UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2020
Reporting from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

1. **Identification**	*Insert GEF ID.: 9413*	*Insert Umoja no.:*
Project Number + Project Title	*Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation potential of Private Lands in Brazil (GEF Áreas Privadas – Conservando biodiversidade e paisagens rurais).*	

Duration months	Planned	60	
	Extension(s)	0	0

Division(s) Implementing the project	*Insert name of Division, Unit, Branch*	
Name of co-implementing Agency	*Insert name of co-implementing Agency, if any [indicate if lead] (delete row if project has no co-implementing Agency)*	
Executing Agency(ies)	*Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA); International Institute for Sustainability (IIS)*	
Names of Other Project Partners	*FBDS*	
	CSRio/PUC-Rio	
Project Type	*[Medium Size Project; Full Size Project; Program Framework Document; Child Project (delete as appropriate)]*	
Project Scope	*National*	
Region *(delete as appropriate)*	*Latin America and Caribbean*	
Names of Beneficiary Countries	*Brazil*	
Programme of Work	*Insert the relevant Programme of Work biennia and subprogrammes to which this project contributes*	
GEF Focal Area(s)	*Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management*	
UNDAF linkages	*Where appropriate, insert the UNDAF strategic objective to which achievement the project contributes.*	
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	*SDG 1, 2, 5, 13, 15*	
GEF financing amount	*USD 8,953,425*	
Co-financing amount	*USD 33,892,917*	
Date of CEO Endorsement	*February 1st, 2018*	
Start of Implementation	*May 10th, 2018*	
Date of first disbursement	*August 6th, 2018*	
Total disbursement as of 30 June	*Insert the amount in USD*	
Total expenditure as of 30 June	*Insert the amount in USD*	
Expected Mid-Term Date	*February – June 2021*	

Completion Date	Planned	*May 9th, 2023*
	Revised	*May 9th, 2023*

Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	*Insert the estimated TE completion date*

Expected Financial Closure Date	*November 9th, 2023*

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

UN Environment Subprogramme(s) *Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes*	**Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)** *Insert the Subprogramme's Expected Accomplishment(s) and Indicator(s) to which the project contributes*
Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. [Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global SubProgramme Coordinators]	

For all GEF 6 and later projects:

GEF Core Indicators *Insert core indicator(s) from Core Indicator Worksheet to which the project contributes*	**Indicative expected Results** *[add figure approved at CEO endorsement/ approval]*
1.2, 3.1, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 6.1, 11	Indicative expected Results *[add figure approved at CEO endorsement/ approval]* ● *1.2 Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness = 859,700* ● *3.1 Area of Degraded agricultural land restored = 7,275* ● *4 Area of landscape under improved practices = 859,700* ● *6.1 Carbon Sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector = 44,635,758*
As this is a GEF 6 project, indicators from CEO endorsement and Tracking Tools were retrofitted accordingly, assuring these would correspond to the new GEF 7 core indicators. As described in section 3.1, the project has made progress and achieved preliminary results that are necessary for the achievement of the mid-term and final targets. These are mainly a full engagement with actors of the two pilot areas, including landowners, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), and state and federal government. Necessary assessments and articulations have been made, and now the project team has: 1) Developed an awareness plan for the São João Environmental Protection Area (EPA; the term will be hereafter referred by its Portuguese acronym - APA); 2) Defined the criteria for the selection of Demonstration Units in the São João APA; 3) Created a training plan, which was developed based on the main needs of local landowners and extension agents in order to assure they improve their practices regarding Sustainable Landscape Management (SLM), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and native vegetation recovery; 4) Re-articulated with the state government institution that will contribute for the legally bindings instruments for the recovery of native vegetation; 5) Selected both institutions that will perform biodiversity monitoring in the two pilot areas; 6) Established the necessary strategy to engage with forestry sector companies, that are interested in collaborating with the project; 7) Developed the methodology for the conservation value spatial database. More details on the project process can be found in sections 3.1 and 3.2	

Planned linkages with UNDAF	*Describe progress towards the UNDAF strategic objective to which the project contributes.* *[Section to be shared with Monitoring Unit within PPD]*

Planned contribution to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)	*Describe progress towards the stated SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) to which the project contributes* *[section to be shared with SDG unit]* ● SDG 1 (No Poverty): By supporting practices for sustainable forest management and integrated land-use policies that consider the importance of private properties for biodiversity conservation and restoration, particularly showing these can result in economic benefits (and improving incentives for such), this project will support indirectly the improvement of the basic conditions in which the population of the two Pilot Areas current live (Targets 1.4.1, 1.4.2). ● SDG 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture): In the two pilot areas of the project, several of the landowners rely on extensive and unproductive agriculture and cattle ranching, generating significant negative environmental externalities, low productivity and low agricultural diversity. The project has been working towards assessing the main bottlenecks for the implementation of more sustainable practices that will help promote sustainable agriculture (Targets 2.4, 2.5). ● SDG 5 (Gender Equality): Forest and Landscape Restoration and conservation is underpinned by inclusive social arrangements. By supporting the empowerment of the target groups, particularly local landowners in the pilot areas, the project will help to achieve equitable approaches. ● SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): By creating the necessary conditions for restoration both in the São João APA and in Forestry Sector Companie's areas, the project can help strengthen the economic market related to the restoration activities in rural communities in rural economies (Targets 8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 8.9). ● SDG 13 (Climate Action): The Project will be contributing to 1) create conditions to increase forest restoration and 2) reduce native vegetation conversion in different biomes. This will contribute to reduced Carbon emissions and increase carbon sequestration, helping to mitigate Climate Change. Finally, by strengthening environmental policies and mainstreaming biodiversity into them, the project will be contributing to include the environmental agenda into the spotlights of other sectors and to their national planning. (Targets 13.1). ● SDG 15 (Life on Land): Goal 15 will be directly influenced by the project. Component 1 will promote the conditions to increase restoration and reduce native vegetation conversion in terrestrial ecosystems, preventing biodiversity loss. This includes monitoring of endangered species in Key Biodiversity Areas and promoting actions to increase its populations. Components 2 and 3 will also contribute by integrating biodiversity values, both from Forestry Sector companies and other private lands, that will be incorporated into the national planning and private sector planning. (Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5).

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1ˢᵗ PIR; 2ⁿᵈ PIR; …. Final PIR. Add more columns if needed]

Implementation Status	FY 2019	**FY 2020**	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		1ⁿᵈ PIR			

Development Objective Rating FY	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		S			

*Describe progress made towards achieving the project results as per table 3.1. State key changes since previous reporting period. **The information here must be consistent with the assessment and justification provided under 3.1.***

During this year (July 2019 – June 2020), the project is being able to engage and create a relation of trust between local actors and the project throughout its components, but particularly in the two pilot areas. The main actors engaged in the project were local landowners, NGOs and federal and local governments. The meetings, workshops and activities developed during this period lead to benefits and intermediate results that will promote the social and environmental changes expected in the project. For example, the engagement with local actors was an important means to collect information so the project team could understand the needs, opportunities and bottlenecks of the region, and better design the project activities. Below, we provide examples of the results we have obtained.

Currently, there are more than 100 local landowners from the São João Environmental Protection Area (São João APA) participating in the project WhatsApp group, through which the project team shares materials and information on Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and native vegetation restoration. It was observed that having a Focal Point that is native from the region is positive, as it helped to build trust among landowners, particularly due to his one-to-one meetings. Other events supported by the project, such as the 4-day course of agroecological poultry that the project supported in partnership with AMLD was also a success, as 40 actors participated (maximum capacity).

Further, the project team is expecting that 60 – 100 people will be interested in participating in the Training Programme, which will now include also local landowners in addition to extension agents. This is because the project team has assessed that landowners have very few opportunities to capacity building related to SLM, SFM and native vegetation recovery. Yet, they are the ones with the biggest potential to replicate and scale up these practices, as producers in the region commonly exchange "favors" and practices. The programme will cover topics related to agricultural machinery, irrigation, pasture management, soil and landscape management, access to credit lines and other types of funding etc. The themes were chosen due to the alignment with the project aims, scarcity on local information, and interest of local actors. The team distributed the courses over the calendar, organizing them so they would not interfere with daily land activities and production. By including local actors' perspectives and opinions along the development process of the training program, the team hoped to avoid the same problems that previews courses had in the region (e.g. low interest and attendance). Therefore, it is expected that the training will provide great additionality for the improvement of the sustainable practices.

The main actions related to species monitoring were refined since the beginning of the project. Instead of monitoring a high number of species, only the golden lion tamarin will be monitored particularly because of the great expertise of the Associação Mico Leão Dourado (AMLD), which has been acting on the region for more than 30 years and also because this is an umbrella species. As soon as the social isolation has started in Brazil due to COVID-19, the project team has started sharing materials and information on SLF, SFM and native vegetation recovery. For instance, materials related to the implementation of trees in pastures, agroforestry systems, non-conventional food plants, environmental law, forest restoration in private lands, alternatives pesticides etc.

From all the meetings and actions already implemented in the São João APA, the project staff could assess some positive results and benefits to local actors. For instance, it was assessed that cattle producers are a notorious difficult group to engage in the region. Thus, the project team has stimulated their engagement into the project by the development of a "field-day" in other properties in Rio state. Although only 15 small landowners went on the trip, the outcome was considered a success since all were interested in implementing rotate grazing or other sustainable measures in the pastures. Further these producers that participated informed other producers about the "field-day". Those landowners are also interested in receiving assistance and training with sustainable practices in pastures.

The Pouso Alto APA also counted on intense engagement of local actors, which have resulted both in the improvement in the relationship between the project team and key institutions, and also in significant changes in the project that are likely going to provide great benefits and additionality to the region. As a result, the project actions are now closely aligned to policies developed by the State of *Goiás* and its State Secretariat for the Environment and Development (SEMAD) and the management unit of the Pouso Alto APA. More specifically, the project is promoting the implementation of conservation actions, aligned to the APA's management plan, such as biodiversity monitoring, strengthening agroextractivism and promoting ecotourism in the region. Regarding the biodiversity monitoring actions, the project team has already selected the Medium and Large Mammals Conservation Program of Chapada dos Veadeiros from University of Brasilia (UnB) which method aims at and allows monitoring of a great number of species, reducing risks for achieving the project's goals. The development of actions related to agroextractivism counted on a strong articulation with institutions that develop projects in the area, and the project team has raised the need to elaborate an assessment about the main product chains of agroextractivism in the region (ex: pequi fruit, baru nut). The long-distance hiking and cycling trail *Caminho dos Veadeiros*, which will connect Brasilia to the Pouso Alto APA, is an initiative which was already being discussed, and its implementation being programmed. The GEF Private Lands project, thought its Focal Point, contributed to the ongoing implementation planning of the trail by promoting an intense stakeholder engagement and the project team is now organizing a virtual event for defining the strategic planning and governance of the trail. The support for the consolidation of the strategic planning is vital to establish a solid governance legacy for years to come together with the definition of the Trail's Mission, Principles, and Goals.

Regarding the actions with the forestry sector companies, a diagnosis about these companies was made. The diagnosis was based on a literature review and the application of questionnaires with forestry sector companies. The area owned by the 12 companies that have answered a questionnaire applied 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. According to the information assessed, in their management strategies the companies incorporate factors such as biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape management and sustainable forest management and restoration. All of these has been developed as forest certification requires some of these good practices. Therefore, most of the companies already implement high quality biodiversity monitoring protocols, and they are open to discuss a proposal to standardize their protocols. Yet, It was proposed that the project works towards a means of assuring that all the data gathered by the companies is transferred to the federal government, facilitating the accounting of the forestry sector's contribution to the achievement of the Brazilian Biodiversity National Targets. Finally, a first version of the agreement is in its final stages of development and will be validated in a meeting with the sector.

The actions related to the improvement of native vegetation management are being initiated and there is some evidence that both the federal and state governments would be willing to participate and engage into the development of such actions. Further, a first workshop held with different actors allowed the involvement of eight institutions from the public and private sector into the project. During the meeting, the project team was able to assess potential platforms that could host the database, as well as criteria to be included in the modeling. The intermediate results achieved by the execution of this output do not directly impact the beneficiaries of the spatial database but are very satisfactory. The main reason is that the development of this database is directly aligned to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The global modelling on conservation value will inform the quantitative objectives of the conservation targets of the GBF, by including the species and ecosystem level information. In Brazil, this database will inform the nation government on the opportunities and potentialities of conserving private lands. The project team has defined the term "conservation value" in the scope of the project, which was not yet explicitly defined in the literature. It reads: "*conservation value quantifies the effectiveness of each private area for optimization, simultaneously or individually, of different benefits for biodiversity* The modeling is being refined and the spatially explicit multicriteria optimization modelling will be based on linear programming.

*[complete the fiscal year in the first line; select among **H; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated** to rate the implementation progress in the fiscal year you are reporting in the second line. Add more columns if needed]*

Implementation Progress Rating	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		S			

Describe annual implementation progress, including any significant [expected and unexpected] environmental or other changes (Results) attributable to project implementation. Also, please discuss any major challenges to meet the objectives or specific project outcomes. [section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal 'Information on Progress, challenges and outcomes on project implementation activities' and is the primary report that viewers can see before opening the detailed PIR]. **The information must be consistent with the assessment and justification provided under 3.2.**

The project has been meeting the delivery of necessary steps that will lead to the completion of the programmed outputs. The project, as well as its beneficiaries, have been benefited by the refinement of the project results chain that happened throughout the year of 2019. Its implementation has been, therefore, more aligned to the needs and expectations of local actors, partners and collaborators. Throughout this period (July 2019 – June 2020), the project has focused its attention to strengthen trust and the relation between the project and local actors throughout the project, but particularly in both pilot areas: the São João APA and Pouso Alto APA. The workshops and meetings conducted in the region involved a wide range of actors, including local landowners, NGOs, private sector and researchers.

In the São João APA, a first workshop gathered approximately 120 landowners and was useful for (i) creating boundaries between local actors; and ii) the systematization of important information that informed the creation of i) an Awareness Plan, ii) a criteria for the selection of producers for the implementation of Demonstration Units (DUs); and (iii) a Training Plan. During social distance/isolation imposed by coronavirus (started on March 2020), the project team is assuring communication is maintained through a WhatsApp groups (More information on the impacts of Covid-19 can be found in the sections 3.1, 3.2, risks and covid-19). Finally, the Golden Lion Tamarin Association is in the process of being hired by the project to monitor the species. The association has experience in developing solid research with the golden-lion tamarin and its habitats, including reintroduction, monitoring and population management, as well as forest restoration and population awareness. The association is therefore the only institution capable of performing the species monitoring and providing the necessary data.

In the Pouso Alto APA, the Focal Point, who has a work experience of over 10 years in the region, has contributed positively to the process of engaging local actors by participating in one-to-one meetings, visits, mapping local actors and gathering them to the project meetings and workshops, together with the project team. Meetings, workshops and field visits helped the project team to refine the outcome actions and also included interaction with local stakeholders on each of the themes that are the focus of the project, as ecotourism, sustainable extractivism and biodiversity monitoring. One of the most remarkable interactions happened with the State of *Goiás* and its State Secretariat for the Environment and Development (SEMAD), which manages the Pouso Alto APA. The latter is an important key partner of the GEF Private Lands project, with whom synergies have been raised, mostly focused on sustainable land use and territorial planning. Based on these meetings and on a thorough investigation of their monitoring protocols, the project team has decided that the Program for conservation of medium and large mammals of the Chapada dos Veadeiros is the best suitable protocol to be implemented. Finally, a diagnosis of the region was developed to inform future decisions and actions, and an economist consultant was hired to develop activities related to the improvement of incentive schemes in the two pilot areas.

In a wider scale, the project has assessed important information about the Forestry Sector Companies. For instance, a literature review about environmental practices in forestry sector companies were made, and a questionnaire was sent to 19 companies of which 12 have responded. Based on these responses, a diagnosis about their willingness to participate in restoration and conservation projects was made. Yet, due to the covid-19 pandemics the forestry sector companies and the Brazilian Tree Industry (BTI; hereafter referred by the Portuguese acronym IBA) are only holding urgent meetings. Therefore, due to previous delays in the project execution and due to the social isolation, the project team is still working towards the establishment of an agreement with the companies. In the meanwhile, the project team has been assessing a strategic action plan to engage with the companies and has been compiling the necessary data to perform the restoration and conservation modelling.

The project has also initiated all the activities in a federal scale: in the last months of 2019, the re-alignment between the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) was made and actions regarding the sustainable native vegetation management have been resumed. Further, a first workshop was developed with different actors to discuss the potential federal policies that could be improved by the spatial database on conservation value for private areas.

Not only did the Project assessed several policies and platforms, but also it has involved decision makers into the next steps of the project. Meetings with international researchers were also made during this period in order to discuss biodiversity variables that could be included in the conservation value analysis.

Some of the challenges faced by the project are mainly regarding the engagement of some actors. For instance, in São João APA, several cattle ranchers did not attend the first workshop. Therefore, to assure different types of landowners were contemplated by the engagement process, another meeting was held only with the ranchers. Further, the State Environment Institute (INEA), suffered changed in its staff. Thus, a realignment had to be made. Yet, one of the greatest challenges attributable to project implementation was related to the social isolation caused by the covid-19, preventing the execution of field visits, meetings and other presential activities.

*[complete the fiscal year in the first line; select **H; S; M; L;** to rate the fiscal year you are reporting. Add more columns if needed]*

Risk Rating	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
		L			

Describe key changes since previous reporting period. Projects with ESERN rating high medium/ high risk must refer to the safeguards implementation plan and its implementation.
[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal and in UN Environment Open Platform]
The information here must be consistent with the assessment and justification provided under 3.3

The current risk rating was established as **Low** because most of the risks defined in the Endorsement were not yet identified during the implementation phase, particularly the Medium and Hight risks. The new risks identified at the implementation phase are mainly rated as **Low**, and there are already actions to reduce its impacts. The results from mitigation plans implemented since 2019 and the new emerging risks characterized as High or Substantial risks are:

Risks that had mitigation plans implemented:

a. Non-validation of the CAR in the next years
For the pilot implementation at the São João APA, it was identified that the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) validation and rectification process has not yet been completed. In this sense, IIS has established a partnership with INEA to contribute to this stage of the process, catalyzing the registry in this pilot area. As counterpart, INEA will include the project in ongoing actions for ecological restoration and will be committed to the development of Environmental Regularization Plan (PRA) in the region. Yet, in March 2020, the INEA staff has been changed. The project team has re-aligned with INEA/SEAS and although activity implementations might be slightly delayed, the technicians are going to be hired to contribute for the validation of the CAR.

b. Regulation bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulations
The Brazilian Forest Service (hereafter in its Portuguese acronym SFB), which manages the SiCAR, was transferred from the Ministry of Environment (MMA) to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the board of directors has changed. The project team has re-established a partnership with the SFB and they are now engaged on the project. SFB aims to start CAR's validation in September/October this year.

c. Changes in governance of institutions that were previously aligned with the project
The project team is ready to establish any necessary re-alignments with partner institutions and other key-actors. Meetings with the current institution leaders are being made in order to resume and re-establish synergies and actions.

d. The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations
The project team has been collaborating with the main institution that monitors and reintroduces the species in the area in order to evaluate the damage to the populations. This institution will be hired to monitor the populations. Currently, the group is working towards the implementation of a vaccine.

New risks rated as High Risk or Substantial Risk:

a. Social Isolation due to the covid-19 pandemics has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the projects, particularly in the pilot area. For more details, see section on covid-19 below.

Recommended actions and other mitigation plans are being discussed and implemented. There are different strategies of mitigation depending on the type of activity planned. For instance, workshops or meetings with actors that have access to internet are going to be made virtually. For other activities that have to be implemented on the ground, such as Demonstration Units (DUs), these have been delayed, but the project team is preparing all of the other activities that were further on the schedule in order to assure no further delays will happen. Finally, communication with local and key actors have been improved. More details on the mitigation actions for each type of activity can be found in the covid-19 section.

Stakeholder engagement	*Describe progress, challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO endorsement)* *[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]* The GEF Private Lands Project has organized and promoted numerous activities aimed at stakeholder engagement. The activities ranged from: i) development of workshops with local actors and landowners; ii) meetings with specific groups or institutions (e.g. cattle ranchers in the São João APA); iii) one-to-one meetings and field visits held by the focal points and GEF team members; iv) support to the implementation of courses, such as the agroecological poultry course; v) establishment of WhatsApp group for communication and engagement of stakeholders with the project activities, vi) weekly dissemination of technical materials through WhatsApp, teaching local actors about landscape management and/or a specific sustainable approach (rotated grazing, native forest production etc), vii) launch of a bimonthly electronic bulletin (newsletter) to over 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. All the above initiatives had very positive results. For instance, more than 120 landowners participated in the first project workshop in São João APA, and more than 100 people are actively participating in the WhatsApp group discussions regarding landscape and forest management for the same area. For this region it is expected that stakeholder engagement is improved once the engagement and the training plans are implemented. Likewise, virtual communications with the trekking and environmental community will be initiated in the scope of the long-distance hiking and cycling trail Caminho dos Veadeiros and will likely promote the engagement of the community into the project. One of the positive lessons learned from the project implementation so far is the importance of having residents as focal points for the Project in both pilot areas: São João and Pouso Alto APAs. Both focal points were able to collect impressions of the resident's perceptions about the project activities, engage and motivate local actors to participate in events and, most important of all, build trust. Another important aspect of stakeholder engagement that was very positive to the project was the alignment between the project actions and objectives and the local and federal governments. By bringing these actors close to the project, it will likely be able to create more additionality and assure its results will remain after the project is over. For instance, the State Secretariat for the Environment and Development of Goiás (SEMAD) is an important key partner of the GEF Private Lands project, with whom synergies have been raised, mostly focused on sustainable land use and territorial planning. These meetings have contributing for the refinement of the project activities which are now aligned with the local policies. Also, the project team is planning the development of a series of *webinars* to inform a wide public about different topics related to sustainable tourism, all related to the long-distance hiking and cycling trail. Not only is expected that these

	activities communicate and inform different actors about the existence and importance of these trails but will also contribute to their engagement.
	Stakeholder engagement was often a challenge due to political instabilities in the country. The governance of partner institutions changed, which required re-alignment and re-engagement between the project team and the new staff. Successfully, the project team was always ready to promote interactions in a flexible and constructive way.
	Finally, the project successfully engaged not only actors from both pilot areas, but strategic actors that will be related to Component 3 of the project. For instance, a first meeting in the scope of the spatial databases has gathered actors from the federal government, state governments, third sector and private companies in order to discuss potential platforms for hosting the conservation value spatial database, as well as potential criteria that could be implemented in the database modelling.

Gender mainstreaming	*Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the gender-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before gender mainstreaming should proactively report any possible gender benefits, as appropriate.* *[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]* In a project of wide implementation and large number of stakeholders, it is important to promote gender equality through its actions and results. Therefore, it is being developed a gender safeguard protocol to be incorporated into the project, which will be used to address gender equality and women's empowerment issues. IUCN´S Gender-responsive restoration guidelines and Gender Responsive ROAM/FLR Analysis Framework is being used as a reference. The basic principles for structuring this protocol were: (i) information - to understand if there are gender issues that limit the participation of groups in the activities of the Project; (ii) impact assessment – to understand the potential impacts of gender issues in the decision-making, engagement and implementation phases of the activities; (iii) inclusion – to adapt the approach and develop recommendations to ensure that all stages of project execution are inclusive and successful. In this sense, the number of men and women in all the meetings held since July 2019 has been assessed. In the biggest workshop held, so far, at São João APA, the attendance of men and women were equal (50% of each). The project team made sure to invite both men and women landowners. In events focused on pasture activities, the number of men participating were larger in São João APA (nine men and two women), showing the need that actions are made to include women in these discussions. The project team has assessed that rolls played by men and women in some particular activities, such as grazing, are related to deep cultural aspects. Therefore, the project team is searching to support and empower women in activities that are already taking place in the APA. For instance, the team has mapped a group of women called "Mulheres do Amanhã" (Women of tomorrow). This group is interested in developing a community kitchen, where they can sustainably process the products they cultivate on their lands. Women will also have priority spots in the production planning workshop (within the Awareness Program Strategy at São João APA), favoring female inclusion, empowering them and recognizing the role of women in family organization. A more detailed structuring of this protocol will be resumed after the quarantine period due to the covid-19 pandemic.

| **Environmental and social safeguards management** | *Describe progress, challenges and outcomes related to the environmental and social safeguard-responsive measures documented at CEO Endorsement/ Approval in social safeguard action plan or equivalent. Older projects that were designed before environmental and social safeguard mainstreaming should proactively report any possible social safeguard benefits, as appropriate.* *[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]*

 The execution of the project activities has taken into consideration the main safeguards, particularly the ones related Environmental and Social Assessment, Management and Monitoring and Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources. Engagement with local actors and other interventions have been made considering the comments and recommendations of stakeholders, and these have been as much as possible incorporated into the project. An example is the development of the training program in the São João APA, which is being developed based on a thorough research with landowners and extension agents. Every action and interaction until now have also assessed the importance and the relation between local actors and several biodiversity elements and ecosystem services. In any cases where these relations could be negatively impacted, actions were ceased. Further, the project team has paid attention to the fact that many projects are already developed in the São João APA. Based on initial reports that the landowners were not willing to respond to questionnaires, this activity was immediately replaced by others means of collecting information. |

| **Knowledge activities and products** | *Provide a narrative of knowledge activities/ products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement/ Approval* *[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]*

 One of the most effective ways to improve and disseminate sustainable practices and to change behavior is through knowledge exchange. Non-sustainable practices are mainstream throughout the world, and any attempt to change them depend on capacity building, dissemination of positive results, capacity of showcasing the economic viability of sustainable practices and communication. Therefore, this project counts on several activities and products related to knowledge sharing and dissemination.

 The project has launched a bimonthly electronic bulletin sent regularly to over 1,000 contacts among landowners from both pilot areas, members of the government, academia and other organizations. The publication is aimed at informing about the Project objectives and benefits and to keep different actors updated on the project deliverables, activities, events and results as well as on news related to the Project subject areas. The first issue was sent in September 2019. You can access all the issues on the links below (in Portuguese only):

 #1 - Ago-Sep 2019

 #2 - Oct-Nov 2019

 #3 - Dec-Jan 2020

 #4 - Feb-Mar 2020

 #5 - Apr-Mai 2020 |

Further, after the first workshop (August 2019) held at São João APA with 120 landowners, the project team produced an informal folder presenting the main results of that event. The folder features a A3 size, beautifully illustrated map of the São João APA indicating the economic activities practiced in the region. The map also shows the positive and negative impact of these activities in the environment, according to participants perspective. The intention of this format is that the map can be used as a wall poster. On one of its sides, a table summarizes the findings results from the productive chain activity held at the event, with four major activities (Agriculture, Cattle ranching, Seeds nursery and Ecotourism), as well as in the challenges and solutions of each step of the chain: Production, processing and market distribution. Access the folder here. The folder received a very positive feedback from the landowners and local institutions (e.g. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, hereafter in its Portuguese Acronym ICMBio, AMLD).

In February 2020, the Project was presented at the World Biodiversity Forum, in Davos, Switzerland. The presentation was part of the session "Successful drivers and failures in conservation management" and it presented some of the project actions in the region to engage the landowners in the São João APA. For example, the presentation described the some of the landowners perceptions obtained in the workshop conducted in August 2019 (watch the video) regarding their level of satisfaction with the landscape, and their perception of solutions to increase water availability and soil quality.

Virtual communication has also been used as an effective resource to disseminate knowledge throughout the project, particularly in Component 1. Landowners and other key actors from both APAs are engaging in WhatsApp conversations and satisfied with the materials that have been sent to them. 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.

It is also relevant to refer that key actors involved in the implementation of the long-distance hiking and cycling trail at Pouso Pouso APA were engaged in virtual communication, of which the project team took part.They have been interacting actively in order to establish the trail governance and establish their actions. This interaction is made through a WhatsApp group in which more than 150 volunteers participate. For specific discussions on the Pouso Alto APA section, there is another WhatsApp group with the participation of more than 50 people, were the project focal point coordinates the activities.

Stories to be shared	*Optional for mature projects: Provide a brief summary of any especially interesting and impactful project results that are worth sharing with a larger audience, and/or investing communications time in, if any.* *[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]* The project team understands that the world is going through a difficult moment due to social isolation due to covid-19 pandemics. Some of the activities that were going to be developed on the field had to be delayed. Yet, the project team is making a huge effort to maintain the local actors engaged. One of the actions made was to send local producers from São João APA materials related to sustainable Lands and Forest management. Among the many positive responses, we have received, one actor said: *"I really enjoyed it. We would like to have even more information to help us even more. And when everybody can reunite again, we will hug and resume our activities. In the meanwhile, we can help each other through the phone and online. This is all being very good. We miss you. Hugs to you and everyone".* This commentary was very meaningful and shows how important it is to maintain contact with all stakeholders.

3.   RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**[1] will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*
(i)   Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
(ii)   Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1   Rating of progress towards achieving the project Results(s) [copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones[2]	End of Project Target	Observations/ justification on rating	Progress rating [3]
Objective[4]. Scale up sustainable landscape management and contribute to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision in private areas in Brazil					Most of the indicators rated in this section are related to impacts that are due to be achieved at the end of the project. Therefore, the project team has rated them considering this information. Yet, the ratings were attributed in a conservative and cautious manner.	
Outcome 1: Outcome 1.1. Increased vegetative cover, reduced degree of fragmentation in production landscapes and increased habitat availability for 'Golden Lion	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 (PRA)	At the end of 2018 a cooperation agreement between the project executing team and INEA was signed and a technical specification for hiring two technicians that would be responsible to validate the CAR are under development. However, in March 2020 there were significant changes at INEA and a re-alignment had to be made. Thus, the project team is mitigating any	MS

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

[2] Some projects are adopting/planning to adopt milestones for tracking the achievement of outcomes. Add the corresponding milestones in this column when applicable to inform the rating. Milestones are optional and may substitute for Mid-Term Target.

[3] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system(GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01): Highly Satisfactory (**HS**), Satisfactory (**S**), Marginally Satisfactory (**MS**), Marginally Unsatisfactory (**MU**), Unsatisfactory (**U**), and Highly Unsatisfactory (**HU**)

[4] Add rows if your objective has more than 3 outcome indicators. Same applies for the number of outcomes.

Tamarin' in the Atlantic Forest pilot area of the São João APA (KBA area in the State of Rio de Janeiro)					potential risks from any other changes in governance. For instance, the project team has been working to develop a prioritization map of the properties that should have the CAR validated and the PRA signed – and thus a legally binding agreement that landowners will comply with restoration needs. Also, realignment meetings are being established with INEA. Considering some of these uncertainties, this indicator was evaluated conservatively.	
	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	A habitat availability map for populations of the key endangered species Golden Lion Tamarin are in initial stages of development. The project team is working with local actors such as the *Mico Leão Dourado Association* (AMLD), the APA management unit and SEAS/INEA to develop a prioritization map. Considering the uncertainties in the realignment with INEA, this indicator was evaluated in a cautious manner.	MS
	c) Assessment of Golden Lion Tamarin population	c) Work on Baseline information with local partners to start at inception	c) Populat ion data confirm ed with local partner s	c) Assessment shows population stable or not declined from baseline	The Mico Leão Dourado Association (AMLD) is in the final stages of being hired to monitor the golden lion tamarin populations. Delays on monitoring due to covid-19 should not happen as AMLD is already re-establishing their field activities.	S
Outcome 2: Outcome 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	a) Number of stakeholders (e.g. landowners, community associations), both women and men, trained regarding implementati on of conservation actions in private areas	a) 0	a) At least 200 stakeho lders	a) At least 600 stakeholders (300 women + 300 men)	Significant adjustments were made in the related outputs of the project in order to adapt its activities to the territory demands. These changes are likely going to provide additional benefits to the region. Key-actors were involved in the project.	S
populations in the Cerrado pilot area of the Pouso Alto APA (KBA are in the State of Goiás)	b) Area under refined and implemented management plan that	b) Pouso Alto APA manageme nt plan not yet implemente d and has	b) NA	b) 872,000 hectares under refined and implemented Pouso Alto APA	After the refinement of the result chains together with local stakeholders, the project actions are now closely aligned to policies developed in the region. One of the main changes is that initially the project actions were focusing on	S

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	supports SLM	little receptivity by local actors		Management plan [Total area of the APA]	supporting the APA's management plan. Yet, as the management plan implementation dates have not been established yet, the project will now promote the implementation of the most relevant conservation actions. The actions will contemplate a wide range of beneficiaries and are being implemented. The project team is now in the final stages of development of a diagnosis on extractivism in the Pouso Alto APA that will help define the on-the-ground actions related to the theme. Further, a similar diagnosis is being made for the long-distance hiking and cycling trail.	
	c) Number of endangered species with improved monitoring	c) Zero. Improved monitoring not yet in place	c) None	c) At least 10	The project team has mapped and held meetings with local actors involved in species monitoring in the Pouso Alto APA. Examples of groups are The Monitoring program for large and medium mammals conducted by the *Universidade de Brasilia* (UnB) and the Monitora Programme developed by ICMBio. Further, protocols from these groups were analyzed and evaluated regarding their ability to conserve biodiversity and achieve the project targets.	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	The project team has mapped and held meetings with local actors involved in species monitoring in the Pouso Alto APA. Examples of groups are The Monitoring program for large and medium mammals conducted by the *Universidade de Brasilia* (UnB) and the Monitora Programme developed by ICMBio. Further, protocols from these groups were analyzed and evaluated regarding their ability to conserve biodiversity and achieve the project targets.	S
	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	The project team has mapped and held meetings with local actors involved in species monitoring in the Pouso Alto APA. Examples of groups are The Monitoring program for large and medium mammals conducted by the *Universidade de Brasilia* (UnB) and the Monitora Programme developed by ICMBio. Further, protocols from these groups were analyzed and evaluated regarding their ability to conserve biodiversity and achieve the project targets.	S

Outcome 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	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)	Information on the opportunities and bottlenecks are being assessed for the São João APA. The consultant responsible for leading this output has been hired. The project team has initiated the assessment of information to develop the business plans. Execution delays are now being assessed and the project team, together with the consultant, are discussing ways to accommodate them.	MS
	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	The consultant responsible for leading this output has been hired. Information on the opportunities and bottlenecks are being assessed for the São João APA including the identification of potential incentive schemes. This information will inform the prioritization of incentives to be developed/improved. Yet, the incentives have not been raised and chosen and are likely to be done in the next year.	MS
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	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	In October 2019, the consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA was hired. Since then, it has provided valuable information regarding the interest of the companies in 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, the consultancy 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 was proposed that the project works towards a means	MS

					of assuring that all the data gathered by the companies is transferred to the federal government, facilitating the accounting of the forestry sector's contribution to the achievement of national biodiversity conservation goals. Finally, a first version of the agreement is in its final stages of development and will be validated in a meeting with the sector.	
	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]	The methodology for the development of the conservation value special database is in its final stages of development. Some of the information needed will be informed by the forestry sector companies after the agreement is signed. Based on the diagnosis developed about conservation practices in the forestry sector, forestry sector companies stated that they would be receptive to participate in projects relate to conservation and sustainable management.	MS
	c) Percentage of partner forestry companies' areas under restoration that consider the spatial prioritisation developed by the project	c) None (Spatial prioritisation not yet developed)	c) Zero	c) At least 40%	A first version of the agreement is in its final stages of development and will be validated in a meeting with the sector. The diagnosis developed by the consultancy hired informed that the companies are interested in restoring part of their areas.	MS
Outcome 3.1. Biodiversity conservation and ecosystems services provision mainstreamed into national regulatory framework 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 LRs	a) There are no studies that identify the bottlenecks related to native vegetation management in LRs, their regulation and possible solutions.	a) At least 30	a) At least 50 (25 women + 25 men)	The re-alignment with the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) has been made and this outcome has been refined.	MS
Outcome 3.2. Conservation value of private areas mainstreamed	a) Number of spatial databases on conservation value of	a) None	a) 2	a) 5 developed spatial databases (5 biogeographi c regions)	The method and variables that will be used in the conservation value modelling is in its final stages of refinement. A biodiversity database has been developed and preliminary species distribution models maps	S

into public policies and tools	private areas for biogeographical regions integrated into the SiCAR				have been made. Finally, a mathematical formulation of the model has been adjusted and processing times calculated.	
	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	Potential policies have been mapped at a workshop held in December 2019 with key actors.	S
	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) There are no spatial databases on conservation value of private areas	c) At least 25	c) At least 75 (35 women + 40 men)	Training-related activities are expected to start in 2021.	NA

Overall rating of project progress towards meeting project Result(s) (*To be provided by UNEP GEF Task Manager.*)

FY2019 rating [previous]	FY2020 rating [current]	Justification of the current FY rating and explanation of reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods.
	S	*Summarize the annual progress towards meeting project results. Describe any significant [expected and unexpected] environmental or other changes (Results) negative and or positive attributable to project implementation. State any key changes since previous reporting period. Also, please discuss any major challenges to meet the objectives or specific project outcomes. Whenever possible, please provide evidence of attribution between the UNEP/GEF project's intervention and observed changes towards the achievement of direct outcomes. In cases where several actors are collaborating to achieve common outcomes, evidence of the nature and magnitude of the UNEP/GEF project's* 'substantive contribution' *and/or* 'credible association' *should be described.* *This information provides the rationale for the* **Development Objective Rating** *in Section 2.* **Component 1 – Pilots implementation** The project created a relation of trust between local actors and the project, particularly in the two pilot areas. which resulted in benefits and intermediate results to promote the social and environmental changes expected in the project. In APA São João, state of Rio de Janeiro,

three main action plans are in the final stages of development, which are: i) an Awareness and engagement Plan for local actors, ii) a Training Plan for technical agents and landowners; and (iii) Work plan for the implementation of Demonstration Units (DUs). These action plans are necessary actions that will result in the expected results of improving MSP, MSF and restoration in the area. The thorough understanding of the region by the project staff also contributed for the development of a Training Plan that is in its final stages of revision. Instead of contemplating only extension agents, the project will now provide training to local landowners. All of the process of choosing the themes was made together with local actors, increasing chances that the training will be additional. This bottom up-approach and the inclusion of other actors is likely to ensure the sustainability and additionality of the project results for this component.

Furthermore, the Project is articulating with other actors beyond the local landowners. For instance, meetings were made with the management unit of the São João APA to resume the activities of the APA council, leading to the strengthening of its governance. The council is inactive since 2008 and resuming its activities will be an additionality of the project and will likely have sustainable results that will remain even after the project is over. The partnership that is being established with the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD) will allow the monitoring of the golden lion tamarin populations, and has also contributed to other project actions such as the agroecological poultry course, The main actions related to species monitoring were refined since the beginning of the project, particularly related to the number of species that are going to be included in the monitoring plan. Instead of including a high number of species, only the golden lion tamarin will be monitored particularly because of the great expertise of the AMLD, which has been acting on the region for more than 30 years and also because this species is an umbrella species.

In the Pouso Alto APA, the activities related to the engagement of local actors have resulted both in the improvement in the relationship between the project team and key institutions, and also in significant changes in the project that are likely going to provide benefits and additionality to the region. As a result, the project actions are now closely aligned to policies developed by the SEMAD and the management unit of the APA Pouso Alto. The project actions are still focused towards biodiversity monitoring, strengthening agroextractivism and promoting ecotourism in the region. The selection of the Medium and Large Mammals Conservation Program of Chapada dos Veadeiros (UnB) to monitor biodiversity is a step towards the achievement of monitoring endemic species. Thus, the selection of this program considers the lowest risk and the highest security to achieve the project's goals. In addition, the Program is part of a larger project in Chapada dos Veadeiros, started in 2018, so it is possible to use data collected in the years 2018 and 2019 to carry out comparative analysis between strategic areas in the region. This comparative analysis allows the evaluation of specific management measures to protect species that exhibit high sensitivity to habitat disturbances. The development of these actions is a step forward to achieving the result of improving conservation actions in the Pouso Alto APA.

Component 2 – Agreement with Forestry Sector Companies

In October 2019, the consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA was hired. Since then, it has provided valuable information regarding the interest of the companies in participating in the GEF Private Lands Project as well as in implementing sustainable practices. This progress will contribute for achieving the agreement with the companies ensuring data sharing with international bodies such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Component 3. Improvement of public capabilities to plan and implement conservation policies in private areas

A first workshop executed resulted in a list of platforms that could host the spatial database. The intermediate results achieved by the execution of this output do not directly impact the beneficiaries of the spatial database but are very satisfactory. The main reason is that the development of this database is directly aligned to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The global modelling on conservation value will inform the quantitative objectives

<table>
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<td>of the conservation targets of the GBF, by including the species and ecosystem level information. In Brazil, this database will inform the nation government on the opportunities and potentialities of conserving private lands, and its alignment to the post-2020 GBF will enable a better reporting alignment between the federal government and the CBD. The project team has defined the term "conservation value" in the scope of the project, which was not yet explicitly defined in the literature. It reads: "conservation value quantifies the effectiveness of each private area for optimization, simultaneously or individually, of different benefits for biodiversity, considering that current risks / threats are minimized to increase their chance of long-term persistence". The modeling is being refined and the spatially explicit multicriteria optimization modelling will be based on linear programming.</td>
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Risks to the delivery of results

The second column should be completed by the Project Manager and the third column should summarize the recommendations that the Project Manager and Task Manager have agreed upon to address the problem/risk. Projects are free to put N/A to sections or add additional rows for other problems/risks such as those identified at CEO Endorsement. This section should inform the risk rating in section 3.3.

Problems/risks identified	Description of the problem/risk	Agreed recommended actions
on achieving Mid-Term and End of Project Targets as identified above	*1-Social Isolation due to the covid-19 pandemics has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the project, particularly in the two pilot areas, as well as important meetings, particularly related to the signature of agreement with companies of the forestry sector. For more details, see section on covid-19 below.* *2-The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations* *3- Non-validation of the CAR (in the São João APA) in the next years* *4 – Delays on project execution*	*1- Recommended actions and other mitigation plans are been discussed and implemented. An initial document was developed informing the activities that would have to be put on hold, the ones that would have to be anticipated, and the ones that would be replaced. Further, any necessary changes and impacts are being discussed and agreed between executing agencies. There are different strategies of mitigation depending on the type of activity planned. For instance, workshops or meetings with actors that have access to internet are going to be made virtually (e.g. workshop with actors to discuss the conservation value spatial database). For other activities that have to be implemented on the ground, such as DUs, these have been delayed. Yet the project team is anticipating the development of other activities and documents that were further on the schedule in order to assure no further delays will happen. Finally, communication with local and key actors have been improved. For instance, webinars are going to be made for actors that are interested to lean and engage with the Caminho Veadeiros Hikking and cycling trail. All the agreed actions are constantly being monitored and discussed between the executing agencies and changes are being made accordingly.* *2- The project team is collaborating with the main institution that monitors and reintroduces the species in the area in order to evaluate the damage to the populations. This institution will be the responsible for implementing the monitoring project for the project.* *3- The project team has been re-establishing a partnership with INEA/SEAS in order to contribute to this stage of the process, through the hiring of two technical professionals. The re-alignment also aims at ratifying and implementing work-plan established in December 2018.*

		4- Delays on project execution caused by project intrinsic matters are being reduced by the improvement of: i) the monitoring and evaluation tools, such as the use of management tools ("dashboard "with activities status and the Smartsheet); and ii) through the improved communication between the executing agencies.
on delivering GEF Core Indicators	*1- Area of landscape and protected areas don´t have improved management practices due to Low motivation of local stakeholders to engage in project activities or political instabilities in the country.* *2- Area of Degraded agricultural land not restored and carbon not sequestered due to the non-validation of the CAR (in the São João APA) in the next years.*	*1- Actions and projects that were already underway in the regions were mapped and engaged. Bottom up planning, involving important and diverse local stakeholders is being made, and repetitive activities, such as questionnaires, are being avoided. Also, the project staff is prepared for promoting a realignment with the new staff. Further, Cooperation Agreements are being established with most of the current partner institutions as a means to establish aims and roles of each partnership to reduce risks from political fluctuations and staff changes in partner institutions.*
on stakeholder engagement	*1- 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.* *2- Political instabilities in the country have resulted in periodical changes in partner institutions staff.* *3- Social Isolation due to covid-19 pandemics has restricted field visits and reduced producers' priorities in engaging on the project.* *4- Social Isolation has restricted the scope of meetings from the forestry sector*	*1.Actions and projects that were already underway in the regions were mapped and engaged. Bottom up planning, involving important and diverse local stakeholders is being made, and repetitive activities, such as questionnaires, are being avoided.* *2.The project staff is prepared for promoting a realignment with the new staff. Further, Cooperation Agreements are being established with most of the current partner institutions as a means to establish aims and roles of each partnership to reduce risks from political fluctuations and staff changes in partner institutions.* *3- The project team is promoting virtual meetings, virtual communications, and other types of interaction through virtual tools. Further, the coordination team has been evaluating the planned activities and made necessary replacements to assure most of activities can still be developed. Also, regular meetings, including with UNEP, are being made in order to monitor any other activities that are not being implemented and can´t be replaced* *4- The project team is elaborating an action plan for engaging with the forestry sector.*
on gender actions	*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*	*A protocol is being developed by IIS to address the gender issue. The number of man and women that have participated in all of the meetings held between July 2019 and June 2020 was calculated and will be used for guiding further actions that have to be implemented to ensure gender balance and women participation in the project.*

	in decision making in the pilot areas.	Actions on both pilot areas aim at empowering and supporting women groups.
on safeguards	*NA*	*NA*
on sustainability of results	*A risk for any projects with defined scope and time is the sustainability of results after the end of the execution period.*	*1- To mitigate this risk, it was concluded that it is essential that the project builds local partnerships with Projects and institutions acting in a long-term context. In this way it is possible to create an action structure that guarantees the sustainability of the project results. Further, it is important to engage leaders from the region to learn and disseminate tools provided by the project. All of these actions are being made, assuring the project actions and benefits will continue even after the project is over.* *2- The development/improvement of incentive schemes are likely to persist after the project end.* *3- Training, which will be hold by the project, will empower and capacitate actors, and is a legacy from the project.*
others	*Lack of engagement of Forestry Sector companies due to economic crisis caused by the COVID-19*	*1- A clear alignment with key-actors from the forestry sector is being made in order to assure an interest is maintained. The diagnosis about the forestry sector companies enabled the consultancy hired to propose an action plan to engage with the companies and, according to their diagnosis, companies are willing to participate.*

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

[tabela de documento separado] ** Esta tabela está dando muito erro para incluir aqui. Envio em documento separado e será inserida ao final.

Overall project implementation progress [5] *(To be completed by UNEP GEF Task Manager.)*:

FY2019 rating [previous]	FY2020 rating [current]	Justification of the current rating and explanation of reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods.
	S	The rating of progress in the delivery of outputs should be assessed in terms of both quantity and quality. The assessment must consider **ownership by, and usefulness to, intended beneficiaries and the timeliness of their delivery**. Use the comments column to explain the **reasons behind the success or shortcomings of the project in delivering its programmed outputs and meeting expected quality standards**. The project has been meeting the delivery of necessary steps that will lead to the completion of the programmed outputs. Execution delays and identified risks are being addressed to assure the project is executed with no shortcomings. The project, as well as its beneficiaries, have been benefited by the refinement of the project results chain that happened throughout the year of 2019.

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[5] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)

The implementation of action is being, as a result, more aligned to the needs and expectations of local actors, partners and collaborators. A consequence of that is that not only does the project is more additional, but also the execution of its actions is more fluid due to the robust ground in which it was built. The main progress in the delivery of outputs is presented below divided by output.

Component 1 – Pilots implementation

Output 1.1.1 Programme for implementation of SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas at the São João APA (KBA area in the State of Rio de Janeiro)

Throughout this period (July 2019 – June 2020), approximately 40 meetings were made with stakeholders. Among those, the first workshop that gathered approximately 120 landowners was held on August 19, and helped with (i) creating boundaries between local actors that are the main beneficiary group of this outcome; and ii) the systematization of information that informed the creation of i) an Engagement Plan, ii) a criteria for the selection producers for the implementation of Demonstration Units (DUs); and (iii) a Training Plan. Another meeting was held only with the ranchers, who did not attend the first event. This might have reduced the risk of low participation. The necessary information for the development of the above mentioned documents and other diagnosis of the region were obtained both in the aforementioned meetings and workshops, but also during one-to-one visits to producers that were made by the focal point hired by the project. Also, WhatsApp groups created after these interactions boosted communication between different actors and improved the communication between them. Based on field visits and on the understanding of the main potentials of the region, the criteria for the selection of landowners interested in implementing a DU is its final stages of development. The Training Plan is in its final stages of revision. Finally, a partnership is being made with the main extension agency in the country (EMATER) for the development of the training course to their local extension agents. Regarding biodiversity monitoring, the institution that monitors the golden lion tamarin in the region is in the process of being hired by the project. The Golden Lion Tamarin Association has 30 years of experience in the region and will provide data on the species population status. It is expected that the hiring process is finished before the end of the social isolation, allowing field activities to start immediately after.

Output 1.2.1 Programme for implementation of conservation actions of the Pouso Alto APA in private areas

During the period of July 2019 and June 2020, this output was refined, actors were involved in the project and most part of the actions are on its due course. In the second semester of 2019, the a Focal Point was hired and has already contributed to engaging local actors by participating in one-to-one meetings, visits, mapping local actors and gathering them to the project meetings and workshops. Adding to that, field visits were made by the project team with the aim of meeting with key stakeholders also via a workshop that happened on August, 2019, and gathered 28 representatives of different institutions. This workshop aimed at discussing and refining the scope of actions and activities outlined in the GEF Private Lands project for the APA,. Field visits also included interaction with local stakeholders on each of the themes raised in the first workshop, as tourism, sustainable extractivism and biodiversity monitoring. The State of *Goiás* and its State Secretariat for the Environment and Development (SEMAD), which manages the APA are an important key partner of the GEF Private Lands project, with whom synergies have been raised, mostly focused on sustainable land use and territorial planning.

During the engagement phase, the project team met with different research groups that work with endangered species at Pouso Alto APA, such as UnB Cerrado, ICMBio, and the Pato Mergulhão project. The former runs the National Program for Biodiversity Monitoring (Program Monitora), whereas the second runs the Program for conservation of medium and large mammals of the *Chapada dos Veadeiros.* The third group monitors the Pato Mergulhão species. Based on these meetings and on a thorough investigation of their monitoring protocols, the project team has decided that the Program for conservation of medium and large mammals of the Chapada dos Veadeiros is the best suitable protocol to be implemented. After field visits during which the project team has gathered with local actors and institutions involved in extractivism initiatives, the social isolation due to the covid-19 pandemic has started in Brazil. As a result, the project team had to cancel a workshop that would be held in the region. Therefore, the project team has initiated the

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assessment of information about extractivism and the use of vegetal products in the area, both based on the literature and on remote meetings in order to subsidize the actions that are going to be developed. Finally, this output has a strong focus on the strengthening the implementation of a Long Trail that connects Brasilia to the *Chapada dos Veadeiros.* This implementation is of interest of the SEMAD and several other local actors, and it expected to increase sustainable ecotourism in the region. The engagement with these groups and the research on the lessons learned from other long trails both in Brazil and other countries are subsidizing a proposal for the establishment of the trail governance.

Output 1.3.1 Incentive package for SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas in the two pilot areas

This output has its action more focused on the improvement of incentives in the São João APA. An initial assessment to identify potentialities and bottlenecks related to incentives in this area is being made, and the senior consultant has been hired to lead these activities. Likewise, an integration with the APA Pouso Alto team has been made, and information related to incentives for extractivism and tourism are being assessed concomitantly with the development of these actions. In June 2020 an implementation plan was developed for (i) the development of the business plans; (ii) the development of incentive schemes for the two APAs; and (iii) the implementation of training on the previous two points.

Component 2 – Agreement with Forestry Sector Companies

In October 2019, the consultancy responsible for facilitating the articulation with the Forestry Sector Companies and the IBA was hired. Since then, it has provided valuable information regarding the interest of the companies in participating in the GEF Private Lands Project as well as in implementing sustainable practices (see section 3.1). One important information that is related to the two outputs of this component is that due to the covid-19 pandemics the forestry sector companies and the IBA are only holding urgent meetings. Therefore, the establishment of an agreement with them might be slightly delayed (see section 3.1 - risks).

Output 2.1.1. Programme for the identification of high value for conservation identified and protocols for biodiversity monitoring, SLM, and SFM
The Project team has been working towards de identification of the data that has to be provided by the forestry sector companies so that the conservation value spatial databases can be developed. The mathematical models have been developed and the biodiversity data has been gathered (see more details in Output 3.2.1). The Project team depends on the agreement with the forestry sector in order to require the necessary data to finish the modeling. Between July 2019 and June 2020, the project staff has defined the potential national reports that will be used for reporting the forestry sector companies' data on biodiversity conservation in private areas to the CBD.

Output 2.1.2. Spatial database related to the prioritization for restoration in forestry sector companies' areas

An important action of this agreement is data sharing for the development of spatial multi-criteria analysis for the prioritization for restoration in forestry sector companies' areas. The criteria is being assessed and a meeting with the forestry sector companies has to be defined.

Component 3. Improvement of public capabilities to plan and implement conservation policies in private areas

Output 3.1.1 Sustainable Native Vegetation Management Regulation proposal to support SLM, SFM, and native vegetation recovery in private areas

In the last months of 2019, the alignment between the project and the SFB has been resumed and the SFB demonstrated interest in continuing the development of this output. In March 2020, some refinements were proposed so the actions could adjust to the current context and the activities have recently been resumed.

Output 3.2.1 Public policies incorporating spatial databases with conservation value of private areas

During the reporting period, a first workshop was developed with different actors to discuss the potential federal policies that could be improved by the spatial database on conservation value for private areas. Further, participants discussed which platforms could host the database. Not only did the Project raised several policies and platforms, but also it has involved decision makers into the next steps of the project. Meetings with international researchers were also made during this period in order to discuss biodiversity variables that could be included in the conservation value analysis. Also, national governmental actors were gathered different governmental actors in a meeting in which the project team presented the preliminary ideas for the method to be implemented.

The project team is in the final states of validating internally which is going to be the method and variables that will be used in the modelling. Further, a biodiversity database has been developed and preliminary species distribution potential maps have been made. These will be used as an input to the conservation value spatial database. Finally, a mathematical formulation of the model has been adjusted and processing times calculated.

Output 3.2.2 Capacity building and dissemination programme for mainstreaming conservation value

A Lessons learned protocol is been developed and will be applied for all of the projects outputs. Lessons learned are of three different levels (types): level 1, focuses on improving some internal processes of the project's executing staff – IIS team; level 2, focuses on improving project management processes and involves the teams responsible for project management (Project Coordination Unit – UCP/MMA and Project Management Unit – UGP/IIS); and Level 3, result-based type of lessons learned, which will report to other actors the main lessons learned in the project and that can be incorporated (or avoided) during the development of this project (adaptive management) or other projects.

In February 2020, some of the project results and actions were disseminated at the World Biodiversity Forum, in Davos, Switzerland. It was presented: , i) the main results and actions taken in the São João APA involving local farmers; ii) the methodology to be used in the spatial database of conservation value, followed by a discussion with other researchers and participants.

Monitoring and Evaluation

In the last year, the project team has worked in order to improve monitoring and evaluation tools of the project. The main tools are:
a.   The use of the Smartsheet software where all of the activities described in the results chain are listed, together with their due dates;
b.   Monthly meetings between IIS and MMA to discuss activities progress;
c.   Monthly meetings between IIS and MMA including the project Coordinators in order to assure any problems, bottlenecks and other decisions are correctly resolved and made;
d.   A report developed by IIS sent once every three months to MMA to keep both teams informed about the progress of activities that are being developed.
e.   Documents such as final reports and meeting reports will be shared between IIS and MMA through Google Drive.

All of these measures and the improvement of communication between the two agencies have contributed to the project fluxes.

Risks in implementation

This section should be completed by the Project Manager and summarize implementation risks, if any (e.g. procurement delays, reputational risks etc). The first column should be completed by the Project Manager and the second column should summarize the recommendations that the Project Manager and Task Manager have agreed upon to address the problem/risk. This section should inform the risk rating in section 3.3.

Problems/risks identified	Agreed recommended actions	By whom	When
Non-validation of the CAR in the next years	*For the pilot implementation at the São João APA, it was identified that the CAR validation and rectification process has not yet been completed. In this sense, the project team is re-establishing a partnership with INEA/SEAS in order to contribute to this stage of the process, catalyzing the registry in this pilot area. As counterpart, INEA will include the project in ongoing actions for ecological restoration and will be committed to the development of PRA in the region.*	*Project executing team*	*March – July 2020*
Changes in governance of institutions that were previously aligned with the project	*Meetings with the current institution leaders are being made in order to resume and re-establish synergies and actions. Collaboration Agreements are being established in order to assure activities will be maintained even in cases when leaders are changed.*	*Project executing team*	*Continuous*
Delay caused by the need to refine the initial project planning within the open standards for conservation method	*It was agreed that the necessary refinement would be done based on the Open Standards for Conservation methodology, assuming a continuous adaptive management of the project planning*	*Project executing team*	*August 2019 – July 2020*
Delays in the project execution caused by low communication between the two executing agencies and reduced efficiency in the project management	*The executing agencies have agreed in the establishment of different forms of communication in order to improve information and management fluxes such as: i) monthly meetings to inform about project progress: ii) monthly meetings between project coordinators and management team to inform about progress and solve any pressing issue; iii) technical meetings to be hold on demand to discuss next steps of a proposed activity or validate reports.*	*Project executing team*	*October 2019 – July 2020.*
Delays in handing in products and other materials planned due to social isolation	*The project team is proposing other activities to replace the ones that will not take place due to covid-19, and some are going to be developed first, reducing delays.*	*Project executing team*	*March-December 2020*

3.3. Risk Rating *[Insert the Medium and High Risks and mitigation measures identified at CEO endorsement (e.g. Section A.5) and any relevant risk from safeguards screening and/or*

management plans.] Expand the table to include medium and high risks observed during implementation, e.g. problems identified in sections 3.1. and 3.2.

Risk	Mitigation at CEO approval	Mitigation at implementation	Rank
Social Isolation due to the covid-19 pandemics has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the projects, particularly in the pilot area, arrangements of meetings and delays in handing in results and products. For more details, see section on covid-19 below.	*NA*	*Recommended actions and other mitigation plans are being discussed and implemented. There are different strategies of mitigation depending on the type of activity planned. For instance, workshops or meetings with actors that have access to internet are going to be made virtually. For other activities that have to be implemented on the ground, such as DUs, these have been delayed, but the project team is preparing all of the other activities that were further on the schedule in order to assure no further delays will happen. Finally, communication with local and key actors have been improved. Due to its unpredictability, the risk was rated as high.*	CEO: NA TM: PM: H
Delays in the project execution caused by low communication between the two executing agencies and reduced efficiency in the project management	*NA*	*The executing agencies have agreed in the establishment of different forms of communication in order to improve information and management fluxes such as: i) monthly meetings to inform about project progress: ii) monthly meetings between project coordinators and management team to inform about progress and solve any pressing issue; iii) technical meetings to be hold on demand to discuss next steps of a proposed activity or validate reports*	CEO: NA TM: PM: L
Non-compliance of landowners with the LPVN	*Although LPVN is already in force, landowners involved in the project (within the Atlantic Forest's pilot area) might risk not complying with this law. In such pilot area the main goal is to support forest recovery so that landowners comply with the LPVN. The process of law compliance will be speeded since the project will have activities for CAR validation and PRA initiation. Once CAR is validated, landowners in the São João APA can implement PRA and start recovering native vegetation in their lands. Hence, the risk of non-compliance in this region is minimized. Nevertheless, in other regions in Brazil this risk is medium, because it will be mitigated only after the dissemination of the lessons learned in this pilot area.*	*The risk has not yet been identified as a real problem. The mitigation actions continue the same as described in the CEO endorsement.*	CEO: M TM: PM: M
Non-validation of the CAR in the next years	*State governments are responsible for validating CAR. Although the risk of non-validation of the CAR for the entire territory*	*For the pilot implementation at the São João APA, it was identified that the CAR validation and rectification process*	CEO: H TM: PM: M

	is high, this risk is reduced in the São João APA, where validation is most essential for the project development. As mentioned above, in the São João APA the project will support CAR validation, so this risk is mitigated in this region. In the Pouso Alto APA TFCA project (see sub-section 2.7) is promoting CAR and, consequently, enabling validation afterwards, so that the risk of non-validation is reduced. Therefore, although the risks are high for the national territory, our mitigation strategies reduce them for the two pilot areas.	has not yet been completed. In this sense, the project team is re-establishing a partnership with INEA/SEAS in order to contribute to this stage of the process, catalyzing the registry in this pilot area. As counterpart, INEA will include the project in ongoing actions for ecological restoration and will be committed to the development of PRA in the region.	
Inefficient establishment of PRAs by state governments	As the project team is in close contact with Brazilian Forest Service, which is in charge of technically supporting and monitoring PRAs in the states, the risk of inefficient PRA implementation is mitigated. Besides, this risk is additionally mitigated by some project activities such as raising awareness among landowners and training of extension agents with focus on compliance with LPVN (which includes PRA implementation), supporting CAR validation and PRA initiation, developing incentive packages for native vegetation conservation and recovery.	The risk has not yet been identified as a real problem. The mitigation actions continue the same as described in the CEO endorsement.	CEO: M TM: PM: M
Regulation bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulations	During the development phase of the project, the team set several meetings with regulation agencies (e.g. Brazilian Forest Service) to engage them in the project. Furthermore, the project plans to develop an advocacy strategy to minimize the risk of such bodies not incorporating project proposals.	The Brazilian Forest Service (BFS), which manages the SiCAR, was transferred from the Ministry of Environment (MMA) to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the board of directors was altered. The project team has engaged with the BFS which is willing to incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulation.	CEO: M TM: PM: M
Some strategies of the Management plan of the APA of Pouso Alto are not implemented in every municipality in the APA	The Pouso Alto APA has a great variety of rural landowners, from small to large ones. The activities to be implemented in the project (and based on the Management plan) will hardly be completely implemented in every municipality in the APA. Therefore, the project will focus on the municipality of Alto Paraíso (the only municipality whose area is completely inside the APA and where the touristic potential is best developed), but certain strategies can be focused in other municipalities. Thus, there can be a balance between strategy risk and effectiveness. In addition, during the development and execution of the project, the lessons learned from other projects and from this project will be considered to ensure effectively and replicability in other municipalities.	The risk has not yet been identified as a real problem. The mitigation actions continue the same as described in the CEO endorsement.	CEO: H TM: PM: M
The rural landowners do not improve biodiversity	The project will conduct activities that will raise landowner's awareness (bottom-up approach) so that they recognize the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and	The risk has not yet been identified as a real problem. The mitigation actions continue the same as described in the CEO endorsement.	CEO: M TM: PM: M

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conservation in their properties	*understand practices that reconcile biodiversity conservation with farming production. Furthermore, extension agents will be trained on how to assist landowners to achieve that. Incentive packages for native vegetation conservation or recovery will be negotiated with banks so that they are available to landowners. Finally, the lessons learned and examples in the pilot areas will provide proof of the economic and environmental benefits of conservation should minimize the risk of landowners not improving biodiversity conservation in the other biogeographical regions in Brazil.*		
Climate Change and extreme weather events affect negatively the project implementation, SLM, SFM and native vegetation recovery, and biodiversity conservation	*The project considers possible climate change and variations in weather into its strategies in order to make them more resilient, as well as to mitigate these effects. For instance, the selection of the species to be used in the restoration initiatives will take into account each species vulnerability to climate change. In the Pouso Alto APA, the environmental education and training programmes will pay particular attention to climate adaptation measures, including improved fire management and water resources management techniques. Further, the implementation of the project on the ground practices (such as Demonstration Units) and all awareness, training and capacity building efforts will consider practices that contribute to reducing GHG emissions, as well as increasing climate resilience through climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation. Finally, the potential of specific regions to act as climate refugia in the context of climate change will be considered in the development of the databases of the conservation value of private lands.*	*The risk has not yet been identified as a real problem. The mitigation actions continue the same as described in the CEO endorsement.*	CEO: H TM: PM: S
Changes in governance of institutions that were previously aligned with the project	*Non-Applicable*	*Meetings with the current institution leaders are being made in order to resume and re-establish synergies and actions. Collaboration Agreements are being established in order to assure activities will be maintained even in cases when leaders are changed.*	CEO: NA TM: PM: H
The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations	*Non-Applicable*	*We are collaborating with the main institution that monitors and reintroduces the species in the area in order to evaluate the damage to the populations. They are working toward the application of a vaccine for the affected species.*	CEO: NA TM: PM: H
Low motivation of local stakeholders to engage in project activities due to the many other projects being carried out in the pilot areas	*Non-Applicable*	*Actions and projects that were already underway in the regions were mapped and engaged. Bottom up planning, involving important and diverse local stakeholders is being made, and*	CEO: NA TM: PM: L

without articulation among them and without involvement of the local population		*repetitive activities, such as questionnaires, are being avoided*	
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	*Non-Applicable*	*A protocol is being developed by project team to address the gender issue. The number of man and women that have participated in all of the meetings held between July 2019 and June 2020 was calculated and will be used for guiding further actions that have to be implemented to assure gender balance and women participation in the project.*	CEO: NA TM: PM: L
Sustainability of results after the end of the execution period	*Non-Applicable*	*To mitigate this risk, it is essential that the project builds local partnerships with Projects and institutions acting in a long-term context. In this way it is possible to create an action structure that guarantees the sustainability of the project results. Further, it is important to engage leaders from the region to learn and disseminate tools provided by the project. The project team is planning to develop an "exit strategy" for the project including these steps in order to avoid such risk. Further, local institutions are being engaged in the project by the alignment of theirs and the project strategic actions. This alignment increases the chance that the project actions will continue after the project is over.*	CEO: NA TM: PM: L
Need to refine the initial project planning within the open standards for conservation method	*Non-Applicable*	*It was agreed that the necessary refinement would be done based on the Open Standards for Conservation methodology, assuming a continuous adaptive management of the project planning*	CEO: NA TM: PM: L
Delays in achieving a viable date for holding meetings and workshops with partners	*Non-Applicable*	*It was agreed that a lessons-learned protocol would be developed focusing on these strategic meetings so that the staff can improve the efficacy of the meetings*	CEO: NA TM: PM: L
		Overall Risk Rating Project Manager	L
		Overall Risk Rating Task Manager	

Assessment of Possible COVID-19 Impacts to the Project, GEF id: # *9413*

COVID-19 impacts	a) Has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted project implementation? If so, how? The covid-19 pandemic has impacted the project implementation, particularly the on-the field activities in the Pilot areas. Regarding the Activities in the São João APA (Atlantic Forest Pilot Area), the main impacts were on the sub-outputs related to actor's engagement, Demonstration Units implementation, Training regarding SLM, SFM and native vegetation recovery, and biodiversity monitoring. All of the above-mentioned sub-outputs have as their core activities on-the-ground activities. In order to mitigate potential delays in their implementation the team is: a) Communicating constantly with landowners, and sharing technical materials that are related to SLM, SFM and native vegetation recovery; b) Working on activities that were planned to happen further in the project schedule, and that can be developed at home (e.g. preparing all of the materials for the training program, development of habitat availability map, etc); c) Evaluating the possibility of implementing virtual trainings to extension agents. This would not be possible for landowners as few have constant access to internet. Further, part of the training program would count on on-the-ground activities, particularly inside the DUs. The activities that are to be developed in the Pouso Alto APA were less impacted by the pandemics than the São João ones. First of all, biodiversity monitoring will only be started once social isolation is over. Yet, this activity is due to start in the next months so delays should not be significant. Yet, even though the project team is working to assess all of the potential information on extractivism in the region, local visits are essential so that this sub-output can be properly implemented. Therefore, it will be delayed. Finally, all of the actions planned regarding the implementation of a long-distance hiking and cycling trail in the region are being successfully made virtually, and communication with interested actors and other beneficiaries are going to be made in the digital medias. Regarding the other components, Component two might be also impacted by the social isolation. First, because the forestry sector companies are only holding meetings in urgent cases. Therefore, the project team is re-evaluating possibilities to align with the sector in order to promote the agreement expected in Component 2, but there are no certainties whether they will be able to gather in a meeting in the next months. Second, it is likely that some of these companies might be going through an economic crisis, and in this case it might be the case that they will no longer be interested in participating in the project. Finally, Component 3 was the least impacted. The main impact of the pandemic is the fact that several workshops that were going to be held are now due to happen virtually. b) Is there a pattern to the kinds of project activities/outputs that have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 impacts? Yes ×. If Yes, please explain: Yes, the field-activities that must be implemented on the ground were significantly more impacted than the others. The first type of activity impacted is the ones such as the implementation of DUs. This is because they are based on the implementation of practices that cannot be done elsewhere. Another type of activity that was impacted was the ones that has as target group the ones that have little or no access to communication means, such as internet. Interaction with other actors that have access to virtual tools could be transformed into virtual interactions. c) Is there a pattern to the kinds of project activities/outputs, if any, that have not been seriously impacted by COVID-19 and are somehow able to continue? Yes × If Yes, please explain: Yes. As described earlier, the activities that are able to continue are the ones that can be developed "desk-based" such as modelling, secondary-data collection, virtual meetings with actors that have access to the internet, among others.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>d)   Will COVID-19 impacts, as of 30 June 2020, have implications on the project's ability to finish by the expected completion date? Yes χ. If Yes, please estimate the likely additional extension required: 6 – 12 months. (we realize that, until such a time that work conditions have returned to normal, this could likely be an underestimate).

e)   Will COVID-19 impacts have implications on the project's budget for PMC?   No χ. If Yes, please explain:</td></tr>
</table>

Project overall risk rating (Low, Medium, Substantial or High) *(Please include PIR risk ratings for all prior periods, adding columns as necessary. If the optional Risks Factor Table in annex is completed, this should also figure into the overall risk rating.):*

FY2019 rating [previous]	FY2020 rating [current]	Justification of the current FY risk rating and explanation of reasons for change (positive or negative) since previous reporting periods.
L	L	Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project to deliver the expected results and, whenever possible, the proposed measures to address these risks. Refer also to the assumptions and drivers e.g. when the assumptions are not holding and/ or the drivers are not in place. If a risk mitigation plan had been presented for a previous period or as a result of the Mid-Term Review/Evaluation please report on progress or results of its implementation. Please refer to the GEF risk rating table below The current risk rating was established as **Low** because most of the risks defined in the Endorsement were not yet identified during the implementation phase, particularly the Medium and Hight risks. Most of new risks identified at the implementation phase are mainly rated as **Low**, and there are already actions to reduce its impacts. The results from mitigation plans implemented since 2019 and the new emerging risks characterized as High or Substantial risks are presented below: **Risks that had mitigation plans implemented:** ***a. Non-validation of the CAR in the next years*** For the pilot implementation at the São João APA, it was identified that the CAR validation and rectification process has not yet been completed. In this sense, IIS is had established a partnership with INEA in order to contribute to this stage of the process, catalyzing the registry in this pilot area. As counterpart, INEA will include the project in ongoing actions for ecological restoration and will be committed to the development of PRA in the region. Yet, in March 2020, the INEA staff has been changed due to political instability. The project team has re-aligned with INEA/SEAS and although activity implementations might be slightly delayed, the technicians are going to be hired in order to contribute for the validation of the CAR. This risk is now rated as **Modest Risk** ***b. Regulation bodies do not incorporate proposals of spatial database and changes in regulations*** The Brazilian Forest Service (BFS), which manages the SiCAR, was transferred from

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the Ministry of Environment (MMA) to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) and the board of directors was altered. The project team has re-established a partnership with the SFB and they are now engaged on the project. This risk is now rated as **Moderate Risk**

c. Changes in governance of institutions that were previously aligned with the project
Considering the current political instabilities in Brazil, the project team is ready to establish any necessary re-alignments with partner institutions and other key-actors. Meetings with the current institution leaders are being made in order to resume and re-establish synergies and actions. This risk is now rated as **Substantial Risk.**

d. The yellow fever might have affected some of the Golden Lion Tamarin populations
The project team has been collaborating with the main institution that monitors and reintroduces the species in the area in order to evaluate the
 damage to the populations. This institution will be hired in order to monitor the populations. This risk is now rated as **High Risk**

New risks rated as High Risk or Substantial Risk:
a. Social Isolation due to the covid-19 pandemics has delayed several of on-the-field actions of the projects, particularly in the pilot area. For more details, see section on covid-19 below.
Recommended actions and other mitigation plans are being discussed and implemented. There are different strategies of mitigation depending on the type of activity planned. For instance, workshops or meetings with actors that have access to internet are going to be made virtually. For other activities that have to be implemented on the ground, such as DUs, these have been delayed, but the project team is preparing all of the other activities that were further on the schedule in order to assure no further delays will happen. Finally, communication with local and key actors have been improved. More details on the mitigation actions for each type of activity can be found in the covid-19 section.

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.
Substantial 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.
Modest 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.

Optional Annexes and/or Links: Nothing to add
● **Project Steering Committee Minutes of the year reported**
● **Half yearly Report**
● **Quarterly Reports**
• **Risk Factor Table form previous template (recommended for substantial and high-risk projects)**