.2.2.1. Engagement and Training Program (i) Review and initiate an advocacy strategy and alignment with public stakeholders to understand the platforms, policies or programs that could utilize the databases and how the database should be adjusted for make it use viable; (ii) Review the planned activities as they are currently heavily focused on training and lack sufficient emphasis on adapting the databases for incorporation into the platforms and systems defined as the focus of the strategy.</p>	<p>MU</p>

Output 3.2.2 Capacity building and dissemination programme for mainstreaming conservation value	May-23	IIS vision: 40% MMA vision: 30%	32%	<p>This Output has 18 activities planned by the end of the project and we have already completed approximately 32%. Specifically, this Output has 5 expected results: (1) Lessons Learned Protocol developed and disseminated; (2) Lessons Learned Protocol implemented; (3) Communication Plan elaborated; (4) Communication Plan implemented; (5) Lessons learned incorporated into the Project and effectively communicated.</p> <p>The status of the Lessons Learned Protocol remains the same as the last PIR, with no progress due to project suspension.</p> <p>During the period, 3 electronic bulletins (newsletters) were sent to nearly 1 000 contacts - including landowners, members of governmental bodies, academia, and third sector organizations related to the Project - featuring the latest news and recent activities as well as preliminary results and stories worth to be shared. The bulletins were sent in September 2022 and January and March 2023.</p> <p>To reach a broader audience, social media was used to disseminate Project's results, news, stories and also to support the achievement of Project's outputs by sharing information about landscape management, long distance trails, commercial products from the agroextractivism, among others.</p> <p>@glp_pirapirassas Instagram profile has over 3,500 followers and Project CIEP Ariva Privada profile on Facebook, over 1,200.</p> <p>The 88 social media posts made on Facebook and Instagram in the period reached over 197,200 users through boosting, featuring over 15,300 engagement actions such as 14,412 post reactions, 759 shares, and 167 comments.</p> <p>The project's website is still waiting for final validation from MMA to be launched.</p>	MU
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The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

To Step 3



4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Substantial: Unstable Management Structure or Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	High: Unstable Management Structure and Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions which lead to management problems. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	High: Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation and No measures taken and no adaptive management. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	High: Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation and No measures taken and no adaptive management. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	High: Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget) and Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.	High: Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget) and Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Moderate: Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identified or Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

5th PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous Current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating

Risk	Risk affecting:		Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating		Justification
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	Δ				
Stakeholders of the pilot areas do not engage in project's activities	Outcome 1.1, 1.2, 1.3	L	Not Applicable	L	L	L	=				
Non-compliance of landowners with the LPVN	Outcome 1.1, 1.2	M	M	M	M	M	=				
Non-validation of the CAR in the next years	Outcome 1.1	H	M	M	MMA, H;	H	=				
Inefficient establishment of PIRAs by state governments	Outcome 1.1	M	M	M	M	M	=				
Mechanisms of incentives for native vegetation conservation and recovery are not implemented	Outcome 1.3	L		L	MMA/S; IS;	M	=				
Agreement with Forestry sector companies is not signed	Outcome 2.1	L		H	H	H	=				
Responsible bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in related public policies	Outcome 3.1, 3.2	M	M	H	H	H	=				
Research group do not make databases available for the spatial modelling regarding biodiversity value	Outcome 2.1, 3.2	L	Not Applicable	L	L	L	=				
Some strategies of the Management plan of the APA of Pouso Alto are not implemented in every municipality in the APA	Outcome 1.2	H	M	H	H	H	=				
The rural landowners do not improve biodiversity conservation in their properties	Outcome 1.1	M	M	L	L	L	=				
Rural landowners do not give access to their properties	Outcome 1.1	L	Not Applicable	L	L	L	=				
Low replicability, sustainability and amplification of the project	All outcomes & outputs	L	Not Applicable	L	MMA/S; IS;	L	=				
Climate Change and extreme weather events affect negatively the project implementation, SLM, SFM and native vegetation recovery, and biodiversity conservation	All outcomes & outputs	H	S	L	L	L	=				

Changes in governance of key partners institutions that were previously aligned with the project
The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations
Low motivation of local stakeholders to engage in project activities due to the many other projects being carried out in the pilot areas without articulation among them and without involvement of the local population
A protocol to deal with the gender issue had not yet been developed. This may be an important issue in the project, especially considering the presence and participation of women in decision making in the pilot areas
Sustainability of results after the end of the execution period
Need to refine the initial project planning within the open standards for conservation method
Not performing the necessary refinement in planning on the components that are running
Very time-consuming acquisition processes, even for small purchases
Delays in achieving a viable date for holding meetings and workshops with partners
Delays in the project execution caused by low communication between the two executing agencies and reduced efficiency in the project management
Social isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the project, particularly in the pilot areas, arrangements of meetings and delays in handling in results and products.
Substantial changes of project strategies, requests of activities replanning, and activities put on hold by UCP/MMA delayed the development of the project.
Problems with execution and high operating cost caused by project's implementation arrangement bottlenecks

All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	H	H	H	M	↓
Outcome 1.1	Not Applicable	H	H	H	M	↓
Outcome 1.1, 1.2	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=
Outcomes 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=
All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=
All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	L	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	=
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	MMAH; IS: S	L	↓
Outcomes 1.1,1,2	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	L	=
All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	L	L	L	L	=
All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	L	H	H	M	↓
Outcomes 1.1,1,2	Not Applicable	H	H	M	M	=
All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		L	↓
All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	MMAH; IS: M	L	↓

The Ministry of the Environment is resuming policies that were interrupted by the previous administration and are essential in rebuilding the biodiversity conservation agenda. The secretariats and departments are being restructured and are under new leadership, and there is a renewed spirit of collaboration with the third sector, funding agencies, and international cooperation projects. The Biodiversity and Forest Secretariat, responsible for this project, is once again available to discuss the projects continually. As the MMA's involvement is crucial for re-engaging the main project partners, this risk has diminished.

The yellow fever vaccination campaign reduced this risk and the most recent population census being executed seems to indicate a recovery.

The Midterm Review was conducted between December 2022 and February 2023, and a series of recommendations are under discussion and will be incorporated into the project. The resumption of activities with the new MMA team includes thematic workshops for technical review of the project starting in the second semester of 2023.

Communication with the MMA was suspended for most of the period, however, the dialogue was resumed in mid-June 2023. The midterm review made recommendations regarding project management that will help establish new relationships between IS, UNEP and MMA, and they are already being discussed to be implemented along 2023, increasing communication, efficiency, cooperation, and trust between the parties. Additionally, the project was allocated to the Chief of Staff of the Biodiversity Secretary, under a new leadership, allowing for the development of a new dynamic and trust building. Due to the significant improvement expected in the next semester, the risk was considered to be lower.

Based on the midterm review and discussions to formalize the project extension, the expectation is that this risk will decrease. In addition to the change in project leadership at MMA and the reestablishment of relationships between UGP and UCP, the project will undergo a technical review and implementation arrangement changes, allowing for greater agility in execution. In recent months, IS has presented and discussed proposals for modifications to the current arrangement. It has also been working together with MMA and UNEP to redefine roles and responsibilities and adjust the team structure, in line with

This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

Consolidated project risk

		M	M	M	M	
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This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
Non-compliance of landowners with the LPVN					
Non-validation of the CAR in the next years					
Inefficient establishment of PRAs by state governments	Finalize the process of hiring specialists to validate CAR. Continue partnership with INEA to ensure that CAR analysis and validation advances. Consider lessons learned from CAR assessment processes in other states to make project actions more effective. Align and monitor INEA's engagement in these actions more closely.	There has been no change since the last PIR. The hiring process was not finalized, and the articulation with INEA was temporarily suspended by the MMA.	Resume the coordination with INEA and understand the steps, time, and necessary bureaucracy for the progress of sub-strategy 1.1.1.4. The prioritization maps for CAR analysis, the terms of reference for hiring technicians, and the Mico Leão Dourado connectivity map should be evaluated by MMA to conduct technical review workshops.	over the next 6 months	MMA and IS
Mechanisms of incentives for native vegetation conservation and recovery are not implemented	The hiring process of the Senior Economist was not finalized and was temporarily suspended by the MMA	No measures have been taken regarding this risk since the project was suspended.	What approach will be taken for this sub-strategy has to be discussed during the technical review of the project. If the decision is to resume from where the project left off, it will be necessary to update the planned actions.	over the next 6 months	MMA and IS
Agreement with Forestry sector companies is not signed	A meeting was held in November 2021, to resume actions among SENA, IS and MMA, redefining the strategy to keep the agreement between MMA and IBA, and to consider technical approach between IS and the main companies in the forest sector. However, afterwards, activities were suspended again by the MMA.	No measures have been taken regarding this risk since the project was suspended.	The technical review of the project should include a discussion about the interest of MMA, IBA and the companies in this strategy. MMA should lead the coordination with the Brazilian Forest Service (BFS), IBA, companies and IS to ensure the progress of the planned activities.	over the next 6 months	MMA
Responsible bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in related public policies	The involvement of the BFS continued to occur, mainly in the development of actions related to the result 3.1.1. A meeting was held between MMA and SFB to present to new managers the component 3.	No measures have been taken regarding this risk since the project was suspended.	Potential users of the generated information in support decision making processes must be involved in the whole analysis process from scratch, including the variables and input layer definition, to assure a participative character and to build trust among users. The engagement with the BFS should be strengthened with focus on the incorporation of spatial databases in Native Vegetation Protection Law implementation process such as CAR register, PRA regulation and PRADA validation. Additionally, engage other bodies that are potential users of the spatial analysis in other public policies. It is important to reinforce the leadership role of MMA in this dialogue with SFB, State Environment organizations and agencies, and other partners to achieve the expected outputs and outcomes of 3.1 and 3.2 strategies.	over the next 6 months	MMA and IS
Some strategies of the Management plan of the APA of Poço Alto are not implemented in every municipality in the APA	The focus of actions in this pilot area will no longer be restricted to the management plan, but rather to activities aimed at conservation and sustainable management, considered a priority for project support (as described in the box on the left). It is necessary to discuss with UNEP how this change may affect the indicator and the GEF Core Indicator correlated, within the mid-term review scope.	No measures have been taken regarding this risk since the project was suspended.	Adjusting the respective indicator after the mid-term review. The new indicator should reflect the actual Project's contribution to better management practices in the Poço Alto APA, considering the progress of the redesigned strategies. This topic will be discussed during the thematic workshops for the technical review of the project, scheduled for the second semester.	over the next 6 months	MMA, IS and UNEP
Low replicability, sustainability and amplification of the project	During the PIR-2021 elaboration the bottlenecks related to the project implementation arrangement were clearly identified by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and aligned with the Project Management Unit (PMU) in different occasions - including the Supervision Mission (September 2021) and Project Steering Committee Meeting (October 2021).	The replicability, sustainability, and scaling up of the project do not pose a high risk, as the project was designed to ensure these pillars. However, this was one of the topics addressed during the mid-term evaluation and can certainly be further developed and discussed during the project restructuring planned for the next semester and a stronger MMA leadership on the outputs outreach and related stakeholders engagement.	Discussing this topic taking into account the mid-term evaluation is crucial to ensure the sustainability of the project. This theme should be addressed during the thematic workshops that will be conducted for the project review.	over the next 6 months	MMA, IS and UNEP
The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations	The AMLD contracting process was suspended, due to changes of the project strategies by the MMA. In this sense, the monitoring of the Mico Leão Dourado population was not started. Yellow fever vaccination of the Golden Lion Tamarin continued to be treated by AMLD.	No measures have been taken regarding this risk since the project was suspended.	Define with the MMA how the actions of this strategy for monitoring the population of the Mico Leão Dourado will be carried out, since the partnership with the Mico Leão Dourado Association was suspended. The vaccination against yellow fever and a new population was executed. This theme should be addressed during the thematic workshops that will be conducted for the project review.	over the next 6 months	MMA and IS
Delays in the project execution caused by low communication between the two executing agencies and reduced efficiency in the project management	Due to changes of the project strategies and activities put on hold by the MMA, the listed actions were not carried out in the period, including the planned workshops to promote better synergy among the involved agencies and to discuss project restructuring, increasing the communication gap between MMA and IS.	During the period, the mid-term review was conducted and a several recommendations were made to enhance the execution, implementing these suggestions will lead to improvements in communication and increased project efficiency. This process has already been initiated, and the implementation of the suggestions has been discussed between IS and MMA. IS conducted a comparative study of different GEF projects to understand and propose modifications in the current implementation arrangement, which involves redefining roles and responsibilities to eliminate any issues and bottlenecks in the project's daily execution. All of this has been discussed collaboratively between IS, UNEP and MMA, which already represents a change in the relationship and communication between the parties.	Continue holding joint meetings to ensure the implementation of the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation and carry out the necessary updates/revisions to allow for the project extension.	over the next 6 months	MMA, IS and UNEP
Social isolation due to the Covid-19 pandemic has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the project, particularly in the pilot areas, arrangements of meetings and delays in handing in results and products.	The protocol for returning to the field began to be implemented with small actions at the end of 2021. Larger field actions restarted only in May 2022, due to the resumption of Covid cases in Brazil. The articulation with stakeholders continued throughout the pandemic period in remote format. Some activities were impacted, but this factor does not present	All field activities conducted during the period were carried out safely, and the management team remained vigilant about the status of Covid-19 in Brazil.	The project management team should remain attentive to the status of Covid-19 and its variants in order to take appropriate safety measures if necessary.	Over the next year	MMA and IS

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes	Minor amendments
Results framework	No	
Components and cost	No	
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No	
Financial management	No	
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B	
Executing Entity	No	
Executing Entity Category	No	
Minor project objective change	No	
Safeguards	No	
Risk analysis	No	
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No	
Co-financing	No	
Location of project activity	No	
Other	No	

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		09.05.2018	10.05.2018	31.12.2023	
Amendment 1	Revision	TBD	TBD	TBD	Following the Mid Term Review Recommendations, a significant revision is being undertaken by the partners MMA, UNEP and IIS
Extension 1	Extension	TBD	TBD	TBD	After a period of stagnation and following the Mid Term Review Recommendations, an extension will be processed shortly, especially considering that some 50% of the financial resources are still available and that the Mid Term Review has concluded the relevance and potential for impact to continue with implementation.

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames(<http://www.geonames.org/>) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here(<https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx>)

Location Name <small>Required field</small>	Latitude <small>Required field</small>	Longitude <small>Required field</small>	Geo Name ID <small>Required field if the location is not an exact site</small>	Location Description <small>Optional text field</small>	Activity Description <small>Optional text field</small>
APA Pouso Alto	-13.98497802	-48.07511672	5205521	Colinas do Sul	
APA Pouso Alto	-14.4856194	-47.42287466	5220009	São João d' Aliança	
APA Pouso Alto	-13.68247372	-47.23763606	5221080	Teresina de Goiás	
APA Pouso Alto	-13.63507159	-47.69618041	5205307	Cavalcante	
APA Pouso Alto	-14.18297311	-47.53514846	5200605	Alto Paraíso de Goiás	
APA Pouso Alto	-13.80065522	-47.01075499	5214903	Nova Roma	
APA São João	-22.48219976	-42.14421669	330130605	Casimiro de Abreu	
APA São João	-22.73466942	-42.58846009	330430005	Rio Bonito	
APA São João	-22.56772589	-42.41329186	330560405	Silva Jardim	
APA São João	-22.7103601	-42.05721797	330070405	Cabo Frio	
APA São João	-22.75517208	-42.29325008	330020905	Araruama	
APA São João	-22.51584195	-42.72877618	330080305	Cachoeiras de Macacu	
APA São João	-22.45420449	-41.9468066	330452405	Rio das Ostras	

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

