



Délégation permanente du Brésil auprès de l'UNESCO

N° 79/2020

La Délégation permanente du Brésil auprès de l'UNESCO présente ses compliments au Secrétariat du Comité du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO et le prie de bien vouloir trouver, ci-joint, le Rapport sur l'état de conservation du site : « ***Aires protégées du Cerrado : Parcs nationaux Chapada dos Veadeiros et Emas*** », délivré par le Ministère de l'environnement brésilien, conformément à la Décision 43 COM 7B.22 du Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 43^{ème} session à Baku, en 2019, en vue de son examen à la 44^{ème} session du Comité du patrimoine mondial en 2021.

la Délégation permanente du Brésil auprès de l'UNESCO saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Secrétariat du Comité du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO les assurances de sa très haute considération.

Paris, le 1^{er} décembre 2020



Au Secrétariat du Comité du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO

C/c :

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2020 Report on the State of Conservation

Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks

2020 PROGRESS REPORT	
Site	Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks
State Party	Brazil
Id. No.	1035
Criteria	(IX), (X)
Registration Year	2001

World Heritage Convention
Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (Brazil) (N
1035)
Focus on Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park Component (Sector I)
State of Conservation Report by the State Party 2020

This report aims to respond to the World Heritage Committee Decision 43COM 7B.22 and 43COM 8B.42, which requested an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation items of concern of the World Heritage Committee, focused on sector I, by 1 December 2020.

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Executive Summary Report

Sector I of the Cerrado Protected Areas site went through a minor boundary modification in 2019 to encompass the new limits of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV), the area also includes the recently created Nova Roma Ecological Station and other 9 Private Reserves that were already included in the previous limit.

The support offered to the PNCV and to the other protected areas that compose the Sector - but which have a smaller extension if compared to the Park - stands out in the management and protection of the Units that compose Sector I of the site. The managers of the other areas have been especially supported in the combat of fires, where the Integrated Fire Management (IFM) strategy developed in the Park has been consolidated and expanded through ESEC's adhesion and the capacity building course carried out with local Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs), among others.

Three of the RPPNs (Cara Preta, Tocantins River Springs and Catingueiro) are currently elaborating their Management Plans, receiving technical and financial support from the international project. Protection/Conservation, Environmental Education and Research activities are also predominant in these areas, some of which are open for visitation.

Land regularization also became fundamental for the expansion of the PNCV, in June of 2017. Part of the environmental compensation resources that had already been transferred were used to identify properties and land owners, to open and instruct land regularization processes, to carry out the georeferencing of the properties, and for the demarcation of the limits and the implementation of signs in the PNCV. There are approximately 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) ongoing private property processes, with varied levels of instruction. The possibilities of use for these areas and the strategies and pathways to be adopted are currently being analyzed, including the proceedings for the relinquishing of lands belonging to the state of Goiás in the PNCV area (19% of the territory), and the relinquishing of areas described as "PNCV" in the detailed documents of the municipalities, aiming to transfer the title of properties that have not yet been formally added to the site to ICMBio.

The site presents an excellent state of conservation, both in regards to species and ecosystems, and ecological processes. The area is considered as extremely relevant for the conservation of regional biodiversity, since it gathers 09 (nine) vegetal physiognomies and protects 83 threatened fauna and flora species.

Decisions 43COM 7B.22 and 43COM 8B.42 of the World Heritage Committee

Reference Document

WHC Decision- 43 COM 7B.22 - Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (Brazil) (N 1035)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC/19/43.COM/7B,

2. Recalling Decision 41 COM 7B.10, adopted at its 41st session (Krakow, 2017),
3. Welcomes the official confirmation provided by the State Party regarding the expansion of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, as well as the creation of the Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station and new private reserves within the property, and requests the State Party to ensure that the management of these conservation units is harmonized and focused on the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the property through development of an overarching Management Plan or other appropriate mechanisms;
4. Also welcomes the financial resources allocated for the land regularization process for the property and urges the State Party to continue the process as a matter of priority and to submit a timeframe for its finalization;
5. Notes that a proposal for a minor boundary modification of the property has been submitted by the State Party following the expansion of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park for examination by the World Heritage Committee;
6. Notes with appreciation the information provided by the State Party regarding the recent successful measures aimed at combatting fires in the property in 2017 and also requests the State Party to ensure that the capacity to respond to fires is maintained in the long-term, particularly through the continued implementation of the Integrated Fire Management approach;
7. Finally requests the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by **1 December 2020**, an updated report on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 45th session in 2021

Reference Document

WHC Decision- 43 COM 8B.42 - Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks (Brazil) (N 1035)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Documents WHC/19/43.COM/8B.Add and WHC/19/43.COM/INF.8B2.Add,
2. Recalling Decisions **37 COM 7B.29, 39 COM 7B.27, 40 COM 7B.71** and **41 COM 7B.10** adopted at its 37th (Phnom Pen, 2013), 39th (Bonn, 2015), 40th (Istanbul/UNESCO, 2016) and 41st (Krakow, 2017) sessions respectively,
3. Approves the proposed minor boundary modification for **Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks, Brazil**, however, does not approve the excision of the area at the centre of the Chapada dos Veadeiros component of the property;
4. Takes note of the ongoing consideration of the State of Conservation of the property by the Committee, and recommends that the next report on the property include consideration of the effectiveness of the implementation of the protection and management requirements of the property in relation to its revised boundary.

1)- Responses to the 2019 Decisions of the World Heritage Committee

Background:

The World Heritage Committee inscribed the "Cerrado Protected Areas: Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks" Natural Heritage Site in its 25th Session, in December of 2001 (Helsinki, 2001). In the language adopted by the Convention, the area is divided into two Sectors: Sector I, which had its boundaries updated in 2019 to encompass the new limits of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV) and to include the recently created Nova Roma Ecological Station and other 9 Private Reserves that were already included in the previous limit; and Sector II, which corresponds to the Emas National Park, as shown in figure 1:

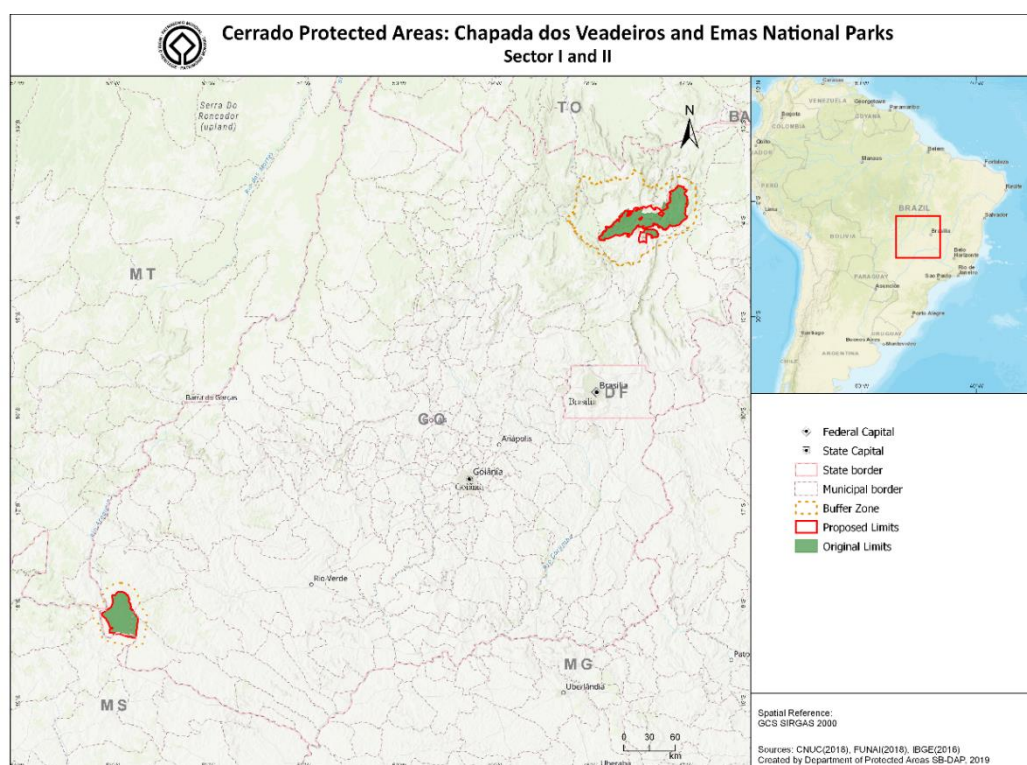


Figure 1: Sector I (right upper corner) and II (lower left corner)

Detailing of Sector I

The new limit of Sector I of the Cerrado Protected Areas Patrimony, which was recognized in 2019, totals 381,430 hectares, and its buffer zones correspond to 813,772 hectares. It encompasses the new PNCV limit, which was expanded in 2017, the same year when the Nova Roma Ecological Station was created, the Station was also included in the site.

Out of the several Private Reserves that surround the PNCV, the current limit of the property includes nine reserves that were already included in the previous PNCV site limit, as show in figure 2:

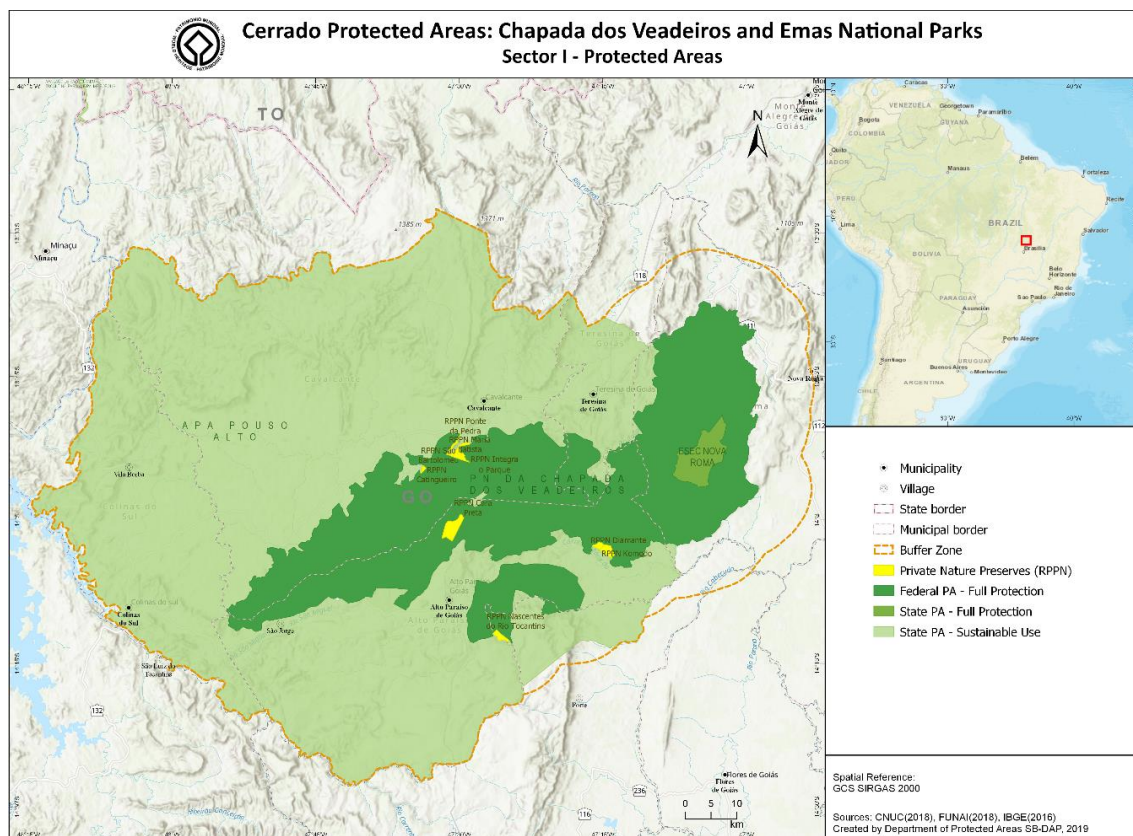


Figure 2: Sector 1_Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park_ CVNP (in stronger green) + Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station (green, inside CVNP) + Natural Heritage Private Reserves (yellow) + the buffer zone: Pouso Alto EPA (Light green) and 1000 ha around CVNP.

2) Management and Protection Effectiveness of the New Limit (Response Decisions 43 COM 7B.22, item 3 and 43 COM 8B.42, item 4):

The management and protection activities related to the Conservation Units integrated to Sector I of the site are detailed below, by those responsible for each area. The areas will be further detailed according to their specificities and extension, the focus will be on the management and protection of the PNCV since, as will be seen throughout this report, the PNCV supports the management and protection of the other protected areas included in the site, especially when it comes to combatting fires.

A) Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV):

The Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV) is a Federal Conservation Unit managed by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio).

The Park was created in 1961 and counts with 625 thousand hectares for the protection of exceedingly beautiful landscapes, water resources, and fauna and flora species that are specific to the higher part of the Cerrado biome. This Conservation Unit has previously had its dimensions reduced twice: first in 1972, when it was reduced to 171,924 hectares, and again nine years later, in 1981, when it was restricted to 65 thousand hectares.

The PNCV, located in the northeast portion of the state of Goiás, was expanded to 240,611 hectares through a Decree issued in June 05 of 2017, the area is currently composed by two areas: one bigger area of 222 thousand hectares, through which the Preto river runs; and one smaller area, with 18 thousand hectares, which includes the Macacos river region. The Decree defines the following objectives for this expansion:

I – To increase the representativity of protected environments;
 II – To guarantee the continuity of ecosystem services;
 II – To contribute to the environmental stability of the region; and
 IV – To allow for the development of leisure, contact with nature, and green tourism activities.

The PNCV is inserted in a mosaic of protected areas, which includes the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area (APA) and 22 natural heritage private reserves (RPPNs), the recently created Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station and the Kalunga quilombo territory, as can be seen in figure 3 below.

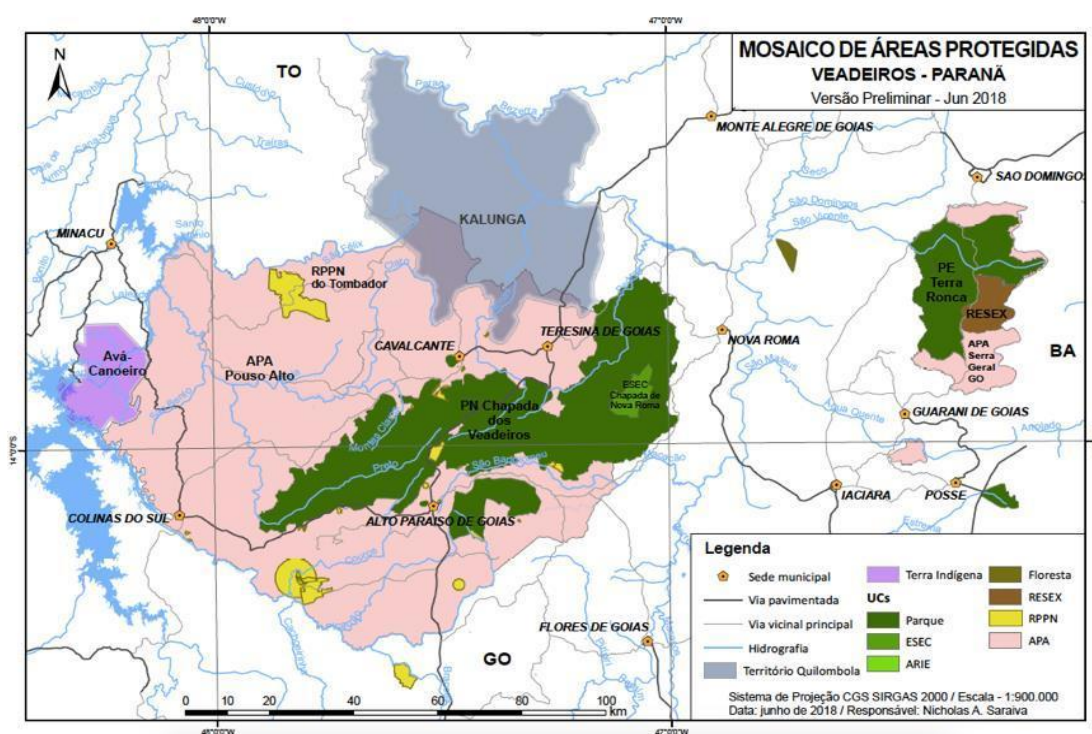


Figure 3: Veadeiros-Paraná protected areas mosaic

The Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV) and its surroundings are in an excellent state of conservation, both regarding species and ecosystems, and ecological processes. It contains an extensive set of ecosystems that are spread throughout five municipalities, with at least **09 (nine) vegetal physiognomies**: gallery forests, dry forests, *cerradão*, cerrado in the strict sense, cerrado parks, veredas, rough fields, clean fields and rupestrian fields, where **threatened flora and fauna species can be found**.

The protection of water resources is also relevant, considering the 466 water springs that can be found within the new PNCV limits, and that significantly contribute to the maintenance of ecosystem services.

The PNCV currently counts with a permanent staff of 7 full-time workers – 5 Environmental Analysts and 2 Environmental Technicians – and with a total of 35 temporary contracts that are currently active.

Management Actions:

In 2019, 18 management actions were mapped in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, these actions were related to:

- The guarantee of human resources for the implementation of activities;
- Planning and organization of public use;

- Evaluation and monitoring of the Management Council;
- Elaboration and distribution of communication materials;
- The guarantee of infrastructure for the implementation of activities;
- The management of research and knowledge management activities;
- The management of species and habitats;
- Public use implementation;
- Visitation monitoring;
- Surveillance;
- Land and private property regularization;
- Public property and land regularization (CCDRU);
- Integrated fire management;
- Studies for the modification of limits;
- Elaboration of an environmental education program/plan; and
- Elaboration of the Revised Management Plan.

Out of the 18 management actions, eight were easily feasible, eight were moderately feasible, and two had low feasibility. Nine actions were fully executed, while two were partly executed.

The interrelation between uses and the planned/executed management actions reveals that surveillance actions were the actions more significantly adopted in order to encourage or inhibit different uses in the Park.

It can also be said that the management actions carried out by the Park counted with sufficient inputs (staff, financial resources, technical abilities, and equipment), which was reflected in their execution (all actions were at least partially executed).

More detailed information about the management of the site, including the detailed management plan revision process, is available on Annex 1.

Management Effectiveness:

ICMBio has used the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe) ever since 2015, this tool has also been gradually adopted by state and municipal conservation units.

The SAMGe is a tool that aims to diagnose the management of conservation units based on the interrelation between their Resources and Values (conservation attributes that motivated the creation and maintenance of the CU), the existing Uses in the territory and an evaluation of the positive and negative impacts on the CU, and the description of the planned/executed management actions, based on the objectives set out in the management instruments (Management Plan, Surveillance Plan, Public Use Plan, among others).

The SAMGe is also useful to guide managers on the management priorities of the territory and support institutional decision-making about the application of the available budget, environmental compensation, projects and partnerships.

The listing of the PNCV Resources and Values, its uses and the interrelations between the management actions adopted are further detailed in Annex 1. The SAMGe Dynamic Panel (<http://samge.icmbio.gov.br/Painel>) displays PNCV information

referring to the period between 2017 and 2019, providing a timeline of the management actions developed.

The SAMGe effectiveness index is composed by elements that can be divided into two groups: i) territorial impact and ii) management. The territorial impact analysis refers to the **Context** (incompatible uses), **Products and Services** (permitted uses) and **Results** (encouraged uses and situation of the RVs), representing the returns to society provided by the public policy. The management aspect considers the **Planning** (management actions related to the territorial management challenges), **Inputs** (availability of the necessary resources) and **Processes** (governability and institutional alignment, management efforts, and consolidation of priority processes).

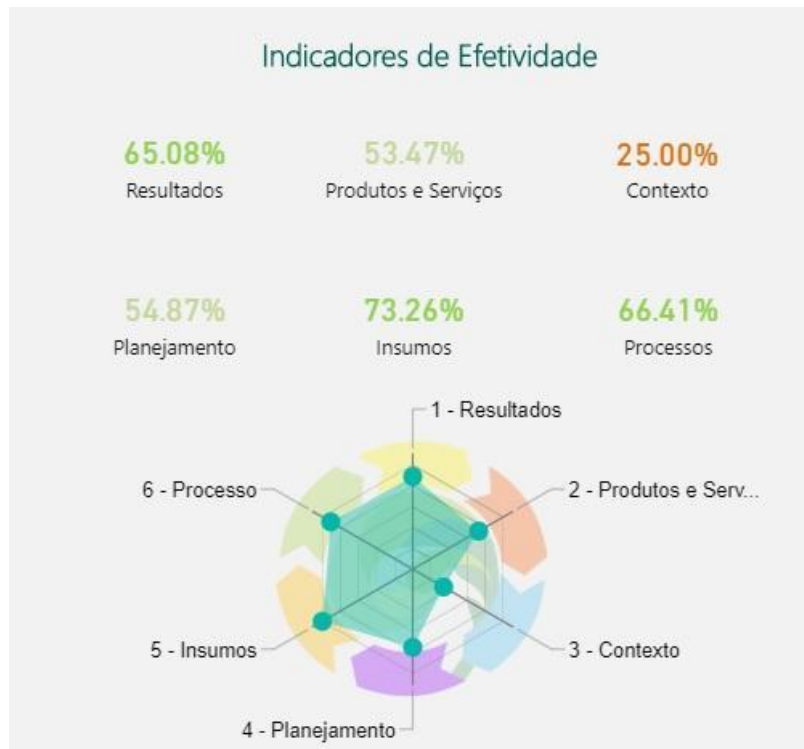


Figure 4: Effectiveness Indicators 1 - (65.08%) Results, 2- (53.47%) Products and Services, 3- (25%) Context, 4- (54.87%) Planning, 5- (73.26%) Inputs, 6- (66.41%) Processes

In 2019 (Figure 4), the **Inputs** indicator achieved the highest value in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, due to the appropriate availability of inputs for the development of management actions. The high values achieved by the **Processes** and **Results** indicators should also be noted, demonstrating an appropriate management of the Unit's priority processes (Processes), and the benefits of the Park's encouraged uses (scientific research, visitation, and tourism), in addition to a good level of conservation of the Resources and Values.

The **Context** indicator achieved the lowest value in the Park, demonstrating a difficulty to avoid/mitigate the prohibited uses in the Unit (namely, hunting).

The Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park's effectiveness index may be observed in figure 5, below:



Figure 5: Effectiveness Index: 1-Highly Effective (80-100%), 2-Effective (60-80%), 3-Moderately Effective (40-60%), 4-Slightly Effective (20-40%), 5-Not Effective (0-20%)

Thus, in accordance with the SAMGe methodology and the 2019 effectiveness index (55.09%), the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park is considered as **moderately effective**, that is, the expectations and results achieved in the unit correspond to the minimum management aspects necessary for the conservation and sociobiodiversity public policies.

For comparison purposes, in 2019, the effectiveness average of the Brazilian Conservation Units who filled out the SAMGe tool (509) was 50.34%. The average for federal conservation units in the Cerrado Biome (40) was 49.86%. The average for the other CUs that are heritage sites in the country (15) is 54.48%.

Considering this, it is possible to say that almost all Resources and Values for the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park are in a **desirable conservation state**, that is, they present a conservation state that is conducive for the general protection of the Conservation Unit, even considering the great challenges posed by external or internal pressure in the territory, and the occurrence of forest fires.

B) Nova Roma Ecological Station

The Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station (ESEC CNR) has an extension of 6,811.2092 hectares and is managed by the environmental agency of the state of Goiás, in accordance with Decree No. 9,023, issued on August 11th of 2017. The environmental agency of the state of Goiás had already been present in the unit ever since 2009, when protection and monitoring activities were initiated in the area. The ESEC CNR was the first Ecological Station created in the state of Goiás, and 100% of its area is public domain.

The ESEC is located in the Chapada region, in the Serra do Forte, the higher portion of the Nova Roma municipality, with 1,130 meters of altitude. After the expansion of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV) in 2017, the ESEC CNR area became completely surrounded by this Feral Conservation Unit (CU) (Figure 6). The entire area added to the Pouso Alto APA (Sustainable Use State CU), to the Kalunga Quilombo territory, and to the Avá Canoeiros Indigenous Land, in addition to dozens of other private and municipal protected areas, constitute the biggest continuous Cerrado conservation area in the state of Goiás.

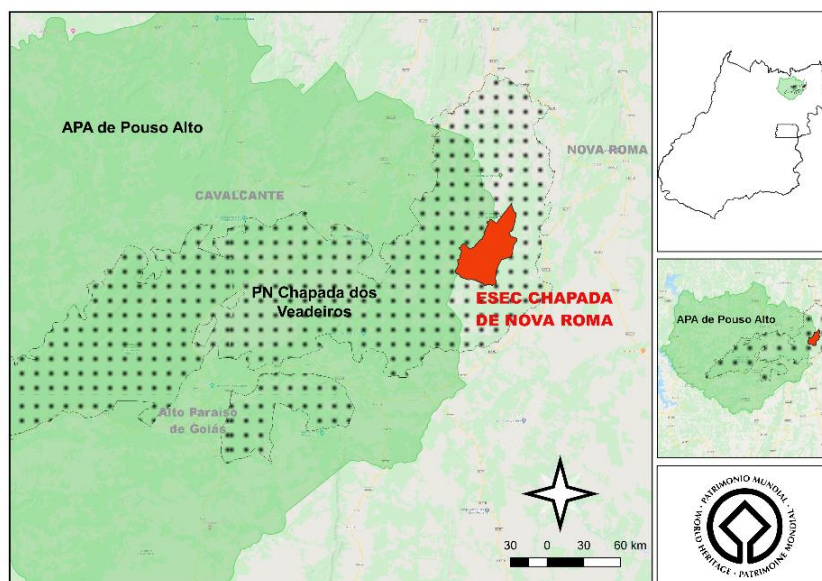


Figure 6. Location of ESEC CNR (red polygon), in the northeast of the state of Goiás, surrounded by the Chapada dos Veadeiros region (patterned lines area) and adjoining the Pouso Alto APA (green polygon).

The ESEC CNR area is very relevant for the protection of natural ecosystems, this area encompasses the occurrence of seven Cerrado biome physiognomies. The area is also considered a wildlife refuge, and houses several threatened fauna species of the Cerrado biome. The area encompasses several springs and six perennial water bodies: including the Forquilha, Guariroba, Porteira, Porteira do Meio, Riachinho and Corrente creeks, tributaries of the left bank of the Paranã river, which composes the Tocantins hydrographic basin.

Management:

The Unit's management follows the activities set out in the Management Plan, elaborated in 2011 and approved through Decree 306/2017-GAB by the environmental agency of the state of Goiás. The annual Operational Plan was established in the beginning of the year, and described the activities planned for 2020, based on the objectives brought forth in the Management Plan. Update reports are monthly produced and describe the implementation of the activities planned for the year.

The ESEC CNR is currently not opened to the public and the public use activities that are permitted in the unit, such as research and visitation for environmental education purposes, are currently being structured. It is expected that up to the end of 2020 both the Research Plan and the Environmental Education Plan will have been elaborated, and that the public use structures will have been improved so that the activities can be carried out without prejudice to the conservation of the ecosystems. The educational visitation activity will not be implemented in the 1) intangible or 2) primitive zones, in accordance with the Management Plan for the unit. The research activity in these zones will only be permitted in accordance with the standards foreseen in the Management Plan.

The Advisory Council for the Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station (Station CON) was created by Decree No. 330/2017-GAB. All Council activities are currently paralyzed due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. The public notice for the new biennium has already been updated and will soon be published.

The ESEC CNR currently counts with one permanent staffer from the Environment Secretariat, an Environmental Analyst who acts as the Unit Chief, one commissioned staffer who carries out operational activities, and one effective staffer who handles administrative affairs.

Ever since 2019, the ESEC CNR has been benefitted with resources from three environmental compensation processes and is currently awaiting the transfer of a total of 449,770 BRL in goods and services that will be extremely relevant for the management of the Unit. These resources will be used to acquire working tools, research equipment, fire combatting equipment, furniture and office supplies, one computer, two vehicles, monitoring equipment, signs for the Unit, for the construction of an office, the renovation of lodgings and the implementation of a solar power system. The opening and implementation of signs for an interpretative and material hiking trail for campaigns to combat the hunting of wild animals has also been requested, so that the ESEC CNR can begin acting in environmental education activities in cooperation with the local community.

In addition to the above-mentioned amounts, the ESEC CNR has also been awarded other environmental compensation processes in which the resources have been directed towards the structuring of Conservation Units in the state of Goiás as a whole. These benefits include the purchasing of uniforms for staffers, the hiring of regional fire brigades to assist the Units, and the implementation of a radio and online communication system in all Conservation Units of the state.

Ever since 2017, with the PNCV's expansion, the Chapada de Nova Roma Ecological Station area became a part of the National Park, and the larger part of the ESEC CNR buffer zone is now part of this Federal CU. Therefore, establishing a dialogue between the Units for the implementation of an integrated management strategy is considered as a crucial step. The Unit is currently going through a structural improvement process. However, from a protection standpoint, the ESEC CNR area is already in accordance with what is expected for the preservation of the Exceptional Universal Value of the World Heritage Patrimony.

C) Private Natural Heritage Reserves surrounding the PNCV

Ever since 2003, with the suspension of the park expansion decree, there has been great popular mobilization, which also involved the private sector, culminating in the creation and recognition of Natural Heritage Private Reserves (RPPN). This is the case of the RPPNs Catingueiro, Ponte da Pedra, Maria Batista, São Bartolomeu, Integra o Park, Komodo and Diamante.

The RPPN is a Brazilian legal category of protected area, defined in the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), created by the initiative of rural landowners, and its main characteristic is the conservation of biological diversity, maintaining the ownership of the property. Despite been proposed by landowners and being of private property, those areas are legally recognized, by the federal or the state governments, and are therefore considered part of the National System of Protected Areas and have their management oversight by the federal or state protected areas agencies. By their usual relatively smaller size, the Brazilian National Protected Areas Registry related the protected areas of this category to the category IV of the international IUCN classification, with similar characteristics to the category II.

The table below presents the main characteristics of 9 RPPN established in the territory currently recognized as WH Site Cerrado Protected Areas.

Protected Areas Name	Creation Date	Management Organization	Area (ha)	Legal Act Creation	Management Plan	Managing Council
RPPN Cara Preta	10/02/1999	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	97 5,00	<u>Ordinance 10/99-N - DOU 28 - 10/02/1999 - section/pp. 01 - 56</u> <u>Ordinance 78/99-N - DOU 182-E - 22/09/1999 - section/pp. 01 - 36</u>	No	Not applicable (N.A.)
RPPN Komodo	12/06/2017	Private property, recognized by SECIMA-GO	16 9,78	Ordinance 123 - DOE GO 12/06/2017	No	N.A.
RPPN Diamante	12/06/2017	Private property, recognized by SECIMA-GO	36 9,28	Ordinance 124 - DOE GO 12/06/2017	NO	N.A.
RPPN Catingueiro	06/12/2013	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	60	Ordinance 256 - 06/12/2013	NO	N.A.
RPPN Ponte da Pedra	14/22/2013	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	11 2,75	Ordinance 248 - 14/11/2013	NO	N.A.
RPPN Maria Batista	14/11/2013	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	47 .70	Ordinance 251 - 14/11/2013	NO	N.A.
RPPN São Bartolomeu	14/11/2013	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	72 .90	Ordinance 249 - 14/11/2013	NO	N.A.
RPPN Integra o Parque	14/11/2013	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	31 0,89	Ordinance 250 - 14/11/2013	NO	N.A.
RPPN Nascentes do Rio Tocantins	05/12/2011	Private property, supervised by ICMBio	32 9.94	Ordinance 98 - 05/12/2011	NO	N.A.

Table1: Natural Heritage Private Reserves within the WH Site Cerrado Protected Areas – Sector I

The areas presented in the above table border the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park and have characteristics and degree of conservation similar to those of the National Park.

The information provided below has been collected through the "Integrated Creation and Implementation of Federal Private Reserves in the Chapada dos Veadeiros Region", executed by the Oca Brasil Institute in partnership with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation– ICMBio/PNCV and with resources from the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund (CEPF).

The CEPF is a partnership between the French Development Agency, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Fund (GEF), the Japanese Government, and the World Bank, which seeks to fund the protection of unique threatened ecosystems – also known as biodiversity hotspots.

The goal is to promote the conservation of high priority biological areas on a landscape scale. The CEPF identifies and supports a regional approach that involves a broad range of public and private institutions in order to tend to various conservation needs through coordinated efforts.

The protected areas are a key part of the biodiversity conservation, since they guarantee a less fragmented landscape. However, only two RPPNs currently count with a management plan and only a few sites actively develop conservation actions.

Considering the aforementioned context, the Oca Brasil Institute and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio elaborated a project that was presented and approved by the CERRADO CEPF and was officially initiated in October 2018.

The Project aims to foster the creation of new Natural Heritage Private Reserves – RPPNs, and the implementation of the existing RPPNs that surround the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Parks. This is to be done through georeferencing, the elaboration of management plans, and capacity-building for integrated fire management, in addition to the creation of business opportunities in the RPPNs. The value of this initiative amounts to 122,000.00 USD.

In the two years of project execution, both georeferencing and capacity-building geared to integrated fire management have been implemented in the Natural Heritage Private Reserves – RPPNs, in partnership with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio. The capacity-building activities carried out during five days in June of 2019 counted with forty participants, seventeen of whom were RPPNs land owners.

In 2020, the focus of the project was the elaboration of Management Plans for 3 RPPNs that integrate Sector I of the Cerrado Patrimony Site: RPPN Cara Preta, RPPN Tocantins River Springs, and RPPN Caatingueiro, in addition to three other RPPNs surrounding the Park. This process is currently set to be concluded by February of 2021.

One of the difficulties faced by the land owner in the elaboration of the Management Plan is its high cost and complexity. With that in mind, in 2015, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio launched the new Methodological Roadmap for the elaboration of Management Plans in Natural Heritage Private Reserves. This Roadmap simplified the process and made it more accessible to the land owners. Even so, several land owners still have no access to this information and need further guidance for the elaboration of their Management Plans.

The management plans currently being elaborated through the project consist of a previous survey of primary and secondary information about each RPPN and about the region as a whole. Planning meetings will also be held with all stakeholders, including the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, the land owners, the neighboring community, environmental managers, civil society representatives, and rural producer and tourist guide unions, among others. After the conclusion of this process, documents that follow the methodological roadmap will be elaborated, constituting the management plans of the ICMBio RPPNs.

The management plans will be elaborated by a specialized consultancy according to the following stages: Stage 1 - Organization of the Plan and field recognition. Stage 2 – CU Diagnosis and cartographic basis, and Stage 3 – Plan and zoning maps (final version of the Management Plan, to be delivered to ICMBio). The project is currently at Stage 2.

The RPPN Tocantins River Springs and the RPPN Cara Preta are also managed by the Oca Brasil Institute, and include Protection/Conservation, Environmental Education, and Scientific Research activities. The RPPN Cara Preta also develops Visitation and Area Recovery activities.

The RPPN Caatingueiro has developed a close partnership with the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park. The Park has used the RPPN's headquarters as a support base for fire prevention and combat activities in the region. A few surveillance activities were also carried out in the region, these activities were successful in scaring off illegal miners and hunters who were acting in the PNCV's surroundings. The area was also visited by researchers who act in partnership with the PNCV. The research goals were as follows:

1. monitoring of endemic moths;
2. measuring and evaluating the restoring of the native cerrado biome in a previously degraded area (cattle pasture), considering that the area has not been used as pasture in the last 10 years, and currently has a growing native vegetation; and
3. verifying of the possibility of release of 'catitus' stemming from the Emas National Park.

The region still has a rich biodiversity and a good conservation level of its animal and vegetable species. The RPPN is currently achieving its goal with the support of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park staff.

3) Land Regularization Situation (Response Decision 43 COM 7B.22, item 4):

Decision 43 COM 7B.22, item 4:

“Also welcomes the financial resources allocated for the land regularization process for the property and urges the State Party to continue the process as a matter of priority and to submit a timeframe for its finalization;”

After the PNCV was expanded, in June 2017, the land regularization agenda became fundamental for the CU's consolidation. This agenda was considered as essential for the actualization of the expansion and the development of the activities related to other

ICMBio agendas in the territory, especially when it came to visitation/public use, research, fire management, and surveillance activities, which are all fundamental for biodiversity conservation. This process is also considered as important for the management of the civil society conflicts that arose from the expansion of the CU.

In the beginning of 2019, a preliminary and global diagnosis was elaborated for the National Park territory. This diagnosis identified public and private properties and properties whose title was unknown. This included the surveying of information contained in the official documents of the municipalities of Alto Paraíso de Goiás, São João D'Aliação, Cavalcante and Teresina de Goiás.

Thus, it was determined that the majority of the PNCV territory had not concluded its land regularization processes, and that only 6% of its land had been incorporated up to that moment.

Several land regularization processes were then ensued, both involving the transferring of titles and legal reserve compensations. Currently, there are 125 (one hundred twenty-five) private property ongoing processes, with various instruction levels.

The following prioritization criteria was also defined for the regularization of land:

- priority 01: property that is attractive for tourism and that is fit to be opened for public use (visitation);

-priority 2: property that is strategic for the protection of the CU, and which encompasses areas with recurring forest fires, next to highways, or which have been repeatedly fined in the past;

-priority 3: property whose owners are interested in the land regularization process and are in possession of the proper documentation.

In this context, there are several potential tourist attractions located in the area but that are still pending regularization, and a joint work has been carried out with the “public use” agenda for the preparation of a second list that identifies potential tourist attractions (defined based on the List of Visitation Opportunities in Protected Areas - ROVUC), and the status of the properties/areas in which they are located, with the goal of mapping out challenges and strategies for the regularization of these properties, the creation of new visitation opportunities in the PNCV, and the distribution of the benefits of the implementation of the public use activities among the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park municipalities.

The possibilities of use for these areas and the strategies and pathways to be adopted for the land regularization are currently being analyzed, which includes the proceedings for the relinquishing of lands belonging to the state of Goiás in the PNCV area (19% of the territory, table 2 and map), as well as the relinquishing of areas described as "PNCV" in the detailed documents of the municipalities, that is, properties that have not yet been formally added to the site, aiming to transfer the title of these lands to ICMBio.

<i>Land Situation</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>	
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Total Park area	240,586.00	
Property incorporated by ICMBio	13.973.78	6%
Property with ongoing processes	97,154.37	40%
Vacant areas identified by the state of Goiás	45,638.00	19%
Lands with situation unknown	129,638.41	54%

Table 2: Data produced in September 2020 for the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park

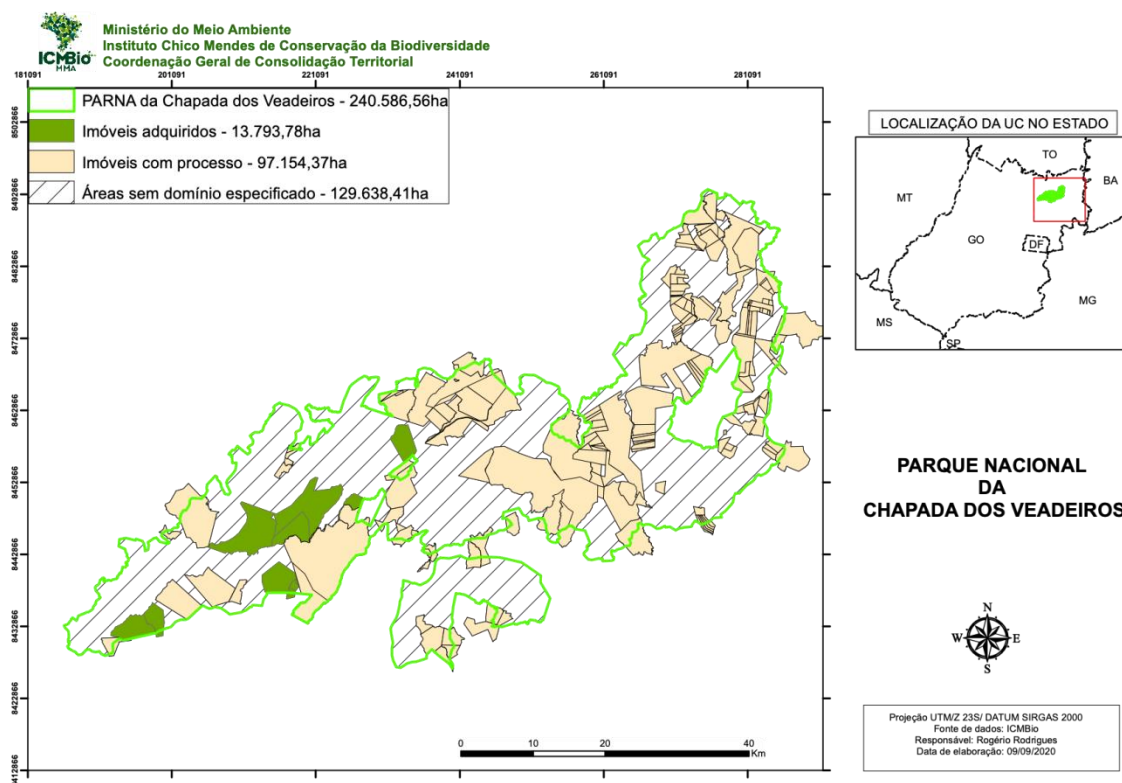


Figure 7: Land regularization situation in the PNCV - Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (green outlining), acquired properties (green fill), Ongoing processes (beige fill), Land without specified domain (Lined pattern)

Understandings have been sought with the government of the state of Goiás regarding the possibility of legal reserve compensation in areas located within the PNCV, and for the future transfer of the state's properties to ICMBio.

The detailed proposal was elaborated and forwarded to the authorities, including a description of the “support” services understood as relevant for the development of this agenda in the PNCV. The document made provisions for the identification of the properties and owners, the opening and instruction of the land regularization processes, the georeferencing of the properties, the demarcation of the limits and the implementation of the PNCV signs, all activities to be carried out by using part of the environmental compensation resources already deposited for this purpose.

As for the communication with the PNCV's surroundings, including civil society and property owners/occupants, public meetings were held in the municipalities of Nova Roma and Teresina de Goiás in order to provide information and clarify doubts about the limits of the PNCV, and about the procedures and documentation necessary for the land regularization of the properties. The local municipal government and property owners participated in these activities, which opened an important communication channel with the public power and with civil society.

Information and clarification of doubts were provided to the managers of the PNCV Advisory Council (CONPARQUE), who represent the various sectors that act in the PNCV territory through ordinary meetings and in the thematic Chamber of Tourism. These activities were carried out with transparency and in a didactic manner.

In relation to the other areas in Sector I of the site, ESEC Nova Roma has 100% ownership and public domain, and the private reserves of the patrimony have identified owners.

4) Integrated Fire Management (Response Decision 43 COM 7B. 22, item 6)

Decision 43 COM 7B.22, item 6:

“Notes with appreciation the information provided by the State Party regarding the recent successful measures aimed at combatting fires in the property in 2017 and also requests the State Party to ensure that the capacity to respond to fires is maintained in the long-term, particularly through the continued implementation of the Integrated Fire Management approach;”

Response: Integrated Fire Management (IFM) is currently being consolidated in Sector I of the Cerrado Heritage Site, which was hit hard by fires in 2017. The PNCV has been supporting the ESEC CNR and the RPPNs located in its surroundings

The Integrated Fire Management (IFM) strategy was officially implemented in the PNCV in 2017, with the aim of changing the fire regime by reducing the burned area and the damage to the environment during the large and recurrent fires that occur at the height of the drought period, in order to protect conservation targets and to integrate/recognize the use of fire by traditional communities and in the Park's surroundings. In the IFM plans drawn up since then, conservation targets were defined as "river beds, veredas, ciliary forests, springs and wet fields, administrative areas, and visitation sectors", these areas were established as primary targets for the reduction of the occurrence of fires and for the protection of conservation targets.

The causes of fires in the region are several, such as renewal of native pasture, opening of fields, hunting, extractivism, pyromania, criminal fires, and electrical discharges (which are the only proven natural cause of fires in Brazil).

Currently, controlled burns are also part of the fire management techniques implemented during the rainy period (usually from January to May), with the intention of reducing the amount of accumulated fuel. Controlled burns are also part of the process of eradication of exotic species, usually associated with environmental restoration. In 2019, 3,654.79 hectares were managed through controlled burns in the PNCV. Controlled burns were adopted in rural formations with accumulation of fuel, and concentrated in the region of the PNCV's previous limit.

Firebreaks are also implemented through the burning of all fuel in areas approximately 70 meters wide and that can be up to many kilometers long. The firebreaks are implemented in strategic locations, where fires are recurrently started and also difficult to combat, in order to prevent their spread. In 2019, 40 km of firebreaks were implemented.

It is important to highlight that the PNCV brigade annually implements firebreaks in the RPPN Cara Preta, in order to protect, among others, the higher springs of the Preto river. Firebreaks are occasionally implemented in the RPPN Tocantinzinho River Springs. The São Bartolomeu Brigade, which integrates the Ponte da Pedra Park, has also implemented firebreaks in this RPPN and in others around the Park, such as in the RPPN Maria Batista, in 2019, with the participation of the PNCV Brigade.

An Integrated Fire Management Course – IFM, organized by Oca Brazil, was also held with the owners of the Private Natural Heritage Reserves - RPPNs, with resources from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and CBC/ICMBio. The course aimed to present and discuss the ICMBio's fire management vision, to introduce the legislation and policies related to the topic in Brazil, to present the successful experience in reducing large fires at ESEC Serra Geral do Tocantins, talk about the PNCV's fire management experience, and about the importance of research and monitoring. By the end of the course an exercise was developed where the participants had to identify what would be minimally necessary for each RPPN in the region in terms of planning and execution of fire management-related activities. The course also promoted visits to environments subjected to different fire regimes, where the different effects of fire on the structure and dynamics of plant and animal communities were discussed. The 'Monitora' Program, which consists of a protocol for monitoring vegetation in areas subjected to controlled burns, also held a demonstration during the course.

The annual activities schedule for the PNCV IFM agenda are divided into: January and May: controlled burns and monitoring; brigade training course (May). June and July: hiring of Brigade workers, implementation of firebreaks, combatting of eventual fires; August to October: rounds, combat and monitoring. November and December: Monitoring and planning of controlled burns.

In addition to the schedule carried out within the park's limits, a series of activities are also carried out in its surroundings and with the local population, in order to promote the integration between the PNCV and society.

In 2018 and 2019, participatory annual workshops were held to discuss and elaborate the operational plan for monitoring and combatting fires in the PNCV and its surroundings, the objectives of these workshops were to: i) standardize and guide the prevention, monitoring and combat actions in the Conservation Unit for the drought period of the year; and ii) integrate local and regional actors involved in Integrated Fire Management activities. Monitoring and combat strategies, rounds and first attack areas are also discussed in the workshop, in addition to the structure of the Incident Command System (SCI) in fires of different levels, all of which are points of interest for the PNCV and its surroundings, the workshops are also useful for the updating of Brigade inventories. Both events were attended by public institutions, such as Prevfogo/IBAMA, local city halls, Goiás and Federal District fire departments, civil society (local NGOs), volunteer brigades, and local residents and stakeholders.

In 2019, 10 scientific studies on the Fire Theme, carried out by 8 research and higher education institutions appeared as active in the Biodiversity Authorization and Information System – SISBio, a system where researchers request authorization for the collection of biological material and the development of research in federal conservation units.

Ongoing research projects address the three pillars of Integrated Fire Management: 1) fire ecology with projects addressing forest restoration and monitoring of plant and microbiota regeneration, seedling survival, fire impacts and effects on the fauna; 2) fire culture including Environmental Education projects and traditional community uses; and 3) Fire Management including projects aimed at fire prevention, the development of Fire Information and Fire Risk Prevention Systems, the mapping of fuel loads useful for controlled burns, and prevention and combat strategies.

5) General state of conservation of the new limit:

The Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park (PNCV) and its environs are kept in an excellent state of conservation, both from the point of view of species, ecosystems and ecological processes. The area is considered of extreme importance for the conservation of regional biodiversity, bringing together 9 vegetable physiognomies: gallery forests, dry forest, cerrado, cerrado park, vereda, campo sujo, campo limpo and rupestrian field, protecting 83 endangered wild fauna and flora species.

According to a survey coordinated by ICMBio, based on the process of assessment of the Brazilian Fauna Endangerment, the occurrence of 28 species of wild fauna has been identified, 15 species being "vulnerable" (VS); 11 "Endangered" species (ES); and two Critically Endangered species (CE).

Among the wild fauna endangered species the Brazilian Merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*), endemic to only three regions in the Cerrado, Chapada dos Veadeiros, Serra da Canastra and Jalapão, should be highlighted.

According to data from the Directorate of Research of Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro – JBRJ, the occurrence of 55 species of flora, including 17 "Vulnerable" (VS); 32 "Endangered" (ES); and 6 Critically Endangered species (CS), has been identified.

Several studies conducted by universities and research centers are currently underway in the park and its surrounding region. According to ICMBio data, 423 scientific studies involving over 200 institutions were authorized between 2007 and 2019. The studies are grouped into more comprehensive categories based on the group declared in the research authorization request, and the vast majority of requests have plants (228), terrestrial vertebrates (53), and terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates (52) as study targets.

Restoration and other management actions require the involvement of society, including awareness about ongoing management and research actions, the participation of volunteers, and the provision of seeds collected in the surroundings of the CU by small producers and traditional communities.

In 2020, the ICMBio Management Committee approved a Cooperation Agreement between PNCV/ICMBio and the 'Cerrado de Pé' Association, consisting on the development of joint actions for the restoration of degraded areas - unique by their very nature - in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park and its surroundings.

The 'Cerrado de Pé' Association is made up of small farmers, local residents, quilombo and traditional low-income communities, who work on larger rural properties or practice subsistence agriculture in their own properties. Thus, the alternative income generated by the sale of seeds is quite significant for these families' income. The activity also generates autonomy for these families and allows the preservation of cultural identity through the promotion of knowledge on alternative plants of the Cerrado biome, also adding value to a biome that is so threatened.

The technical capacity and commitment of the members of the Cerrado de Pé Association in the developed and ongoing works in the PNCV is recognized at a regional level and by the National Center for Biodiversity Assessment, Research, and Conservation of the Cerrado (CBC), ICMBio as positively impactful in the conservation of biodiversity in the Conservation Unit.

Coordinated efforts by various ICMBio sectors and other protection agencies, were able to guarantee the maintenance of the natural integrity of the site, and no deforestation warnings had been issued within the Conservation Unit until August 2020, in all its over 240 thousand hectares.

II) Other current conservation issues identified by the State Party which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

At the present time, there are no aspects that may represent a significant threat to the property and its Outstanding Universal Value.

III) In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guideline, describe any potential major restoration, alterations, and or new constructions intended within the property, the buffer zone and or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity

To this day, there is no information on new initiatives that could have significant impacts on the property and that are being deployed on its dampening zone.

All actions to be implemented will be carefully assessed, respecting the management plan and the approved specific plans for the unit.

IV) Public access to the state of conservation report

The Brazilian Government foresees no obstacles to the provision of the report.

A. Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe)

1. Resources and values:

The Resources and Values identified in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park are as follows:

- Hundreds of springs, shelter for pollinators, and positive health-related effects (on humans and animals) (ecosystem services);
- Several Cerrado Field and Forest Phytophysiognomies (biodiversity);
- Several plant formations native to the higher parts of the Cerrado biome, hundreds of springs, and landscapes of remarkable scenic beauty (biodiversity);
- Fire regime management, environmental restoration (ecosystem services);
- Various tourist attractions, such as waterfalls, rock formations conducive to the practice of rock climbing and environmental interpretation, hiking trails and landscapes of remarkable scenic beauty. The surroundings of the unit also house several traditional communities and small rural villages (socio-economic).

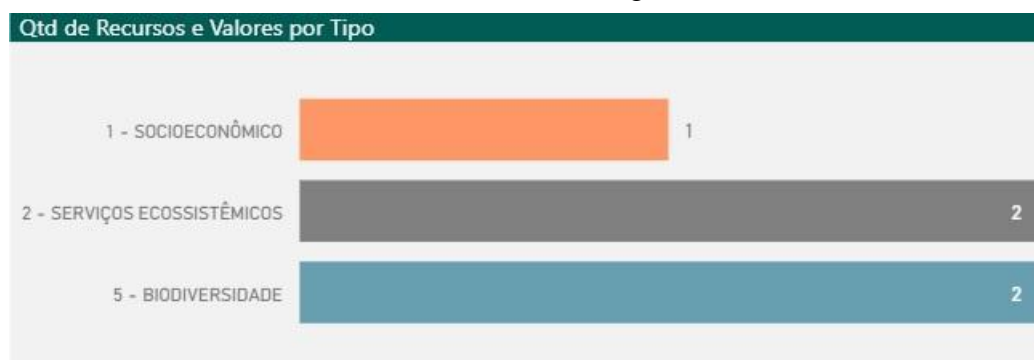


Figure 8: Number of Resources and Values divided into Socio-Economic (1), Ecosystem Services (2), Biodiversity (2)

Four out of the five Resources and Values identified are in a **state of conservation**, that is, they present the desired state of conservation to ensure the continuity of the protection provided by the Conservation Unit.

Only the "Several plant formations native to the higher parts of the Cerrado biome, hundreds of springs, and landscapes of remarkable scenic beauty" RV is in a **state of intervention** and, therefore, requires management actions for the recovery of recurrent previous damage or negative impacts that are difficult to recover or that recover slowly.

This RV is **impacted by fires** and also by the presence of invasive alien species.

However, it is believed that in time the institution will be able to bring this RV to a state of conservation via the implementation several management actions, and to ensure the perpetuity of the several plant formations native to the higher parts of the Cerrado biome, hundreds of springs, and landscapes of remarkable scenic beauty (which can contribute to an increase in visitation activities in the Park).

2. Uses:

Uses are the real rights relations (to use, to reap the fruits, and to dispose of) between the Resources and Values (tangible and intangible assets maintained in the CU) and society, which do not depend on government action. In other words, it is how society interacts with the Conservation Unit territory through its activities.

In the SAMGe methodology, the uses are systematized in eight generic use groups, which are divided into specific uses. The generic uses are as follows: scientific research, visitation and tourism, derivative intellectual property, land use, fauna use, flora use, use of abiotic resources, and public utility and social interest.

In 2019, the following uses were mapped in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park:

Scientific Research:

- Roughly 400 studies developed in the unit, most of them about flora (83%), but also covering fauna/ecology, geographic information system, biogeography, conservation, tourism, management for conservation, forest fires, chemistry, and social sciences.

Visitation and tourism:

- Ecotourism - hiking trails implemented in various cerrado locations, access to bathing points in the rivers of the unit, camping, climbing, canyoning and sightseeing;
- Visitation in attractions included in the new expanded limits of the Unit;
- Nature-based leisure activities (waterfalls, sightseeing, and hiking trails) with an increasing number of visitors; and
- Environmental education activities - school visits, visits from technical institutes and universities; activities developed by the Park in its surrounding schools and communities, and with residents and users of the expanded area; and specific efforts in a duck species conservation project, in addition to campaigns to prevent animals from being run-over in the roads surrounding the Park.

Derivative intellectual property:

- Private image rights (copyright) - production of images inside the Unit by professional and amateur photographers and cameramen.

Land use:

- Extensive livestock (possession) in non-compensated areas;
- Housing (properties) in the new boundaries of the Unit; and
- Housing (possession) in the new boundaries of the Unit.

Use of fauna:

- Evidence of hunting inside the CU
- Use of flora:
- Extraction of wood in the vicinity of the Unit, without obtaining authorization/license from the authority; and

- Collection of native seeds within the CU and in its surroundings for environmental recovery purposes.

Use of abiotic resources:

- Extraction of quartz crystal and other ores in the vicinity of the CU; and
- Extraction of water via artesian wells in the surroundings of the CU.

Public Utility and Social Interest:

- Existence of a power transmission line, considered as an exclusion zone in the expanded area by a Decree issued in 2017.

Out of these 15 uses, four are encouraged (scientific research, visitation, and tourism) six are allowed, one is prohibited (use of fauna for hunting) and four uses occur in the surroundings of the Unit: research, visitation and ecotourism, derivative intellectual property, public utility and social interest.

The amount of territorial management challenges existent in the Park (six out of 15, that is, 40%) should be noted, three of which occur in the surroundings of the CU (wood extraction, mineral extraction and water extraction).

It is recommended that uses that produce benefits to the Unit and to society, such as scientific research, image production, and visitation are encouraged.

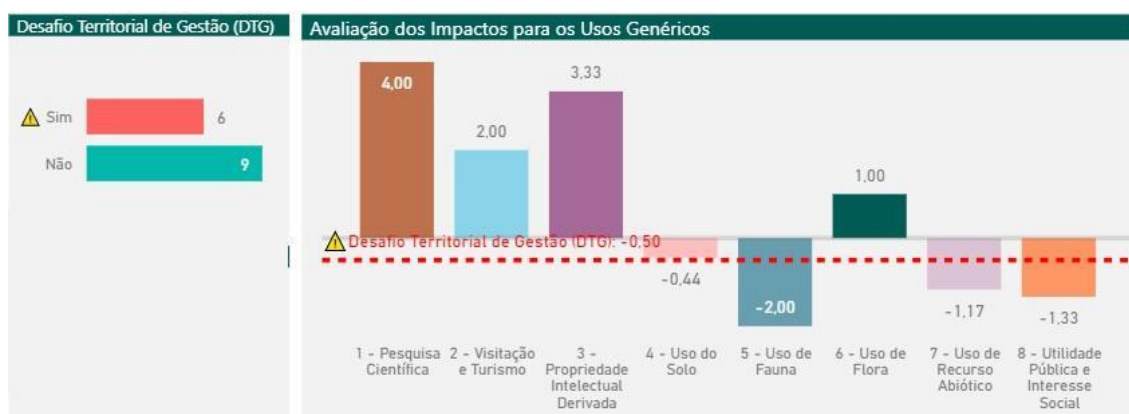


Figure 9: Territorial Management Challenge_ Yes (6), No (9); Impact Assessment for Generic Uses_1-Scientific Research (4.00), 2 - Visitation and Tourism (2.00), 3-Derivative Intellectual Property (3.33), 4-Land Use (-0.44), 5-Use of Fauna (-2.00), 6-Use of Flora (1.00), 7-Use of Abiotic Resources (-1.17), 8-Public Utility and Social Interest (-1.33). Dotted line below the baseline: Territorial Management Challenge (-0.50)

3. Management actions:

According to the SAMGe methodology, management actions are the steps taken by the management authorities in order to implement public policies in the Conservation Units, these actions aim to improve the state of conservation of a Resource and Value and/or the quality of a Use.

In 2019, 18 management actions were mapped in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, these actions were related to:

- The guarantee of human resources for the implementation of activities (two uses);
- Planning and organization of public use (two uses);
- Evaluation and monitoring of the Management Council (one use);
- Elaboration and distribution of communication materials (one use);
- The guarantee of infrastructure for the implementation of activities (one use);
- The management of research and knowledge management activities (one use);
- The management of species and habitats (one use);
- Implementation of public use (one use);
- Visitation monitoring (one use);
- Surveillance (one use);
- Land and private property regularization (one use);
- Public property and land regularization (CCDRU) (one use);
- Integrated fire management (one use);
- Studies for the modification of limits (one use);
- Elaboration of an environmental education program/plan (one use); and
- Elaboration of the Revised Management Plan (one use).

Out of the 18 management actions, eight were easily feasible, eight were moderately feasible, and two had low feasibility. Nine actions were fully executed, while two were partly executed.

In general, the management actions counted with moderate to sufficient financial resources, staff, technical capacity, and equipment (Figure 13).



Figure 10: Graphs (from left to right, following the rows from top to bottom) Feasibility of the Implementation of the Activities (High - 8, Medium - 8 Low-2); Implementation Status (Completed -9, Partially Completed - 9); Financial Resources, Technical Capacity, Staff, and Equipment (0% - No Resources, From 1% to 25% - Scarce Resources, 26% to 50% Few Resources, 51 to 75% - Moderate Resources, 76% to 100% - Sufficient Resources; the last four graphs show the prevalence of moderate and sufficient resources).

The interrelation between uses and the planned/executed management actions reveals that surveillance was the management action more significantly adopted, in order to foster or inhibit uses in the Park. More specifically, surveillance was adopted for the following uses (five of which are considered territorial management challenges):

- Hunting (territorial management challenge);
- Extraction of water via artesian wells in the surroundings of the CU (territorial management challenge);
- Extraction of quartz crystal and other ores in the vicinity of the CU (territorial management challenge);
- Extraction of wood in the surroundings of the Unit (territorial management challenge);
- Housing (possession) in the new boundaries of the Unit;
- Housing (property) in the new boundaries of the Unit; and
- Extensive livestock (possession) in non-compensated areas (territorial management challenge).

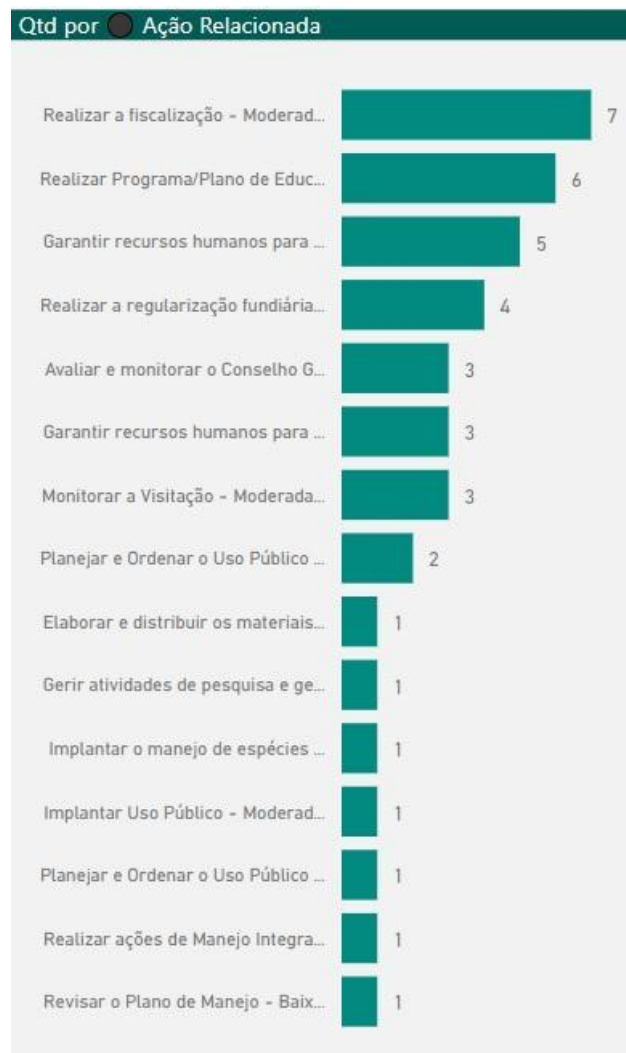


Figure 11: Number of uses by related actions - Surveillance (7), Environmental Education Program/Plan (6), Guarantee of human resources for the performance of activities (5), Land regularization in private properties (4), Evaluation and Monitoring of the Management Council (3), Guarantee of human resources for the performance of activities (3), Monitoring of visitation (3), Planning and organization of public use (2), Preparation and distribution of communication materials (1), Management of research activities and knowledge management (1), Implementation of species or habitat management (1), Implementation of public use (1), Planning and organization of public use (1), Integrated fire management actions (1), Revising of the Management Plan (1).

It is possible to observe the relationships between the management actions and the RVs and Uses identified, as pointed out by the CU managers and, thus, to verify the strategies adopted by the managers to preserve the existing RVs in the CU.

For the "Hundreds of springs, shelter for pollinators, and positive health-related effects (on humans and animals)" RV, which is related to the extraction of wood, housing (property) and visitation without planning, the management actions adopted were the implementation of the management of species or habitats, the implementation of surveillance activities, and the integrated fire management actions.

For the "Several Cerrado Field and Forest Phytophysiognomies" RV, which is related to environmental education activities, wood extraction and visitation without planning, the management actions adopted were the elaboration and distribution of communication materials, the implementation of the management of species or habitats, and the implementation of integrated fire management actions.

For the "Several plant formations native to the higher parts of the Cerrado biome, hundreds of springs, and landscapes of remarkable scenic beauty" RV, which is related to environmental education activities, leisure activities that provide contact with nature, and visitation structured by the investments made by the concessionaire, the management actions adopted were the implementation of surveillance actions, land regularization in private properties, and integrated fire management actions.

It should also be noted that the hiring and concession of support services has significantly improved the quality of the infrastructure, increased the visitation rates, and created jobs in the region.

For the "Various tourist attractions, such as waterfalls, rock formations conducive to the practice of rock climbing and environmental interpretation, hiking trails and landscapes of remarkable scenic beauty. The surroundings of the unit also house several traditional communities and small rural villages", which is related to housing (possession and property) and ecotourism, the management actions adopted were surveillance, land regularization in private properties, and studies for the modification of the limits.

For the "Fire regime management, environmental restoration" RV, which is related to environmental education activities, wood extraction and visitation without planning, the management actions adopted were surveillance, land regularization in private properties, and integrated fire management actions.



Figure 12: Number of RVs by Related Actions - Surveillance (4), Integrated Fire Management actions (4), Land regularization in private properties (3), Management of species or habitats (2); Elaboration and distribution of communication materials (1), Studies to modify the limits (1).

Number of RVs by Related Uses -Visitation without planning (4), Environmental education activities (3), Plant extractivism (3), Housing (Property) (2), Leisure activities in contact with nature (1), Housing (possession) (1), Ecotourism (1).

A certain level of coherence is observed in the only RV in a state intervention (impacted by fires and exotic species), where the managers of the Unit directed their efforts towards surveillance, integrated fire management actions, and land regularization.

In short, it can be said that the management actions carried out by the Park counted with sufficient inputs (staff, financial resources, technical abilities, and equipment), and that this was reflected in their execution (all actions were, at least partially, executed).

4. Effectiveness Index:

The SAMGe effectiveness index is composed by elements that are divided into two groups: i) territorial impact and ii) management. The impact analysis refers to the **Context** (incompatible uses), **Products and Services** (permitted uses) and **Results**

(encouraged uses and situation of the RVs - represents the returns to society). The management analysis interrelates the territorial impact and **Planning** (management actions related to the territorial management challenges), **Inputs** (availability of the necessary resources) and **Processes** (governability and institutional alignment, management efforts, and consolidation of priority processes).



Figure 13: Effectiveness Indicators 1 - (65.08%) Results, 2- (53.47%) Products and Services, 3- (25%) Context, 4- (54.87%) Planning, 5- (73.26%) Inputs, 6- (66.41%) Processes

In 2019 (Figure 13), the **Inputs** indicator was the one that achieved the highest value in the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, due to the appropriate availability of inputs for the development of management actions. The high values achieved by the **Processes** and **Results** indicators should also be noted, demonstrating an appropriate management of the Unit's priority processes (Processes), the benefits of the Park's encouraged uses (scientific research, visitation, and tourism), and a good level of conservation of the Resources and Values.

The **Context** indicator achieved the lowest value for the Park, demonstrating a difficulty to avoid/mitigate the prohibited uses in the Unit (namely, hunting).

The Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park effectiveness index may be observed in figure 14, below:



Figure 14: Effectiveness Index_1-Highly Effective (80-100%), 2-Effective (60-80%), 3-Moderately Effective (40-60%), 4-Slightly Effective (20-40%), 5-Not Effective (0-20%)

Thus, in accordance with the SAMGe methodology and the 2019 effectiveness index (55.09%), the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park is considered as **moderately effective**, that is, the expectations and results achieved in the units regarding the conservation and sociobiodiversity public policies are close to effective.

5. Conclusion:

Given the above, it can be said that almost all Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park RVs are in a **state of conservation**, conducive for the guaranteed perpetuity of what needs to be protected by the Conservation Unit.

More information about the PNCV can be obtained from the SAMGe Dynamic Panel, available at: <http://samge.icmbio.gov.br/Painel>.

B. MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION

The revision process for the Management Plan was initiated in November 2017, with the elaboration of the Monitoring Matrix, which consisted in evaluating the degree of implementation of the activities/subactivities provided by the 2009 Management Plan. In 2018, the PNCV management team and the Coordination Team for the Preparation and Revision of Management Plans – COMAN, began negotiations for the organization of the plan, which consisted in the definition of the activities, the planning team, the alignment of the parties involved, and the elaboration of the physical-financial schedule for the work. This was followed by the Zoning Monitoring stage, in which proposals were made for adjustments in the zoning of the management plan, the area covered by the old limits of the PNCV, and indicative management zones for the expanded area.

The characterization of the Unit was initiated in early 2019, and a meeting with the Advisory Council was held in March to present the new methodology and schedule of the Management Plan. At the same time, forms were applied to the ICMBIO

coordination for the obtention of updated data and information about the PNCV, including a list of institutional priorities for this CU.

The Management Plan Participatory Workshop was held in May 2019 at the Oca Brasil Institute, in the city of Alto Paraíso de Goiás/GO. Thirty-three people participated in the workshop, which brought together representatives of civil society entities, federal, state and municipal public authorities, municipal councils and regional businesses of the tourism sector.

The elaboration of the MP included individual, plenary and group exercises, and culminated in the identification of the fundamental and dynamic elements of the Management Plan for this Conservation Unit. The main components of a management plan include a brief description of the Conservation Unit, its purpose, the description of its the fundamental resources and values and its overall significance. These components are considered fundamental because they rarely change over time and should be considered in future management planning and efforts.

After several rounds of revision of the MP text by the CU team, the extended members of the Coordination Team for the Preparation and Revision of Management Plans – COMAN, and the workshop participants, the document was presented to the Board of Creation and Management of Conservation Units – DIMAN, and is currently undergoing a legal analysis by the Specialized Federal Prosecutor's Office – PFE, part of ICMBio. Its publication is currently set for the second half of 2020.

The preparation of the Public Use Plan (PUP), which will compose the Management Plan, was initiated in 2020, and the document was set to be published by the end of 2020. However, with the travel restriction measures imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, all workshops that were scheduled to take place throughout the year have been canceled, and no new schedule has been established. The List of Visitation Opportunities in Conservation Units (ROVUC) and the SWOT Matrix of the potential attractions and activities in the PNCV expanded area have already been elaborated, in order to support the PUP.