Projects Effectiveness Evaluation Supported by Amazon Fund

- Alto Juruá;
- Sustainable Indigenous Amazon;
- Arapaima: Productive Networks;
- Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre;
- Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon
- Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon

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Ex-Post Effectiveness Evaluation Report on Indigenous Projects within the scope of the Amazon Fund

This report presents the results of the *ex-post* effectiveness evaluation of projects on Indigenous people within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES. The evaluation was carried out by a team comprising independent consultants under the coordination of the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development, through the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)* within the scope of the Amazon Fund technical cooperation with BNDES. All opinions expressed here in are the sole responsibility of the authors, not necessarily reflecting the position of GIZ or BNDES.

Evaluation team
Antonio Manoel Timbó Lima Gomes
Gersem Baniwa
Ricardo Wahrendorff Caldas

Evaluation Coordination
(Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ GmbH)
Alef Brito
Bernardo Anache

Summary

Acronym list

ACJ	Association of Community Workers who work with the Development of the Municipality of Jutaí
ADERR	Agricultural Defense Agency of Roraima
AF	Amazon Fund
AIS	Sustainable Indigenous Amazon (Project)
AERDSC	Association of Extractive Workers of the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve
AMARU	Association of Agroextractive Residents of the Uacari RDS
AMIN	Association of Indigenous Women
APIB	Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil
APS	Sustainable Productive Activities
APPs	Permanent Protection Areas
ASPODEX	Association of the Deni People of the Xeruã River
ASPROC	Association of Rural Producers of Carauari
ATAI	Territorial and Environmental Agents
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CIFCRSS	Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Training and Culture Center
CIR	Indigenous Council of Roraima
COIAB	Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon
CONAB	National Supply Company
COPIJU	Council of Indigenous Peoples of Jutaí
CPI	Pro-Indigenous Commission
CTI	Center for Indigenous Work

CAR	Rural Environmental Registry
DAP	Declaration of Aptitude (of the producer) for Pronaf
DGTA/CIR	Department of Territorial and Environmental Management of the Indigenous Council of Roraima
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America
FOIRN	Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro
FUNAI	National Indigenous Foundation
GIZ	German Cooperation for Sustainable Development (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)
GPVIT	Territorial Protection and Surveillance Group
IGATI	Implementing Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (TNC Project)
ILs	Indigenous Lands
INPE	National Institute for Space Research
IPAM	Amazon Environmental Research Institute
IIEB	International Institute of Education of Brazil - Brasília
ISA	Socio-environmental Institute
LEAF	Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest finance
LF	Logical Framework
MCTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MMA	Ministry of Environment
MPF	Federal Prosecution Service
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEMAS	State Environmental Organizations
OPAN	Native Amazon Operation
PAA	Food Acquisition Program
PAS	Sustainable Amazon Plan

PEMC/PA	State Policy on Climate Change
PSA	Payment for Environmental Services
PGPM	Minimum Price Guarantee Policy
PGPM-Bio	Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products
PGTA	Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands
PNAE	National School Feeding Program
PNGATI	National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands
PPCDAm	Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon
PRODES	Brazilian Amazon Rainforest Monitoring Project by Satellite
PRONAF	National Program for Strengthening Family Farming
RDS	Sustainable Development Reserve
REDD+	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (+ conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and increased forest carbon stocks)
RESEX	Extractive Reserve
SOMAI	Observation and Monitoring System for the Indigenous Amazon
SAFs	Agroforestry Systems
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToR	Terms of Reference
UCs	Conservation Units
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

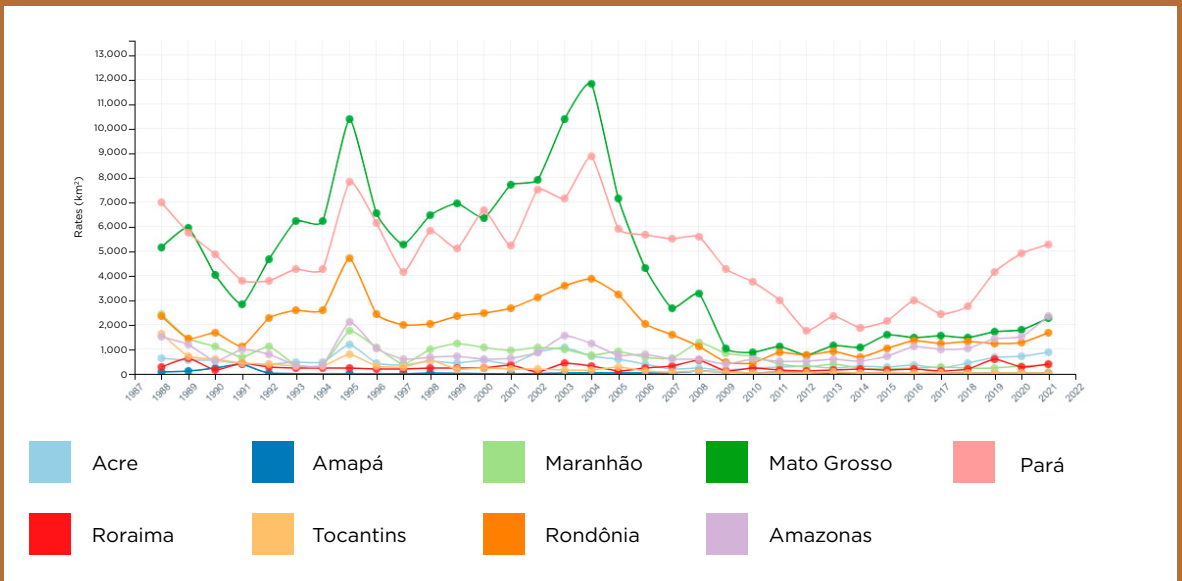
Executive Summary

The Amazon Fund's challenge is to contribute to reduce deforestation and protect the Amazon Forest and its ecosystems. In fact, the rate of deforestation has grown steadily in recent decades in the Legal Amazon.

The graph in Figure 1 below shows that despite the downward trend presented in the past decade from 2004 onwards, this was reversed by the end of the decade, notably as of 2018.

Figure 1: Deforestation status in the Legal Amazon

Deforestation rates – Legal Amazon - States



Source: PRODES

Since 2018, there has been no reduction in deforestation in the region, and the increase has resulted mainly from the situation in the states of Pará and Mato Grosso, which pushed the average deforestation rate up across the entire Amazon. In 2021, in these two states, the rates increased 35% and 25%, respectively.

In this context, the Amazon Fund has supported indigenous-themed projects focused on the areas of Land-use Planning and Sustainable Production, which make up components 1 and 3 of its Logical Framework[1]. Thus, the aim of this report is to present the results of the Impact Evaluation of projects within this scope.

The projects addressed in this evaluation are:

- *Alto Juruá*;
- *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon*;
- *Arapaima: Productive Networks*;
- *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre*;
- *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon*;
- and *Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon*.

They were implemented in states in the North and Midwest regions of the country, all of which are included in the Legal Amazon: Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia.

The contracts for these six projects were signed between 2014/2015 and lasted until 2018/2019. Together, they totaled BRL 67.8 million. In general, they aimed to support the design and implementation of the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs), in addition to supporting and strengthening initiatives for the sustainable economic use of the standing forest.

The entire methodological process used in this evaluation is compatible with the guidelines and criteria specified in the document "Conceptual Framework for Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund" and in the "Addendum to the Conceptual Frame-

1. Some projects had the Land-use Planning Component, but not the Sustainable Production Component, while others had the Sustainable Production Component, but not the Land-use Planning Component.

work for Thematic Evaluation", which contain criteria from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Crosscutting Criteria for Poverty Reduction and Gender Equity and Safeguards for Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (+ conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and increased forest carbon stocks) (REDD+). The results obtained by the team are presented in the next section.

Relevance[2]

The evaluation report concludes that the projects are relevant, since they contributed to the objectives of the Amazon Fund, i.e., to fight deforestation in the Amazon. They also contributed to preserve the vegetation, biodiversity and native forests that make up the Amazon ecosystem.

The goals of the projects were tailored for this purpose. It should be noted that the protection of preserved areas and indigenous lands in the Amazon contributes to reduce deforestation, which has been crucial in the Amazon in the past decade, as mentioned. Thus, the reason for supporting the projects at the beginning of the decade remains valid at the end of the decade, reinforcing the relevance and contemporaneity of the projects.

Efficacy[3]

All the projects assessed were able to achieve the expected indirect objectives (reduce deforestation), as well as direct objectives. In many cases, targets were not only met, but exceeded. In specific cases, the targets were not achieved, but this did not compromise the achievement of general objectives of each project. In fact, the few tar-

2. Relevance assesses the importance and coherence of the project's objectives according to the needs of the beneficiaries.

3. Observing project efficacy consists of evaluating the extent to which the direct objectives of the project have been achieved.

gets that were not reached came close to the established objective, with no losses. Thus, the aggregated direct effects were achieved.

The fact that almost all projects have a high degree of budget execution is an efficacy indicator. There were cases of financial reallocation within the projects (between different headings) intending to promote training to strengthen the production chains supported by the projects (for example, the productive chains for Brazilian nuts, açaí berry, fish farming, honey, cassava, etc.). An attempt was also made to strengthen land-use planning and organization by means of the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs). Furthermore, environmental preservation was achieved through the agroforestry system.

The executing entities were highly committed to their respective projects, as shown by the targets that were exceeded.[4] According to testimonies collected from coordinators and beneficiaries, some projects created a follow-up (monitoring) and project evaluation committee. This increased the efficacy of the evaluated projects.

Efficiency[5]

From the point of view of efficiency, the project coordinators had issues dealing with budgetary, logistical, and cost aspects of the projects. However, both coordinators and executing entities of projects supported by the Amazon Fund improved their management, administrative, and project execution skills as a result of the projects.

On the other hand, according to testimonies from coordinators and beneficiaries, the acquisition of instruments/equipment under the projects allowed for improvements in logistics, distribution, and commercialization of the products generated by the projects.[6] For instance, the acquisition of boats to monitor activities allowed patrolling services to

4. It should be noted that there were cases of specific objectives of certain projects lacking a baseline or a target that would allow their efficacy evaluation.

5. Efficiency is understood as measuring the products/services resulting from the project, in relation to the resources invested.

6. An example is the refrigeration chambers, which made it possible to store products that were previously not storable (due to absence of such chambers), allowing for control of all stages of the commercialization process of the products and less dependence on middlemen.

become more efficient and take less time than when they were carried out on foot, increasing their efficiency.

The benefits generated by the projects were greater than the expected costs, due to the efficiencies introduced by the project. Thus, by introducing new equipment, it was possible to exceed the targets, increase production, and increase the income of the communities. Gains in logistics reduced the costs of goods and the time spent on activities, generating increased productivity, scale gains and income for communities and project beneficiaries (efficiency aspect).

Partnerships with private companies contributed to ensure permanent customers willing to pay higher prices for the products, guaranteeing advance purchase of production[7]. In this way, it was possible to simultaneously increase production, add value to the products and make the proposed activities more rational and efficient[8].

i) Impact and Effectiveness[9]

The main impacts of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund were the 23.19% reduction of deforestation during the execution of the projects, the increase in food production, made possible by the new equipment and instruments introduced by the projects and, consequently, the increase in the income of beneficiaries and indigenous associations. The increase in income reduced dependence on companies and government agencies while raising the quality of life of the targeted indigenous peoples.

The indirect impact, and perhaps the biggest impact, was increased security in the targeted areas. In fact, the training of environmental managers allowed for greater dissemination of knowledge on the monitoring

7. There was also less wasting of raw materials, which were previously lost due to the lack of an efficient marketing (logistics) system.

8. Direct marketing with Natura was carried out, based on the OPAN project, as well as direct marketing of nuts within the network of Cantinas da Terra do Meio and with Wickbold of the TNC project. There was also a partnership with the "Sabores da Amazonia" restaurant chain.

9. As for impact, it can be a measure of the positive and negative changes produced by the project directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the project on local indicators of social, economic, environmental and other areas of development.

of indigenous lands in the areas covered by the projects. This generated more security and self-confidence among the indigenous people on how to defend their territory. The courses allowed for a better understanding of how to monitor their areas more efficiently and effectively. The activities developed in the courses resulted in the learning of better strategies related to defense and security of indigenous territories.

About the organizations, there were gains in their internal processes and in their institutional strengthening. The non-government organizations (NGOs) involved in the projects and their coordinators were able, as a result of the training received, to act as managers and develop new projects.

Other impacts mentioned in the interviews were infrastructure improvements, improved communications between indigenous peoples, improved security system and greater access to water. As an impact and indirect effect of the project, there is also the possibility of accessing the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products (PGPM-Bio) and the strengthening of territorial management. Therefore, the conclusion is that the projects were effective.

ii) Sustainability[10]

In the projects assessed, it was found that actions are sustainable and continue as a result of interventions even after the end of the project. This demonstrated that the actions supported by the projects exceeded the duration of the project cycle.

Moreover, the beneficiaries were able to absorb knowledge from the training and new techniques disseminated during the execution of the projects. In this regard, some of the interviewees mentioned that the training allowed them to increase their production and income, allowing the beneficiaries to maintain some of the activities initiated in the project, thus leading to greater and more lasting impact. This ensures the sustainability of the supported actions and activities.

This is especially true in cases where the courses were multiplied

10. As for sustainability, what is being measured and assessed is whether the benefits of the project continue to occur after its completion, with an emphasis on social, economic and environmental aspects.

by the students who attended the initial courses and became multipliers of the knowledge gained. This is a natural effect both on partner institutions (some of which are indigenous) and among beneficiaries. It should be noted that the main factor contributing to this persistent impact is the link between monitors and coordinators with the executing entity, which guarantees lasting effects.

In some interventions, the managers and technical staff of the National Indigenous Foundation (Funai) underwent project-funded qualification and training. The uncontacted indigenous peoples' project, for example, provided to Funai a system that includes software for control and monitoring of indigenous lands of uncontacted peoples.

In summary, some of the interviewees mentioned that, depending on the projects, it was possible to make a legal, fiscal, and accounting diagnosis of indigenous organizations and, based on the identification of weaknesses, to provide training and qualification to their members. This training was considered of great value for the indigenous organizations. Although some were more advanced in terms of institutional strengthening, others also benefited from the projects, emerging stronger. The result is that the indigenous organizations participated in several public tenders (such as from the European Union) and some of them are discussing new projects and signing cooperation terms or agreements with other partners. Therefore, the conclusion is that the projects contributed, either through training or through institutional strengthening of indigenous organizations, to enduring benefits, i.e., increased sustainability.

It should be noted that there are always risks in maintaining continuity, which is linked to the existence and actions of the proposing entity, that can undermine the work achieved. Thus, the continuity and sustainability of the results of external intervention projects implemented with indigenous peoples depends on several factors, mainly on the length of implementation of the projects, understood as the time required for new experiences and learning and for adoption of concepts and cultural aspects introduced by the new practices and methodologies. It is necessary to consider the time required for the consolidation of cultural change, without which the sustainability of the new practices will not be effective in the medium and long term. Thus, the length of the projects and the methodologies adopted to enable the appropriation of new practices, skills, and competences are responsible for the degree of continuity and sustainability of the results of the projects, in

addition to the strategies, plans and actions commonly outlined by the intervention projects.

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Crosscutting Aspects

i) Gender equity

Even though the projects evaluated did not focus on gender issues, it was found that women played an important role during their execution. Their participation in the process of building the PGTAs resulted in female empowerment. In the initial meetings, only men participated or voiced their opinion, but it was noticed that, as more meetings were held, women began to participate more in parallel conversations.

There were courses that stimulated greater female participation. The women took the opportunity to adopt stronger positions and even promote new leaderships. The Association of Indigenous Women (AMIN) took the opportunity to strengthen itself institutionally and prepare new indigenous leaders to occupy strategic positions in the community. The women of Oiapoque, for example, created the Union of Oiapoque Women.

ii) Poverty Reduction and Improvement of Quality of Life

Elements of income generation from sustainable economic activities were verified. Asked whether the projects brought gains in quality of life, both project coordinators and beneficiaries unanimously considered that there were gains.

Here lies a challenge, which is how to measure these gains. In some cases, it was the purchase of a car or a boat, which allowed beneficiaries to cover distances more easily in less time. In other cases, it was an increase in the production of açaí berry or fish farming, which resulted in more income for the beneficiaries.

The income increases allowed managers to better manage their resources to benefit everyone in the community. It was also possible,

based on the projects, for beneficiaries to gain access to new services, such as the internet, in some villages. In any case, the gain in quality of life was a unanimous theme in the interviews.

REDD+ Safeguards

All projects were aligned with the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), insofar as practically all of them conducted monitoring and surveillance actions aimed at preserving forests from the actions of invaders[11]. The projects included actions aimed at territorial and environmental management of indigenous lands, which, in turn, strengthened the monitoring and security of these areas. It should be noted that no calculation or estimate was made about the possible reduction of greenhouse gas emissions derived from the projects evaluated.

After applying the REDD+ Safeguards matrix, it was concluded that all projects met the criteria, in addition to ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples and their full and effective participation, with respect for their knowledge and legal rights. An overview of the application of the criteria is described in Annex 1 of this report.

Main Conclusions

Most of the targets were reached. The objectives achieved efficacy and effectiveness. The projects have high relevance but low sustainability.

Most projects supported by the Amazon Fund had a dual objective:

- Consolidate territorial and environmental management;
- Promote economic activities that provide sustainability to indigenous lands.

Thus, by promoting activities that are economically attractive, the

11. Except for the *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre* project, which was essentially focused on economic activities. Even so, this project, by consolidating the value chains, simultaneously discouraged deforestation and forest clearing.

projects analyzed here indirectly provided a sustainable alternative to deforestation in indigenous lands and contributed to keep the forest standing. In addition, by promoting and strengthening the PGTAs for indigenous lands, the projects contributed to strengthening monitoring, prevention, and protection actions.

There is no doubt that the projects had a fundamental impact on the organizations that received BNDES funds, both in terms of institutional strengthening and in terms of structuring their activities. The training was one of the highlights and central points of the supported projects, resulting in the professionalization of the entities and changing the prospect of the beneficiaries in relation to their actions and roles.

Indeed, training was essential for improving monitoring and for more effective environmental protection. It is worth noting that the effect of training is lasting, and it tends to lead to paradigm shifts among those targeted by the courses. Training was also delivered to technical staff and managers of indigenist agencies, such as Funai and other subnational government agencies.

The use of boats/motorboats proved to be a more effective strategy for environmental protection than operations carried out on foot. There were clear economic gains due to the increase in non-timber extractive products and the learning of new conservation techniques, made possible by the acquisition of refrigeration chambers. These gains tend to remain even after the projects are completed.

1 Background

Deforestation has been increasing in the Amazon since the 1990s, from 11,030 km² in 1991 to 18,226 km² in 2000, with a peak of 29,059 km² in 1995. Deforestation in the Amazon continued to advance in the following decade, totaling around 165,000 km². In total, it is estimated that 653 thousand km² had been deforested by 2003, which is 16.3% of the Brazilian Legal Amazona[12].

To respond to increasing deforestation in the Amazon, the main public policy adopted by the government was the 2004 PPCDAm[13]. The PPCDAm was a coordinated government action aimed at reducing deforestation based on the following axes:

1. Land and Land-use Planning;
2. Environmental Monitoring and Control; and
3. Promotion of Sustainable Productive Activities.

Alongside the PPCDAm, in the same period, Brazilian civil society sought a new development model for the Amazon. This new model was consolidated in the Sustainable Amazon Plan (PAS), of

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12. INPE. Average rate of gross deforestation. in: BRAZIL. MCT. INPE. *Desflorestamento na Amazônia*. Brasilia. INPE, 1998. p. 6.
FERREIRA, Leandro, E. Venticique and S. Almeida. O desmatamento na Amazônia e a importância das áreas protegidas. In: Dossiê Amazônia Brasileira I. *Estudos avançados*, v. 19, n. 53, April 2005.

13. For more details, see the Prevention and Control of Deforestation website (http://combateaodesmatamento.mma.gov.br/) and the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) (Available at: http://redd.mma.gov.br/images/central-de-midia/pdf/artigos/enredd-ppcdam.pdf). Accessed on 17 Sept. 2021. All the information that follows has been extracted from these two websites.

May 2008[14]. In the PAS, commitments were undertaken to fight illegal deforestation, mitigate climate change, promote the recovery of already deforested areas, and ensure the territorial rights of indigenous peoples, among others[15]. The Sustainable Amazon Plan underscored the importance of a new financing model in the Amazon, which, according to the PAS itself, should include cooperation between the various financial institutions operating in the region and a reduction in the financial cost of projects through better use of existing sources of funds in order to optimize them (PAS, p. 89)[16].

The Amazon Fund emerged in this context in August 2008, three months after the publication of the PAS[17]. In fact, Decree No. 6,527/2008, which created the Amazon Fund, provides for the use of donations in "actions to prevent, monitor and fight deforestation and promote conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon".

The thematic areas covered by the Amazon Fund interact simultaneously with the PPDCAm and the PAS. This is shown by the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund, through its four components or indirect effects, namely:

- **Component 1.** Activities that keep the forest standing are economically attractive;
- **Component 2.** Government actions ensure compliance of human activities with environmental legislation;
- **Component 3.** The Legal Amazon area is territorially organized;
- **Component 4.** Economic instruments and science, technology and innovation activities contribute to the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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14. See guiding public policies on the Amazon Fund website: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/fundo-amazonia/politicas-publicas-orientadoras/

15. BRAZIL. Presidency of the Republic. *Plano Amazônia Sustentável*: diretrizes para o desenvolvimento sustentável da Amazônia Brasileira. Presidência da República. Brasília: MMA, 2008. p.6.

16. For more details, see video Capítulo IV do PAS, "Estratégias de Implementação". Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/prevencao-e-controle-do-desmatamento/PAS_Plano_Amazonia_Sustentavel.pdf

17. The Amazon Fund is legally supported by Decree No. 6,527 of 08/01/2008, based on a proposal by the Brazilian government at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2007).

Thus, the projects assessed here fit into components 1 and 3 of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund, which addresses sustainable production/development and land-use planning (PGTAs) as key conditions to promote the reduction of deforestation.

Indigenous peoples play a key role in achieving the Amazon Fund's overall objective of fighting deforestation and promoting the sustainable use of the Amazon. In fact, deforestation is considered one of the greatest challenges to guaranteeing indigenous rights (ToR, p. 3). For Oviedo (2018), "Indigenous Lands contribute to inhibit deforestation, as indigenous peoples are aware of the importance of the standing forest in the protection and management of Amazonian ecosystems[18].

The first calls for proposals of the Amazon Fund (2012, 2014) address these issues raised by the PPCDAm – axes 1, 2 and 3 – and PAS: the 2012 Public Call for Proposals addresses support for Sustainable Productive Activities, and the 2014 Public Call for Proposals focuses on projects aimed at supporting the preparation of PGTAs in the context of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). Both public calls took place in a context that became known as pulverized deforestation, which characterized the period from 2012 to 2015 (MMA/PPCDAm, 2017). The logic of the intervention was that, by supporting Sustainable Productive Activities and the development of PGTAs, it would contribute to reduce deforestation.

The importance of formulating and implementing public policies aimed at indigenous territories (ToR, p. 3) should be emphasized. The National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) is an instrument to support territorial and environmental management planning. According to article 1 of the Decree that created it, its main goal is to:

18. OVIEDO, Antonio. Demarcação de Terras Indígenas é decisiva para conter o desmatamento e regular o clima. *Blog do Monitoramento Instituto Socioambiental*, 30 Jan. 2018. Available at https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/blog/blog-do-monitoramento/a-demarcacao-das-terras-indigenas-e-decisiva-para-conter-o-desmatamento-e-manter-funcoes-climaticas-essenciais.
Also according to Oviedo (2018), "This inhibitory effect on deforestation related to the presence and recognition of Indigenous Lands can be demonstrated through the drop in forest destruction rates between 2004 and 2008. During this period, 10 million hectares of the Brazilian Amazon were demarcated as Indigenous Lands, and another 20 million were protected under the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm). This action alone influenced the 37% drop in the deforestation rate observed between those years".

> [...] Guarantee and promote the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources on indigenous lands and territories, ensuring the integrity of the indigenous heritage, improving the quality of life and full conditions for the physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their sociocultural autonomy, under the terms of current legislation.

The PNGATI's thematic axes are: 1. Territorial and natural resource protection; 2. Governance and Indigenous Participation; 3. Protected areas, conservation units and indigenous lands; 4. Prevention and recovery of environmental damage; 5. Sustainable use of natural resources and indigenous productive initiatives; 6. Intellectual property and genetic heritage; 7. Capacity building, training, exchange and education. It should be noted that these thematic axes relate to the intervention logic, the overall objective and the components of the Amazon Fund, notably components 3 (territorial protection) and 1 (sustainable production).

The PGTAs of indigenous lands (ILs) allow for a more effective and secure management of indigenous territories, as well as ensuring greater consolidation of the respective ILs. Sustainable production is a direct consequence of the PGTAs, insofar as sustainable production also helps in the consolidation of the ILs.

The conclusion is, therefore, that the projects assessed[19] are linked with two important public policies: PPCDAm and PNGATI. All the projects analyzed in this evaluation had two objectives focused on Sustainable Production and Land-use Planning, except for the projects Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre, focused on Axis 1 (Sustainable Production) and Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon, whose objective was to ensure the physical limits of uncontacted indigenous peoples, focused on axis 3 (Land-use Planning).

19. The projects assessed here are: Alto Juruá; Sustainable Indigenous Amazon; Arapaima: Productive Networks; Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre; Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon; and Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon.

2 Introduction

In 2016, the Amazon Fund published the "Conceptual Framework for Impact Evaluation of Supported Projects"[20] in order to determine the effectiveness of the projects it supports. Several effectiveness evaluations were then carried out using this Framework in different areas: Scientific and Technological Development, State Environmental Organizations (OEMAS), Socio-environmental Management, Sustainable Forest Management Techniques and Forest Fire Fighting, among others. An External Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Amazon Fund itself was also carried out (2008-2018), with support from the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC).

In June 2020, the Addendum to the Conceptual Framework for Thematic Evaluation was approved[21]. Due to the growing number of supported projects, the Amazon Fund has been conducting thematic or block evaluations on the same subject or component. In this evaluation, we sought to identify the impact of projects aimed at supporting indigenous peoples, in the form of a thematic evaluation.

To carry out this thematic evaluation, the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund, the Conceptual Framework and its Addendum were used as evaluation instruments, based on the criteria of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Therefore, the entire methodological process of this evaluation complies with the guidelines of the cited documents and, also, with the Crosscutting Criteria for Poverty Reduction and Gender Equity and the REDD+ Safeguards.

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20. GIZ/ AMAZON FUND. *Marco conceitual da Avaliação de Efetividade dos Projetos Apoiados pelo Fundo Amazônia*. Brasília, BNDES, 2016.

21. GIZ/ AMAZON FUND. *Adendo ao Marco Conceitual referente a Avaliações Temáticas*. Brasília, BNDES, 2020.

Regarding the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund, the projects assessed here fit into components 1 and 3 of the Amazon Fund Intervention Logic. In summary, the overall objective of the Amazon Fund Intervention Logic is to reduce deforestation through sustainable development in the Legal Amazon[22]. In short, the core objectives of the supported projects under evaluation were the development of the PGTAs and the promotion of sustainable production. For each of the projects listed below, individual reports were prepared, that is, with separate results project by project.

The projects assessed here are:

- *Alto Juruá*;
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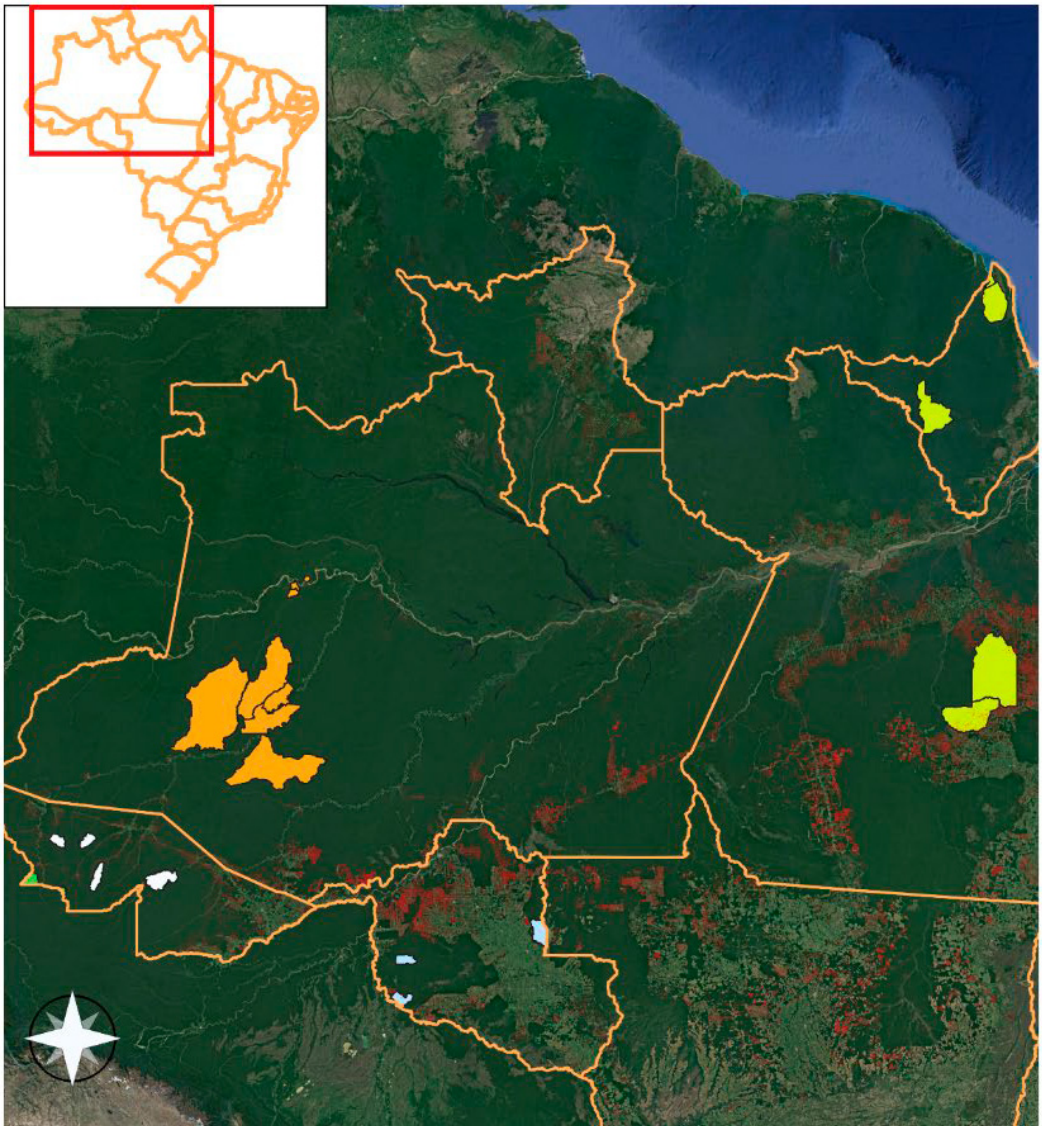
- *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre;*
- *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon;*
- and *Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon*.

These projects were focused on the states of the North and Center-West regions of the country, all of which are included in the Legal Amazon: Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia. The map in Figure 2 shows the areas covered by the projects assessed.

22. AMAZON FUND /BNDES. Quadro Lógico. *Fundo Amazônia*, 06 out, 2010, p. 23. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/biblioteca/fundo-amazonia/publicacoes/

Figure 2: Area Covered by the Amazon Fund Projects



Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021.[23]

23. BUSCA TERRA. *Análise da evolução do desmatamento em áreas de projetos de apoio a terras indígenas no Fundo Amazônia*. Brasília: GIZ, 2021.

3 Applied Methodology

The *ex-post* effectiveness evaluations of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund are based on the concepts defined by the OECD in 1991 and the following criteria: relevance, efficacy, efficiency, impact and sustainability, which were already presented.

Due to the inclusion of the Amazon Fund in the context of international efforts to financially reward developing countries for their REDD+ results, the projects were assessed in accordance with the REDD+ Safeguards.

The entire methodological process was based on the Logical Framework of the projects analyzed and on the criteria and objectives contained in the document "Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework". Thus, the work of the effectiveness evaluation consultancy was based on the following principles:

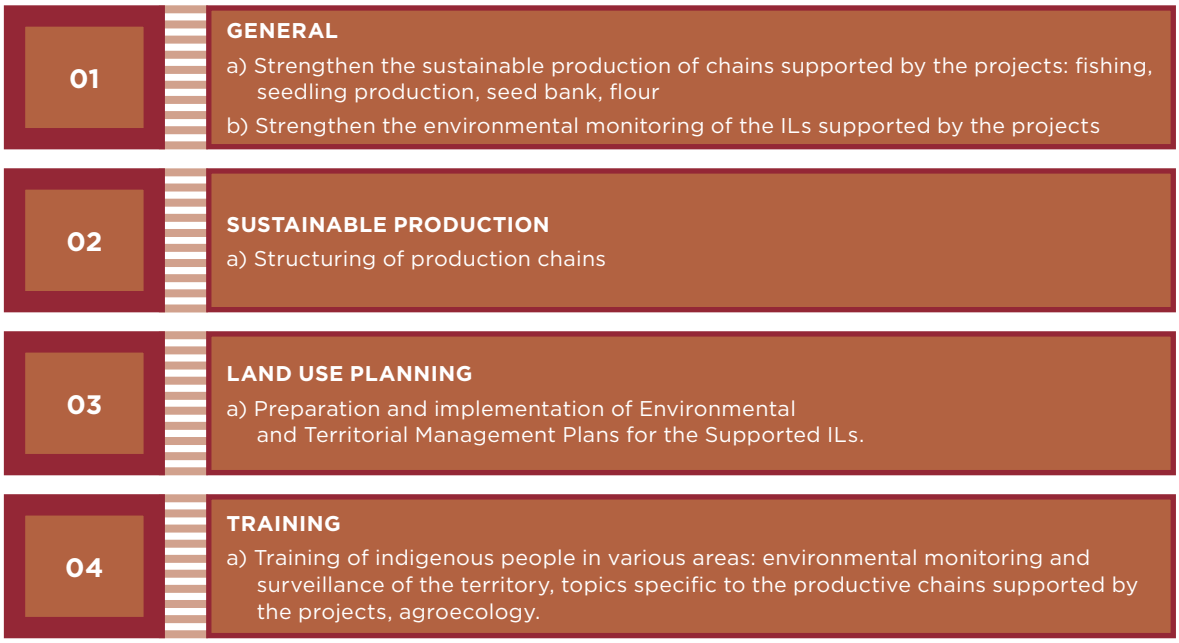
1. The *ex-post* and summative evaluation, including documentation analysis.
2. The evaluation can be considered external, with autonomy of those responsible for conducting the process.
3. Adoption of a participatory evaluation, with a strategy of incorporating the views of professionals who execute the projects and the network of project partners and beneficiaries. These groups comprise the stakeholders. Interviews were conducted with various types of stakeholders and with the team responsible for executing the projects (coordinators and managers).

4. The evaluation verified the attainment of the proposed objectives and results, but also the unexpected and potential results of the program.

5. The evaluation considered the criteria of efficiency, efficacy, effectiveness, equity, sustainability.

Based on the logical frameworks of the projects and the results available in the project portfolio on the Amazon Fund's website, the team of consultants that conducted the evaluation cross-referenced the six logical frameworks and grouped them into intervention thematic axes. Based on this, the thematic axes of Figure 3 were identified and established by the consultants to evaluate the effectiveness of the consultancy.

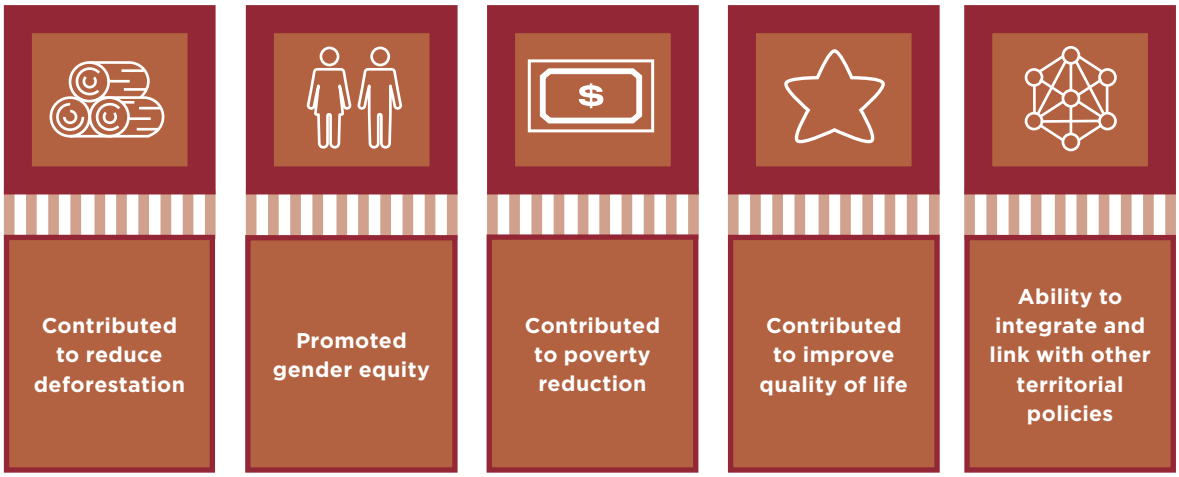
Figure 3: Evaluated thematic axes



Source: Developed by the consultants

In addition to these thematic axes, the extent to which the financed projects contributed to other crosscutting themes was also assessed (Figure 4). These crosscutting themes are of great relevance and must be observed and duly qualified throughout the evaluation process.

Figure 4: Crosscutting themes to be considered in the assessment



Source: Developed by the consultants

This provided the basis for using the results' network methodology in attempting to identify criteria to be peer-reviewed in this evaluation, the goal is to determine the effectiveness and, particularly, the aggregate impacts of the set of projects across the different themes.

Following an initial analysis of the data, it was possible to characterize the logic of the intervention and identify the projects' deliveries and results achieved, as well as refine the focus of the thematic evaluation. The direct effects of the projects on the intervention logic of the components were grouped based on the analyses carried out and the cross-referencing of the logical frameworks.

A counterfactual analysis was also carried out on an indigenous land (IL) not supported by the Amazon Fund. The Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, located in Roraima, was the target of this observation, the results of which are summarized in this report and in Annex 4. In addition, an analysis was prepared on the advance of deforestation in areas supported by the projects, which is presented in Annex 3 and was used throughout the report as a basis for discussions. In the case of the thematic evaluations, the initial challenge of choosing an adequate counterfactual scenario was extensive, as it is necessary to consider different milestones of different projects to identify the counterfactual that is most similar to the set of projects and, therefore, the most appropriate.

3.1 Qualitative evaluation. (Semi) structured interviews with coordinators, managers and beneficiaries

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, it was not possible to carry out the field mission with on-site visits, which is a relevant evaluation technique, making it harder to obtain in-depth knowledge of the projects.

Thus, the methodology used by the evaluators sought to ensure the effective participation of project coordinators and managers, enabling a process of thinking and learning for all those involved, through dialogues and semi-structured interviews with managers, specialists and different institutions directly or indirectly related with the projects in question.

The main objective of the interviews was to collect inputs capable of generating, in the process of evaluating project effectiveness, an understanding of impacts and sustainability after the conclusion of the projects. These interviews were carried out through video calls in the form that best suited the chosen interviewees, such as over *Microsoft Teams*.

The interviews with the managers were very productive, allowing for an overview of the projects, their achievements, and their main challenges. There were also interviews with national and regional indigenous leaders, which greatly enriched the evaluation process.

One of the main challenges in the evaluation of the indigenous projects was to guarantee the participation of those involved, beneficiaries and partners, with their internal diversities. In the case of indigenous communities, we sought to ensure at least the participation and co-responsibility of community and association leaders and other people who played a decisive role in the project development processes so that their points of view, experiences, and perspectives would be reflected in a balanced way in the results of the evaluation process. This took a joint effort, with collaborative or even tripartite co-authorship of the funding agencies, the external consulting team, and the beneficiary populations or project partners.

To ensure this participation, group conversations or dialogues were held online, open to anyone interested with internet access.

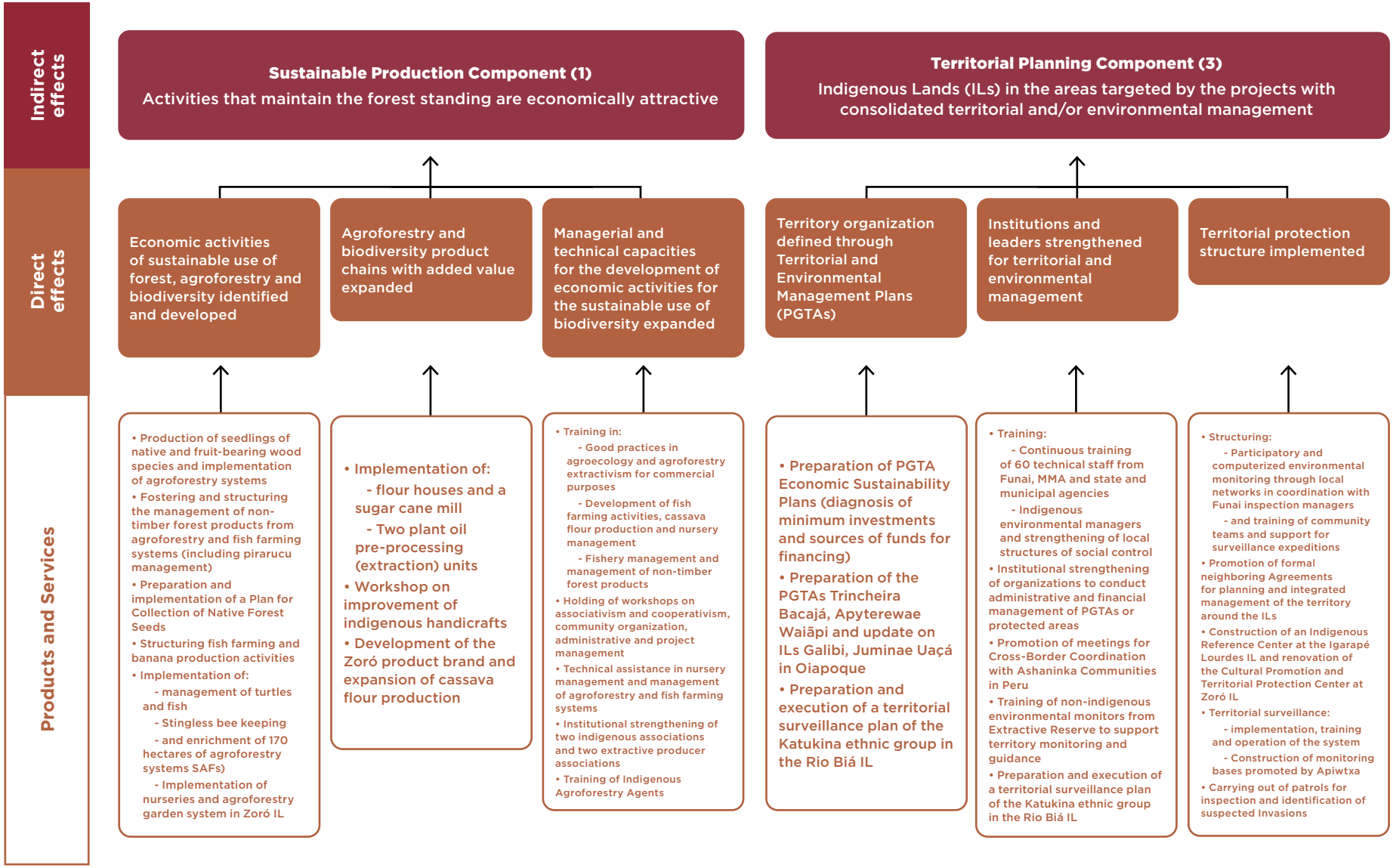
4 Results

As previously presented, the intervention logic and the indirect effects of the supported projects are associated with components 1 and 3, which are the Sustainable Production Component: Activities that keep the forest standing have economic attractiveness, and Land-use Planning Component: Indigenous lands (ILs) in the project areas that have consolidated territorial and/or environmental management.

Subsequently, for the direct effects, the following were observed: identified and developed economic activities involving sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity; expanded agroforestry biodiversity product chains with added value; expanded management and technical capacity to develop economic activities for sustainable use of biodiversity; organization of territories defined through Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs); institutions and leaders strengthened for territorial and environmental management and an implemented territorial protection structure.

Figure 5 presents the systematization of the group of indirect effects, direct effects and the products and services developed through the supported projects. It should be noted that each of the assessed projects has its own logical framework and objective tree. These logical trees are presented in the individual evaluations contained in Annex 2 of this effectiveness evaluation report.

Figure 5: Systematization of the trees of indirect and direct effects and products and services of the assessed projects



Source: Adapted by the consultancy based on the objective trees of the contemplated projects

4.1 General objective of the Amazon Fund

Implementing a strategy that enables the protection of forests provides a range of economic, social and environmental benefits to populations in these areas, such as indigenous peoples, extractive workers and riverside dwellers. One of the expected indirect effects is to increase the value the standing forest by adding value to non-timber products. Forest conservation is a necessary condition to maintain biodiversity and protect the livelihoods of traditional populations.

Putting into practice such a broad strategy (increasing the value of the standing forest) also makes it possible for the Amazon Fund to achieve the objective of reducing deforestation through sustainable development in the Legal Amazon. Thus, a survey was carried out to calculate the deforestation rate in the ILs where the projects operate, whose baseline is the average of the five years prior to the beginning of the first projects, which began in 2014.

In the Legal Amazon, indigenous lands occupy about 1.08 million km², which is equivalent to 22.9% of the region. In this context, deforestation has been evolving in these areas over the years, mainly in places that are under threat and pressure, mostly due to attempts at mineral exploration, logging and pasture farming. While mineral exploration poses an imminent deforestation risk, the others correspond to deforestation that has taken place.

The growth of deforestation on indigenous lands in the Legal Amazon in the period observed, between 2009 and 2020, was of 2,835km², i.e., an average of 236.3 km² per year. This is equivalent to 3.45% of deforestation in the Legal Amazon. It should also be noted that, despite the constant drops since 2009, deforestation increased more between 2017 and 2020, totaling 1,383km², or 51% of the total in the period observed. (Table 1)

Table 1: Total deforested on indigenous lands in the Amazon (in km²)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total deforested area	331.19	293.75	225.69	159.04	167.74	96	73.03	105.09	198.04	260.57	497.37	427.94

Source: Prepared by authors, based on data from the Terrabrasílis platform.[24]

24. Available at http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/increments. Accessed on 8 Oct. 2021.

In addition to the consolidated data until 2020, data from June 2021 were presented in mid-November 2021. Based on the data presented, the worst deforestation rate in the last 15 years was recorded, with a 22% increase between this report and the previous one.

In this context, the support of the Amazon Fund to the development and implementation of PGTAs has been provided in territories that need support for the consolidation of indigenous occupation. Despite the low volume of deforestation in most of the 23 supported ILs, the average is 6.4km² deforested per year and a total of 451 km² between 2009 and 2020.

The Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa Indigenous Lands in the state of Pará, both supported by the project *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon*, stand out for the high volume of deforestation, with an average of 14.05km² per year, corresponding to 81% of the total deforested area in the ILs assessed. These ILs are in areas under threat and pressure in the state, being constantly targeted for land grabbing and legal extraction of natural resources. Table 2 shows deforestation data for each of the supported projects.

Table 2: Result of the deforestation survey in the projects' areas of operation (in km²).

Projects	Total area of projects	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alto Juruá	1,184.8	0.00	0.29	0.47	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.38
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	4,053.9	4.27	0.44	0.54	1.53	9.95	0.42	0.27	1.48	0.69	1.33	2.24	1.98
Arapaima: Productive Networks	61,089.2	0.48	3.19	1.52	0.65	0.84	1.74	0.88	1.04	1.27	1.37	1.63	2.74
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	5,709.4	0.58	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.26	0.93	0.00	0.44	0.15	0.38	0.63	2.20
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	35,498.8	35.15	19.61	7.54	3.41	6.51	8.11	7.62	6.75	8.74	32.57	124.88	87.09
General	**107,536.1**	**40.48**	**24.29**	**10.81**	**6.44**	**17.55**	**11.28**	**8.77**	**9.86**	**10.92**	**35.65**	**129.44**	**94.38**

Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021.[25]

25. BUSCA TERRA. *Análise da evolução do desmatamento em áreas de projetos de apoio a terras indígenas no Fundo Amazônia*. Brasilia: GIZ, 2021.

Considering the averages of the identified periods - baseline (2009 to 2013), project execution period (2014 to 2018) and post-project (2019-2020) -, it is found that deforestation was lower during the intervention in the supported ILs, with a total of 15.3 km². The baseline was 19.9 km² deforested and, in the short post-project period, there was an increase to 111 km² deforested. To facilitate the viewing of the effects of the projects, the results can be observed through a trend line, which shows the drop in deforestation at the time of project execution (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Deforestation in the projects' target areas, considering baseline, execution period and post-project period (in km²).

Projects	Baseline (2009-2013)	During the projects (2014-2018)	Post-project (2019-2020)	Trend (baseline, during and post)
Alto Juruá	0.17	0.06	0.22	
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	3.34	0.84	2.11	
Arapaima: Productive Networks	1.34	1.26	2.18	
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	0.62	0.38	1.41	
Strengthening territorial and environmental management in Indigenous Lands	14.44	12.76	105.99	
General total	**19.91**	**15.30**	**111.91**	

Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021.[26]

A comparison was also made between the values found for the baseline and the percentage relative to the evolution during the execution and post-project periods (Table 3). There were negative increments during the intervention and clear advance after completion.

26. BUSCA TERRA. Análise da evolução do desmatamento em áreas de projetos de apoio a terras indígenas no Fundo Amazônia. Brasília: GIZ, 2021.

Table 3: Deforestation rate in relation to baseline

Projects	Baseline (km²)	Project execution period (%)	Post-Project (%)
Alto Juruá	0.166555068	-64.63	33.40
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	3.343512385	-74.93	-36.89
Arapaima: Productive Networks	1.335469284	-5.62	63.33
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	0.622696639	-38.91	126.97
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands	14.44487521	-11.68	633.72
Total	**19.91310859**	**-23.19**	**462.00**

Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021.[27]

In general, the observed ILs have low deforestation rates. In some, such as Acapuri de Cima IL, deforestation was not identified during the entire period. Considering the area analyzed (107,536.10 km2), the deforestation rate over the last 12 years was no more than 0.5% of the total area. On the other hand, there are ILs under threat and pressure, especially in the state of Pará.

The results of this evaluation indicate that the projects had a positive impact on fighting deforestation. Deforestation rates during the execution period (2014 to 2018) decreased from baseline in all projects. This is in line with the objectives supported by the Amazon Fund, in addition to contributing to the implementation of PGTAs. However, it was found that, despite the important step taken, there was a significant increase in deforestation rates after the completion of the projects, indicating an upward trend in the areas analyzed in the last 2 years.

This clearly shows how relevant it is to continue to support and promote projects and interventions in the ILs in the Amazon, strengthening the implementation of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), as well as strengthening capacity in indigenous organizations to enable them to implement

27. Ibidem.

initiatives that bring scale to the sustainable use of resources, strengthen traditional knowledge and contribute to climate balance in the region.

It should be noted that, in line with the capacity built by the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, in 2021 associations that are located in the two ILs and that have significant deforestation, Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa, respectively belonging to the Xikrin and Parakanã peoples, submitted a proposal to the LEAF (Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance) Global Fund[28] to implement strategies that complement the interventions, and thus strengthen strategies to reduce and fight deforestation in these areas.

Next, the results observed by component supported by the projects and respective direct effects will be presented.

4.2 Sustainable Production Component (1): Activities That Keep The Forest Standing Are Economically Attractive

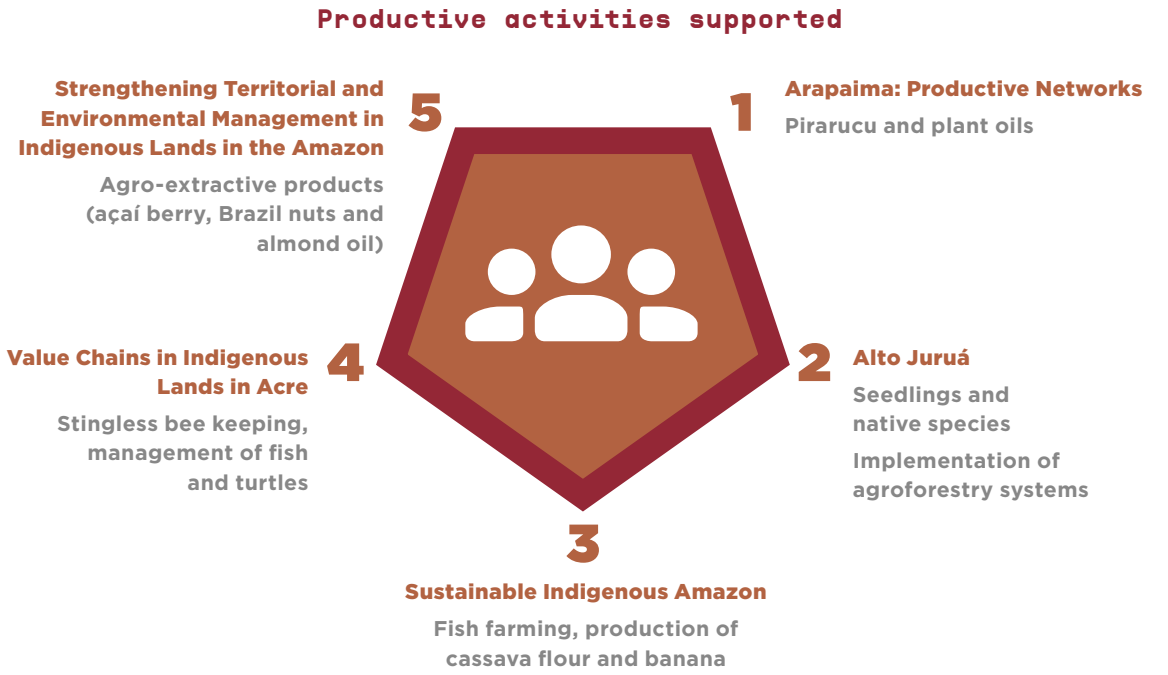
4.2.1 Economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest, agroforestry and biodiversity were identified and developed

This component is part of a strategy to achieve, as a direct effect, the development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest (agroforestry) and, based on a set of strengthened values, enable the consolidation of agroforestry product chains and biodiversity with increased added value. The activities were defined according to Figure 6[29]:

28. This information was obtained in the interview with the project coordinators held on August 6, 2021. At that time, LEAF allowed the submission of proposals by indigenous organizations. In November 2021, with the revision of some regulations, indigenous organizations were no longer accepted as beneficiaries. Thus, the organizations were advised to incorporate their proposals into the Project submitted by the Government of the State of Pará. Thus, the projects today are in the process of incorporation into the project of the subnational government.

29. The figure does not include the Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples project in the Amazon, as it is not related to the Sustainable Production Component.

Figure 6: Productive activities supported by the projects



Source: Adapted by the consultancy based on the objectives tree of the contemplated projects.

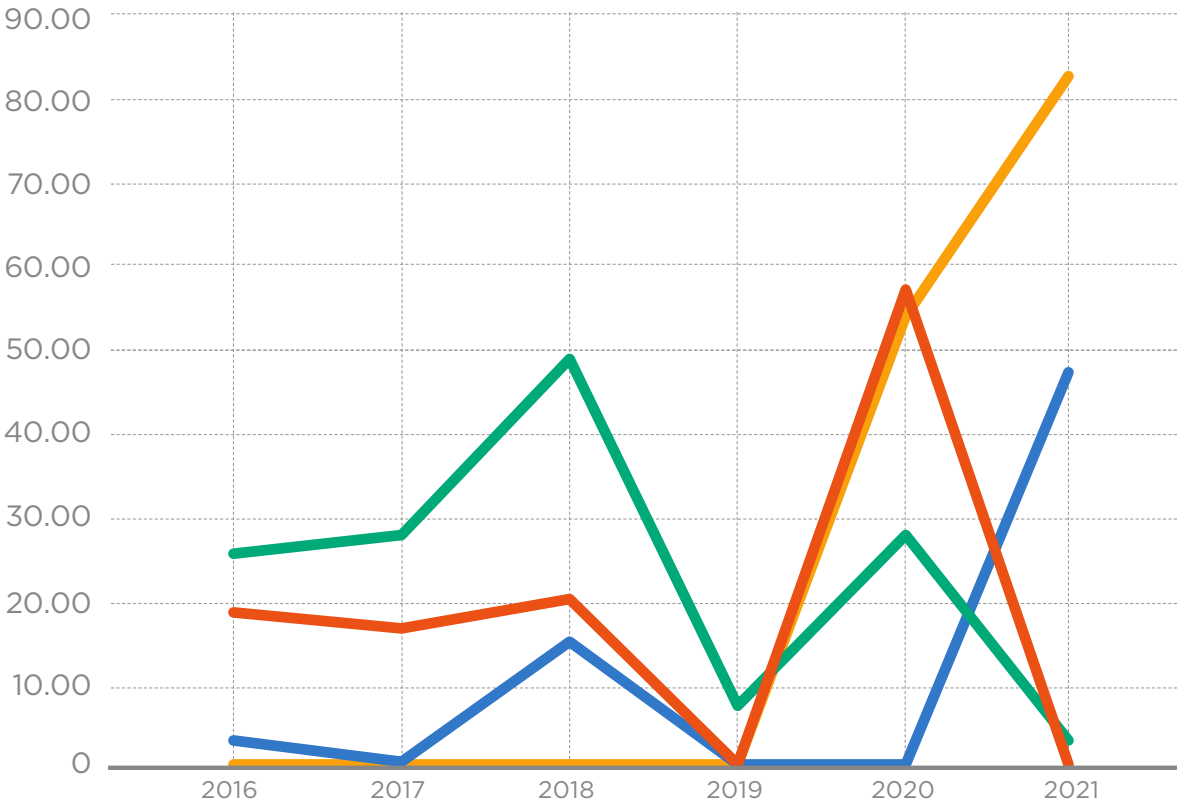
For the analysis of these activities, the indicators will be divided into two categories: sociobiodiversity products and other generated products. Based on this information, the volume produced of the products mentioned in Figure 6 will also be considered for the purposes of this evaluation.

Some assessed projects presented data from the beginning until 2020; however, for others it was not possible to update the data[30]. Thus, the monitoring reports of the projects for the Amazon Fund were used as a reference.

Figure 7 shows the participation of activities linked to the sustainable use of the forest focused on the sociobiodiversity products that were generated.

30. The projects supported by the Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River (APIWTXA) and the PróÍndio Commission (CPI-Acre) did not send updated indicator monitoring data.

Figure 7: Evolution of production of sociobiodiversity products (in tons)



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brazil nut	4.50	0.10	15.85	0.00	0.00	47.75
Açaí berry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.00	84.47
in natura NTFP	26.80	28.81	49.63	8.00	28.00	4.00
Processed plant oils	19.06	17.31	20.55	0.00	57.00	0.00

Source: Prepared by the consultancy based on the monitoring reports.

The production of sociobiodiversity was also observed, with the data from the Production of Vegetal and Silviculture Extraction (PEVS), prepared by the IBGE in 2020, as a reference. For açaí berry, the production generated from the interventions is equivalent to a total of 23.8% of all production in the municipality of Oiapoque, in the state of

Amapá. From 2020, with the initial yield, to 2021, there was an increase of 56.43%. In addition to açaí berry, almost 9,000 kg of various other sociobiodiversity products were sold at the Oiapoque agro-extractive products market. It was found that significant increases in the volume of production of these products were generated, with a resulting increase in the income of these populations.

As to production of Brazil nuts, the amount produced is equivalent to 6.6% of the total production of the municipalities where the ILs with implemented projects are located. Part of the marketing of this product is currently carried out in partnership with the business sector, with production is sold directly to *Wickbold* (a food company best known for its bread)[31]. The other part of the production is marketed through the collective of associations that make up the Network of Cantinas da Terra do Meio.

Regarding the production of plant oils, attention should be drawn to murumuru (*Astrocaryum murumuru*) and andiroba (*Carapa guianensis Aubl.*). These two products had an increase in production during the projects. In the beginning, the production of these oils was 19 tons. Upon completion in 2020, production reached a total of 57 tons, a 185% increase from initial production. This increased production is due to the implementation of a strategy for the design and implementation of management plans for these products, supported in the context of the projects.

With this, it is found that the interventions supported by the projects in relation to these products are shown to be effective, because, even after project completion, production continues to increase. As with the sustainability of production, it was possible, based on the projects, to establish important partnerships with the business sector in relation to the oilseed chain. These partnerships resulted in products being pre-processed and marketed directly to *Natura Cosmétics* and the network of Cantinas Solidárias da Amazônia.

Regarding revenue and production volume of activities related to pirarucu management (*Arapaima gigas*), observed for the project *Arapaima: Productive Networks*, and other fish and turtles, the results are described in Table 4.

31. There was direct marketing to Natura under the OPAN project, and nuts were marketed directly within the network of Cantinas da Terra do Meio. and to Wickbold under the TNC project. A partnership was established with the "Sabores da Amazonia" restaurant chain.

Table 4: Evolution of production and income from pirarucu management activities

Pirarucu production	Volume sold (T)					Revenue obtained (BRL/thousand)				
Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pirarucu	271	356	291	254	213	1,238	16,505	1,569	1,440	1,132

Source: Prepared by the consultancy based on the monitoring reports.

The volume of pirarucu produced increased 326%, considering that the baseline was a production of 50 tons in early 2015. It should be noted that, until 2018, production and revenue values were cumulative[32]. As for the revenue generated from the sale of this product, an increase of 194.26% is found when compared to baseline. Pirarucu production, from beginning to end of the project, generated an accumulated revenue of BRL 7,271,867.01.

From these results, it is observed that significant advances have taken place in the production of managed pirarucu, in addition to the increase in production volume and sale- generated revenue, not only in the period of execution of the project, but also after its completion. The experience with pirarucu management had an unforeseen effect, which was that the intervention ended up generating a set of advocacy activities[33] related to the marketing potential of managed pirarucu. Part of the pirarucu production was sold through government purchase programs. This indicator does not reveal a significant advance, as the sale took place only until 2019, when it reached a revenue of BRL 664,770.04. Compared to baseline, this represented a 72% increase.

One of the main factors that did support government sales in some years is related to the low attractiveness of the price practiced by the

32. It should be noted that, at the time this evaluation was carried out, data for 2021 were not yet available, as fishing takes place during the months of August, September and October, so there is still no production data for that year.

33. Advocacy is the set of actions, strategically defined and oriented, that seek to promote changes in local, regional, national or international public policies, aiming to achieve the mission, vision and strategic objectives of an organization or coalition of organizations. (In: GOZETTO, Andrea C.; MORGADO, Renato P. *Guia para a Construção de Estratégias de Advocacy:* como influenciar políticas públicas. Piracicaba, SP: Imaflora, 2019. 68 p)

programs. In addition, another challenge for the inclusion of fish in the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) was the fact that many municipalities do not have nutritionists in their Municipal Education Secretariats, making it difficult to include fish in school meal menus and recipes.

The project advised organizations on how to register and issue the Declaration of Aptitude to Pronaf (DAP) as a legal entity. However, a challenge remains regarding the bureaucratic processes of issuing this document as a natural person, as well as for small indigenous associations.

Regarding the sustainability of pirarucu management, the structuring of this activity has huge potential for the benefits of the intervention to remain after its completion. Currently, the government of the state of Amazonas has encouraged the strengthening of this activity with an economic subsidy for pirarucu management. In addition, the study on the use of pirarucu leather and the leather business plan may still be implemented. Some negotiations have already started with the business sector and the fashion industry, such as the clothing brand Osklen, but the proposed commercial arrangement has not been implemented. Another factor that will be crucial for the continuity of the effects of the intervention is the resumption of negotiations with the gastronomy production chain, to promote greater insertion and added value of managed pirarucu in restaurant and chefs' chains.

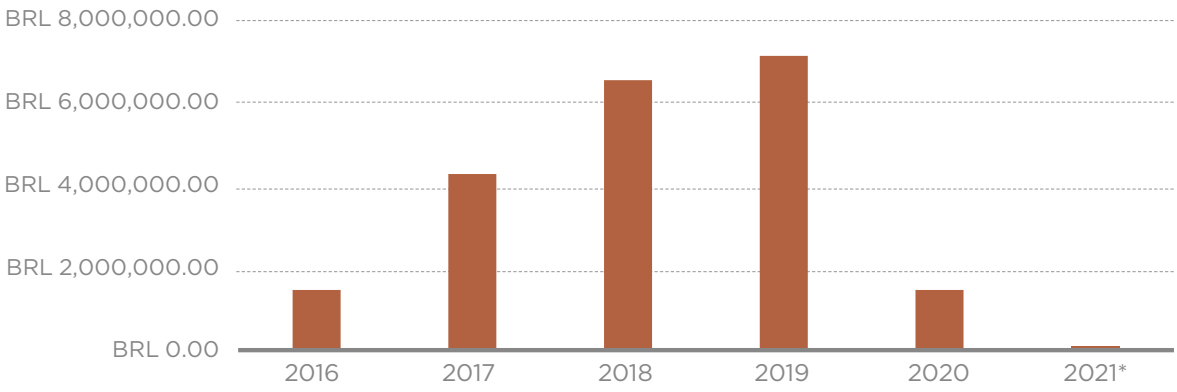
Considering the indicators that the projects provided responses for, this evaluation observed the indicator on revenue generation and volume produced, in the scope of the marketing of unprocessed and processed products. Based on the direct capturing of data with the projects, responses were identified as of 2016, and updates were requested for 2020 and partially for 2021.

It was found that Kanindé, Operation Native Amazon (OPAN), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Pro-Indigenous Commission (CPI) carried out annual analyses and, except for the TNC, the other organizations indicated the annual values obtained, mainly with the marketing of bananas, cassava flour and fish. Thus, an increase in revenues was identified, and in 2019 the projects had the highest revenue in the period, reaching BRL 7,097,714.92.

Between 2016 and 2021 (partial), a revenue of BRL 20,854,234 was generated in the context of production chains supported by the Amazon Fund. As mentioned, the result for 2021 was partial, i.e., there is still revenue generation based on the indicators agreed with the Amazon Fund.

Figure 8 presents the evolution of the revenue obtained by the set of projects in a summarized way.

Figure 8: Evolution of revenue obtained from all the projects



Source: Prepared by the consultancy.

Sustainable production was also important for environmental conservation, so much so that the projects sought to maintain forest monitoring and conservation. In this regard, banana cultivation is an activity that depends on environmental preservation. In relation to total volume, production reached 65.5 tons, which is equivalent to a 2% percentage increase when compared to baseline. In terms of revenue generation, it totaled BRL 130,250.00, which also represents an increase of 2%. In Table 5, there is a description of the evolution of banana production and the revenue generated by the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project.

Table 5: Evolution of production and income from Sustainable Productive Activities

	Volume sold (T)				Revenue obtained (BRL / thousand)			
Years	2016	2017	2018	2019	2016	2017	2018	2019
Banana	0	64	64	65.5	0.00	128.00	128.00	130.25

Source: Prepared by the consultancy based on the monitoring reports.

In the evaluation of the stingless bee keeping production strategies, it was recorded that up to 200 hives for stingless bees were planned for honey production. A total of 130 was established. Several indigenous

communities received donations of bee boxes and were trained to manufacture their own boxes.

In this context, it was not possible to observe the indicator after the end of the intervention. However, it should be noted that stingless bee keeping is an extremely sustainable activity, with the possibility of continued production even after the project's conclusion. Furthermore, this activity has enormous environmental, nutritional, and economic potential.

The stingless bee keeping activity ensures a series of environmental services that are beneficial for the flowers, such as: alternative to deforestation, tree pollination, forest regeneration and carbon fixation. Economically, it is an activity that has developed as an alternative source of income for traditional peoples and communities and is now used in high gastronomy. In nutritional and medicinal terms, it has high antibacterial activity.

With the preparation and implementation of management plans and collection of native seeds, it was possible to carry out the measurement of the area directly managed. By the end of the project, 550 hectares were managed. It is an activity that has proven to be sustainable as families continue to work on the recovery of areas that were previously abandoned. In addition, part of the seeds being planted are from non-timber forest products. In this way, the territory is looking for solutions to maintain its own means of preserving the forest, just as this model supported in the territory has managed to generate food and nutritional security for those living there.

4.2.2 Agroforestry and biodiversity product chains with added and extended value

The projects developed economic activities that sought to increase the added value of agroforestry products, through the strengthening of chains related to flour, sugar cane and the extraction and processing of plant oils, as well as promoting indigenous handicrafts, stimulating the local economy and increasing *per capita* income.

The appreciation of the chains of products and services generated from agroforestry and biodiversity resources represents a great opportunity for the integrated fulfillment of priorities for indigenous communities, with emphasis on economic development based on comparative and competitive advantages; conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; development of local and regional productive arrangements;

and inclusion of indigenous peoples in chains of high added value potential, with respect for their sociocultural peculiarities.

Among the Sustainable Productive Activities, the development of an entire production chain was pursued through the cultivation of cassava. Thus, the focus was not only on cultivation, which was already something natural for the communities, but on the processing of cassava for the production of cassava flour, intended both for consumption and marketing. The construction of structures and implementation of flour mills for processing provided an increase in production and, consequently, in marketing. There was a substantial increase of 671% of this production, when comparing the project's beginning and end. Furthermore, this production ensured food and nutritional security for those living in these ILs. In the case of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project, there is the development of the brand Zoró and expansion of flour production in that territory. This brand was created, registered and certified at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).

In May 2020 – after the end of the project – the indigenous producers, who organized themselves to keep all the villages supplied with food during the period of the pandemic, reached a surplus of 600 kg of products, which was later donated to the Municipal Secretariat of Social Assistance of the city of Ji-Paraná (RO), to be distributed to the poor non-indigenous population.

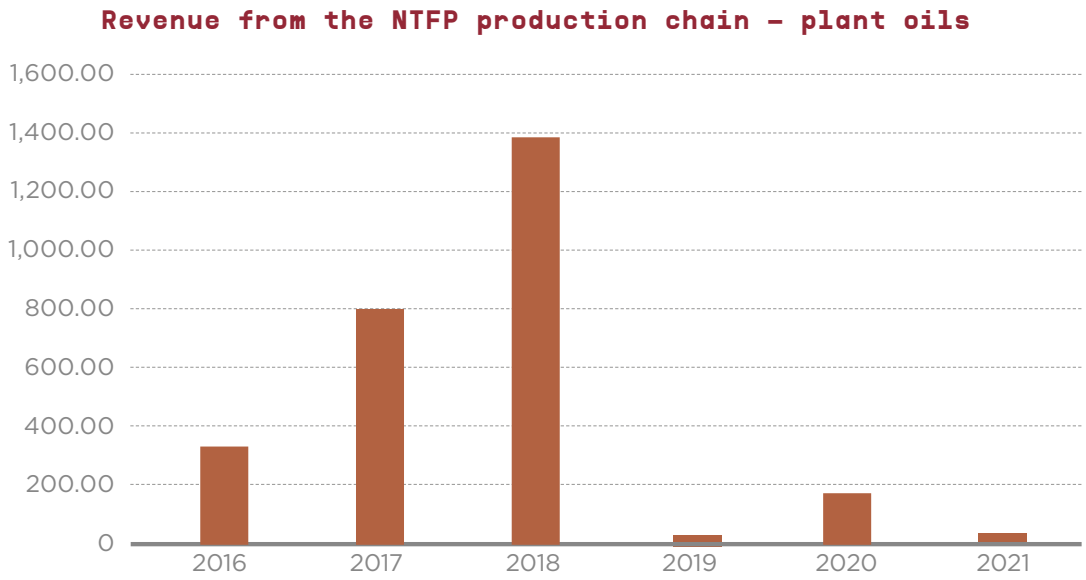
Investing in and supporting activities such as the cassava flour production chain has enormous potential for sustainability. The flour produced in the state of Acre, for example, is considered one of the best in the country, and it has even been granted a nationally recognized certification seal. As for the flour produced in the state of Rondônia, with the creation of the product brand and its registration, an efficiency indicator is identified, as the brand has an important role in adding value to its products.

In terms of handicrafts, it was possible to sell approximately 1,321 pieces. Despite the pandemic having had negative impacts on the sector, the effect was the opposite, as the beneficiary associations of the IGATI project (Xikrin and Parakanã) came together and set up a virtual platform to sell these products. This allowed bringing handcrafted products closer to potential consumers. This demonstrates that the results of this project remain sustainable, and that this is an activity that has managed to generate income for the beneficiaries.

As for the production chain of Non-Timber Forest Products – plant

oils, the evolution of the production volume of these goods was presented in the previous item. Figure 9 shows a graph of the evolution of revenue generated by this production chain.

Figure 9: Evolution of revenue from activities in the NTFP production chain – plant oils



Source: Prepared by the consultancy.

The target of the *Arapaima: Productive Networks* project was to provide a 10% increase in revenue per year with the sale of NTFPs. In the years in which the intervention was implemented, the target was met, reaching an increase of over 313% in 2018. However, as of 2019, there has been a substantial decrease in the revenue generated by this production chain. In 2020 and 2021, there was a decrease in relation to the baseline, of 91% and 54%, respectively. It is important to note that the 2021 data are still preliminary. One of the main factors in this decline is the difficulty for some organizations to access the Declaration of Aptitude for Pronaf (Legal DAP), which is one of the ways in which this product can be marketed in programs managed by Conab for sociobiodiversity products. Another challenge identified is that Funai is not involved in supporting the acquisition of legal instruments that may enable better marketing and, consequently, greater income generation for the communities.

In short, it was possible to identify that the set of supported inter-

ventions managed to merge economic development with environmental conservation and social inclusion. In addition, it strengthened production chains that based their development on strategies capable of keeping the forest standing, turning indigenous organizations and communities into spaces for production and entrepreneurship.

4.2.3 Expanded management and technical capacity to develop economic activities for sustainable use of biodiversity

The evaluation of the result of the projects' interventions is positive regarding capacity building and training initiatives targeting beneficiaries and indigenous organizations. These actions supported management activities and were important for the autonomy of indigenous peoples. The results of this group of interventions of the supported projects are described in Table 2.

Table 2: Results of training interventions for economic, productive and management activities

Projects	Management capacity for indigenous organizations	Capacity for economic activities
Alto Juruá		55 people trained in agroecology and good practices in agroforestry extractivism for commercial purposes.
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon		77 indigenous people trained for cassava production, fish farming and nurseries.
Arapaima: Productive Networks	2,000 beneficiaries trained in associativism, cooperativism, community organization, administrative management and project management.	241 beneficiaries trained to develop good practices in Sustainable Productive Activities.
Value Chain in Indigenous Lands in Acre		88 indigenous forest agents.
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	165 indigenous people trained to carry out administrative-financial activities.	Training of 87 indigenous people in the management/processing/marketing of local products.

Source: Prepared by the consultancy.

Under these interventions, 262 training events were supported. More than 7,000 people were targeted, with a view to empowering indigenous peoples, strengthening their productive activities and ensuring environmental management. Consequently, this contributed to the food and nutritional security in their territories.

Training courses were delivered with a focus on development of economic activities, such as fish farming, production of cassava flour, fishery management, management of non-timber forest products, management of nurseries and agroforestry systems. These training courses ranged from aspects of technical assistance and rural extension to the recovery of degraded areas through implementation of an agroforestry system. After the completion of the interventions, an area of 87,401.31 hectares has been recovered under the projects *Alto Juruá*, *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* and *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre*.

The implementation of agroforestry systems is extremely important both for the balance between forest production and food production, as well as for the reduction of pressure for deforestation and land use for agricultural production purposes. Due to these effects, the following indirect results were expected in these projects: awareness of deforestation; greater control and knowledge of sustainable techniques, promoting the environmental preservation of territories; increasing the quality of life of indigenous populations and improving ecosystems.

In relation to the effect on income and increased quality of life, production has become more efficient in these territories, enabling market competition and, at the same time, generating concrete gains in the income and quality of life of producers.

In the *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* project, a set of training sessions was also carried out to support the implementation of activities related to management, processing and marketing of agroforestry products, such as nuts, açaí berry and babassu. Initially, the project had a target of training 60 indigenous people, and reached 87, exceeding it by 45%.

Under the *Arapaima: Productive Networks* project, beneficiaries were also trained in good practices in Sustainable Productive Activities and the techniques learned were applied, reaching a total of 2,481 people. The initial target was 573 people, or 10% of the target public, and, in the end, the project managed to train 43.3% of the total number of beneficiaries. After the end of the project, no other beneficiary was trained.

Also in this project, a set of training sessions in fishery and non-timber forest product management were provided, with 53 initiatives, totaling 2,760 people trained and able to carry out productive activities related to sustainable production. The project also supported the strengthening of actions of two indigenous associations and four extractive associations. For the latter, there was a 100% increase in the stipulated target.

One impact identified in the evaluation interviews is that, in the two indigenous organizations (Council of Indigenous Peoples of Jutaí – COPIJU and Association of the Deni People of the Xeruã River– ASPODEX) and in the four extractive associations[34], the actions were focused on improving the functioning of the organizations and providing management and accounting training. Additionally, effective support was provided to enable these organizations to improve through the renovation of their headquarters, and they are now connected to the internet.

In these projects, a set of workshops focused on associativism, cooperativism, community organization, administrative management and project management were also held. Initially, the Arapaima: Productive Networks project had the target of holding a total of 24 thematic workshops with this focus, and reached 40, with the participation of 2,000 beneficiaries.

Evaluating the cohesion of the project and its relationship with the strengthening of these organizations and sustainability, it appears that, even after the end of the project, these entities have a greater degree of maturity and understanding of their role, both in representing their territories and in being able to present projects that can support and promote their productive and sustainable activities, in addition to improving their operational structure and financial management. These are organizations that are now able to influence and negotiate the implementation of public policies by different federal and subnational governments in their territories, in addition to having access and conditions to directly manage resources in future projects.

Regarding the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project, the coordinators of indigenous organizations were engaged in various training and learning processes that included administrative, financial, and ac-

34. Association of Agroextractive Residents of the RDS of Uacari – AMARU, Association of Extractive Workers of the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve – AERDSC, Association of Rural Producers of Carauari – Asproc and Association of Community Workers who work with the Development of the Municipality of Jutaí – ACJ.

counting aspects. They now have skills that enable them to manage and propose projects.

In this evaluation, two experiences that were considered to have an impact arising from training were identified, as the organizations recently presented a project for the *Casa Socioambiental* Fund and prepared a project to access federal resources based on parliamentary amendments.

This group of activities, which generated management and technical capacity for the beneficiaries to develop economic activities, was also extremely important to support the next component that will be analyzed.

Thus, attention should be drawn to the role of training as a cross-cutting strategy that supported two indirect effects. In relation to territorial protection, the training delivered to the forest agents (*Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre* project) and socio-environmental agents (*Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* project) supported a set of actions that were also focused on the management and security of indigenous lands. These actions were not restricted to indigenous peoples only, as many of these training sessions also involved coordinators and managers of programs and public policies from the federal and subnational governments.

4.3 Land-Use Planning Component (3)

4.3.1 Indigenous lands (ILs) with consolidated territorial and/or environmental management

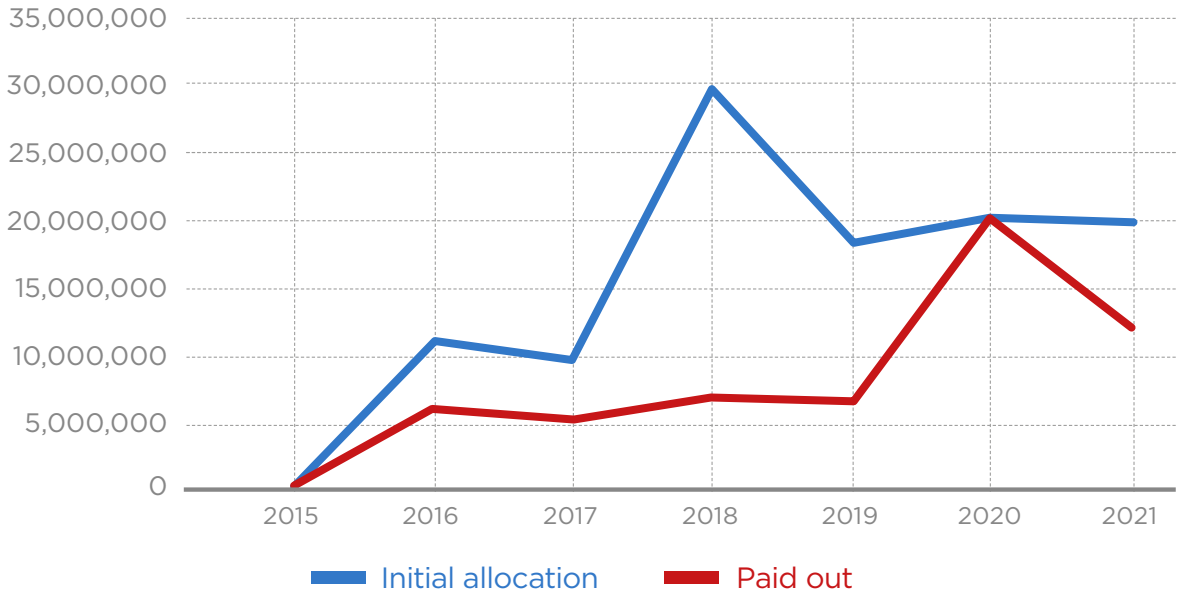
Protected territories are true shields for fighting both deforestation and illegal exploitation by invaders. Without support, conditions would be even more challenging, because the areas covered by the projects arouse the interests of invaders, mainly for mining and illegal logging. As presented in the previous item, on indirect effects, deforestation advanced less in the projects' target areas during the intervention period.

In the evaluation, it was observed that the strategies, products and services that contemplate the Land-use Planning component were crucial, firstly, to support the Sustainable Production component with activities that keep the forest standing, resulting in a decrease in deforestation in these areas. They also helped reduce pressure from miners and loggers in

these territories, ensuring the appreciation of indigenous knowledge and practices and traditional communities, in addition to strengthening the agglutinated organizations, with a view to improving the management of the territory and its resources.

Furthermore, these interventions occur at a time when there has been a decrease in Funai's action due to several factors, ranging from budget cuts to the change of positioning of managers in relation to the protection of indigenous territories. Considering the Federal Budget, the 2065 Program – Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which provides for territorial inspection and monitoring of indigenous lands and environmental management in indigenous lands, presents the evolution of expenditures shown in the graph in Figure 10 in the period that includes the implementation of the projects until 2021.

Figure 10: Evolution of expenditures of the 2065 Program – Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2015-2021)



Source: Prepared by the consultancy based on data from the SIOP – Federal Budget Panel.

It is important to note that, as of 2020, despite the program continuing with the same name, the budget action includes a range of actions under the same heading. Thus, in the same programmatic action, there is regularization, demarcation and inspection of indigenous lands and protection of

uncontacted indigenous peoples. The study published by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), "demonstrated that between 2012 and 2017, based on the criteria and methodological options outlined, indigenous peoples were more present in the budget instruments."[35]

Based on the data presented in Figure 10, the supported projects played an important role in supporting territorial management, with a focus on strengthening actions to protect territories, since part of the federal government budget is currently insufficient for these actions. Greater inclusion of indigenous communities as active players in the territorial and environmental protection, planning, and organization of their territories was identified.

Furthermore, the supported projects, including those under the Public Call, aimed at supporting PGTAs[36] that had a Land-use Planning component as an indirect effect were highly relevant to the theme of planning, organization, ordering, and protection of indigenous territories, because they were able to achieve the protection of both the beneficiaries and their territories.

4.3.2 Territory organization defined through Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs)

The development of planning instruments, such as the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs), contributes to the autonomy of the different peoples that inhabit these places, as well as to the protection of nature. It is "a way of preserving the livelihoods of indigenous communities, guaranteeing them access to and management of lands compatible with their traditional practices.

According to Funai's guidelines for the preparation of PGTAs, these plans are an important tool for implementing the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), aimed at the conservation and appreciation of indigenous material and immaterial

35. SILVA, Frederico A. Barbosa; LUNELLI, Isabella Cristina. *Estudo sobre orçamento indigenista federal: Desafios e limitações aos direitos e políticas públicas voltadas aos povos indígenas no Brasil*. IPEA: Brasilia; Rio de Janeiro. Texts for discussion 2583. 2020. 56p.

36. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/como-apresentar-projetos/chamadas-publicas/projetos-voltados-ao-apoio-a-PGTAs/

heritage, as well as recovery, sustainable use, and security to reproduce the indigenous way of life in their territories. In addition, the PGTAs should support access to public policies aimed at strengthening the self-determination of peoples and territorial control[37].

Thus, the evaluated projects included the design and review of a series of PGTAs among the outputs to be developed with a view to the direct effects related to the organization of indigenous territories. Plans were then developed for projects *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* and *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon*, as detailed in Figure 6.

Figure 11: PGTAS supported by the projects

SUSTAINABLE INDIGENOUS AMAZON	STRENGTHENING OF TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN ILS IN THE AMAZON
Participatory Ethoenvironmental Diagnosis, Ethno-zoning and Management Plan of IL Rio Guaporé; and Participatory Ethonvironmental Diagnosis, Ethno-zoning and Management Plan of IL Rio Negro Ocaia	Territorial and Environmental Management Plan of the Awaeté Parakanã - Marantapa Xapo of the Apyterewa IL; Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands Aben Karen Marimei Xikrin People of the Trincheira Bacajá IL Socio-environmental Management Plan of IL Wajãpi; and Update of joint Plans of ILs Galibi, Jumina and Uaçá in Oiapoque

Source: Prepared by the consultancy.

In this context, it was identified that these instruments are in line with the model proposed by the document "Guidance for Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands", prepared by Funai in 2013. The plans contain asymmetries and singularities. Standard models should not be considered when analyzing indigenous territories, since some already have more experience than others in relation to activities such as planning, territorial organization and social capital.

37. Available at http://cggamgati.funai.gov.br/files/6413/8685/5847/Cartilha_PGTA.pdf

Table 3: Synthesis of the aspects covered in the PGTAS of ILs supported by the projects

Observed Aspects/ Supported ILs	Rio Guaporé	Rio Negro Ocaia	Galibi, Juminã e Uaçá Oiapoque	Apyterewa	Trincheira Bacajá	Wajãpi
Territory characterization	X	X	X	X	X	X
Territory diagnosis	X	X	X	X	X	X
Objectives					X	X
Future vision		X			X	
Strategic axes			X		X	X
Activities/Actions	X	X	X	X	X	X
Projects						
Partnerships	X	X	X			
Institutional arrangements and management models			X		X	X
Monitoring and evaluation system			X			X

Source: Prepared by the consultancy.

All plans contain a characterization of the territories and a diagnosis of indigenous lands. The characterization and the diagnosis are key elements to understanding the spatialization and forms of use, based on the experience of resource exploitation, social organization, and cultural expression of these peoples. The plans have strong social legitimacy and are based on processes of collective construction and learning of the beneficiaries, as is clear from the list of players in each of the plans analyzed. Thus, the referred documents are qualified and structured.

However, it is important for these planning instruments to also introduce innovations, necessary for advances in the economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental spheres. A plan with well-defined actions and activities undoubtedly becomes a key component for the proper execution of the PGTAs.

Hence the plans could have innovated and contemplated a greater range of actions and initiatives with the potential to strengthen planning and boost the implementation of public policies in indigenous

lands. For example, in relation to actions and activities, the evaluated PGTAs focus on generic activities and do not consider proposals for action or macro-action guidelines to serve as a guiding framework for possible projects.

Within the PNGATI, plans require the coordination of a range of political and institutional players (federal and subnational government, non-government organizations, funding agencies) that can support such planning. It is also important that these planning instruments identify possible partnerships and commitments from other players that can support the implementation of the plans.

Therefore, it is important for the plans to be more programmatic, focused on axes and with the possibility of coordinating local, territorial and subnational public policies. It is crucial for plans to have well-defined actions, activities and projects, especially now that the role of Funai and its work in indigenous territories have been weakened.

In addition to preparing the PGTAs, one of the projects evaluated – *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* – was expected to deliver a Plan for Economic Sustainability of the territorial plans. This document contains a diagnosis of both minimum investments and possible sources for financing the actions and proposals contemplated in the supported PGTAs.

Based on these actions, it was possible to identify some advances, even after the end of the projects. It was also possible to coordinate with Embrapa and Emater for the implementation of actions on some specific axes proposed in the PGTAs. With this experience, it was also possible to initiate a dialogue between companies and possible coordination for the recognition of potential non-timber forest products, which may, in the future, support sustainable production and increase the income of indigenous peoples.

The design of these plans had an important, unexpected effect, albeit of great importance for the inclusion of women's participation and engagement in the projects. In some of the projects, initially, there was no specific activity for women, but they ended up participating within the processes of design of the PGTAs.

In addition, the Management Plans for State Climate Policies incorporated the PGTAs designed in the states of Pará and Amapá. The PGTAs prepared by the TNC in these states are related to the respective state climate policies. In Pará, the State Policy on Climate Change

(PEMC/PA), established in May 2020, determines that its implementation must be coordinated both with the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands and with its territorial plans. In some of the actions proposed in the PGTA of the Xikrin people, it was possible to link their implementation with the environmental offset plan that was implemented in the areas impacted by the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant.

In short, the PGTAs designed were delivered to the federal government (Funai and the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health of the Ministry of Health) and to the subnational governments, together with the bodies responsible for supporting interventions, programs and public policies in health, education, environment and social assistance aimed at indigenous peoples.

Another positive aspect of the *Arapaima: Productive Network* project was that these instruments were essential in mobilizing the various supported indigenous territories to ensure the security of these areas. In this respect, another output is related to the implementation of a plan for territorial surveillance and protection of the natural resources of ILs. For this activity, everything, from acquiring equipment to carrying out surveillance missions, was provided for.

All these activities were carried out, in addition to the creation of a reporting system to identify possible invaders circulating through the territories. The reports were crucial for the consolidation of the protection of the ILs. The reporting system informed inspection bodies, triggering a joint operation launched by the Federal Police, Ibama and Funai to deactivate ferries that carried out illegal mining in an area of the Katuquina of Rio Biá and in the RDS Cujubim, which are areas targeted by the evaluated projects, as well as in lands around the ILs.

In the interviews with the beneficiaries, it was observed that the indigenous associations use the plans as a reference for the design of their projects and that the experience with the planning and design of their PGTAs played a pedagogical role for the indigenous organizations. Some challenges remain in relation to the PGTAs, of which the main ones are described in Table 4.

Table 4: Challenges in implementing the PGTAs

Areas	Challenges
FUNAI	Getting Funai to use these plans to implement its interventions in the ILs. In some areas some level of coordination was possible, but in most of the supported projects there was little interaction.
Monitoring and Evaluation	The lack of a monitoring strategy for the actions implemented based on the PGTAs weakens the strengthening, governance and accountability of the interventions implemented; the absence of this monitoring information does not allow measuring to improve the performance of the planned interventions, or to verify if the expected results are being achieved.
Financial Resources	Decreasing federal government budgets to support financial resources for the implementation of PGTAs has been a huge challenge over the past four years. There is no point in drawing up plans if there is no strategy that can support funding for the implementation of these instruments.

Source: Prepared by the consultancy.

4.3.3 Strengthened territorial protection structure

Indigenous lands are essential to contain deforestation, in addition to supporting the preservation of extractive and riverside communities, as well as conservation units that surround indigenous lands. So, a territorial protection strategy strengthens surveillance not only of indigenous communities, but also of non-indigenous people living in the territory.

The projects hired indigenous staff for coordination and implementation. In addition, training and education initiatives enabled greater strengthening of the beneficiaries in their role as agents for the protection of the territory. With the training, it was possible to generate knowledge about the legislation that affects the indigenous reality and to help them understand the illegalities taking place in their territories. The interventions also raised awareness of the role of indigenous peoples as advocates for their territories.

In the case of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project, it was observed that the ILs in which it was implemented are marked by serious conflicts, ranging from land invasion and environmental damage to illegal mining. The project provided to the beneficiaries training in surveillance and territorial protection. An important impact of these activities, identified both by the indigenous people and by the project coordinators, is that, after its completion, and based on the territorial surveillance

system implemented, reports were made to the competent bodies and a group of illegal miners who were carrying out gold exploration within the Igarapé Lourdes IL was arrested. In this operation, a variety of mining equipment was seized. In 2021, also thanks to the surveillance system and reports made to the Federal police, Operation "Caraíba" was launched, aimed at arresting a suspect of invading the Igarapé Lourdes IL and disturbing customs and cultural traditions of the population.

Within the strategy of preservation and cultural appreciation, the project supported the creation of a Center for Cultural Promotion and Territorial Protection at Zoró IL. Today, both the Center of Zoró IL and Arara Gavião IL are fully operational. These structures are used for health and education activities, in partnership with non-government organizations (Doctors of the Amazon) and federal government (Special Indigenous Health District – Disei) and subnational governments (State Secretariat for Environmental Development of the State of Rondônia and Municipal Secretariat for Social Assistance of Ji-Paraná). These are structured spaces with internet access, classrooms, cafeterias and kitchens that are being used for discussion of public policies, mainly in coordination with subnational players.

The actions and interventions supported by the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project have remained thus far and, in relation to the sustainability criterion, the project managed to achieve this effect. No doubt, for the achievement of sustainability, all aspects analyzed benefitted from the training delivered to project beneficiaries.

The territory's protection is not focused only on aspects of deforestation and territorial management. In the area covered by this project, an important impact was that surveillance also included identification of possible activities focused on illegal exploitation of pirarucu fishing in the lakes of the ILs.

The *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands* project was implemented in areas of major conflict, ranging from areas affected by the construction of the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant to areas of intense interference from illegal logging and mining, land grabbing, deforestation, cattle ranching and threats to indigenous leaders.

Under this project, it was possible to carry out a range of actions in the area of territorial surveillance and environmental monitoring. According to one of the project coordinators, in certain areas, some of the implemented interventions have been weakened from the time of their

implementation until today, mainly because it is a region where serious conflicts occur.

In the project areas, several joint actions were carried out between extractive workers and indigenous people, which was extremely important to improve the relationship between indigenous people and others in the surroundings, i.e., riverside and quilombola populations. These actions were crucial to support monitoring and land-use planning interventions, as well as to improve coexistence between the various populations living there.

With the strategies that the project managed to implement, it was possible to contain and reduce risks in different situations of conflict in the territory. In the area covered by the Belo Monte hydroelectric plant, it was possible to implement strategies for a neighborhood agreement and coordinate it with the PGTA designed by the indigenous peoples.

In the state of Amapá, it was also possible to implement neighborhood agreements with nearby extractive workers. In the Oiapoque ILs, the territorial surveillance centers continue to carry out surveillance expeditions together with the Federal Police, the Federal Highway Police and the Army. In the last two years, there have been operations conducted by security and environmental inspection agencies, with part of the reports arising from intense communication between the various social actors living in these territories. The role of coordination focused on communication in the surroundings, contemplating the various territorial players, has been important to allow local players to work together with the indigenous people.

As for the *Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon* project, its relevance is related to the contribution to the theme and to indigenous policies in the country. In addition, it provided training courses for both indigenous organizations and Funai technical staff. During its implementation, the project contributed to expand the capacity of local indigenous organizations to communicate with government and non-government institutions, with a view to expanding and diversifying stable and appropriate partnerships.

The greatest contribution of this project was raising awareness to the need to advance in the protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples. In contexts like the one we are currently experiencing, with advances in some moments and setbacks in others, a project like this undoubtedly encourages the Brazilian State to adopt

measures to protect these peoples. And the protection of these territories involves effective monitoring and surveillance.

Between 2019 and 2021, nine requests for public hearings were submitted to various committees of the Chamber of Representatives, with a total of five presented and approved requests in 2021 alone. Discussions on the need to support uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples have been a recurring agenda in the Chamber of Representatives, with a public hearing held in the last year and, more recently, in October, a proposal submitted to hold another discussion within the scope of the Commission on Human Rights and Minorities of the House to address the situation of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples. On these two occasions, the territories and peoples addressed in the discussions are linked to the ones of the projected supported by the Amazon Fund.

Regarding the sustainability of what was implemented by the project, a challenge is that, after its completion, the issues addressed and the institutional role of Funai in the consolidation of its objectives at the federal level were deconstructed. Funai's low performance in the defense of these territories has been a challenge for the sustainability of the actions implemented in them. As a result, indigenous organizations have sought to strengthen themselves, coordinating with the Federal Prosecution Service (MPF) and, furthermore, they have looked to state governments for support in the implementation of territorial management and protection instruments, which were accessed through the projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

With the implementation of the projects, it was also possible to include several beneficiaries in productive activities and lift them out of informality and possible involvement with activities that support illegal logging and mining. Another important finding, identified by some coordinators of the interventions in this thematic evaluation, regarding protection of indigenous territories, was that having a group of projects focused on this direct effect allowed greater coordination and even forced Funai to conduct inspections in these indigenous territories more effectively. It is a consensus among the indigenous people and coordinators that the supported projects were able to reduce and inhibit the invasions of these ILs.

BOX 1.
Cross-cutting Aspects:
Coordination of public policies in ILs

The cross-cutting axes include insertion capacity and the linking of projects supported by the Amazon Fund with other territorial policies and interventions. The public policies implemented in the different areas of local or regional coverage are composed of government programs from various sources (federal, state, municipal), in addition to those that are implemented or executed through partnerships and programs with non-government organizations or international technical cooperation.

One of the most important issues identified and evaluated today concerns the challenge of coordinating these different programs and policies. This has been one of the points debated by organizations and entities representing social movements, which represents a challenging task for government managers. To overcome this problem, it is understood that public policies must be coordinated so that their objectives are achieved, and the rights holders can effectively have access to them.

The possibility of inter-institutional coordination is directly linked to the ability to generate an innovative environment for the sustainable development of indigenous territories, through access to services and resources that can help achieve the desired results, ensuring that improvements in the quality of life are generated and more equitably available. Inter-institutional coordination enables horizontal integration of public programs with a focus on local reality. It also allows vertical integration, challenging the views that generally prevail in public policies, which tend to disregard local and regional diversities.

The coordination of public policies observed in this evaluation was successful in some projects. In others, however, challenges remain. It was possible to identify a greater degree of coordination of Sustainable Productive Activities with government procurement policies, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE). This was made clear in projects *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon*, *Arapaima: Productive Networks*, *Alto Juruá* and *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon*. Specifically, it was possible to identify access to the Minimum Price Guarantee Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products (PGPM-Bio) in the *Arapaima: Sustainable Networks* project.

Partnerships were also established with federal government agencies, such as Embrapa, to support the training program for environmental agents (*Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* project).

Regarding subnational governments, in some projects it was possible to coordinate their implementation with state government's public policies and programs. The *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre* project managed to coordinate the implementation of the State Policy for Payment of Environmental Services System of the State Secretariat for the Environment and the indigenous policies in coordination with the implementation of the project.

In the states of Amapá and Pará, the *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* project allowed environmental agencies to participate and establish partnerships in the training of project beneficiaries. The incorporation of Management Plans for State Climate Policies was also negotiated based on the PGTAs prepared in the ILs targeted by this project.

In the area covered by the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project, it was possible to coordinate with government and non-government organizations. The project promoted a closer relationship with public agents and the implementation of several public policies. An important initiative was the coordination for building a road for the transportation of the project's production. There were also initiatives that enabled implementation of public health and education policies in the ILs covered by the project.

An intervention by the non-government organization Doctors of the Amazon, in health, has been implemented in a physical space built with project resources. This space is also used by technical staff from the Special Indigenous Health District (Disei) to carry out appointments, meetings and training.

With municipal food and nutrition security policies, the Alto Juruá project, based on the implementation of agroforestry systems, has provided families with a sustainable production strategy connected with the recovery of abandoned areas and the generation of food and nutritional security.

Accessing programs and coordinating public policies was important for generating income in government procurement projects, so that beneficiaries could expand access to services and improve the quality

of life and food in the schools of the ILs. The table below shows a framework of the coordination observed in the projects.

Projects / Coordination	Municipal governments	State governments	Non-government organizations	Federal government
Alto Juruá	X			X
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	X	X	X	X
Arapaima: Productive Networks				X
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre		X		
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon		X		X
Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon				

Source: Prepared by Consultancy.

However, challenges remain, as there are several policies and programs that are unable to coordinate and integrate in the supported ILs. Disintegration and consequent ineffectiveness and inefficiency of these policies persist. It was clear in the interviews carried out for this evaluation with managers and beneficiaries that, for some policies and programs, access by indigenous peoples is still not possible. This is evident in the following points:

- Difficulty in issuing the Declaration of Aptitude for Pronaf (DAP-Indigenous);
- Difficulty inserting production into local businesses.
- Lack of nutritionists to include fish in the school menu, making it difficult to sell pirarucu to the PNAE (highlighted by the *Arapaima: Productive Networks* project).
- Red tape that hinders access to some government public policies;

- Local economies disconnected from indigenous living.
- Non-inclusion of Funai in the coordination with state and municipal governments for the implementation of public policies in areas covered by the projects.
- Need for greater coordination and interaction between policies and programs implemented by Funai and the State in indigenous lands, in full harmony with the PGTAs already prepared by indigenous communities;
- Need for better integration between the actions developed by the managers of the Extractive Reserve (Resex) Alto Juruá with the actions of the *Alto Juruá* project.

4.3.4 Institutions and leaders strengthened for territorial and environmental management

In addition to the demarcation of indigenous territories, effective management involves the preparation of planning instruments and the acquisition of equipment for territorial and environmental monitoring. The implementation of mechanisms allows indigenous peoples and organizations to create the minimum conditions to apply them in their territories. In addition to indigenous peoples, it is important to include technical staff, managers of national and subnational governments, and street-level bureaucrats[38] in these strategies.

Regarding the supported projects, indigenous leaders and organizations and government institutions were trained to support and strengthen environmental management in indigenous territories.

One of the main findings in the evaluation refers to the projects that have implemented a training strategy aimed at indigenous people and other beneficiaries with key roles in environmental and territorial protection and management. Training of environmental and for-

38. In Brazil, street-level bureaucrats are also called public policy implementation agents. (LOTTA, Gabriela. Agentes de implementação: uma forma de análise das políticas públicas. Cadernos de Gestão Pública e Cidadania, v. 19, n. 65, p. 186-206, Jul./Dec. 2014.)

estry agents took place in projects *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre* and *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon*. The agents had roles that ranged from the recovery of unproductive and degraded areas to effective involvement in deforestation prevention, as well as sending information and complaints to environmental control and inspection bodies. In addition, these agents have been important in liaising with other players living in the vicinity of the ILs, playing a role in coordinating with other strategies and/or policies, both for territorial protection and other economic activities implemented by governments in indigenous territories.

Strategies such as those of environmental and forestry agents have undoubtedly had a considerable impact on the territories, because, even after the completion of the projects, the investments remain. Such players still have important roles in ILs, as they are able, through their activities within the territories, to interact with issues of preservation, protection, and environmental management.

Another important impact is that the projects managed to achieve improved capacity of organizations and players, who went on to pursue means to finance their PGTAs even after the end of the interventions. To this end, they have been looking for funding sources from the Norwegian government; from Fundo Casa, with resources to fight the pandemic (beneficiary organizations of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project), from the LEAF Global Fund, with a project focused on territorial management and another on fighting deforestation (organizations representing the Xikrins and Paracanãs peoples that are beneficiaries of the *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* project).

BOX 2.
Case study.
The Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

This case study addresses 12 activities carried out in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. Such activities are correlated with the five projects supported by the Amazon Fund covered in this evaluation. It is observed that the analyzed IL did not receive any type of support from the Amazon Fund.

The choice of this IL is justified by the identification of similarities and interactions between the experiences of the five peoples living in this territory with the reality experienced by the indigenous peoples in the scope of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, allowing productive and significant comparative analyses.

Raposa Serra do Sol has 1,747,464 ha and is located in the northeast of Roraima. Five ethnic groups live in this indigenous land: Ingarikó, Patamona, Macuxi, Taurepang and Wapichana, distributed in 222 villages, totaling a population of about 26,048 people (DSEI East–RR)[39].

The analyses carried out until 2019 found institutional strengthening of the indigenous organization for PGTA management, including the participation of communities in the different ethnic-regions and a territorial surveillance plan, with support from the Indigenous Council of Roraima and partnerships with the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the Norwegian Embassy and the Tebtebba Foundation, involving territorial and environmental agents and guaranteeing territorial rights and environmental preservation.

The actions – design of a territorial and environmental management plan; implementation of a territorial and environmental management plan; training indigenous people for territorial and environmental management; development of sustainable productive activities with income generation and environmental quality; and training for the activities to be developed – were partially developed. They were started, but it was not possible to generate the expected impacts, due to covid-19. As a safety measure, the National Indigenous Foundation banned all non-indigenous people from entering ILs.

39. Available at https://saudeindigena1.websiteseguro.com/coronavirus/dsei/

Other expected results – such as actions to monitor hot spots and deforestation; actions to fight the advance of illegal mining; inspections (surveillance); implementation of productive infrastructure; strengthening of the administrative-financial management of economic enterprises (associations and cooperatives); adding value to production; and overlapping indigenous land – had ineffective results, as the proposed actions were not carried out and/or were not developed satisfactorily.

The study in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land shows the relevance of supported projects for the training, capacity building, and empowerment of local leaders and managers for the defense and protection of their territories, as well as the development of sustainable economies that guarantee the subsistence of these human populations while maintaining and preserving the forest.

Table I, below, presents the segmented analysis of the actions developed by the observed initiatives. In this analysis, an evaluation scale of the scope of actions was observed, as follows: i) no: when the actions were not developed, or the results obtained are small; ii) partial: presenting limited growth; and iii) effective: when the changes presented are significant.

Table I.
Analytical framework in relation to observed initiatives

Actions		No	Partial	Effective	Situation of the Indigenous Land
1	Institutional strengthening of an indigenous organization for the management of a Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA)				The Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) has been strengthened by the Bem Viver Project to promote the governance of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) in Roraima. Institutional strengthening has taken place through the project to conduct administrative and financial management, with the hiring of management and accounting specialists; acquisition of infrastructure and equipment; support in holding general meetings; exchange visits; and participation of members in PNGATI-related events. For the management of the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs), the CIR created the Department of Territorial and Environmental Management (DGTA) for participatory environmental monitoring, with community meetings to monitor the internal and external problems of the communities.

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Actions		No	Partial	Effective	Situation of the Indigenous Land
2	Preparation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plan				Prior to the Bem Viver Project, the CIR led the design of four PGTAs in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, in the following ethno-regions: 1) Serras; 2) Raposa; 3) Baixo Cotingo. The PGTAs for the Serras and Surumu ethno-regions will be reviewed and published. Financial resources have been provided under the Bem Viver Project for the design of the PGTA of the entire Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.
3	Implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plan				The Bem Viver Project has supported the implementation of actions in the four PGTAs prepared in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. Implementing actions within the PGTAs, with projects prioritized by communities, such as: beekeeping, reforestation, agriculture, livestock, fish farming and monitoring. However, these productive actions have only been prioritized by the communities, but the financing and executing institution has not provided planned guidance for the inclusion of these actions in the discussion of Sustainable Productive Activities.
4	Preparation of territorial surveillance plan				The Indigenous Land Monitoring and Surveillance Plan was prepared, an initiative of the CIR that had the support of the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), TNC, the Norwegian Embassy and Tebtebba Foundation, involving Territorial and Environmental Agents (ATAI) in discussions on the management of indigenous lands, guaranteeing territorial rights and preserving the reserves of indigenous peoples, through monitoring, surveillance and territorial protection actions.
5	Training of indigenous people for territorial and environmental management				Since 2011, the CIR has strongly emphasized the process of training Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Agents to work in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. These agents received training and qualification in several thematic areas, such as: environment, indigenous and indigenist law; monitoring and protection of the territory; food sovereignty and alternative foods; operation of PNGATI; solid waste management and fauna and flora management. The Bem Viver Project is expected to support the continuing education program for Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Agents, involving the following topics: climate change, environmental monitoring, mitigation and livestock management adaptation techniques; in addition to capacity building and ongoing training for the implementation of PGTAs, with the development of a training program for project managers.
6	Implementation and operation of the territorial surveillance system				In 2017, the Territorial and Environmental Agents received equipment and the app of the Indigenous Amazon Observation and Monitoring System (SOMAI) program, carried out by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) in partnership with FUNAI, COIAB and APIB, with support from USAID, the Norwegian Embassy, WWF and Google. The Department of Territorial and Environmental Management (DGTA) of the CIR provided support for the structuring of the Surveillance and Territorial Monitoring Posts, coordinating four players operating in the posts: Law Operators, Territorial and Environmental Agents, Brigade and Territorial Protection and Surveillance Group (GPVIT). The GPVITI were strengthened with the delivery of motorcycles, printers, laptops, radios, cameras and cell phones, for the implementation of a territorial surveillance system against the advance of illegal mining. It should be noted that the territorial surveillance system in the Indigenous Land is in the initial phase of implementation.

Actions		No	Partial	Effective	Situation of the Indigenous Land
7	Carrying out actions to monitor hot spots / fires / forest fires				Productive activities such as extensive cattle ranching and the advance of illegal miners can contribute to the increase in deforestation. No initiative was identified to contain these activities, such as monitoring hotspots / fires / forest fires. According to the interviewee, a representative of the International Institute of Education of Brazil – Brasília (IIEB), the Bem Viver Project plans to implement an environmental monitoring system, which includes the use of remote sensing to detect changes in land use and cover.
8	Carrying out actions to fight the advance of illegal mining				Eighteen areas of illegal mining were identified in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, which have contributed to increased violence, deforestation and environmental degradation. The socio-environmental conflict involving the advance of illegal miners on the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land has intensified in the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The CIR has supported communities in the implementation of sanitary barriers and Surveillance and Territorial Monitoring Posts to contain the advance of the pandemic, but, with regard to illegal mining, no initiative to discuss the topic has been identified.
9	Carrying out Inspection / Surveillance Patrols				The GPVILs are responsible for monitoring the indigenous land. It was not possible to identify Inspection activities / Visits / Surveillance patrols.
10	Strengthening of the administrative-financial management of economic enterprises (associations and cooperatives)				The Bem Viver Project is expected to prepare a business plan for the sustainable production of cattle in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.
11	Indigenous Land Overlap				The socio-environmental conflicts arising from the overlapping of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land and the Monte Roraima National Park remain unresolved. No initiative to discuss the topic was identified.
12	Deforestation in Indigenous Land				There is an upward trend in deforestation. No initiative to discuss the topic was identified.

5 Project Management and monitoring

This section aims to point out the strengths and challenges in the context of project management and monitoring. Here, issues related to structure, human resources, workflows, implementation time, and communication for management and execution were addressed.

The six projects supporting indigenous people totaled approximately BRL 59 million in resources (on average BRL 9.8 million per project) and the execution time was four years on average.

5.1 Positive Points

In this context, we observed that all supported projects had a technical team dedicated to their management. Most of the teams were made up of non-outsourced coordinators and assistants at the administrative, executive, indigenist and field action levels, aimed at supporting communication and logistics. On average, these teams were made up of eight people. It is also worth noting that three projects included indigenous staff from supported indigenous lands (ILs). It is important to highlight the case of the *Alto Juruá* project, which was managed by the indigenous organization itself. Furthermore, the project's interventions were focused on supporting non-indigenous communities in the surrounding areas (Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve).

Thus, we observed that management was shared with indigenous leaders of the communities, councils or associations. Indigenous people actively participated in decision-making on technical and logistical actions. In one of the projects, a commission made up of the leaders of the supported ILs was created to monitor and evaluate the initiatives. In three projects, indigenous people were trained to understand administrative and financial management in their associations. Finally, in one of the projects, execution took place through subprojects, which, in turn, were overseen by the main executing entity.

Another key initiative that helped the implementation process in most of the projects was the inclusion of staff focused on the monitoring and overseeing of the projects in the technical teams of staff. The monitoring teams were able to develop strategies for continuous monitoring of indicators. This information was used to improve the project implementation process, generating good results and better indicators for interventions. Flows and processes were created to ensure agile responses to the demands of the day-to-day operation of the projects.

In short, the executing entities had a satisfactory capacity for managing and executing resources, promoting participation and communication with indigenous leaders, through the establishment of forums, advisory committees, monitoring and evaluation commissions or technical supervision centers, which facilitated the planning and execution of activities on the ground. On average, the projects held six-monthly meetings to present activities and render accounts. One of the NGOs made information on actions and budget available directly on its website to expand access to information.

Such processes were made more agile thanks to the prior agreement of the project with indigenous peoples. With a view to understanding external factors that could hinder the projects, some of them developed management and risk matrices for discussion with the indigenous coordinators.

The relationship with the BNDES was efficient in terms of management and guidance regarding procedures that the projects had to comply with. The Amazon Fund's technical team carried out field missions to monitor the project.

5.2 Challenges

The implementation timeframe was revised for four of the six projects. In some cases, it was necessary to readjust deadlines due to the seasonality of production chains and the interaction with indigenist and federal agencies to authorize activities, such as fish farming. One of the projects reported that there was a considerable gap between the approval and release of resources, resulting in the need to renegotiate with the substitutes of former leaders of agglutinated organizations, in addition to updating amounts for planned acquisitions and services, due to the time lag between contracting and execution.

External factors influenced the execution time of interventions in some of the projects. Funai's low involvement and understanding of the importance of conservation and land use based on indigenous knowledge made it difficult to leverage part of the actions. In addition, it is still challenging to obtain environmental licensing for activities such as fish farming and construction of dams.

Issues related to climate change also influenced part of the projects, leading to changes in the time needed to carry out planned activities.

One of the projects highlighted that land tenure conflicts resulting from the invasion of indigenous territories make progress in their actions extremely difficult. The low involvement of inspection and management bodies facilitates land grabbing and the advancement of activities such as mining.

In the dialogue with the Amazon Fund's technical team, there were gaps in understanding, mainly on how to operationalize activities in the projects. However, the availability of technical staff allowed the clarification of doubts. The projects communicated with beneficiaries and subprojects through the instances already listed (forums, committees, or commissions).

6 Conclusions

Seven years after the beginning of the implementation of the evaluated projects, it was found that the protection of indigenous territories and nature were the main impacts of the intervention supported by the Amazon Fund. The achievements and advances provided by the interventions included in the scope of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) are undeniable.

However, there is still a growing need to expand and deepen initiatives and strategies that aim to promote processes of adaptation and sociocultural appropriation of new skills and capabilities promoted by the projects, to guarantee the sustainability of learning in thematic areas and the processes of training, qualification, research and experimentation before, during and after project execution.

In this evaluation, it was possible to identify that the coordinators and beneficiaries agree that the projects helped to reestablish and increase the self-esteem and self-confidence of the targeted indigenous communities, which opened a range of possibilities for empowerment and a stronger voice in tackling their challenges and projects. This occurs in the face of a history of marginalization by public policies and the presence of the State in the region.

It was observed that the positive impacts and results of projects involving production are better and greater than those involving territorial protection and management, especially in cases where the actions are already established, such as those related to sociobiodiversity

products and agroforestry. This may indicate greater difficulty with new skills and competencies, as in the case of territorial management and protection processes, which are foreign to the cultures and worldview of indigenous peoples.

Still, on the indirect effect within the land-use planning component, some challenges persist. However, the support of the interventions was crucial for the preservation of the territories, which still suffer frequent pressures and attempted invasions for illegal exploitation of timber and ore. Despite the existence of the policy, indigenous territories face challenges mainly for the implementation of their Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands and their projects, since, as the financing of these interventions is centralized in the federal government and in the context of subnational governments, there is still a lack of funding for such actions.

Based on this evaluation, it was possible to identify as main contributions of the projects:

i) Indigenous leadership and participation in the social management of projects;

ii) Strengthening of representative entities of indigenous communities;

iii) Empowerment and increase in women's participation in community and entity decisions;

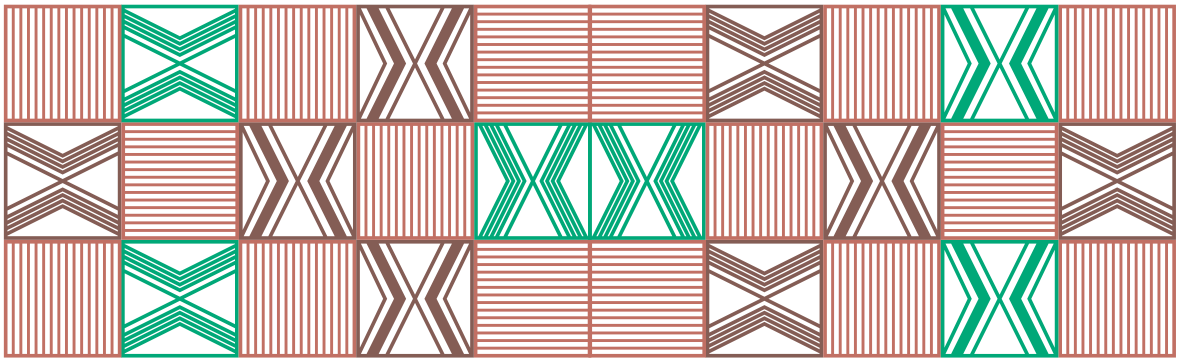
iv) Contribution to overcoming the custodial paradigm in policies for indigenous peoples;

v) Promotion of the coordination of some public policies of territorial scope.

The projects evaluation results, according to the evaluation criteria recommended by the OECD, are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Evaluation Results according to OECD criteria

Criterion	Result
Relevance	The projects were relevant. Attention should be drawn to the importance of training, capacity building, and empowering local leaders and managers, since they enable indigenous voices to be heard in the defense and protection of their territories and the Amazon as a whole, and the coherent development of sustainable economies that guarantee the dignified subsistence of these populations.
Efficiency	In general, the targets were achieved. Where the targets were not met, failures were identified in the planning, cost estimation and/or logistics of the project.
Efficacy	The projects can be considered, in general, as effective, as most targets have been met and activities have been carried out. In some cases, there were no targets or alignment, and it was not possible to evaluate efficacy.
Effectiveness/ Impact	The interviews revealed a high perception of the impact and effectiveness of the projects among the beneficiaries, notably the indigenous population of the selected areas. The projects were more effective from the point of view of sustainable production than land-use planning.
Sustainability	Almost all the projects carried out workshops and training, which contributes to a lasting effect by allowing beneficiaries to increase their production and, consequently, their income. The projects strengthened indigenous associations and executing entities, allowing institutions to start designing projects and seeking funding. In addition to indigenous organizations, training sessions were held with technical staff and managers from the federal and subnational governments. The sustainability of the results of external intervention projects implemented with indigenous peoples depends on several factors, but mainly on the time for implementation of the projects, understood as a time for experiencing, learning and conceptual and cultural appropriation of the new practice and methodologies used, which need to take into account the time required for the consolidation of cultural change, without which the sustainability of new practices will not last in the medium and long term.



7 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

7.1 Lessons Learned

• The projects have coordinated with local partners to carry out some activities. Thus, there was a combination of new skills and knowledge, such as the formulation of non-timber forest management plans and support for the management of seed banks. In addition to expanding the scope of the economic activities of the local population and adding value to the results of the association, this activity also strengthened the commitment of the supported indigenous leaders to the protection of forests and their native species.

• On the management side, the importance of having a detailed budget and schedule planning was clear, considering the increase in costs over time and delays due to weather or other reasons beyond its management capacity. On the other hand, the possibility of adjusting the strategy during execution also helped to achieve the objectives.

• Regarding the importance of monitoring activities, the difficulties observed in the activities could have been mitigated through updating and improving courses. Thus, courses could have been provided to address targets that were difficult to reach.

• Regardless of the context, the interest of the community and beneficiaries must always come first. Furthermore, each executing entity is different from the others. Therefore, flexibility in projects with indigenous peoples is crucial. Setbacks can be avoided by supporting other existing indigenous and civil society initiatives converging toward the project. Likewise, strengthening the Organized Civil Society (SCO) generates the defense of Indigenous Peoples' Rights.

• Each intervention strategy is different and will depend on the ability to listen to the demands and expectations of each community. The manner of implementation affects the outcomes. To this end, the planning workshops proved to be fundamental. Going over actions and adopting participatory planning can delay the project, but it generates legitimacy in actions and results, facilitating implementation, as indigenous people have their own time to make things happen, which can affect the pace envisaged at the beginning of planning. Dialogues (meetings) with indigenous people must take place at the time they define, as they consider ancestral aspects in their decisions. In general, indigenous people tend to be more objective and less ambitious.

• The success of a project depends on it being well-regarded and counting on the participation of the beneficiaries. A good technical team cannot be concerned only with putting things down on paper without thinking about impact. A strong organization is needed for appropriate implementation.

• Hiring indigenous people for local coordination makes a difference. This has facilitated the execution of projects. Many indigenous people are already preparing future projects for their associations, which has proved to be very productive and effective. This ensures easy communication, and the Indigenous Coordinator knows what is important for the community. It is no use just holding administrative and financial management workshops. It is necessary to apply management concepts in the day-to-day operation of indigenous institutions.

• The Amazon Fund was instrumental in strengthening initiatives. This ensured the strengthening of the administrative and financial structures of the associations for more robust management.

7.2 Recommendations

For BNDES

• Public calls for proposals tend to focus on clear objectives and attract players to specific topics. However, the BNDES needs to work through public calls for proposals at lower values to attract small indigenous organizations, but with high ethnic, social, and cultural representation. Offer financing lines with specific notices for small (up to BRL 100,000.00), medium (from BRL 100,001.00 to BRL 500,000.00) and large projects (over BRL 500,000.00). In this way, the Amazon Fund will be able to involve and cater to different important players in the development of initiatives that will contribute to the achievement of its objectives. To this end, it is important to involve and assist family groups that live on small farms to large villages or communities or indigenous pan-ethnic or regional organizations. The sum of efforts of these small, medium, and large communities or organizations can guarantee greater possibilities and capacity to act more effectively in the conservation of territories and the natural resources that exist in them.

• Future public notices by the Amazon Fund/BNDES should also include interventions (or institutional arrangements) in indigenous health and education, which proved to be a weakness of the projects, even though this was not the central objective of the interventions.

• The BNDES could expand the technical staff dedicated to the Amazon Fund to dedicate the team exclusively to the cycle of projects that can be incorporated into the portfolio, in addition to using its resources in indigenous projects and proceeding with public calls for proposals, while a decision is not made regarding the resumption of the Amazon Fund Program.

• Not all associations or organizations are prepared to be BNDES partners. We suggest mini courses on project preparation and management before the start of the public notices so that more indigenous associations can participate in the contests, explaining what is allowed to be included in the project and what is not.

• Projects should be planned to last about four to five years, as it takes time to complete all the training (in land-use planning and sustainable production), design the land-use planning (the PGTA), and the actions in the productive area to allow the project to become self-sustaining.

• BNDES could hire translators[40] to help with difficulties with the Portuguese language. Many indigenous people do not speak Portuguese and many employees of the organizations (NGOs) in charge do not speak the local indigenous language. It is necessary to work with consultants who master at least one of the indigenous languages or work with translators.

• There was also a lack of coordination of the supported projects with the public (state and municipal) and local private sectors. It is recommended that the BNDES include, in the public notices, the requirement that the winning associations/organizations (NGOs) establish local partnerships, either with public or private entities, to ensure the sustainability of the project after its completion. In this way, greater coordination could be achieved between the supported projects and the private sector and public authorities, ensuring the transfer of expertise and better coordination to pursue future projects, since the projects had a pedagogical role for the indigenous organizations.

• BNDES could have a better balance between financial issues and the social impact of the projects, given their importance to the country and society. Projects could not only be focused on large interventions and high values, but also on small and medium-sized ones. The BNDES needs to take another look at indigenous and environmental projects. There should be another type of simplified selection and a specific line with smaller values (less than one million reais) so that more indigenous associations can participate.

• The BNDES needs to learn from successful projects and create some criteria – such as those used with the Ashaninka. This model can work well with other indigenous organizations. Many indigenous associa-

40. Albeit as service providers.

tions are not prepared, but the BNDES can help prepare them, strengthening the discussion within the departments focused on this theme or that participate in the approval of projects at the Bank itself (such as the Amazon Fund).

• The BNDES needs to carry out a broader study of the real demands and needs of indigenous peoples, through an open discussion with their representatives, so that, in this way, it can further strengthen indigenous organizations and not just indigenist NGOs.

• BNDES needs to work with monitoring networks to ensure that projects achieve robust and sustainable results during the project. In this way, the Associations of Indigenous Peoples are strengthened with the support of the Brazilian State and can avoid falling short of targets, as happened in some activities.

• Strengthen dialogue, collaboration, partnership, and inter-institutional cooperation with public institutions, such as universities, research institutions, technical assistance entities, municipalities, states, and the Federal Union.

• The Amazon Fund could subcontract public or private institutions to manage small and medium-sized projects. A very innovative and promising alternative would be to subcontract existing indigenous funds in the Amazon to manage small and medium-sized projects. There are currently two well-known structured funds in operation in the Amazon: (i) the Podali Fund, managed by the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), headquartered in the city of Manaus; (ii) FIRN, Indigenous Fund of Rio Negro, managed by the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of Rio Negro (FOIRN), headquartered in the city of São Gabriel da Cachoeira-AM, in partnership with the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) and supported by the Norwegian Embassy. These are funds with high capacity and governance quality, taking advantage of all the lessons learned so far, the accumulated experiences, and the new young indigenous professionals who have graduated from universities. In addition to these, there are other non-indigenous and indigenous funds, foundations, and institutions in the Amazon with the capacity to manage such resources and projects.

• Promote technical and financial support lines for institutional strengthening of indigenous communities and organizations at their different levels: microlocal, local, and regional. A specific component for this action should be discussed, considering the strategic importance of indigenous communities and organizations in conserving forests within indigenous territories, a major objective of the Amazon Fund.

• BNDES can resort to projects based on associations or agglutinating entities, in which the winning entities would be in charge of distributing the resources among several indigenous associations.

• Support studies and research aimed at understanding and indicating perspectives of sociocultural appropriation of new concepts, skills, and capabilities in the field of territorial protection and management and in the sustainable use of natural resources. Appropriation of experiences with good practices and transfer of technologies and specific expertise;

• Liaise with the Ministry of Environment for the creation of a National Fund for Financing PGTAs, including support from the Amazon Fund;

• Create the possibility, in specific non-protocol cases, of financial support for the continuity of projects, when this is considered of high importance for greater effectiveness and advancement of the project (of the experience).

For project proponents/executing entities

• Provide lines of technical and financial support aimed at technical-political training of indigenous leaders and managers aimed at understanding the implementation of public policies, the rights of citizens, the State, national and global society, and public, private, state institutions, and the third sector. This type of training can help in qualified, constructive, and productive dialogue with public policy agents capable of influencing them through the incorporation and internalization of good practices and successful experiences in ensuring the rights of

communities and indigenous peoples.

• Improved logistics planning is needed to avoid redoing the project. It is suggested that the projects provide more details of logistical aspects. This was one of the weaknesses of several projects.

• Encourage the creation of shared management – indigenous and non-indigenous – in the development of projects, including inter-ethnic or multi-ethnic institutions, at management or coordination levels.

• Planning together with the players involved increases the capillarity of the projects, especially if several indigenous organizations can be contemplated with less costly projects.

• Regarding the execution of projects, more transparency in project actions should be promoted. The BNDES needs to adapt to the new types of guarantees that exist in indigenous projects, which are not their traditional counterparts. Likewise, the BNDES needs more flexibility when dealing with Indigenous projects. It is always necessary to reflect on the need to find alternative ways in case the proposed actions cannot be carried out for any reason. Indigenous projects must always contain an alternative plan. It is crucial to have and maintain dialogue with all players during the project so that it can be monitored more frequently and regularly.

For the Donors

• Reallocate the resources that went to the Amazon Fund to other funds that work on indigenous and environmental issues, while the Amazon Fund is not resumed.

• Create a list with criteria for NGOs to have access to resources from outside the Amazon Fund.

• Directly support non-government organizations (NGOs) focused on the conservation of the Amazon and indigenous lands (ILs) that meet donor criteria.

For Public Players

Ministry of Environment (MMA)

• Adopt concrete measures to reduce illegal deforestation in the Amazon, such as restructuring the Ministry's staff, strengthening its staff and careers focused on indigenous issues and the protection of conservation units, and holding public service recruitment procedures to increase the number of agents working to protect the Amazon and ILs.

• Resume the operation of the Amazon Fund, as the resources available in the Fund are of paramount importance for indigenous peoples.

• Calling on companies to finance new projects outside the Amazon Fund.

Ministry of Economy

• Make annual contributions to the Amazon Fund.

• Financially support other funds, for example, the Amazon Investment Fund (FINAM), so that they can receive income tax exemption resources and contemplate projects aimed at the conservation of the Amazon and ILs.

Ministry of Education

• Coordinate with the Secretariat of Continuing Education, Literacy and Diversity (Secad) of the Ministry of Education to support projects approved by the Amazon Fund/BNDES and other funds aimed at indigenous peoples.

• Launch public notices with specific lines with lower amounts (up to BRL 500,000.00) focused on indigenous health to reach as many indigenous and indigenist organizations as possible.

Ministry of Health

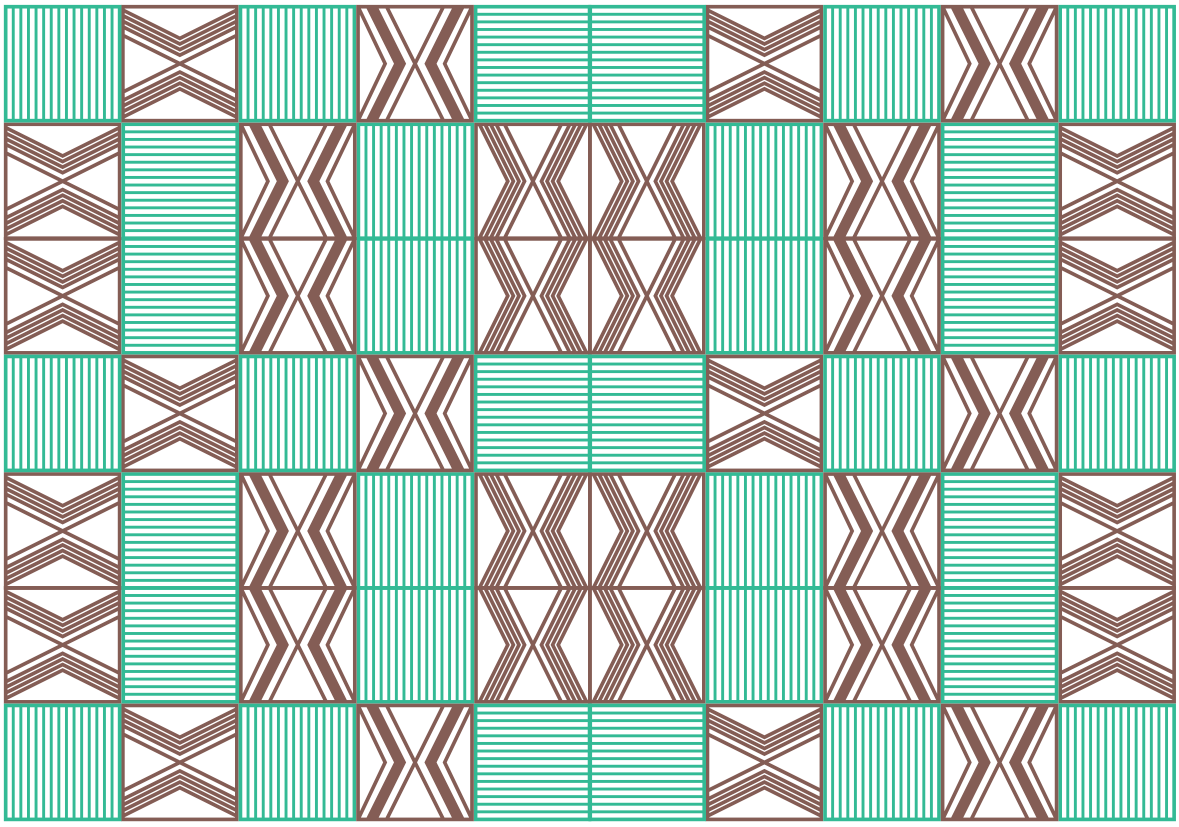
• Coordinate with the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (SESAI) of the Ministry of Health to support and integrate projects approved by the Amazon Fund/BNDES and other funds aimed at indigenous peoples.

• Launch public notices with specific lines with lower amounts (up to BRL 500,000.00) focused on indigenous health to reach as many indigenous and indigenist organizations as possible.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

• Develop a list of NGOs that wish to receive foreign resources;

• Refer potential donors to NGOs in search of resources.



Annex 1 Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

ANNEX I - CANCUN SAFEGUARDS (REDD+)

Safeguard	Meets criterion	Comments
1. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements		
Have the projects shown to be in line with the PPCDAm and state plans to prevent and control deforestation?	Yes	The projects were aligned with the two main axes of the PPCDAm, i.e., promoting Sustainable Productive Activities and Land-use Planning, with their objectives focused on results in accordance with the objectives of the PPCDAm.
What other federal public policies or international agreements did the projects show alignment with? In what aspects?	Yes	The projects were aligned with other public policies such as the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). In addition, we can also mention the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).
Did the project contribute, or could it contribute directly or indirectly to the reduction of emissions from deforestation or forest degradation? How?	Yes	The results indicate that the projects had a positive impact on fighting deforestation. Deforestation rates during the execution period (2014 to 2018) decreased from baseline in all projects.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, considering national sovereignty and national legislation		
To what extent did the projects promote coordination between different players (public, private, third sector or local communities)? Were there shared governance instances? Which ones?	Yes	Most of the projects coordinated with the different governance bodies during their execution, such as municipal and state governments. Isolated activities were carried out, but no shared management of project execution was actually carried out.
To what extent have the projects contributed to strengthening public instruments and forest and territorial management processes?	Yes	Part of the projects aimed to implement their PGTAs, which are instruments for environmental and territorial management of Indigenous Lands, and these instruments strengthened the management of the territory.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances, and laws and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples		
To what extent have the projects influenced the constitutional rights associated with formal land tenure and destination in their area of operation?	Yes	The implementation of the Environmental and Territorial Management Plans, being an important instrument for the management of the territory, had a positive influence on the management of the territory, guaranteeing greater security for these populations in their areas.
To what extent have the projects influenced the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of operation?	Yes	The projects aimed to strengthen Sustainable Productive Activities, which consequently generated positive results for the sustainable use of resources. The implementation of Agroforestry Systems can be considered one of the main results in this sense.

→

ANNEX I - CANCUN SAFEGUARDS (REDD+)

Safeguard	Meets criterion	Comments
If the projects directly benefited indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers: Have their sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge been considered and respected throughout the projects?	Yes	Yes, it was found in all projects that their sociocultural systems and knowledge were considered and respected and taken into account in all decision-making processes and activities that involved project implementation.
Are there effects that interfere with the traditional way of life of these groups? What kind of effects: in the social, economic organization, or the use of available spaces and resources? How do they interfere: positively, negatively, or both?	Yes	Implementation of sustainable practices such as Agroforestry Systems for better land use. In addition, the projects positively impacted populations by improving monitoring and surveillance in their areas. Positively, training was also implemented on different topics, which improved the management of the territory and the practices of sustainable management of natural resources.
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16		
How did the projects guarantee prior consent and the local/traditional way of choosing representatives of their beneficiaries (especially indigenous peoples and traditional communities)?	Yes	The actions of the projects were developed together with the indigenous peoples who were beneficiaries of each project, and it was verified that, during implementation, participation and decision-making relied on the consent of the beneficiary peoples.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decisionmaking?	Yes	
In the case of projects with economic purposes: Were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, avoiding concentration of resources?	Yes	The projects that had the components of Sustainable Productive Activity met the safeguard.
To what extent did the projects provide the general public and their beneficiaries with free access and an easy understanding of information related to project actions?	Yes	It was found that, in all projects, the direct beneficiaries were aware of the actions of the projects.
Have the projects been able to set up a good monitoring system for results and impact? Have the projects systematically monitored and disseminated the results achieved and their effects?	Partially	Some projects achieved good performance in the management and monitoring of the projects, but, in general, it is still an issue to implement effective monitoring of these activities with these populations. However, the results were widely disseminated, taking into account the specificity of each project and beneficiary population.

→

ANNEX I - CANCUN SAFEGUARDS (REDD+)

Safeguard	Meets criterion	Comments
5. Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP 16[41] are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services and to enhance other social and environmental benefits		
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	Yes	The projects were implemented in Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units in the Amazon and had, for the most part, actions aimed at consolidating the territory, such as the implementation of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, which are efficient management tools for these territories.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	Yes	The implementation of Agroforestry Systems by the projects allows better use of the territory for the implementation of sustainable productive activities.
In the case of area restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies employed prioritize native species?	Not applicable	
To what extent have the projects contributed to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	Not applicable	
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD+ results		
What factors constitute risks to the permanence of REDD+ results? How did the projects address them?		Frequent external threats such as the invasion of the territory by miners and land grabbers directly threaten the sustainability of the results of the projects, especially those related to the maintenance of the standing forest within the territories, and this issue has been addressed with specific actions.
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas		
Has there been a displacement of the emissions avoided by the actions of the projects to other areas?	No	No displacement of avoided emissions to other areas was identified from the project's actions. The ILs supported by the project are not located in pressure areas of illegal deforestation.

→

41. Decision 1/CP 16: Reduction of emissions from deforestation; reduction of emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable forest management and increased carbon stocks.

Crosscutting Criteria

Crosscutting criteria		Meets criterion	Observation
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects effectively contributed to economic alternatives that value the standing forest and the sustainable use of natural resources?	Yes	Some of the projects included among their objectives the implementation of Agroforestry Systems, which are more sustainable systems that allow better use of the land for the development of sustainable productive activities aimed at non-timber forest management, such as planting of cassava, açaí berry, and other products that, in addition to being part of the diet of these populations, yield a surplus used to generate income, consequently allowing the economic empowerment of these communities.
	To what extent have the projects positively influenced poverty reduction, social inclusion, and improved living conditions for beneficiaries living in their area of operation?	Yes	The actions of the projects allowed the target population to improve their quality of life significantly, as pointed out during the interviews. Economic empowerment was important to generate income and allow these populations to have the resources to have access to consumer goods. In addition, the actions of the projects aimed at Sustainable Productive Activities also enable food security for these populations.
	Have the projects been able to promote and increase production in the value chains of timber and non-timber forest products based on sustainable management?	Yes	Most of the projects enabled a significant economic improvement for the beneficiary populations. It was verified that there was an increase in production in the different production chains supported, such as flour, açaí berry, and fish.
Gender equity	Have the projects been able to integrate gender issues into their strategies and interventions, or have they addressed the issue in isolation? How?	Partially	In the design of the projects, the gender theme was not prioritized, but some organizations managed to work on the theme in an isolated way through the inclusion and encouragement of indigenous women in the project activities through training, as was the case of the strengthening of the Association of Indigenous Women Working Together (AMIM) in the state of Amapá, supported by the *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* project.
	Was data disaggregated by gender in data collection for project planning and monitoring?	Partially	The projects did not include in their objectives defined activities for women or work on gender equity. However, some projects carried out gender-disaggregated data collection.
	How did the projects contribute to gender equity?	Partially	Although the projects assessed did not have gender issues as a central objective, during their execution, it was found that women played a strategic role in encouraging female participation in decision-making. As an example, we can mention the Association of Indigenous Women Working Together (AMIM) of the state of Amapá, which provided training and participation in debates and events.

Annex 2 Analysis of the Evolution of Deforestation in Areas Targeted by Amazon Fund Projects Supporting Indigenous Lands

1. Introduction

As part of the cooperation project between the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale ZusammenarbeitGmbH* (GIZ) and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)/ Amazon Fund, one of the supported actions is the ex post impact evaluation of completed projects supported by the Amazon Fund[42].

In order to understand the results and impacts achieved and identify possible paths for greater efficacy, efficiency and sustainability of projects included in the theme of support for indigenous peoples and in the theme of sustainable productive activities, GIZ is coordinating the execution of thematic evaluations.

In a complementary way, it is important to rely on analyses based on geoprocessing and remote sensing in the Legal Amazon to evaluate, based on high resolution orbital sensor images, the evolution of deforestation, degradation and forest recovery in the areas of operation of the evaluated projects and relate them to the areas where activities were implemented as part of the project.

The results of this work will, in a complementary way, encourage the evaluation of indigenous projects and sustainable productive activities. It presents evidence of the results on deforestation in the areas of operation of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

2. Objective

The main objective of this work is to analyze the evolution of deforestation in areas of Amazon Fund projects that support indigenous lands (ILs). The projects analyzed were: Alto Juruá; Sustainable Indigenous Amazon; Arapaima: Productive Networks; Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre; and Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon. (Table 1)

42. Author: BUSCA TERRA. Technical team: Rafael Fonseca, Lívia Souza and Sérgio Morbiolo. contact: rafael@buscaterra.com.br.

Table 1: Amazon Fund Projects to support indigenous lands analyzed

Project	Project *Website*
Alto Juruá	http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Alto-Jurua/
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Amazonia-Indigena-Sustentavel
Arapaima: Productive Networks	http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/ARAPAIMA-Redes-Produtivas/
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Cadeias-de-Valor-em-Terras-Indigenas-no-Acre/
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Fortalecimento-da-Gestao-Territorial-e-Ambiental-de-Terras-Indigenas-na-Amazonia/

3. Methodology

The methodology was applied in obtain an understanding of deforestation in the periods before, during and after the projects. The main methodological steps were:

- **Definition of the area of activity**

For each project, the areas of field work were surveyed, based on the Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units they supported. Thus, we have in Table 2 the following areas analyzed.

Table 2: Areas of activity of the analyzed projects

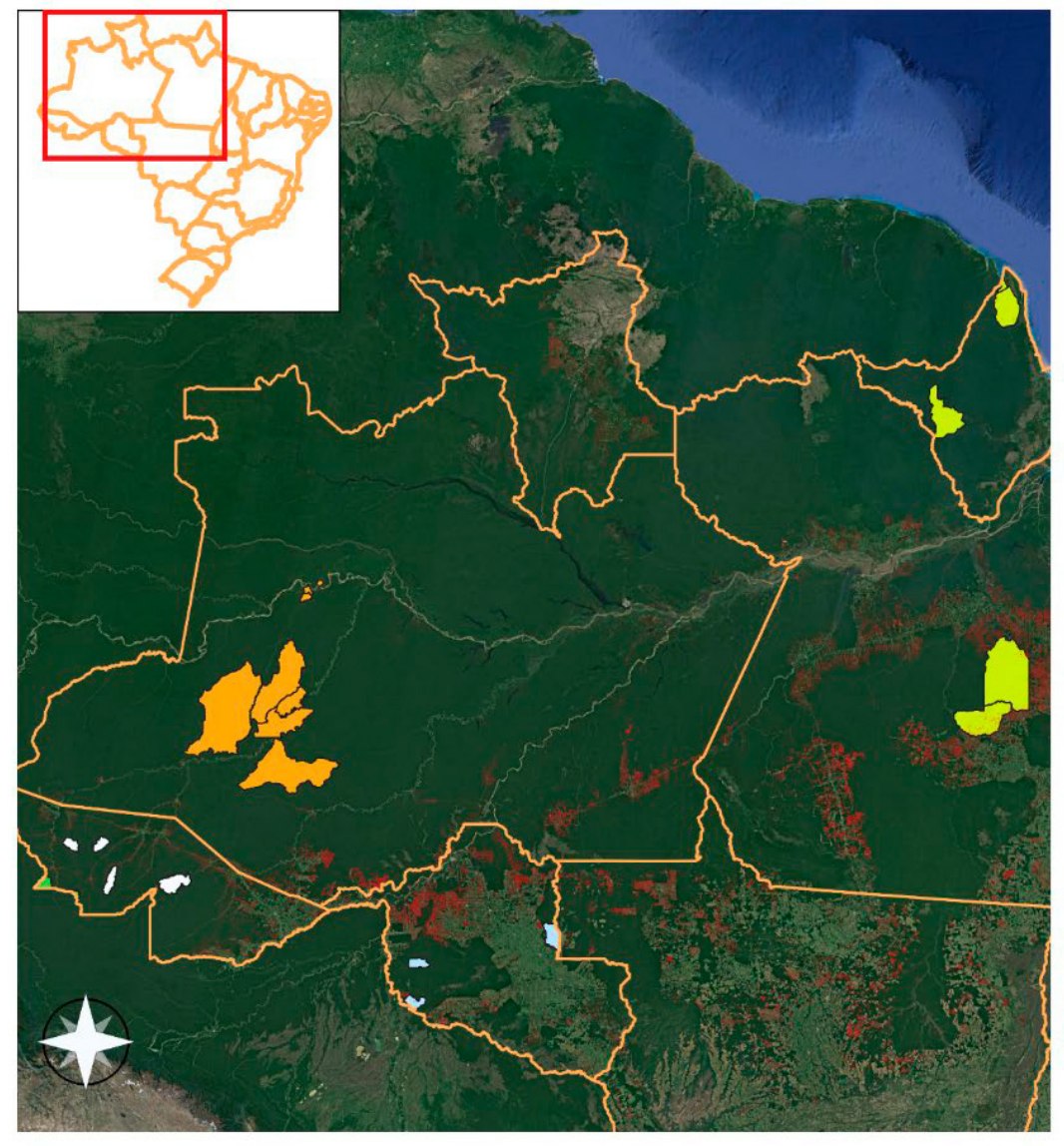
Project	Occupation area	State	Municipality
Alto Juruá	IL Kampa do Rio Amônia	B.C	Marechal Thaumaturgo
	IL Kaxinawá Ashaninka do Rio Breu	B.C	Marechal Thaumaturgo, Jordan
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	IL Igarapé Lourdes	RO	Ji-Paraná
	IL Rio Guaporé	RO	Guajará-Mirim
	IL Rio Negro Ocaia	RO	Guajará-Mirim

→

Project	Occupation area	State	Municipality
Arapaima: Productive Networks	RDS Cujubim	AM	Jutaí
	RDS Uacari	AM	Carauari
	Médio Juruá RESEX	AM	Carauari
	IL Acapuri de Cima	AM	Fonte Boa
	IL Deni	AM	Tapauá, Lábrea, Itamarati, Pauini
	Rio Biá IL	AM	Jutaí, Carauari
	IL Estação	AM	Jutaí
	IL Macarrão	AM	Jutaí
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	IL Alto Rio Purus	B.C	Santa Rosa do Purus, Manoel Urbano
	IL Arara do Igarapé Humaitá	B.C	Tarauacá, Porto Walter
	IL Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá	B.C	Feijó
	IL Rio Gregorio	B.C	Tarauacá
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Apyterewa	PAN	Sao Felix do Xingu
	IL Galibi	AP	Oiapoque
	IL Jumina	AP	Oiapoque
	IL Trencheira Bacajá	PAN	Altamira, São Félix do Xingu, Anapu, Senador José Porfírio
	IL Uaçá	AP	Oiapoque
	IL Waiapi	AP	Laranjal do Jari, Mazagão, Pedra Branca do Amapari

In Figure 1, we highlight the location of the projects to support indigenous peoples that are the target of the evaluation. Annex I of this work presents the individual maps of the projects.

Figure 1: Areas of activity of the analyzed projects and accumulated deforestation between 2008 and 2020 (in red)



• Deforestation data

To calculate the annual rate of deforestation, data from the Brazilian Amazon Rainforest Monitoring Project by Satellite (PRODES) were used[43]. PRODES has been used as a source and indicator for proposing public policies and for evaluating the effectiveness of their implementation. PRODES spatial data is used in: (a) Certification of agribusiness production chains such as the Soy Moratorium and the Livestock Term of Conduct Adjustment – Meat TAC; (b) Intergovernmental agreements, such as the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 21) and Reports on the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas Emissions; and (c) Monetary donations by the Amazon Fund to projects that use PRODES as reference data on deforestation activity in the Legal Amazon.

The PRODES project monitors clear-cut deforestation in the Legal Amazon and, since 1988, has produced annual deforestation rates in the region, which are used by the Brazilian government to establish public policies. PRODES uses LANDSAT class satellite images (20 to 30 meters of spatial resolution and 16-day revisit rate) in a combination that seeks to minimize the problem of cloud cover and ensure interoperability criteria. The images from the American LANDSAT-5/TM satellite were, historically, the most frequently used by the project, but the images from the CCD sensor on board the CBERS-2/2B, satellites from the Sino-Brazilian remote sensing program, were widely used. PRODES also used LISS-3 images from the Indian satellite IRS-1, as well as images from the British UK-DMC2 satellite. It currently massively uses images from LANDSAT 8/OLI, CBERS 4 and IRS-2. Regardless of the instrument used, the minimum area mapped by PRODES is 6.25 hectares.

• Baseline

In order to calculate the deforestation baseline of the IL for the projects' activities, deforestation in the 5-year period prior to the start of project activities was surveyed. Considering that two projects started in 2014, this was the year considered as a baseline for the other four.

Thus, the baseline included 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. Here,

43. Data available at: http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/downloads/

the baseline corresponds to the average deforestation in the period verified.

4. Results

In the Legal Amazon, indigenous lands occupy about 1.08 million km², which is equivalent to about 22.9% of the region. In this context, deforestation has been evolving in these areas over the years, especially in areas that suffer threats and pressures. While the former can be understood as an imminent risk of deforestation, the latter corresponds to the deforestation that took place in it.

Table 1 shows the evolution of deforestation in indigenous lands in the Legal Amazon in the period of analysis in this study, i.e., from 2009 to 2020. During this period, 2,835 km² were deforested, or an average of 236.3 km² per year. This is equivalent to 3.45% of deforestation in the Legal Amazon. Despite steady drops since 2009, deforestation started to grow, notably between 2017 and 2020, concentrating 1,383 km² or 51% of the total in the observed period.

Table 1: Total deforested on indigenous lands in the Amazon (in km²)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total deforested area	331.19	293.75	225.69	159.04	167.74	96	73.03	105.09	198.04	260.57	497.37	427.94

Source: prepared by authors, based on data from the Terrabrasílis platform.
Available at http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/increments.
Consulted on 08/10/2021.

In this context, the Amazon Fund has supported the preparation and implementation of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) for Indigenous Lands. The Fund's projects are located in territories that need support to consolidate their occupation by indigenous people, despite the low volume of deforestation in most of the 23 supported ILs, with an average of 6.4km² deforested per year and a total of 451 km² deforested between

2009 and 2020.

The Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa ILs in the state of Pará stand out for their high volume, with an average of 14.05km² per year, corresponding to 81% of the total deforested in the ILs analyzed. Both were supported by the *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands* project and they are located in areas of threat and pressure in the state, being constantly the target of land grabbing and illegal extraction of natural resources. Table 2 shows deforestation data for each of the supported projects.

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Table 2: Result of the deforestation survey in the projects' areas of operation. Data are presented in km²

Projects	Total area of projects	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alto Juruá	1.184,8	0.00	0.29	0.47	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.38
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	4,053.9	4.27	0.44	0.54	1.53	9.95	0.42	0.27	1.48	0.69	1.33	2.24	1.98
Arapaima: Productive Networks	61,089.2	0.48	3.19	1.52	0.65	0.84	1.74	0.88	1.04	1.27	1.37	1.63	2.74
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	5,709.4	0.58	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.26	0.93	0.00	0.44	0.15	0.38	0.63	2.20
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands	35,498.8	35.15	19.61	7.54	3.41	6.51	8.11	7.62	6.75	8.74	32.57	124.88	87.09
Grand total	**107,536.1**	**40.48**	**24.29**	**10.81**	**6.44**	**17.55**	**11.28**	**8.77**	**9.86**	**10.92**	**35.65**	**129.44**	**94.38**

Considering the averages for the baseline period (2009 to 2013), the project execution period (2014 to 2018) and post-project period (2019-2020), it is observed that deforestation was lower during the intervention in the supported ILs, with a total of 15k.3km². For the baseline, 19.9km²

were deforested and, in the brief post-project period, 111km² were deforested. To facilitate the viewing of the effects of the projects, the results can be observed through a trend line showing the drop in deforestation at the time of project execution (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Deforestation in the projects' areas of operation, considering baseline, execution period and post-project period. Data are presented in Km².

Projects	Baseline (2009 - 2013)	Project execution period (2014 - 2018)	Post-project (2019 -2020)	Trend (baseline, during and post)
Alto Juruá	0.17	0.06	0.22	
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	3.34	0.84	2.11	
Productive Networks	1.34	1.26	2.18	
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	0.62	0.38	1.41	
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	14.44	12.76	105.99	
Grand total	**19.91**	**15.30**	**111.91**	

A comparison was also made between the values found for the baseline and the percentage relative to the evolution during the execution and post-project period (Table 3), showing that deforestation only remained lower than the baseline in the areas of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project. As for the other projects, negative increments can be observed during the intervention, and clear progress after completion.

Table 3: Deforestation rate in relation to baseline. Baseline deforestation rates of increase in red.

Projects	Baseline (km²)	Project execution period (%)	Post-Project (%)
Alto Juruá	0.166555068	-64.63	33.40
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	3.343512385	-74.93	-36.89
Productive Networks	1.335469284	-5.62	63.33
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	0.622696639	-38.91	126.97
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	14.44487521	-11.68	633.72
Grand total	**19.91310859**	**-23.19**	**462.00**

Project area maps are shown in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5. Figure 6 presents the areas of all projects (Figure 1 is in the item Methodology and the others in Annex I of this work).

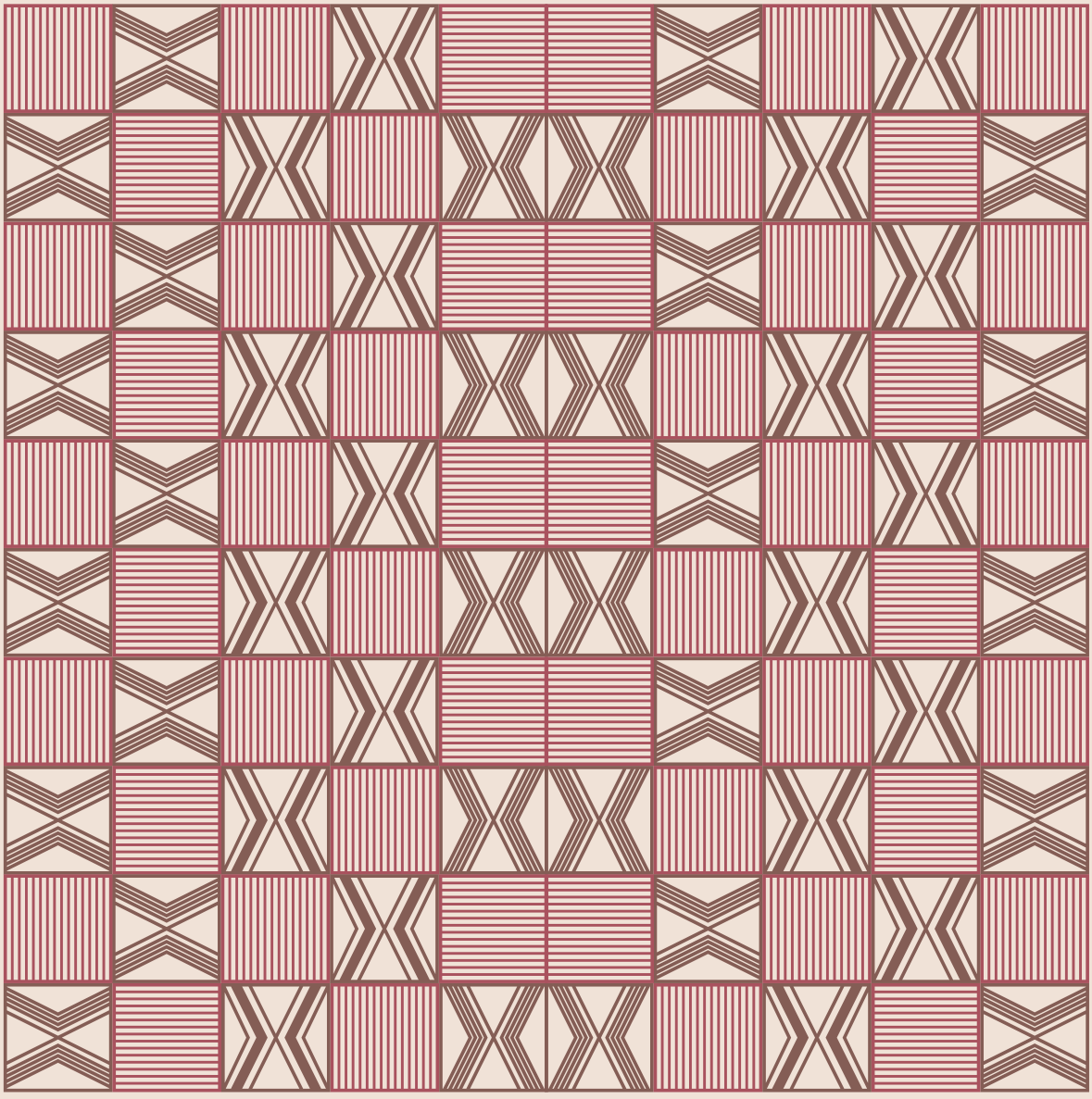
5. Conclusion

The observed indigenous lands have a low deforestation rate. In some, such as IL Acapuri de Cima, deforestation was not identified throughout the period. Considering the entire area analyzed (107,536.10 km2), the deforestation rate over the last 12 years was no more than 0.5% of the total area. On the other hand, there are ILs under threat and pressure, especially in the state of Pará.

The results indicate that the projects had a positive impact on fighting deforestation. Deforestation rates during the execution period (2014 to 2018) decreased from baseline in all projects. This is in line with the objectives of these projects supported by the Amazon Fund and contributes to the implementation of PGTAs. It can also be observed that, despite the important step taken, there was a significant increase in

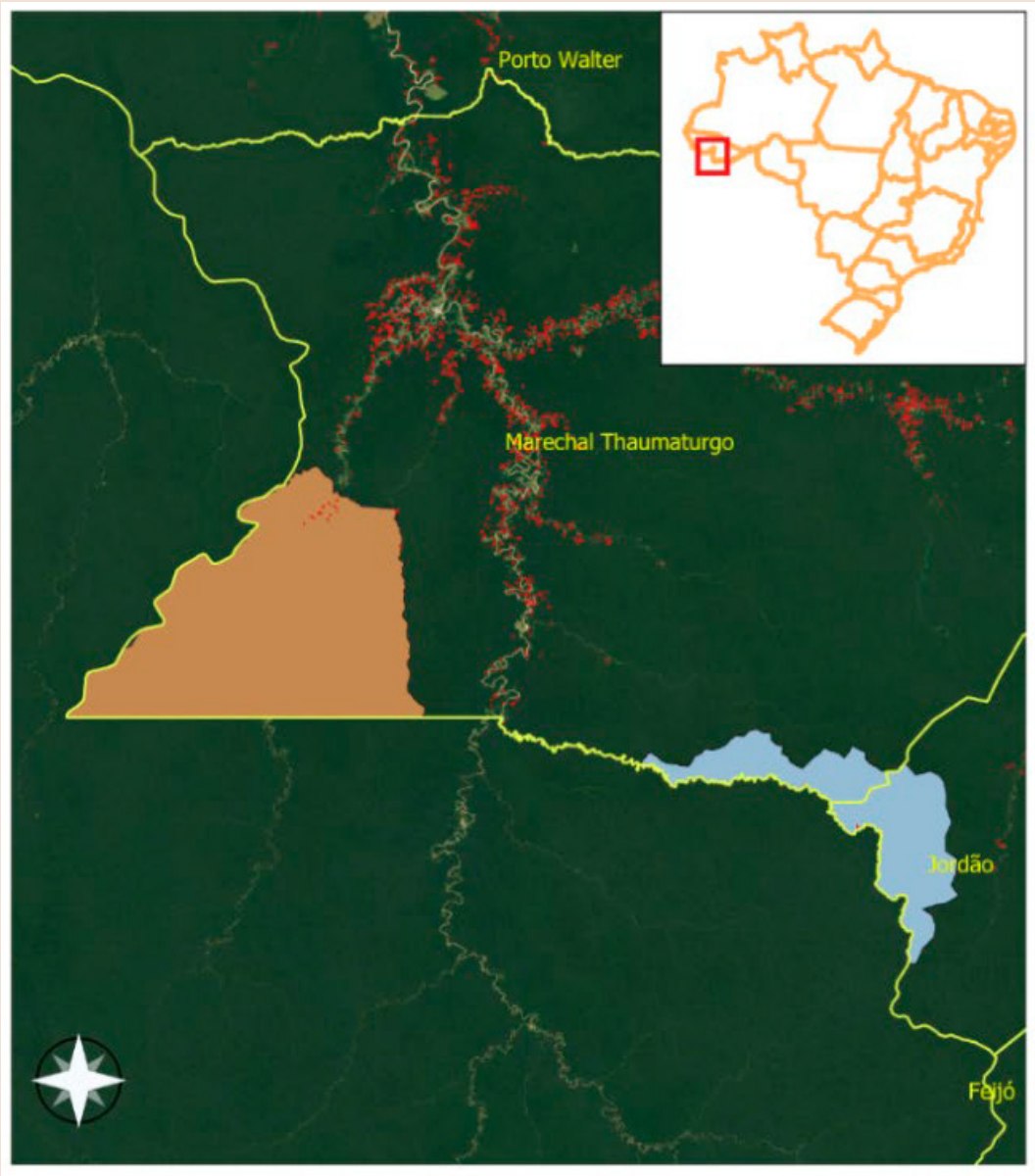
rates after the completion of the projects, indicating a tendency towards deforestation increase in the areas analyzed in the last 2 years.

On the one hand, there is an urgent need to implement policies to fight deforestation with the action of public authorities, in addition to the action of FUNAI and state agencies for indigenous protection. On the other hand, it is clear how relevant it is to continue to support indigenous lands in the Amazon, strengthening the implementation of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), as well as strengthening capacity in indigenous organizations so that they can implement initiatives that bring scale to the sustainable use of resources, strengthen traditional knowledge and contribute to the region's climate balance.



ANNEX I
Maps of the project's areas of operation

Figure 2: Areas of action of the "Alto Juruá" project and accumulated deforestation between 2008 and 2020 (in red)



CAPTION

Municipalities

PRODES

Projects Supporting Indigenous Peoples

Alto Juruá

Kampa do Rio Amônia

Kaxinawá Ashaninka do Rio Breu

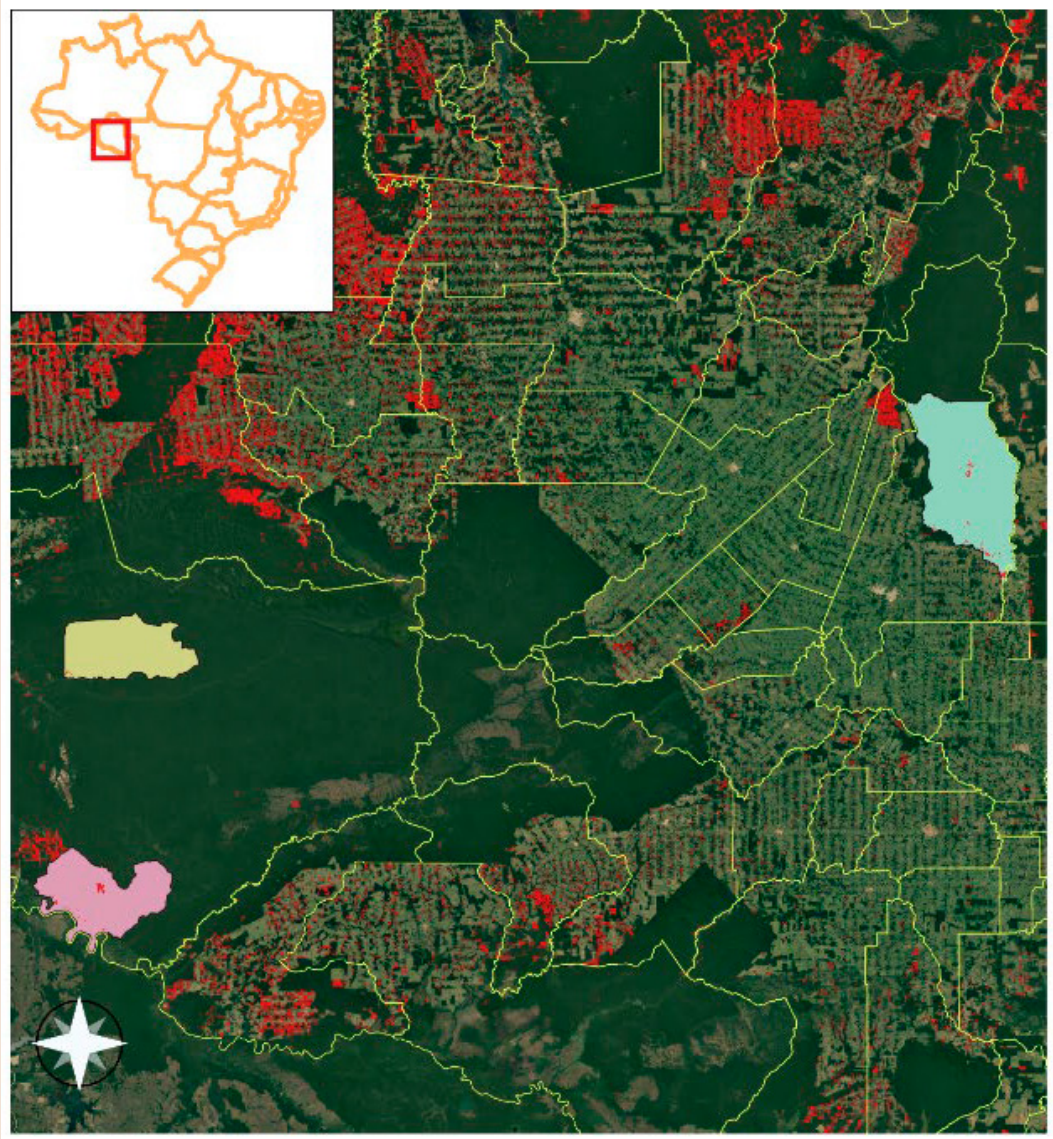
0 10 20 30 40 50 km

SIRGAS 2000

Sources:
FUNAI, PRODES e IBGE

Production:
Busca Terra
02/10/2021

Figure 3: Areas of action of the "Sustainable Indigenous Amazon" project and accumulated deforestation between 2008 and 2020 (in red).



CAPTION

Municipalities

PRODES

Projects Supporting Indigenous Peoples

Sustainable Indigenous Amazon

Igarapé Lourdes

Guaporé River

Rio Negro Ocaia

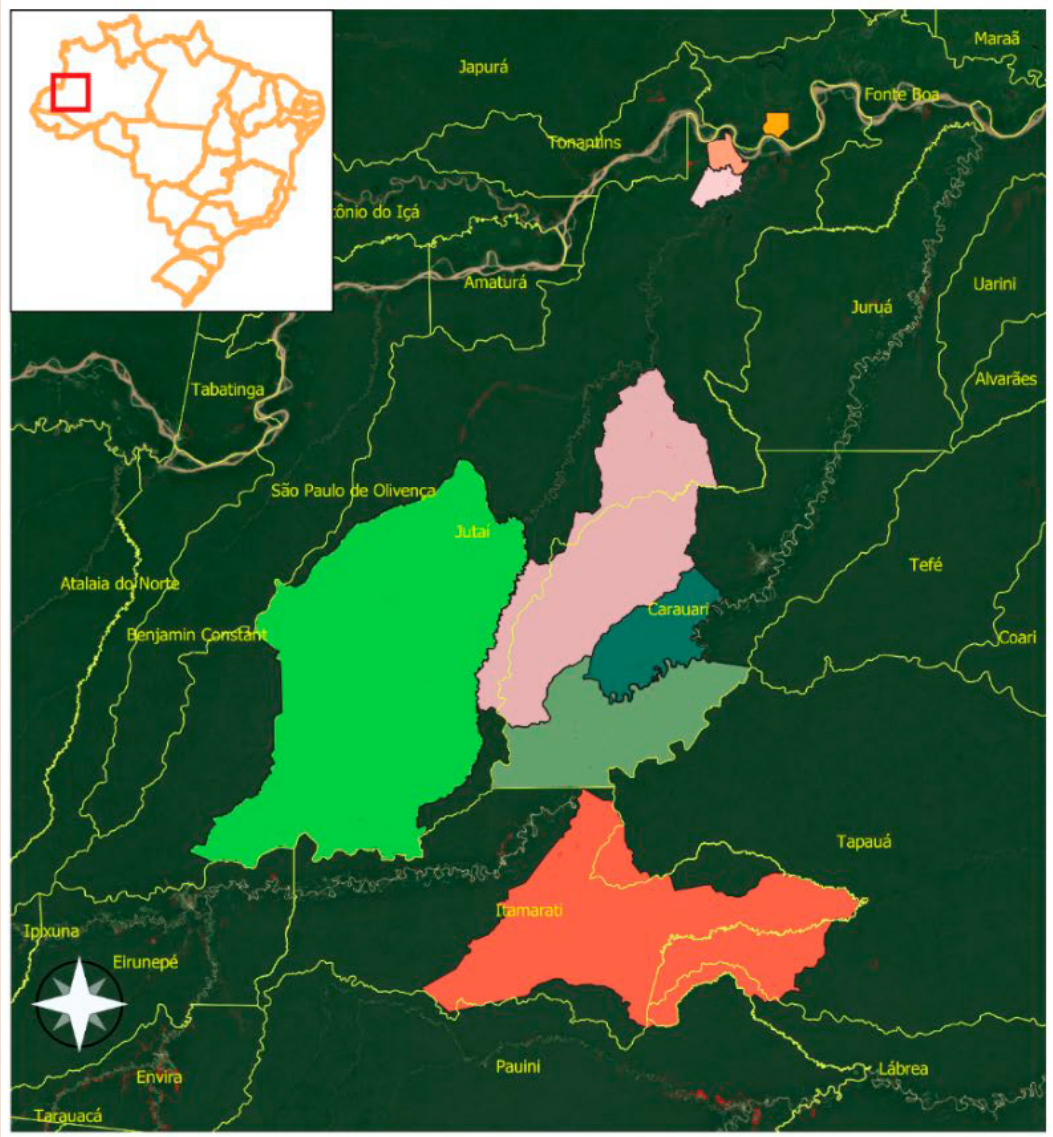
0 30 60 90 120 150 km

SIRGAS 2000

Sources:
FUNAI, PRODES e IBGE

Production:
Busca Terra
02/10/2021

Figure 4: Areas of action of the "Arapaima: Productive Networks" project and accumulated deforestation between 2008 and 2020 (in red)



CAPTION

Municipalities

PRODES

Projects Supporting Indigenous Peoples

Arapaima - Productive Networks

Acapuri de Cima

Deni

Espírito Santo

Macarrão

Rio Bá

Conservation Units

RDS Cujubim

RDS Uacarí

Médio Juruá RESEX

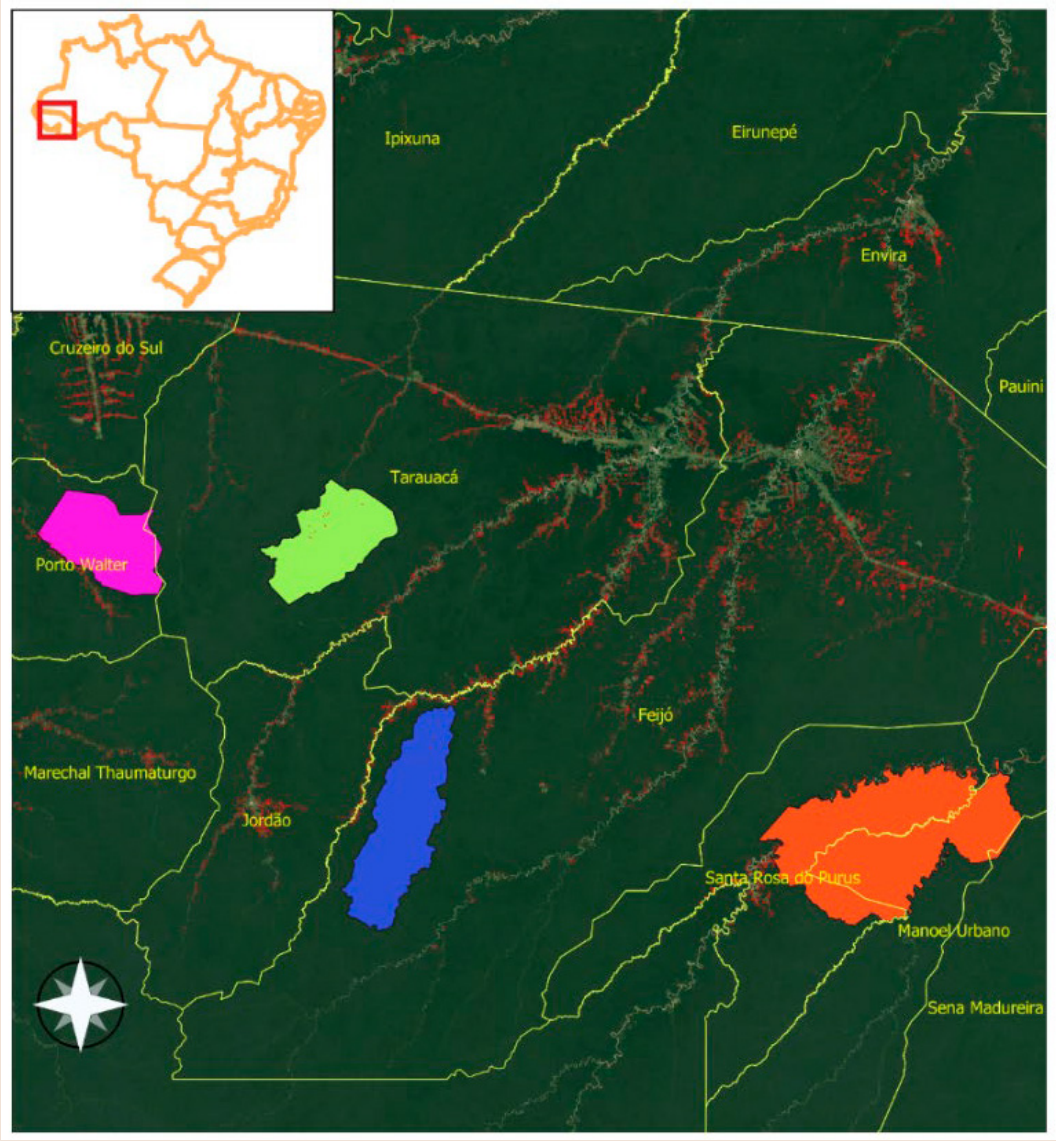
0 30 60 90 120 150 km

SIRGAS 2000

Sources
FUNAI, PRODES e IBGE

Production:
Busca Terra
02/10/2021

Figure 5: Areas of action of the "Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre" project and accumulated deforestation between 2008 and 2020 (in red)



CAPTION

Municipalities
PRODES

Projects Supporting Indigenous Peoples

Value Chains

Alto Rio Purus
Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá
Arara do Igarapé Humaita
Rio Gregório

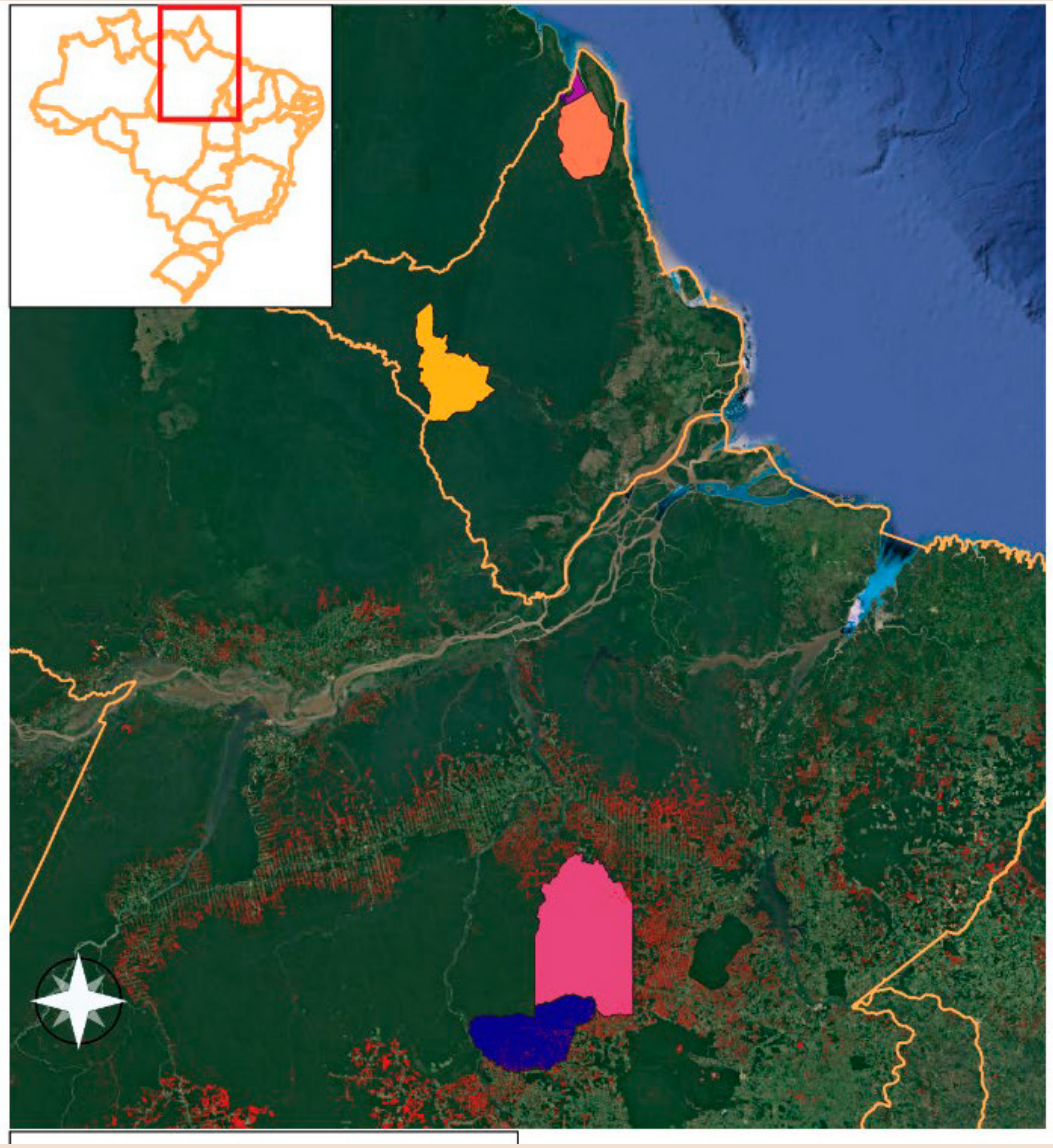
0 20 40 60 80 100 km

SIRGAS 2000

Sources:
FUNAI, PRODES e IBGE

Production:
Busca Terra
02/10/2021

Figure 6: Areas of action of the "Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon" project and accumulated deforestation between 2008 and 2020 (in red)



CAPTION

States

PRODES

Projects Supporting Indigenous Peoples

Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management

Apyterewa

Galibi

Jumina

Trincheira Bacaja

Uaçá

Waiãpi

0 70 140 210 280 350 km

SIRGAS 2000

Sources:
FUNAI, PRODES e IBGE

Production:
Busca Terra
02/10/2021

ANNEX II - Complete deforestation survey data

Project	IL	Area (km²)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Accumulated (km²)	Deforest-ation (%)
Alto Juruá	IL Kampa do Rio Amônia	312.78	0.08	0.00	0.13	0.36	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.38	1.32	0.42
Alto Juruá	IL Kaxinawá Ashaninka do Rio Breu	872.05	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.04
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	IL Igarapé Lourdes	1855.34	0.90	4.10	0.29	0.15	1.32	2.12	0.25	0.16	1.48	0.58	0.51	2.24	1.48	15.58	0.84
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	IL Rio Gua-poré	1157.88	0.52	0.08	0.15	0.32	0.21	7.47	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.44	9.62	0.83
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	IL Rio Negro Ocaia	1040.64	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.37	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.49	0.00	0.06	1.43	0.14
Productive Networks	RDS Cujubim	24219.09	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	1.38	0.01
Productive Networks	RDS Uacari	6202.97	0.21	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.23	0.18	0.13	0.25	0.14	0.27	0.06	0.08	1.78	0.03
Productive Networks	Médio Juruá RESEX	2869.53	0.42	0.28	0.43	0.10	0.00	0.16	0.24	0.07	0.35	0.17	0.22	0.27	0.60	3.31	0.12
Productive Networks	IL Acapuri de Cima	183.94	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.12
Productive Networks	IL Deni	15313.03	0.66	0.13	1.04	0.62	0.47	0.07	0.71	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.44	0.93	1.42	7.36	0.05
Productive Networks	Rio Biá IL	11857.92	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.47	0.08	0.37	0.54	0.30	0.14	0.59	0.37	0.14	0.33	3.77	0.03
Productive Networks	IL Estação	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Productive Networks	IL Macarrão	442.68	0.36	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.07	0.21	0.08	1.17	0.26
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	IL Alto Rio Purus	2631.30	0.07	0.22	0.41	0.33	0.45	0.12	0.36	0.00	0.37	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.38	2.98	0.11

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ANNEX 2 - ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF DEFORESTATION IN AREAS TARGETED BY AMAZON FUND PROJECTS SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS LANDS

Project	IL	Area (km²)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Accumulated (km²)	Deforest-ation (%)
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	IL Arara do Igarapé Humaitá	875.72	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.18	0.07	0.24	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.29	1.27	2.88	0.33
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	IL Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá	1273.84	0.14	0.16	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.94	0.07
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	IL Rio Gregorio	928.60	0.09	0.08	0.24	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.22	0.28	1.42	0.15
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Apyterewa	7734.70	40.78	31.31	15.19	5.92	0.76	1.62	5.23	6.16	5.08	5.61	18.91	85.27	63.27	285.12	3.69
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Galibi	66.89	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.15	0.00	0.46	0.69
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Jumina	416.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Trencheira Bacajá	16509.39	1.14	0.80	0.55	0.42	0.86	1.28	1.09	0.70	1.17	2.15	12.50	34.63	23.00	80.29	0.49
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Uaçá	4701.64	5.19	2.37	3.27	0.95	1.79	3.07	1.40	0.68	0.50	0.98	0.77	3.75	0.40	25.14	0.53
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	IL Waiãpi	6070.17	0.38	0.61	0.59	0.26	0.00	0.47	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	1.07	0.42	4.46	0.07
Total		**107536.10**	**51.09**	**40.48**	**24.29**	**10.81**	**6.44**	**17.55**	**11.28**	**8.77**	**9.85**	**10.92**	**35.65**	**129.44**	**94.38**	**450.96**	**0.42**

Annex 3 Case Study: The Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land[44]

44. Prepared in October 2021, by Instituto Acariquara (CNPJ 06.284.362/0001-38 /diretoria@institutoacariquara.org)

1. Object description

The case study for the Impact Evaluation of projects on indigenous issues within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES is based on the Terms of Reference of the Cooperation project with the Amazon Fund/BNDES, referring to this contract.

The objective of this consultancy was to prepare an analysis of thematic initiatives similar to indigenous projects submitted to the impact evaluation within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES, in the context of territorial management, sustainable production and deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.

The case study of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land refers to the relevant experiences of five indigenous peoples from three linguistic families and three cosmological knowledge systems/regimes at a given moment in the history of these peoples who inhabit the northeast region of the state of Roraima, not financed by the Amazon Fund. Many experiences of these peoples in their territories are similar to the experiences of indigenous peoples within the scope of projects supported by the Amazon Fund and evaluated by the Impact Evaluation Commission, enabling productive and meaningful comparative analyses.

The choice of this indigenous land (IL) is justified by the identification of similarities and connections between the experiences lived by the five peoples who live in these territories with the reality experienced by the indigenous peoples in the scope of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, allowing productive and significant comparative analyses.

2. Methodological Approach

The indigenous land selected in the Amazon for the case study was the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, which did not receive any support from the Amazon Fund. After the IL was selected, a qualitative and quantitative approach was carried out, with an exploratory-descriptive focus (VENTURA, 2007; YIN, 2010; GIL, 2021), for a deeper understanding of the sociopolitical situation of the aforementioned indigenous land.

As a first analytical step, bibliographic research was carried out, in addition to mobilization and engagement of institutions, organizations and actors to collaborate with the case study, thus forming the network of

contacts, with key informants being interviewed remotely/online at a later stage (PAYNE; PAYNE, 2004; KUMAR et al., 2017).

In this context, 12 possible indigenous organizations were identified, based on the definition of interest groups[45] and two state secretariats of Roraima:

- Indigenous Council of Roraima;
- Alliance for the Integration and Development of the Indigenous Communities of Roraima;
- Association of Indigenous Peoples of Roraima;
- Regional Indigenous Association of the Kinô River, Cotingo and Monte Roraima;
- Kaipîta/Contão Indigenous Ethnodevelopment Center;
- Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Training and Culture Center;
- Council of the Ingarikó Indigenous People;
- Organization of Indigenous Women of Roraima;
- Organization of Indigenous Peoples of Roraima;
- Organization of Indigenous Teachers of Roraima;
- Society for the Defense of the United Indigenous People of Roraima;
- Secretary of State for Indigenous Peoples; and
- Secretary of State for Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Invitations were sent to the institutional emails of the representations from the network of contacts. In general, institutions or organizations for whom active institutional emails were not identified, calls were made about the case study, in order to schedule interviews with those responsible for carrying out the actions of the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTA) in the indigenous land and verify the degree of implementation, regarding development of the PGTA and analysis and execution of actions that promote sustainable development. Information was also requested on existing production chains and whether there were sources of technical and financial support for Sustainable Productive Activities, including the identification of projects, amounts of resources and deadlines for completion.

45. Available at https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3835. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

The online interviews were held between September 30 and October 15, 2021. Interviews were carried out with the technical advisor of the State Secretariat for the Indigenous Peoples for views on the initiatives of the Government of the State of Roraima in the indigenous land in question and the representative of the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB), which coordinates the Project Promotion of Good Living for the Indigenous Population in the State of Roraima.

Two main factors were decisive for the low participation in the interview phase. The first factor was the difficulty for indigenous organizations to understand the importance of the case study, increasing distrust among the people contacted. The second is related to internet connectivity to participate in online interviews with organizations that are located inside the indigenous land. This was the case of grassroots organizations contacted by e-mail and mainly by phone calls that did not respond or with which it was not possible to carry out part of the interviews due to local internet access issues.

Secondary data from INPE and ISA were also used, with 2009-2020 as time frame to understand the evolution of deforestation.

Based on the investigation of the facts, a systematization of actions was prepared, seeking to observe the similarities and differences in the context of territorial management, sustainable production and deforestation among the Alto Juruá projects[46]; Sustainable Indigenous Amazon[47]; Arapaima: Productive Networks[48]; Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre[49]; and Strengthening of Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon[50], which were supported by the Amazon Fund/

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46. Project coordinated by the Ashaninka do Rio Amônia Association – APIWTXA. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Alto-Jurua/. Access at: 29 Oct. 2021.

47. Project coordinated by the Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Advocacy Association. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Amazonia-Indigena-Sustentavel/. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

48. Project coordinated by Operação Amazônia Nativa - OPAN. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/ARAPAIMA-Redes-Produtivas/. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

49. Project coordinated by the Pro-Indigenous Commission - CPI-Acre. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Cadeias-de-Valor-em-Terras-Indigenas-no-Acre/. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

50. Project coordinated by The Nature Conservancy - TNC Brasil. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Fortalecimento-da-Gestao-Territorial-e-Ambiental-de-Terras-Indigenas-na-Amazonia/. Accessed on 29 Oct. 2021.

BNDES and actions in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.

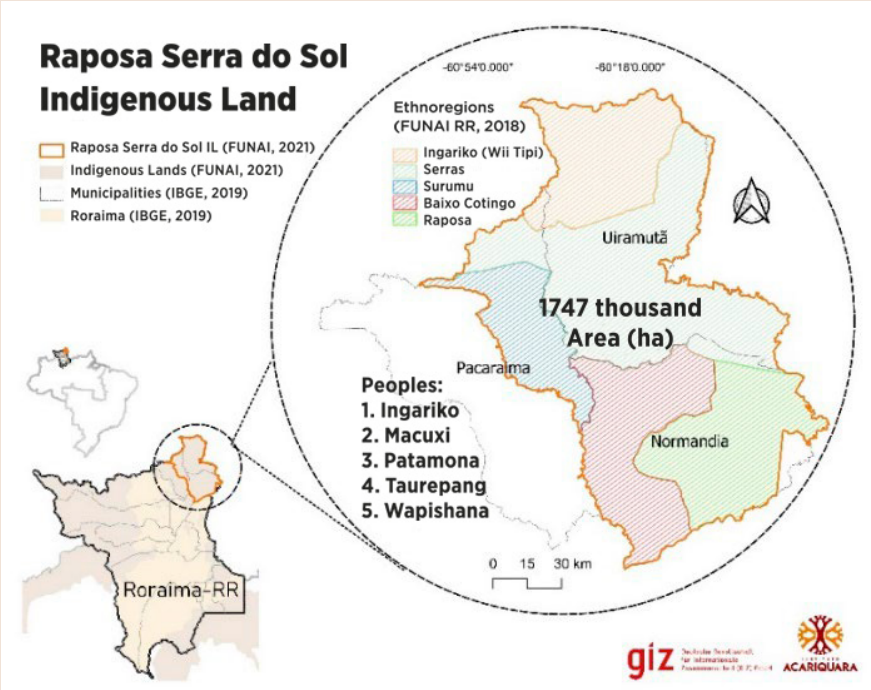
Finally, twelve actions were identified and evaluated, and served as guidance for discussions on the initiatives of these five projects and the actions that are being developed in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land:

- Institutional strengthening of an indigenous organization for PGTA management;
- Preparation of a Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands;
- Implementation of a Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands;
- Preparation of a territorial surveillance plan;
- Training of indigenous people for territorial and environmental management;
- Iplementation and running of the territorial surveillance system;
- Actions to monitor hotspots / fires / forest fires;
- Actions to fight the advance of illegal mining;
- Inspections / Visits / Surveillance Patrols;
- Strengthening the administrative-financial management of economic enterprises (associations and cooperatives);
- Indigenous land overlap;
- Deforestation on indigenous land.

3. Sociocultural characterizations

· Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

Table 1: Territorial characterization of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land



Territorial area:	1,747,464 acres
Location geography:	It is located in the northern area, in a mountainous region, with emphasis on the Monte Roraima National Park.
Localization:	Northeast of the state of Roraima, on the triple border between Brazil, Guyana and Venezuela.
Scope Municipalities:	Pacaraima, Normandia and Uiramutã
Population:	26,048 thousand inhabitants
Communities:	222 communities
People:	Ingarikó, Patamona, Macuxi, Taurepang and Wapichana
Ethnoregions:	Serras (8,620 people); Surumu (4,474 people); Raposa (4,134 people); Baixo Cotingo (2,774 people).

· Indigenous Peoples of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

Table 2: Sociocultural Characterization of the Peoples of the Territory of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

Peoples	Linguistic Family / Language	Geography	Population	Land use
Ingarikó	Karib / Ingarikó	The Ingarikós group lives in the Serras ethnoregion, in the municipality of Uiramutã, limited to the north by the Roraima and Caburaí mountains, to the west by the border between Brazil and Venezuela.	1,301 people, divided into 12 villages.	Agriculture is the main economic activity of the Ingarikó. There is a strong relationship with the production of handicrafts through the weaving of slings, necklaces, bracelets, baskets, sieves, wool and cotton nets.
Macuxi	Karib / Macuxi	The Macuxi territory extends over two different areas: to the south, Campos or Lavrados; to the north, an area dominated by mountain ranges.	20,000 people, distributed in 85 villages.	In terms of land use, the Macuxi cultivate cassava, maize, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, watermelon, pineapples, among others. There is also extensive livestock, with cattle-raising by the community.
Wapichana	Aruak / Wapichana	The Wapishana are located in two regions. In the area further north and west, the Campos; to the east and south, the transition occurs, densifying the vegetation and softening the mountains. In Brazilian territory, the villages are located in the Serra da Lua ethnoregion.	13,000 people.	Agriculture is the main economic activity, with the cultivation of cassava, beans and maize. They also seek resources in hunting, fishing and extensive livestock, especially cattle-raising by the community.
Taurepang	Karib / Taulipáng (Pemóng)	The Taurepang are located in Campos or Lavrados and Serras, on the border between Brazil, Venezuela and Guyana.	792 people	The productive system is based on the activity of planting fields, bananas, maize, rice and beans, yams, taioba, potatoes, pumpkin, sugarcane, cassava, papaya, watermelon and oranges. They also raise chickens, pigs, sheep and cattle. For religious reasons the Taurepang cannot hunt large animals.
Patamona	Karib / Patamona	They are distributed in the savannas of Guyana and in Brazil in the mountainous region around Mount Roraima.	198 people	Called Kapon, like the Ingarikó. They develop subsistence agriculture, hunting and fishing.

Source: Information systematized from the Instituto Socioambiental website. Available at https://pib.socioambiental.org. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

4. Results

· Territorial and Environmental Management in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

The report "Raposa Serra do Sol: a life project for the indigenous peoples of the Amazon and of Brazil", published in 2017 by the peoples of the IL, highlights that, in 2011, the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR) began the process of permanent training of Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Agents (ATAI) to work in the area. (Figure 1)

The agents received training and capacity building on several themes, such as: environmental, indigenous and indigenist law; monitoring and protection of the territory; food sovereignty and alternative foods; operation of PNGATI; solid waste and tailings management; fauna and Flora[51]. In 2017, the CIR began to support the ATAI with equipment and apps of the Indigenous Amazon Observation and Monitoring System (SOMAI) program, carried out by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) in partnership with FUNAI, COIAB and APIB, with the support of USAID, the Norwegian Embassy, WWF and Google.

Figure 1: Training of Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Agents - ATAI

Source: Raposa Serra do Sol report, as it stands today: advances and achievements 10 years after the STF decision. A life project for the indigenous peoples of Brazil and the world, 2019.

51. Available at http://apib.info/files/2017/10/Dossi%C3%AA-Raposa-Serra-do-Sol_LM2-FINAL.pdf. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

The "Raposa Serra do Sol report, as it stands today: advances and achievements 10 years after the STF decision. A life project for the indigenous peoples of Brazil and the world"[52], published in 2019 by the people of the IL, highlights that, in 2012 and 2013, two Environmental and Territorial Management Plans (PGTA) were prepared in the Serras and Raposa ethnoregions. According to this report, in 2018, the development of the PGTA began in the ethnoregions of Raposa and Baixo Cotingo. In the PGTA, communities discuss their plans and the various possibilities for short and long periods, focusing mainly on social, productive and environmental issues.

In 2019, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) established a cooperation agreement with IIEB for the implementation of the project Promotion of Good Living for the Indigenous Population in the State of Roraima (Projeto Bem Viver), with initiatives to support the environmental and territorial management of indigenous lands and income generation through sustainable development of the cattle production chain.

In partnership with the USAID/IIEB/NCI consortium, through the Bem Viver Project, the CIR continued with the training of the ATAI. The CIR held a Seminar on Climate Change, REDD+ and the Monitoring and Surveillance Plan for Indigenous Lands of Roraima, with support from CAFOD, TNC, the Norwegian Embassy and Tebtebba Foundation, involving the ATAI in discussions on the management of traditional lands, guarantee of territorial rights and preservation of the environment of indigenous peoples, through monitoring, surveillance and territorial protection actions. In view of the livestock situation experienced in the IL, the USAID/IEB/NCI consortium project emerged to implement the component of structuring and consolidation of the sustainable livestock value chain in native pasture, with a focus on supporting new livestock management techniques, improving herd genetics and marketing.

Although the livestock activity is not found among the activities developed in projects supported by the Amazon Fund, it allows for analysis and reflection on some relevant aspects in all cases. The livestock activity currently practiced by the indigenous peoples of the Raposa Serra do Sol IL can be considered sustainable, as it is an extensive activity developed in natural pastures – fields or native pasture –, therefore, without the need to clear forests or plant grass, and culturally appropriate in a planned, gradual

52. Dossiê Raposa Serra do Sol, como está hoje: avanços e conquistas 10 anos depois da decisão do STF. Um projeto de vida para os povos indígenas do Brasil e do mundo. 1 Oct. 2019 Available at https://static.congressoemfoco.uol.com.br/2019/10/DOSSIE-RSS-NOVO-2019.pdf. Access on 14 Oct. 2021.

and adaptive way.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, all activities of Bem Viver Project were suspended, due to the ban on entry of non-indigenous people in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. The IEB's proposes to request a 24-month extension of the project to USAID, since only 1/3 of the actions were carried out.

The CIR intends to innovate with the implementation of a system of territorial surveillance that includes the participation of indigenous communities in the territorial protection against the advance of illegal mining. To overcome this problem, the CIR created the Territorial and Environmental Monitoring project, which is based on follow-up of community meetings to identify problems.

The CIR has publicized on its social network activities to support territorial and environmental management, with the strengthening of surveillance and monitoring posts and the delivery of motorcycles, printers, laptops and communicator radios, cameras and cell phones[53]. (Figure 2)

Figure 2: Delivery of equipment for community monitoring in the Indigenous Land, 2021

Source: CIR website[54].

53. Information on Facebook from the Indigenous Council of Roraima. Available at https://www.facebook.com/conselhoindigena.cir/. Access on 14 Oct. 2021.

54. Available at https://cir.org.br/site/2021/09/30/cir-fortalece-monitoramento-comunitario-na-terra-indigena-boqueirao/. Access on 10 Oct. 2021

· Production

In the four ethnoregions of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, it was found that the main productive activities are based on family farming, with emphasis on extensive livestock and subsistence agriculture.

Regional Fairs in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

Regional Fairs play an essential role in the life and economy of the IL, making it possible to increase the income of the communities and, consequently, create a solidary market with exchanges and sales of products.

Figure 3: Ethnoregional fairs in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.

Source: https://static.congressoemfoco.uol.com.br/2019/10/DOSSIE-RSS-NOVO-2019.pdf

Initially, we sought to identify public policies that support the fairs. It is observed that public policies aimed at this sector are timid and rare. The CIR seeks to create conditions for indigenous communities to find, through the Regional Centers built in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, solutions to the problems they face in adding value to products. As reported on the CIR website[55], the Willimom Center, located in the Serras ethnoregion, held the 3rd Edition of the Agricultural Products and Indigenous Handicrafts Fair, with the aim of showing the strength of indigenous organic production and local crafts..

55. Information extracted from the Roraima Indigenous Council Portal. Available at https://cir.org.br/site/2021/10/01/centro-willimom-realizara-3a-edicao-da-feira-de-produtos-agricolas-e-artesanato-indígena/. Access on 29 Oct. 2021..

The community leaders of the Willimom Center organized the fair with the following schedule: lectures by the coordinators of the Willimon Center and the CIR; traditional dance of plenty; visit to the traditional seed house and demonstration of a corn thresher; horse race; parade and election of the fair's India IXIKO'PÎ a Yepuanai; games and competitions; and cultural evening. Attention should be drawn to the holding of the Seeds, Knowledge and Sustainability Fairs at CIFCRSS since 2012.

· Analysis of Deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land

In this analysis, we used data on accumulated deforestation from the Brazilian Amazon Rainforest Monitoring Satellite Program (PRODES), made available by the National Institute for Space Research (Inpe) on the TerraBrasillis platform[56].

Using the IL limit, a spatial analysis of the deforested area was carried out for the totality and percentage of its area, as well as accumulated deforestation from 2009 to 2020. Data from annual fire outbreaks were also used[57].

It is observed that, within the limits of the Raposa Serra do Sol IL, there are several vegetational sections of three predominant types of vegetation cover, corresponding to 13.6% of Dense Ombrophilous Forest, 14.4% of Seasonal Forest and Savanna-Pioneer Formation Contact and 72.3% of different types of Savannah. According to the PRODES methodology, only these two types of vegetation cover are analyzed when calculating deforestation in the Legal Amazon. Thus, the areas of Savannah, also known as Campos Cerrados de Roraima (VELOSO et al., 1991) or by the popular term Lavrados de Roraima (VANZOLINI; CARVALHO, 1991), are not counted as deforestation.

The accumulated deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol IL, between 2009 and 2020, totals an area of 79.2 km2, with an average of 66.4 km2/year, representing approximately 0.38% of its territorial ex-

56. See http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/map/deforestation. Access on 12 sep. 2021.

57. TerraBrasilis. Available at http://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/fires/biomes/aggregated/. Access on 12 Sept. 2021.

tension (17,448,292 km2), according to Table 3. Deforestation has increased steadily in the region since 2009, except for no or few records in 2012, 2016 and 2018. It was also found that, in 2017, there was a 1.5% drop in deforestation in the region. In recent years (2019 and 2020), deforestation has continued to grow by an average of 1.2%.

Table 3: Accumulated deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, 2009 - 2020.

Year	Deforestation per km2	Deforestation per hectare	% Variation	Situation
2009	41.53	4,153.30	0.0%	▲ 0.00
2010	56.20	5,619.87	35.3%	▲ 0.35
2011	57.05	5,704.89	1.5%	▲ 0.02
2012	57.05	5,704.89	0.0%	▲ 0.00
2013	57.84	5,784.07	1.4%	▲ 0.01
2014	58.90	5,890.01	1.8%	▲ 0.02
2015	78.41	7,840,94	33.1%	▲ 0.33
2016	78.48	7,847.61	0.0%	▲ 0.00
2017	77.33	7,732.98	-1.5%	▼ -0.01
2018	77.33	7,732.98	0.0%	▲ 0.00
2019	78.33	7,833.17	1.3%	▲ 0.01
2020	79.20	7,920.14	1.1%	▲ 0.01
Annual average	**66.47**	**6,647.07**		
Total IL Area	**14,448.29**	**1,744,829.24**		
% of IL Limit	**0.38%**	**0.38%**		

Source: Data processed from the Terrabrasilis platform data base (Accessed on 10/2021).

For the purpose of evaluating the actions supported by the Fund along time, the same baseline of the specific study on deforestation was used for this analysis. Thus, it was defined based on the average defor-

estation between 2009 and 2013, which corresponds to the beginning of the activities of the projects supported by these institutions. The project execution period (2014 to 2018) and post-project period (2019-2020) in other regions of the Legal Amazon were also taken into account in this analysis (Table 1).

Table 1: Deforestation (area in km²) in the Raposa Serra do Sol IL, considering baseline, execution period and post-project.

Study area	Baseline (2009-2013)	Project Execution (2014-2018)	Post-Projects (2019-2020)	Trend Line
Raposa Serra do Sol IL	53.93	74.09	78.77	

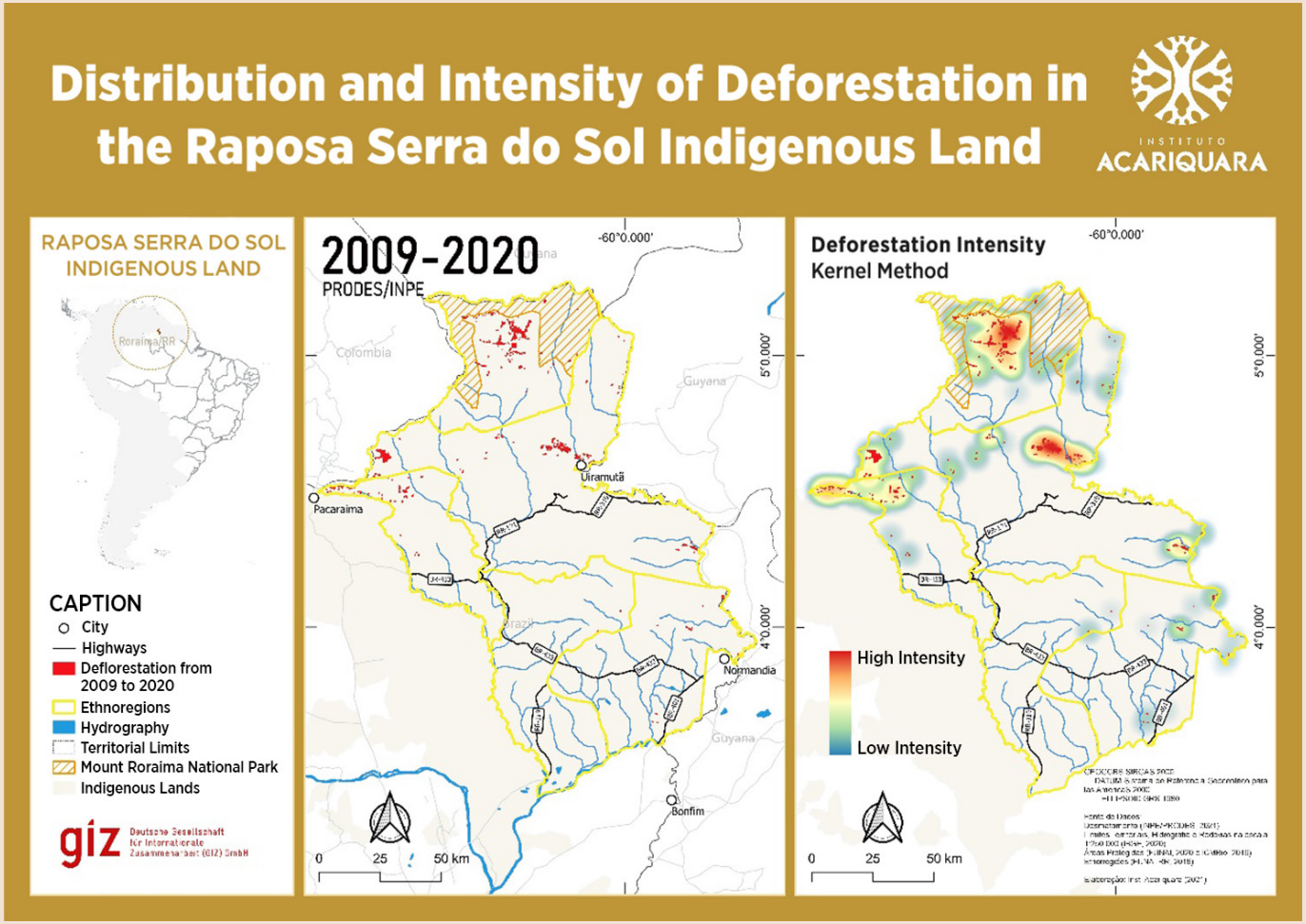
As shown in Table 2, there is no relationship between the data from deforested areas and the periods of supported projects from other regions analyzed. However, there is an upward trend in deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol IL.

In this area, it appears that deforestation has evolved over the years, especially in forest areas that are under pressure from slash-and-burn agriculture and extensive livestock farming, in addition to the advance of illegal mining. In general, the distribution of deforestation is concentrated in the northern part of its territory, with a small concentration in the southern part, near the BR-401 highway and along the rivers. By the kernel method, which measures the observation weighted by distance in relation to a central value, deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land is intensified in the ethnoregions called Serras (Ingarikó) near the Monte Roraima National Park; in the Serras ethnoregion near the city of Uiramutã and in the western portion of the Indigenous Land, between the Serras and Surumu ethnoregions; and a medium and low intensification in the southeastern portion between the Serras and Raposa ethnoregions (Figure 4).

Regarding the fire outbreaks, the period between October 2020 and October 2021 was observed. This monitoring uses low (0.3 to 1 km) and medium (10 to 60 m) spatial resolution images to operationally and automatically estimate the country's burned surface, generating digital maps, temporal comparisons and products to support management and evaluation of the impact of the use of fire on vegetation (INPE, 2021)[58].

As a result, more than 5,000 foci were recorded, distributed throughout al-

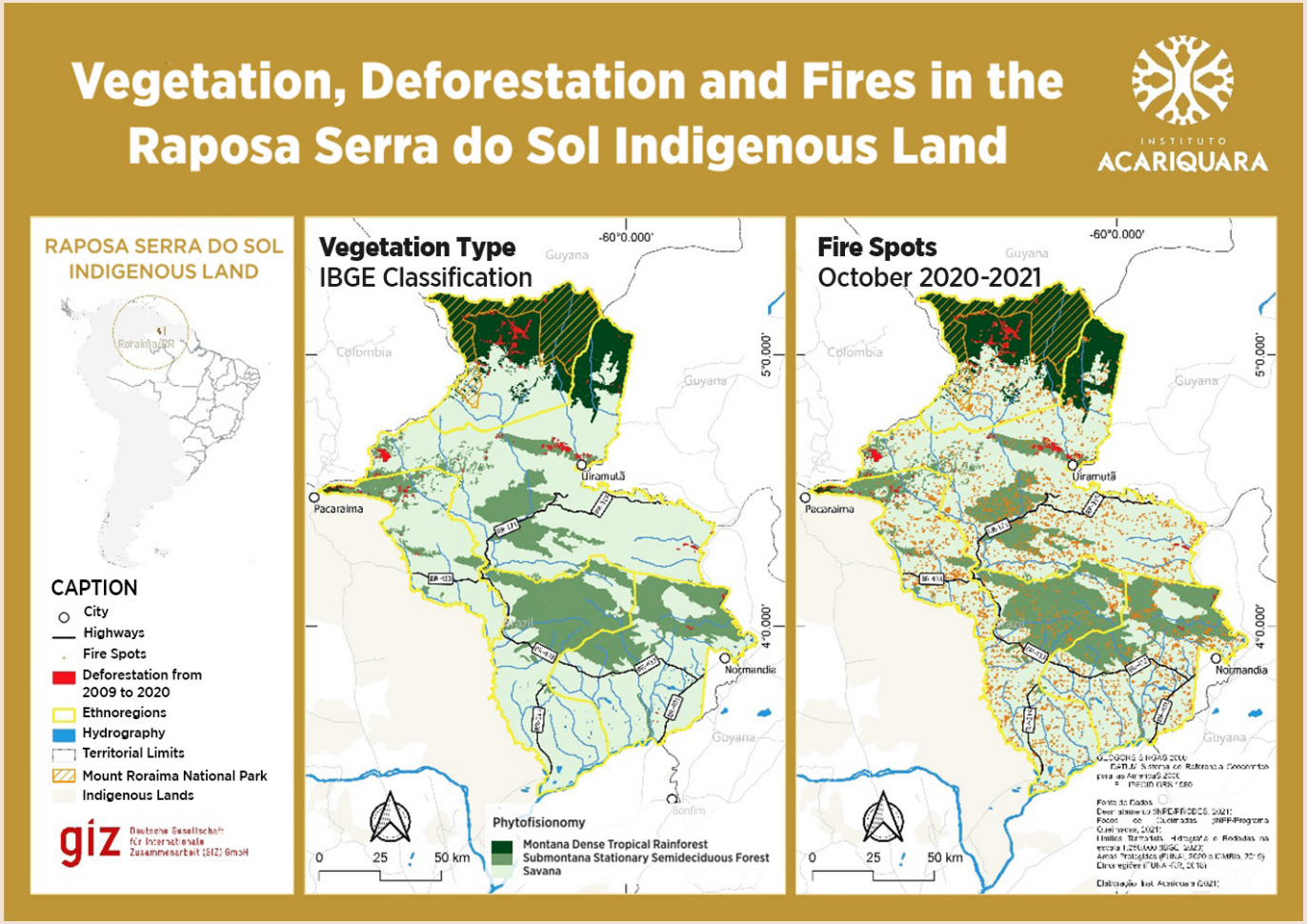
Figure 4: Distribution and intensity of deforestation in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land



58. INPE. Programa Queimadas. Available at https://queimadas.dgi.inpe.br/queimadas/portal/destaque/area-queimada. Access on 29 Oct. 2021.

most the entire IL, with a smaller distribution in the Dense Forest and Monte Roraima National Park and with a greater number of foci distributed in the Savannahs, mainly along the roads and the hydrographic network (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Types of Vegetation, Deforestation and Fires in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.



· Analytical framework in relation to the observed initiatives

After identifying 12 actions presented in Table 4, an evaluation of the impacts generated by the Bem Viver Project was carried out, using a qualitative scale from 1 to 3, with 1) NO (red, not effective, when the actions did not occur or when they were not developed satisfactorily); 2) PARTIAL (yellow, partially effective, when the action was carried out, but it was not possible to generate impacts) and 3) EFFECTIVE (green, when the actions presented indicated significant changes).

Table 4: Evaluation of the actions developed in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.

	Actions	No	Partial	Effective	Situation of the Indigenous Land
1	Institutional strengthening of an indigenous organization for PGTA management				The CIR has been strengthened by the Bem Viver Project to promote the governance of PNGATI in Roraima. Institutional strengthening with a view to administrative and financial management has taken place throughout the project, with the hiring of management and accounting specialists; acquisition of infrastructure and equipment; support in holding general meetings; exchange visits; and participation of members in PNGATI-related events. For PGTA management, the CIR created the Department of Territorial and Environmental Management (DGTA) for participatory environmental monitoring, with community meetings to monitor the internal and external problems of the communities.
2	Preparation of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands				Prior to the Bem Viver Project, the CIR led the design of four PGTAs in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, in the following ethnoregions: 1) Serras; 2) Raposa; 3) Baixo Cotingo. The PGTAs for the Serras and Surumu ethnoregions will be reviewed and published. Financial resources have been provided under the Bem Viver Project for the design of the PGTA of the entire Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.
3	Implementation of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands				The Bem Viver Project has supported the implementation of actions in the four PGTAs prepared in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. Implementing actions within the PGTAs, with projects prioritized by communities, such as: beekeeping, reforestation, agriculture, livestock, fish farming and monitoring. However, these productive actions have only been prioritized by the communities, but the financing and executing institution has not provided planned guidance for the inclusion of these actions in the discussion of Sustainable Productive Activities.

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	Actions	No	Partial	Effective	Situation of the Indigenous Land
4	Preparation of territorial surveillance plan				The Indigenous Land Monitoring and Surveillance Plan was prepared, an initiative of the CIR that was supported by the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), TNC, the Norwegian Embassy and Tebtebba Foundation, involving the Territorial and Environmental Agents (ATAI) in discussions on management of indigenous lands, with guarantee of territorial rights and preservation of the environment of indigenous peoples, through monitoring, surveillance and territorial protection actions.
5	Training of indigenous people for territorial and environmental management				Since 2011, the CIR has strongly emphasized the process of training Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Agents to work in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land. These agents received training and qualification in several thematic areas, such as: environment, indigenous and indigenist law; monitoring and protection of the territory; food sovereignty and alternative foods; operation of PNGATI; solid waste management and fauna and flora management. The Bem Viver Project is expected to support the continuing education program for Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Agents, involving the following topics: climate change, environmental monitoring, mitigation and livestock management adaptation techniques; in addition to capacity building and ongoing training for the implementation of PGTAs, with the development of a training program for project managers.
6	Implementation and operation of the territorial surveillance system				In 2017, the Territorial and Environmental Agents received equipment and the app of the Indigenous Amazon Observation and Monitoring System (SOMAI) program, provided by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) in partnership with FUNAI, COIAB and APIB, with support from USAID, Norwegian Embassy, WWF and Google. The Department of Territorial and Environmental Management (DGTA) of the CIR provided support for the structuring of the Surveillance and Territorial Monitoring Posts, coordinating four players operating in the posts: Law Enforcement, Territorial and Environmental Agents, Fire Brigade and Territorial Protection and Surveillance Group (GPVIT). The GPVITI were strengthened with the delivery of motorcycles, printers, laptops, radios, cameras and cell phones, for the implementation of a territorial surveillance system against the advance of illegal mining. It should be noted that the territorial surveillance system in the Indigenous Land is in the initial phase of implementation.
7	Actions to monitor hot spots / fires / forest fires				Productive activities such as extensive livestock raising and the advance of illegal mining can contribute to the increase in deforestation. No initiatives were identified to contain these activities, such as monitoring of hot spots / fires / forest fires. According to the interviewee, a representative of the IIEB, the Bem Viver Project plans to implement an environmental monitoring system, which includes the use of remote sensing to detect changes in land use and cover.

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Actions		No	Partial	Effective	Situation of the Indigenous Land
8	Actions to fight the advance of illegal mining				Eighteen areas of illegal mining were identified in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land, which have contributed to increased violence, deforestation and environmental degradation. The socio-environmental conflict involving the advance of illegal miners on the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land has intensified in the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The CIR has supported communities in the implementation of health barriers and Surveillance and Territorial Monitoring Posts to contain the advance of the pandemic, but, with regard to illegal mining, no initiatives to discuss the topic have been identified.
9	Inspections / Visits / Surveillance Patrols				The Territorial Protection and Surveillance Groups (GPVIT) are responsible for monitoring the Indigenous Land. It was not possible to identify Inspection activities / Visits / Surveillance patrols.
10	Strengthening the administrative-financial management of economic enterprises (associations and cooperatives)				The Bem Viver Project is expected to prepare a business plan for sustainable cattle production in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land.
11	Indigenous land overlap				The socio-environmental conflicts arising from the overlapping of the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land and the Monte Roraima National Park remain unresolved. No initiatives to discuss the topic were identified.
12	Deforestation on indigenous land				There is an upward trend in deforestation. No initiatives to discuss the topic were identified.

5. Final Considerations

The case study in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land addressed 12 outcomes achieved in the IL that were used in the comparison with the five projects (Alto Juruá, Sustainable Indigenous Amazon, Arapaima: Productive Networks, Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre and Strengthening of Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon) already concluded and supported by the Amazon Fund/BNDES.

The analyses carried out until 2019 observed the institutional strengthening of the indigenous organization for the management of PGTA with the participation of communities in the different ethnoregions and the design of a territorial surveillance plan, which was an initiative of

the CIR supported by CAFOD, TNC, Norwegian Embassy and Tebtebba Foundation, involving Territorial and Environmental Agents, guaranteeing territorial rights and preserving the environment.

In addition, the territorial surveillance system, with support for acquisition of equipment and strengthening of the Surveillance and Monitoring Posts, was implemented in the analyzed period. These initiatives relied on resources from the project *Promotion of Good Living for the Indigenous Population* (Bem Viver Project) in the state of Roraima, coordinated by the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IIEB).

The actions – design of a territorial and environmental management plan; implementation of a territorial and environmental management plan; training indigenous people for territorial and environmental management; development of sustainable productive activities with income generation and environmental quality; and training for the activities to be developed – were partially developed, since, although they were started, it was not possible to generate the expected impacts, mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. For safety reasons, FUNAI prohibited all non-indigenous people from entering ILs.

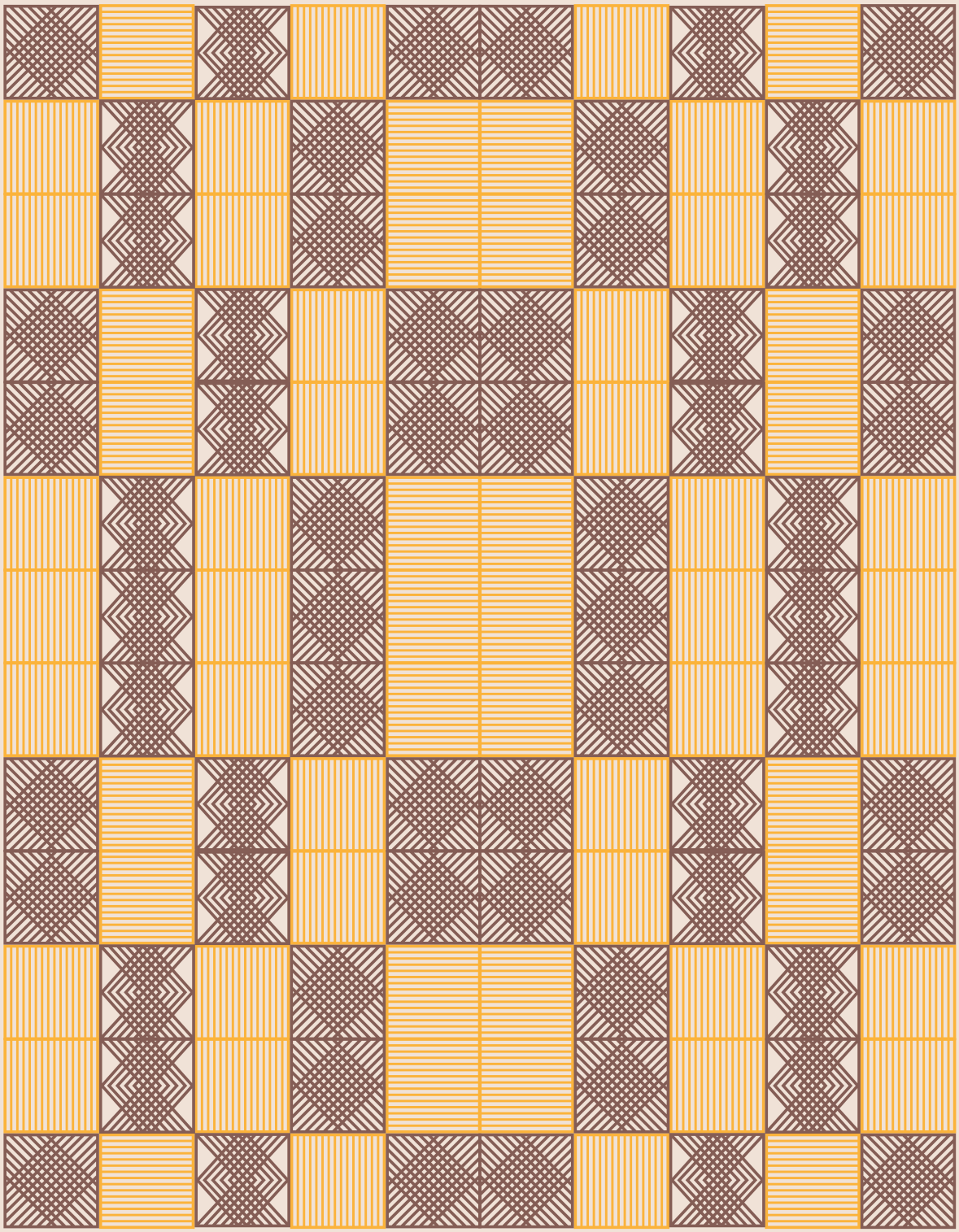
Other expected results, such as actions to monitor hotspots and deforestation; actions to fight the advance of illegal mining; inspections (surveillance); implementation of productive infrastructure; strengthening of administrative-financial management of economic enterprises (associations and cooperatives); adding value to production; and overlapping indigenous land, had ineffective results, as the proposed actions were not carried out and/or were not developed satisfactorily.

Participants highlighted the importance of resuming the launch of new public notices for technical and financial support, particularly for initiatives by indigenous peoples and their partners aimed at protecting their territories and the sustainable economic development of indigenous communities.

The study in the Raposa Serra do Sol Indigenous Land shows the importance of supported projects for the training, capacity building and empowerment of local leaders and managers, for the defense and protection of their territories, as well as the development of sustainable economies that guarantee the subsistence of these human populations, while maintaining and preserving the forest.

IIEB has been working in the indigenous land since 2019 with resources from the Bem Viver Project. One of the problems identified by

the Institute's technical staff was that the COVID-19 pandemic did not allow actions to proceed as planned for the period between 2020 and 2021. The IIEB proposal is to request a 24-month extension of the project to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), since only 1/3 of the actions were carried out.



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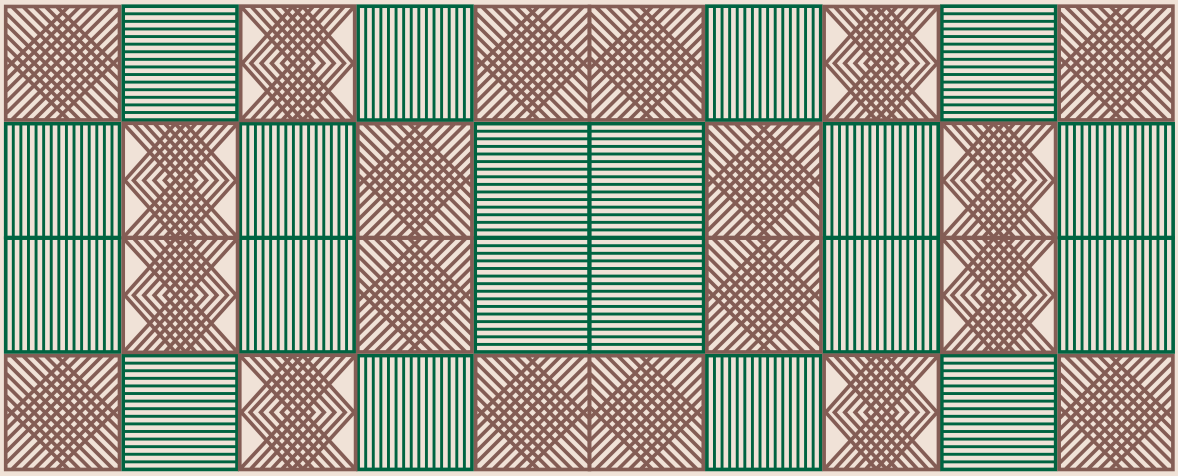
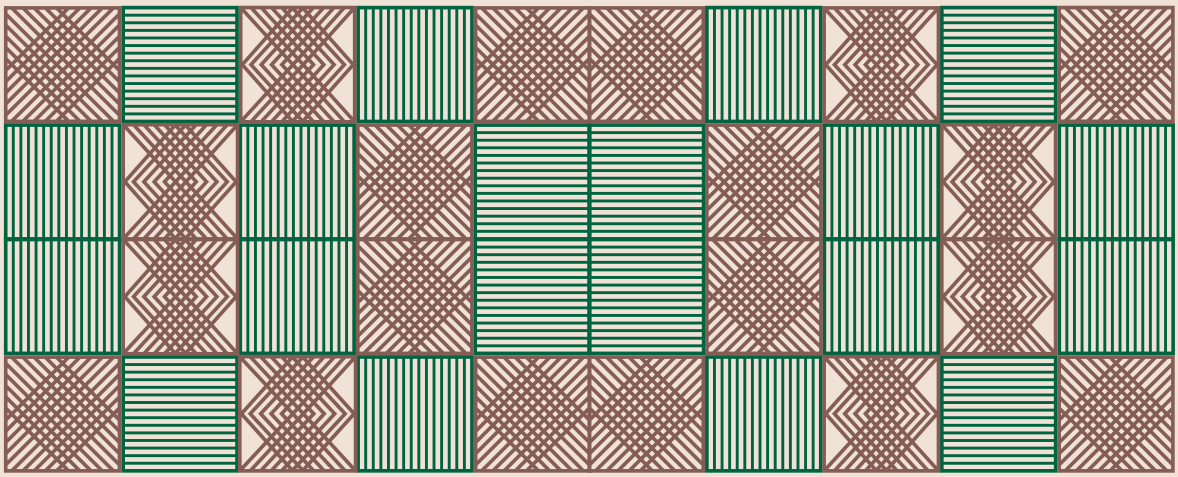


Effectiveness Evaluation Of Indigenous Projects
Supported By The Amazon Fund/BNDES

Annex 4 Questionnaire Applied



Guiding questions

INTERVIEW SCRIPT

Initial

1. What is the main objective of the project in your opinion? In your view....

Efficacy

2. What did the project's execution (name of the project) represent for the institution and beneficiaries (name of the institution)?
3. Were the budget resources provided for in the project executed?
4. Was the expected number of consultancies commissioned?
5. Have the planned semi-annual or annual targets been achieved? Was time sufficient for the execution of the projects or was there a need for delays and extensions to achieve the objectives of the projects?

Efficiency

6. What is the average execution time of each project and its objectives? Were there delays or extension of deadlines to achieve project objectives?
7. What are the biggest logistical challenges for the project's implementation?
8. How were they overcome?
9. Could the project have carried out more actions with the same or fewer resources?

Project Cohesion and Institutional Strengthening

10. Has the project contributed to an evolution of organizational development – governance, structure and technical and financial sustainability – of the indigenous organizations?
11. What is the current capacity of local indigenous organizations to influence local, regional and national public policies that encourage sustainable development? During the execution of the project, was there an increase in capacity for dialogue between local indigenous organizations and governmental and non-governmental institutions with a view to expanding and diversifying stable and appropriate partnerships?
12. Is there appropriate understanding by the target audience (indigenous organizations and communities) about the project: objectives, results and impacts and methodologies used?

13. What is the current level of ownership of the project results by organizations and local communities?

Sustainability

14. What is the degree of continuity and technical, sociocultural and financial sustainability of the initiatives implemented by the project?

15. Would the project be sustainable, or is it sustainable, without support from GIZ or BNDES?

Effectiveness/ Impact

16. Has there been an increase in the beneficiaries' quality of life?

17. Were men and women equally reached (and impacted) by the project?

18. What were the main impacts of the projects?

19. What challenges remain after the end of the projects?

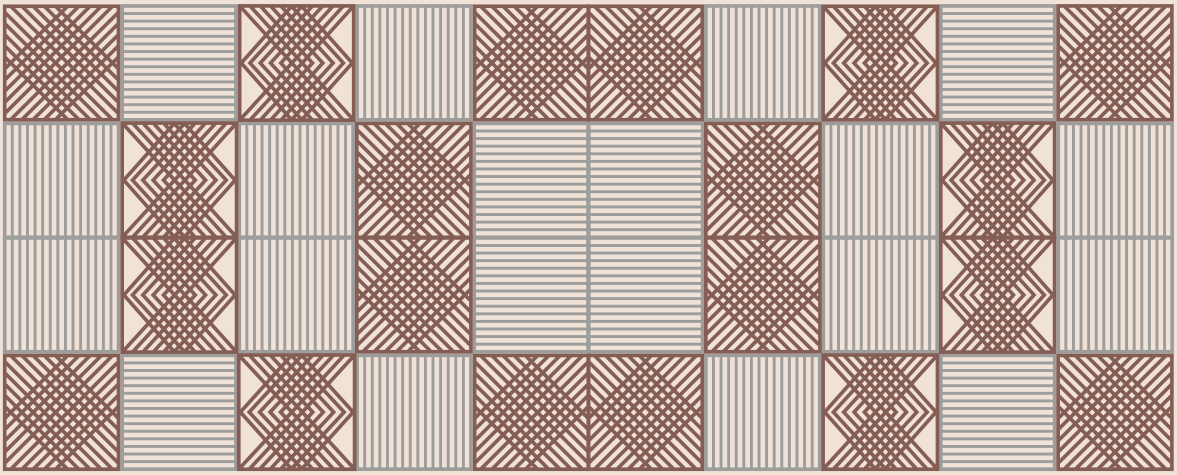
Lessons Learned and Recommendations

20. What are the main lessons learned from the project and suggestions for the Amazon Fund? Do you have recommendations for changes in future projects?

Annex 5 List of Interviewees

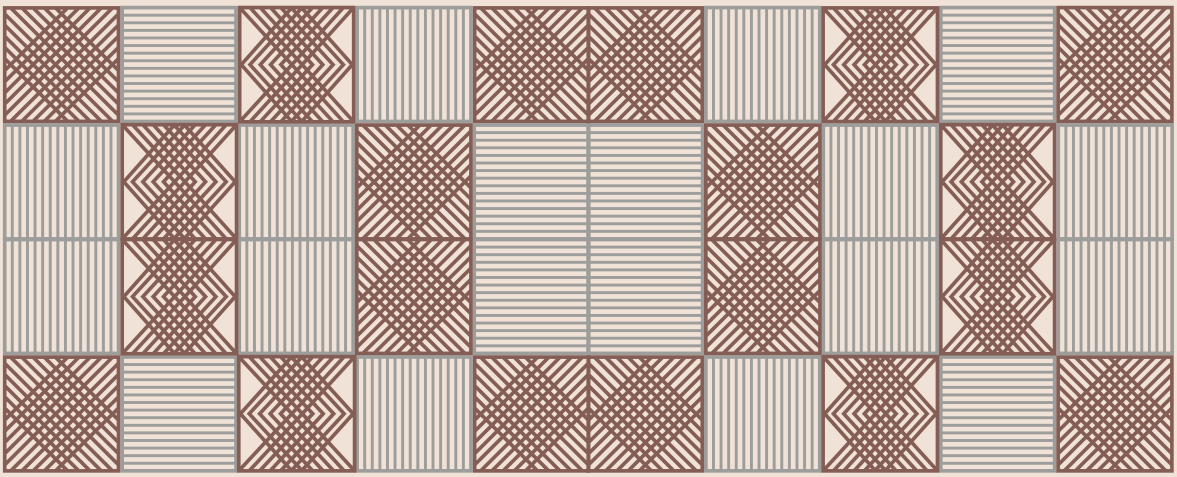
ANNEX 5 - LIST OF INTERVIEWEES

Interviewee	Organization	Position at the time	Current position
Ana Luiza	CPI AC	Project coordinator	
Awanene Parakanã	Beneficiary in the TNC project		President - Association of Parakaña (IL Apyterewa)
Bebere Xikrin	Beneficiary in the TNC project	Vice-President - Xikrin Association (IL Trincheira Bakaja)	Vice-President - Xikrin Association (IL Trincheira Bakaja)
Cleber Zambarda	BNDES	Former project manager and analyst	BNDES Analyst
Conrado Otavio	CTI	Assistant and project team coordinator	
Eudenice Pinheiro Ferreira	CPI AC	Financial technical staff	
Fernando Bittencourt	TNC	Project coordinator	Project coordinator
Francisco Piãko	Ashaninka Project	Project coordinator	
Gilberto Yaparrá	Beneficiary in the TNC project	President of the Council of Chiefs of the Indigenous Peoples of the Oiapoque – CCPIO	President of the Council of Chiefs of the Indigenous Peoples of the Oiapoque – CCPIO
Gustavo Silveira	Opan	Indigenist	
Helcio Souza	TNC	Indigenous Peoples Strategy Coordinator	Indigenous Peoples Strategy Coordinator
Ivanete	Kanindé		
Ivar Busato	Opan	Executive coordinator	
Jaime Siqueira	CTI	Coordinator for Promotion of Ethnodevelopment at Funai	CTI technical staff
Josias Gavião	Beneficiary in the Kanindé project	IL Gavião	IL Gavião
Juan Negret Scalia	Funai	Coordinator for Promotion of Ethnodevelopment	
Leonardo Pereira Kurihara	Opan	Field coordinator and later project coordinator	
Maria Baré	Coiab		
Neide Surui	Kanindé	Project coordinator	
Rafael de Almeida	BNDES	Arapaima project technical staff	BNDES Analyst
Renata Galibi	Beneficiary in the TNC project	Coordinator of the Association of Indigenous Women in Mutirão do Oiapoque – AMIM	Coordinator of the Association of Indigenous Women in Mutirão do Oiapoque – AMIM
Renato Bock	CTI	Administrative coordinator	General coordinator
Renato Rodrigues Rocha	Opan	Coordinator	
Rosimere Arapasso	UMIAB and MAKIRA-ETA		
Tamiris Mosque	Kanindé		



Effectiveness Evaluation Of Indigenous Projects
Supported By The Amazon Fund/BNDES

Annex 6 Term of Reference



Project:	Cooperation with the Amazon Fund/BNDES
PN:	15.2132.7-002.00
Output + activity:	3 + 3.5
Technical expert in charge:	Alef Brito
Objective:	Evaluate the effectiveness of six projects focused on indigenous themes within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES

Introduction and General Information

Within the scope of the cooperation project between Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)/Amazon Fund, one of the actions supported by GIZ is the ex post impact evaluation of completed projects supported by the Amazon Fund, with a view to disseminating the results and lessons learned from these projects, as well as promoting institutional learning for the Amazon Fund. In addition, an external and independent evaluation of completed projects is required by donors and international cooperation actors for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

So far, evaluations of 11 completed projects have already been carried out, the results of which are publicly available on the website of the Amazon Fund[59]. The next projects to be evaluated, and object of this Term of Reference (ToR), are in the scope of components 1 – Sustainable Production and 3 – Land-use Planning.

It should also be noted that, in 2019, a mid-term evaluation of the effectiveness of the Amazon Fund was carried out[60], covering the period from 2008 to 2018. The evaluation was carried out by a team of independent consultants, under the technical coordination of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean – ECLAC, of the United Nations (UN). Connected to the evaluation, two complementary thematic studies were prepared as inputs for the evaluation, one dedicated to benefit sharing of the Amazon Fund and the other dedicated to the Rural

59. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/monitoramento-e-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/

60. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/monitoramento-e-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/

Environmental Registry (CAR) projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

In order to understand the results and impacts achieved and identify possible ways to increase the efficiency of projects included in the theme of support for indigenous peoples, focusing on the development of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands and on the strengthening of Sustainable Productive Activities the focus of this ToR is to conduct a thematic and joint evaluation of six completed projects, namely:

- Alto Juruá
- Sustainable Indigenous Amazon
- Arapaima: Productive Networks
- Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre
- Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon
- Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Amazon

The notices of public calls for "Projects aimed at supporting PGTAs (2014)" and "Support for sustainable production projects (2012)" can be found in the section <Como apresentar projetos/Chamadas Públicas>[61] of the Fund's website.

The purpose of this ToR is to evaluate the effectiveness of these completed Amazon Fund projects, considering the initiatives aimed at supporting the design and implementation of Environmental and Territorial Management Plans (PGTA) in Indigenous Lands, as well as supporting and strengthening sustainable production initiatives. In addition, the projects will be jointly evaluated thematically to increase efficiency, broaden understanding of the results achieved jointly by the projects, especially their aggregate impacts, and generate recommendations for those involved, in terms of management and support to indigenous themes and Sustainable Productive Activities, in addition to supporting individual projects.

Context of the projects

61. http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/como-apresentar-projetos/chamadas-publicas/

Indigenous Lands (ILs) cover approximately 13% of the Brazilian territory. 98% of the territory occupied by ILs is located in the Amazon. In addition to conserving the environment and biodiversity, ILs are the home to approximately 180 ethnic groups of indigenous peoples, which demonstrates the great ethnic and cultural diversity of these territories.

The protection and conservation of these territories is of public interest and relevant in the public policy debate, since these are also important areas for the conservation of regional and global biodiversity, in addition to acting as barriers to deforestation. Deforestation pressure in these areas is growing and impacts the way of life of these populations, the sustainable management of natural resources and the ethnocultural reality of the peoples who inhabit these territories.

When analyzing deforestation data in ILs in the Amazon, we can infer that, in the last decade (2010-2019), 2,000 km² were deforested, which, added to the previous decade (2008-2009), total 2,768 km² deforested, that is, 0.26% of indigenous territories in the Amazon have already been deforested. Most of the drivers of this deforestation are external, such as theft of timber, minerals and other natural resources, in addition to invasion of indigenous lands for irregular occupation.

Indigenous populations suffer from various external pressures and deforestation is one of the main obstacles to guaranteeing their rights and their sociocultural reproduction. Thus, the formulation and implementation of public policies are essential to ensure the rights of these populations, which range from recognition of their territories to implementation of policies that allow indigenous peoples to live their lives with dignity according to their culture.

Regarding indigenous public policies, attention should be drawn to the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands - PNGATI, established by decree No. 7,747, of July 5, 2012, whose main objective is to:

Guarantee and promote the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources on indigenous lands and territories, ensuring the integrity of indigenous heritage, improving the quality of life and full conditions for the physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their sociocultural autonomy, under the terms of current legislation.

The PNGATI represents an important milestone in the discussion of

indigenous public policies, and it provides for one of the main instruments of territorial and environmental management of ILs in Brazil, the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands - PGTAS, which are the IL management instruments.

In addition to ensuring the effective management of indigenous territories, support for sustainable production in Indigenous Lands is essential for the effective consolidation of these territories. Traditional land use and management practices, in addition to their cultural and social importance for indigenous peoples, are also important to ensure the economic empowerment of these populations, since, besides ensuring food security, such activities provide needed income and access to resources, in addition to those provided by the forest. The consolidation of the territory and the strengthening of productive activities in ILs are effective strategies for territorial and environmental management and sustainability of indigenous peoples, contributing significantly to the reduction of deforestation and the sustainable development of these territories.

Since its creation, the Amazon Fund (AF) has already supported 27 indigenous projects, having, until 2019, supported initiatives in 65% (by area) of the ILs in the Amazon. In 2014, through the Public Call for projects aimed at supporting PGTAs, the AF allocated BRL 70 million of its resources to the design and implementation of PGTAs in Indigenous Lands in the Amazon biome. In addition to supporting the design of PGTAs, the AF portfolio also includes projects that support indigenous populations in the Amazon by strengthening Sustainable Productive Activities.

It was through this public call that the AF commissioned the projects *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon*, *Arapaima: Productive Networks* and *Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre*. The projects *Alto Juruá*, *Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon* and *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Amazon* were commissioned under the "spontaneous demand" modality.

The main objective of the projects to be evaluated is to support the implementation and design of PGTAs and the strengthening of Sustainable Productive Activities, which together reach a total financial amount of BRL 67.8 million. In the next topic, there is a brief description of the projects that are the object of this evaluation.

Project title	Implementing Institution	Period	Amount of support from the Amazon Fund (in Reais)	Objective	Supported ILs and Conservation Units	Territorial Scope
Alto Juruá	Ashaninka Association of Rio Amônia (API-WTXA)	2015 to 2018	6,597,581.00	Promote agroforestry management and production in traditional and indigenous communities in order to provide a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation; support initiatives for monitoring and controlling the territory; and strengthen local community organization.	IL Kampa do Rio Amônia IL Kaxinawá-Ashaninka do Rio Breu IL Ashaninka in Peru	Região do Alto Juruá, no estado do Acre
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association	2016 to 2020	8,188,872.44	Contribute to the implementation of the PGTAs of the Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró ILs and to the design of the PGTAs of the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs.	IL Igarapé Lourdes IL Rio Guaporé IL Rio Negro Ocaia	States of Mato Grosso and Rondônia
Arapaima: Productive Networks	Operation Native Amazon (OPAN)	2015 to 2018	6,364,730.00	Support: (i) management of fishery and non-timber forest resources in ILs and Conservation Units (UCs); and (ii) strengthening of indigenous associations and extractive producer associations.	IL Rio Biá IL Espírito Santo IL Acapuri de Cima IL Estação IL Macarrão IL Deni Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) Uacari RDS Cujubim Extractive Reserve (RESEX) Médio Juruá	State of Amazonas, region of the Médio Juruá and Médio Solimões basins
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	Pro-Indigenous Commission (CPI-Acre)	2015 to 2019	3,091,111.21	Strengthen sustainable production, culture and way of life in the Indigenous Lands Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá, Arara do Igarapé Humaitá, Rio Gregório and Alto Rio Purus, in the state of Acre, through the organization and promotion of the value chain of agroforestry products and indigenous technical assistance.	IL Kaxinawá IL Rio Gregorio IL Alto Rio Purus IL Arara do Igarapé Humaitá	State of Acre
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Brazil	2014 to 2018	15,750,406.00	Promote sustainable territorial and environmental management in six ILs in the states of Amapá and Pará, contributing to the reduction of deforestation in these areas.	IL Galibi IL Jumina IL Uaçá IL Waiapi IL Trencheira Bacajá IL Apyterewa	States of Amapá and Pará
Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Amazon	Center for Indigenist Work (CTI)	2014 to 2018	19,043,330.00	Support the protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples to ensure the physical limits and natural riches of areas with the presence of these populations, contributing to the reduction of deforestation in the Amazon.	Uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples and peoples inhabiting the surroundings of their territories.	Legal Amazon

Main results of the projects

Project	Results
Alto Juruá	A plant nursery was built at the Yorenka Ãtame Center (CYÃ), producing 70,756 seedlings of various species and a seed bank for the production of seedlings of native wood and fruit species used in agroforestry systems. Three training modules were delivered in agroecology and good management practices for the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs), involving a total of 154 participants from the Rio Amônia and Kashinawá-Ashaninka do Rio Breu ILs and Resex Alto Juruá. The execution of the project benefited 1,365 indigenous people and 1,140 non-indigenous people living in the Alto Juruá region, in the state of Acre.
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	Six fish farming ponds and six flour mills were built in the Igarapé Lourdes IL. In addition, the indigenous people received training, inputs and equipment to carry out productive activities and started the production of cassava flour. The PGTAs for IL Rio Guaporé and IL Rio Negro Ocaia were prepared and published.
Arapaima: Productive Networks	More than 140 events were held, including workshops and meetings, directly involving 6,000 people, more than 74% indigenous and approximately 22% women. It also contributed to the institutional strengthening of four grassroots associations and, in 2018, generated BRL 1.56 million in revenue from the management of pirarucu fishing, exceeding the target of BRL 212,000.
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	Support was provided for the implementation of 42 ha of SAFs in deforested areas and enrichment of 196 ha of SAFs, totaling 238 ha of recovered area in use for economic purposes. In addition, agroforestry products were sold, such as bananas, pineapples, coconuts, oranges, watermelon, açaí berry, cassava and maize. Two technical courses were also delivered, one with 39 participants (with a workload of 250 hours) and the other with thirty participants (312 hours).
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	The PGTAs of the Trincheira Bacajá, Apyterewa and Waiãpi ILs were prepared and the joint PGTA of the Galibi, Jumina and Uaçá ILs, the latter three in Oiapoque, were updated. In addition, the links in the production chain of Brazil nuts were strengthened in the Trincheira Bacajá and Apyterewa ILs, as well as handicrafts in the Oiapoque and Apyterewa ILs and açaí berry in the Oiapoque ILs. It supported the institutional strengthening of five indigenous organizations, through technical advisory services, administrative funding and acquisition of IT equipment. Around 8,800 indigenous people from seven indigenous ethnic groups benefited from the project.
Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Amazon	47 expeditions to locate and monitor uncontacted indigenous people were supported, in addition to overflights (totaling 198 hours/flight) and documental research that resulted in the qualification of 44 reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples. In addition, 122 thematic workshops were held with indigenous communities and organizations, as well as other populations neighboring the territories of uncontacted indigenous peoples.

Evaluation Objectives

The main objective of this thematic impact evaluation is to measure the results and impacts achieved by the projects and their effects, also considering the relevance, efficiency, efficacy and sustainability of the changes generated by the six projects supporting indigenous peoples within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES.

All projects supported by the Amazon Fund follow an individualized logical framework defining results (products and services to be delivered, or *outputs*), direct effects of the intervention (specific objectives, or *outcomes*) and indirect effects (general objectives, or *impacts*) to be achieved. This is the project's intervention logic, also called the theory of change, as it represents a model of thinking that explains how the project is expected to bring about a desired change. Project logical frameworks can be viewed in topic 3.2 or on the Amazon Fund website.

The specific objectives of this evaluation are:

- Assist the Amazon Fund in rendering accounts to its donors about the type of project supported and its effects;
- Enable the Fund's institutional learning, contributing to improve the quality of projects and prioritization of investments, thus supporting decision-making;
- Verify compliance by projects supported by the Amazon Fund with the Cancun safeguards agreed under the UNFCCC for REDD+ actions;
- Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the project's intervention;
- Check the extent to which the project is relevant, efficient, effective, sustainable and generates impacts;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the Amazon Fund's support for indigenous and sustainable production themes; and
- Identify challenges and lessons learned, which can even be disseminated nationally and internationally.

Task Description: object and focus of the evaluation

To achieve the objectives identified in the previous topic, the projects targeted by this evaluation, implemented between 2015 and 2020, will be observed. The focus is on areas of intervention of the projects and the observation of their direct and indirect effects explained in the trees of objectives presented in topic 3.2. Thus, the following results of the work will be observed:

- Design and implementation of PGTAs in Indigenous Lands;
- Strengthening of existing Sustainable Productive Activities;
- Design of Management Plans (seed collection and nursery management);
- Training of indigenous people on territorial and environmental management issues;
- Strengthening of associativism and cooperativism in Indigenous Lands;
- Socio-environmental studies and surveys on topics relevant to the development of ILs;
- Capacity building for the development of sustainable productive activities and surveillance; and
- Construction of bases for monitoring and surveillance of the supported areas.

The intervention logic

The logical frameworks of the projects to be evaluated lead to the respective trees of objectives, which present the indirect and direct effects and outputs and services of each one, thus facilitating viewing for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Below are the trees of objectives of the projects to be evaluated.

Figure 1 - Tree of objectives Alto Juruá Project

Project: Alto Juruá – Ashaninka Association of the Rio Amônia APIWTXA

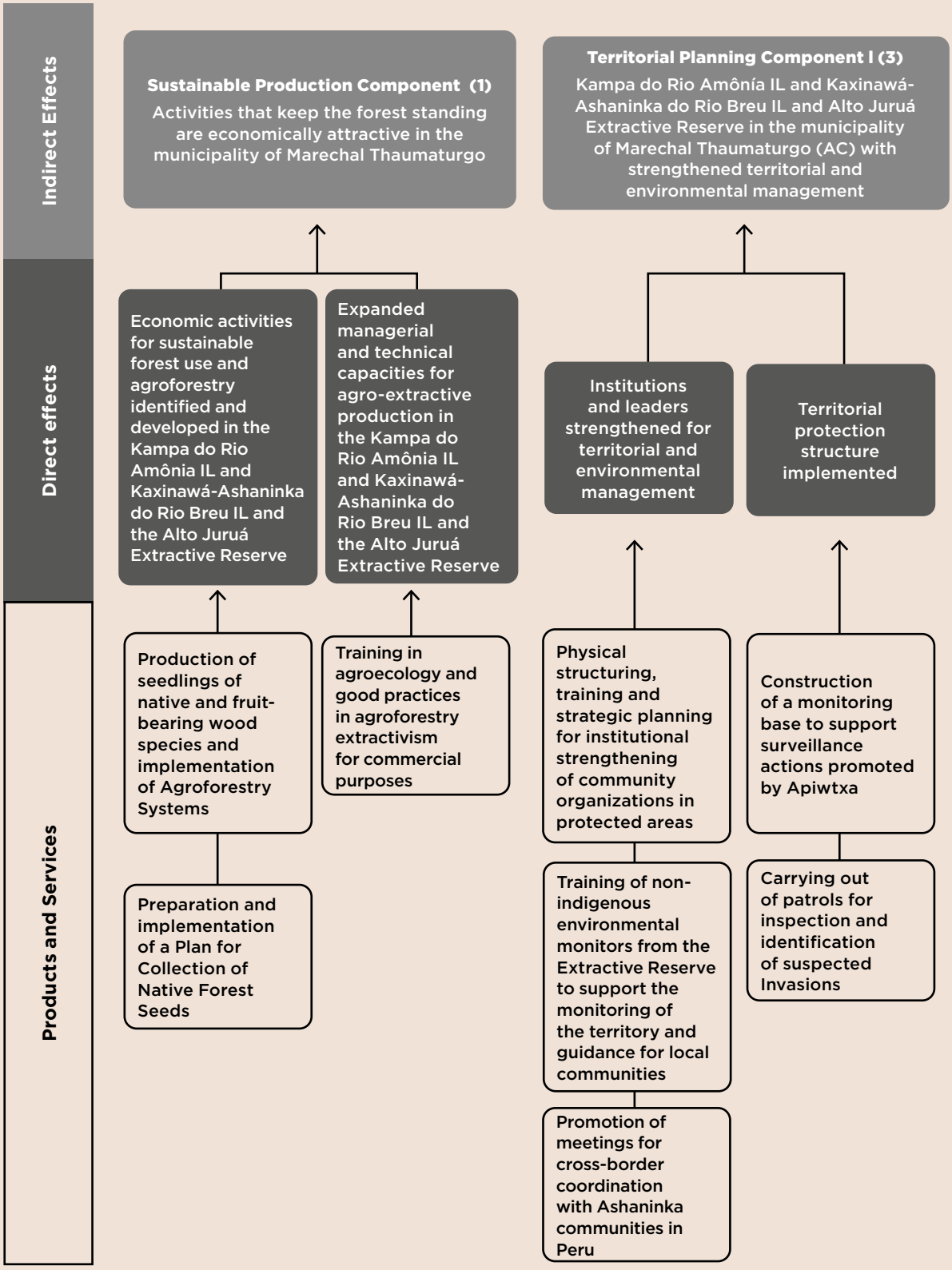


Figure 2: Tree of objectives Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project

Project: Sustainable Indigenous Amazon – Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association

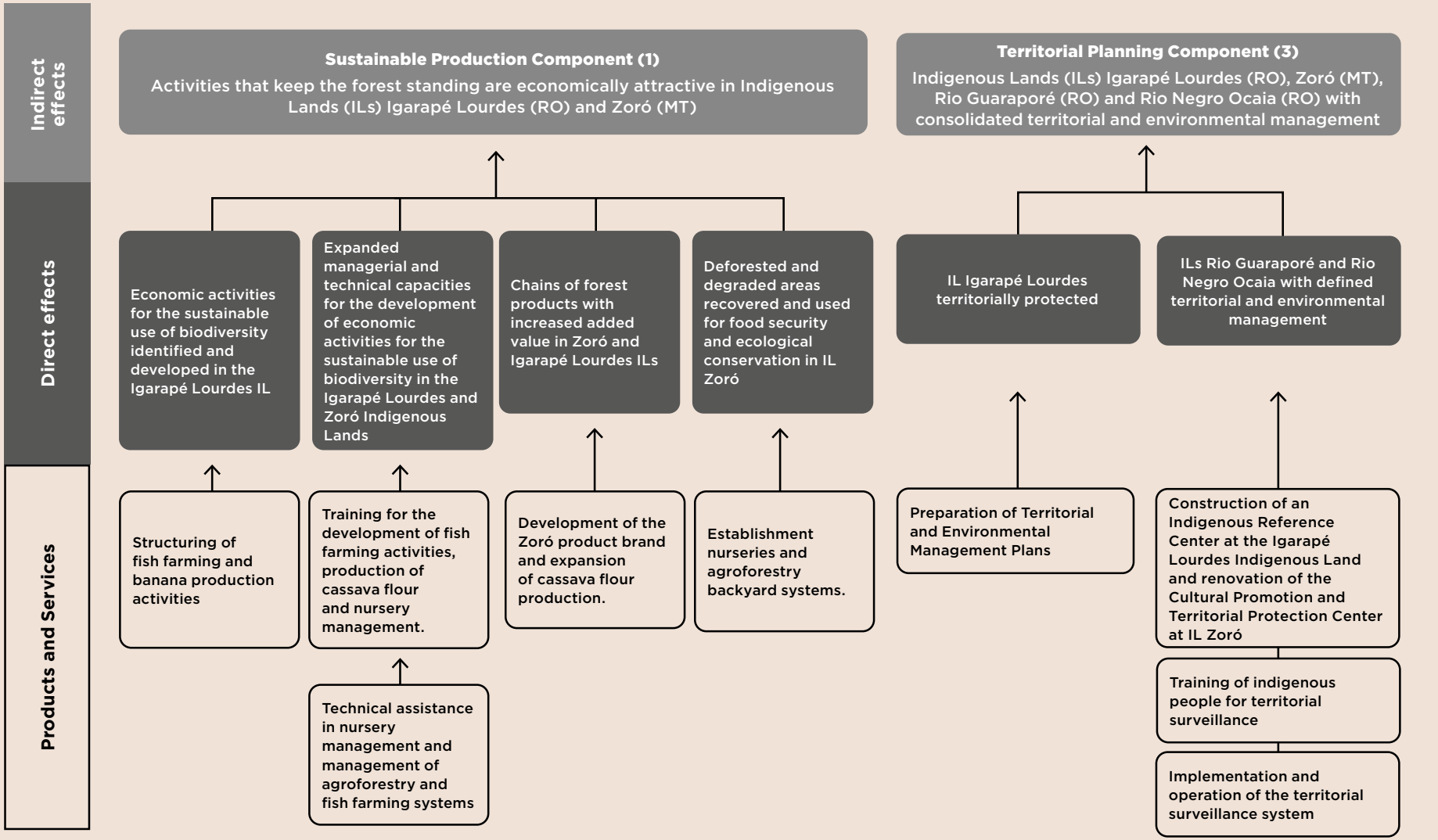


Figure 3: Tree of Objectives Arapaima: Productive Networks Project

Project: Arapaima: Productive Networks - OPAN

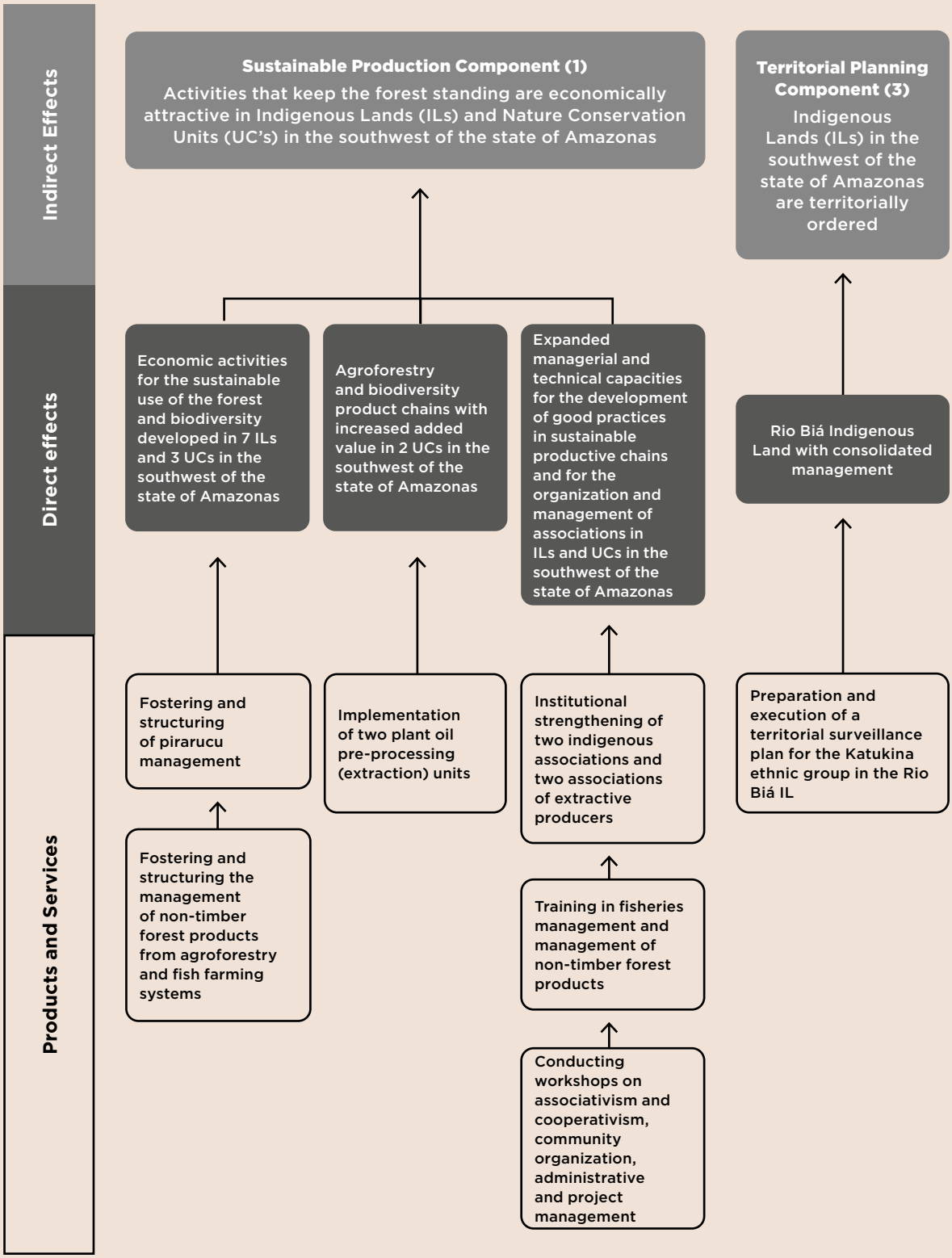


Figure 4: Tree of Objectives Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre Project

Project: Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre – Acre Pro- Indigenous Commission – CPI Acre

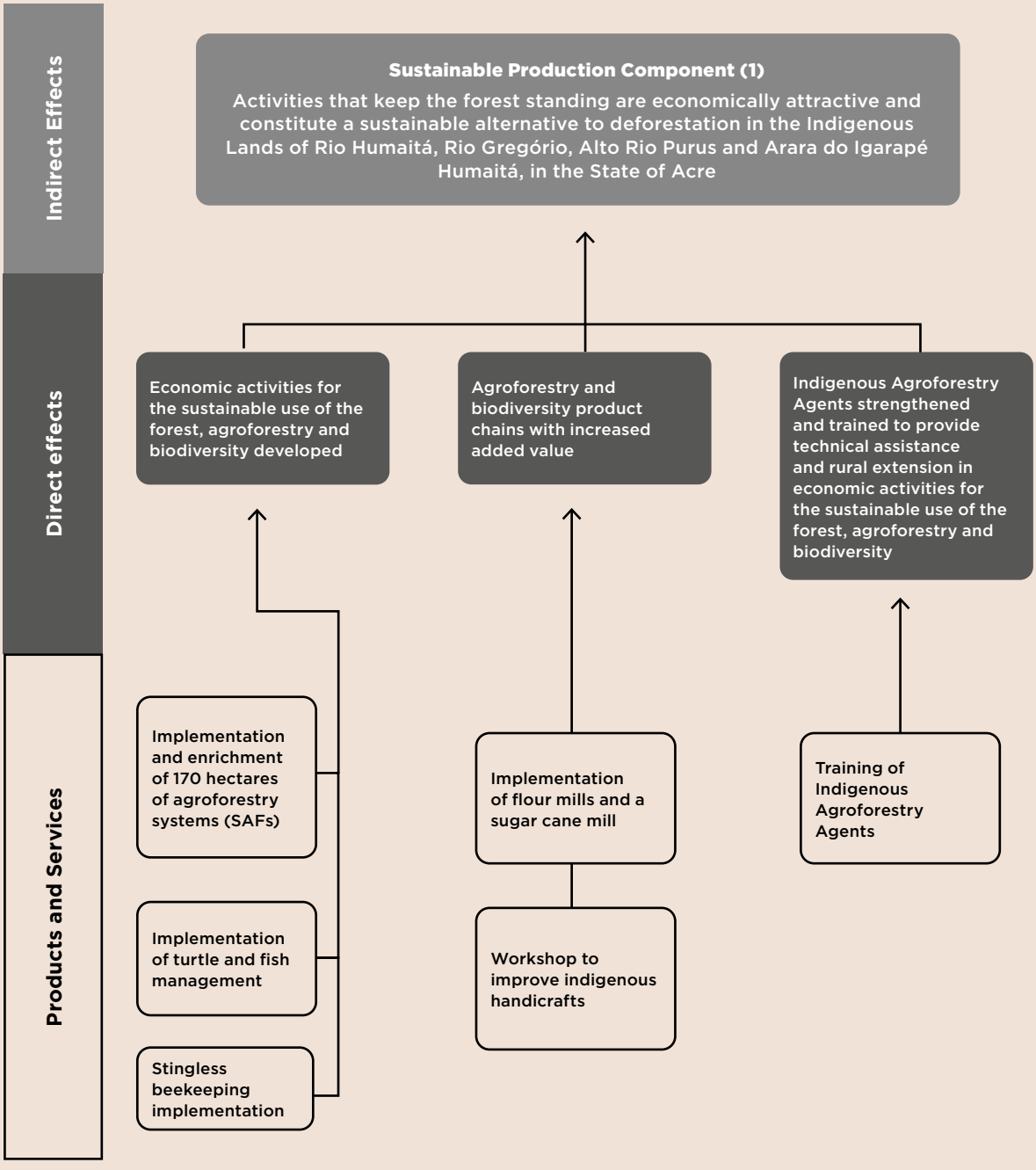


Figure 5: Tree of Objectives Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon Project

Project: Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon – TNC Brazil

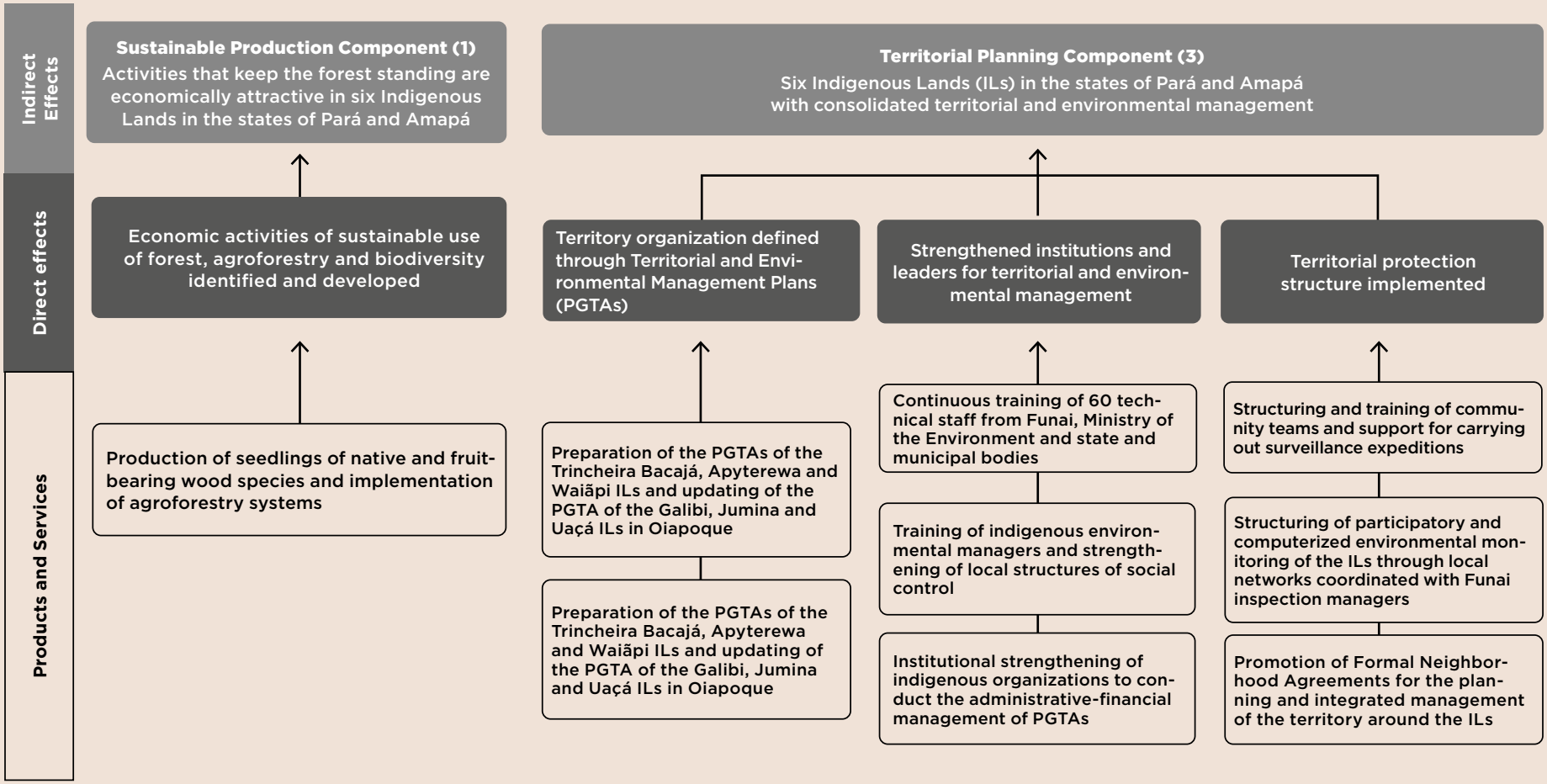
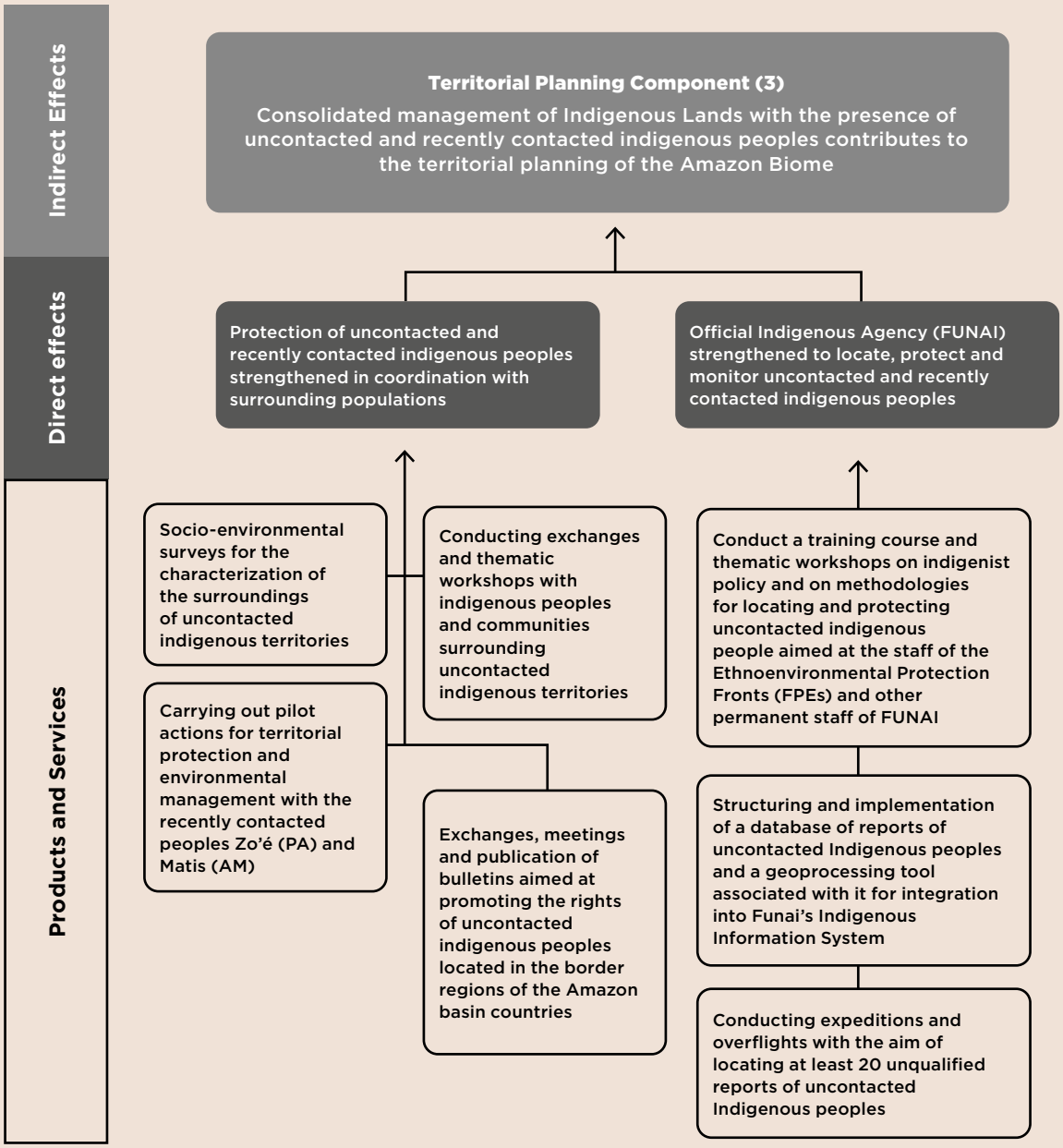


Figure 6: Tree of Objectives Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Brazilian Amazon Project

Project: Ethnoenvironmental Protection of Uncontacted and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Brazilian Amazon - CTI



Key questions and evaluation criteria

The thematic impact evaluation of the six indigenous projects will follow the guidelines and criteria specified in the document Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund - Conceptual Framework and its respective addendum.

These criteria are based on the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) safeguards, which were defined by the Framework Convention (in Annex I of Decision 1/CP 1641 and the guidelines of Decision 12/CP 17), and the selected crosscutting criteria. Each criterion adopts a basic framework of guiding questions to be applied and answered in the evaluation of the projects and which must be complemented in the Impact Evaluation Design Report, at the evaluation team's discretion. In this evaluation, guiding questions that make sense according to the objectives of each of the projects will be selected, and they can be complemented by specific questions, if necessary.

Below is the summary table of criteria and their guiding questions:

OECD Criteria, Crosscutting Themes and Evaluation Questions

Criteria	Guiding questions
Relevance	Did the projects contribute jointly and cumulatively to the objectives of the Amazon Fund?
Efficacy	What aggregate direct effects were achieved?
Efficiency	Is the cost-benefit ratio of project activities coherent across projects?
Impact	What were the main aggregate effects of the projects? Were there aggregate impacts? Have they shown to have scalability in the territory?
Sustainability	Are the cumulative effects achieved by the projects lasting? Has sustainability been achieved?
Crosscutting Criteria	
Poverty Reduction	In what way did the projects collectively influence poverty reduction, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of the benefited people who live in their areas of operation?
Gender Equity	Have the projects integrated gender issues in an aggregated way in the planning and execution of their activities? How and what results can be observed?

REDD+ Safeguards and Evaluation Issues

Criteria	Guiding questions
1. Actions that are complementary or consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements.	Have the projects shown to be in line with the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) and the state plans for deforestation prevention and control? What other federal public policies or international agreements did the projects show alignment with? In what aspects? Have the projects contributed, or may they contribute directly or indirectly to the reduction of emissions from deforestation or forest degradation? In what way?
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and legislation.	To what extent did the projects promote coordination between different actors (public, private, third sector or local communities)? Were shared governance instances used? Which? To what extent have the projects contributed to strengthening public instruments and forest and territorial management processes?
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, considering relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	To what extent have the projects influenced the constitutional rights associated with formal land tenure and destination in their area of operation? To what extent have the projects influenced the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of operation? If the projects targeted indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers as direct beneficiaries: Have their sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge been considered and respected throughout the projects? Are there effects that interfere with the traditional way of life of these groups? What kind of effects: in the social, economic organization or the use of available spaces and resources? How do they interfere: positively, negatively or both?
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16.	How did the projects guarantee prior, free and informed consent, and the local or traditional way of choosing the representatives of their beneficiaries (especially in the case of indigenous peoples and traditional communities)? What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during decision making? In the case of projects with economic purposes: Were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, avoiding concentration of resources? To what extent did the projects provide to the general public and their beneficiaries free access and user-friendly information related to project actions? Have the projects been able to set up a good results and impact monitoring system? Have the projects systematically monitored and disseminated the results achieved and their effects?

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Criteria	Guiding questions
5. Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP 16[62] are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.	How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas? How have they contributed to the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity? Were the investments in income generation projects proportional to the increase in areas under management and did they effectively contribute to deforestation prevention? Did the projects contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas? In the case of area restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies employed prioritize native species? To what extent have the projects contributed to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD outcomes+.	What factors constitute risks to the permanence of REDD+ results? How did the projects approach them? Is there a strategy for continuous monitoring of these results?
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.	Has there been a displacement of the emissions avoided by the actions of the projects to other areas?

Methodology

The methodology to be applied in the evaluation must also be based on the criteria and objectives contained in the document "Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund - Conceptual Framework" and its respective addendum, already mentioned in topic 2.3.

The following outputs are expected to be generated: *Evaluation Design Report and Indigenous Project Impact Evaluation Report*, as well as a midterm Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report to be used in the Consultation Round.

Below is the proposed methodology for each phase and respective steps:

62. Decision 1/CP 16: Reduction of emissions from deforestation; reduction of emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable forest management and increased carbon stocks.

Preparation phase

In this phase, the objectives should be defined and the planning of the evaluation of the projects should be carried out. After preparing the ToR and hiring the team of evaluators, the key documents should be organized. To this end, the documents, data and reports that will be used to carry out the evaluation should be identified, together with the BNDES and the organization responsible for the execution of each project. The evaluation team will systematically collect data from secondary sources, with a view to preparing a memorandum that will be used as reference, sharing and aide-mémoire for all information relating to the projects to be evaluated.

Subsequently, a methodological proposal for the joint evaluation of the six projects will be developed, as this is the first evaluation in the scope of support to indigenous peoples by the Amazon Fund. The methodology must be based on the document Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework[63] and its respective addendum[64], including survey methods that contribute to the understanding of the effectiveness of the projects according to the reality of each project, indications of options for the best locations for field missions (considering the places with the highest and lowest effectiveness), prior analysis of the connections and risks between project effectiveness indicators and list of key people to be interviewed. All these methodological elements must be detailed in the Impact Evaluation Design Report, described in the next topic (3.2).

Implementation phase

Evaluation design and tools. The Impact Evaluation Design Report to be prepared by the team of evaluators must present the evaluation framework, the detailed methodology, the choice of field areas to be visited and the tools that will be used during the evaluation. This report

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63. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/monitoramento-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/FA-Marco_Conceitual_Avaliacao_Efetividade_Projetos_2016.pdf

64. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/monitoramento-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/FA-Marco-Conceitual-Adendo-Avaliacoes-Tematicas_2020.docx

should be based on the following framework:

- Basic project data;
- Introduction
- ToR analysis;
- Division of tasks, work plan and logistics;
- Design/Methodology. Here, details of the geographic areas of operation of the projects should be considered, since they operate in different areas of implementation of the Legal Amazon, and the ethnic diversity of the supported populations must be considered, respecting the customs and values of each population.
- Annexes. The specifics of the projects should be considered, possibly with guiding questions and specific survey methods.

Data collection and analysis. The methodology to be developed should be varied, using three forms of data collection:

i) Non-reactive (secondary sources: project documentation, public and scientific data available in the projects' area of activity, in addition to the key documents already organized in the preparation phase);

ii) Survey (field research: application of standardized quantitative/qualitative questionnaires, conducting qualitative interviews with individuals or groups, use of situational analysis tools); and

iii) Observation (during visits, participatory or individual; a counterfactual approach may be used, i.e., comparing with similar cases outside the projects).

This is the first phase of data analysis, with a view to analyzing the intervention logic, the outputs and services delivered by the projects and the results achieved. At this stage, it is important to raise issues and questions that need to be answered by the executing entities and beneficiaries, as this will serve as input for the next stage, the field mission.

For the counterfactual analysis, the observation of areas that did not have the support of the Fund and that did not undergo interventions or sup-

port from other initiatives should be considered. With this analysis, the aim is to determine the differences between similar cases outside the projects.

Field mission (or online data collection).[65] Its objective is to carry out part of the data collection, in person, in a representative sample of the universe of projects, in visits to the regions of operation and surrounding areas. The mission will take place through field visits by the evaluation team, for the time deemed necessary (this will be described in detail in the Impact Evaluation Design Report), up to a limit of 22 days. In these visits, in addition to observing the results and physical benefits of the projects, interviews will be held with technical staff who worked directly with the projects evaluated in the evaluation reference period. Due to the pandemic caused by the new coronavirus, the onsite field mission may not occur, and the interviews will be conducted online. If necessary, a local team or consultant may be hired to carry out field visits in the areas of activity of the evaluated projects and verify any results onsite.

Preliminary Report. After collecting information, the evaluation team should complement the analysis of the collected data. To this end, a Preliminary Project Impact Evaluation Report should be generated. This report should also include an analysis of the results achieved, as well as the aggregate impacts achieved by the six projects, to generate recommendations. The division of duties and tasks of each member of the evaluation team shall be detailed in the Impact Evaluation Design Report.

Consultation round. At this stage, a workshop (online or in-person) will be held, with the participation of the team of evaluators, the Amazon Fund/BNDES team, representatives of the Ministry of Environment, key people in the projects and representatives of the evaluated institutions, in addition to some peers, who are the experts responsible for topics related to the projects evaluated. The workshop methodology should be described in the Impact Evaluation Design Report.

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65. Due to the current situation of the pandemic caused by the new Coronavirus, the onsite field mission may not be carried out, in which case online interviews will be carried out as an alternative. In addition, there is also the possibility of hiring local consultants to visit the sites of the evaluated projects.

Analysis and dissemination phase

Consolidation of data analysis. Along with the complementing inputs of the Consultation Round, a new analysis will be conducted based on the comments and justifications presented by the participants.

Final report. The methodology and composition of the Impact Evaluation Report on Indigenous Projects are specified in the document of the Conceptual Framework for Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund and in its respective addendum. The report should contain, in the main part, up to 45 pages (without considering cover, table of contents, indexes of figures and tables, list of abbreviations and acronyms, executive summary and annexes).

Dissemination of results. Presentation of results and final report to project beneficiaries. The Project Impact Evaluation Report and its executive summary will be published on the website of the Amazon Fund.

Activities, Outputs and Deadlines

The following schedule presents the basic framework for carrying out the evaluation of indigenous projects. The table contains activities, services and outputs, as well as deadlines for the process.

	Activities	Responsible	Working days	Deadlines	Outputs
1	Release ToR.	GIZ (responsible for hiring)	15	16/01/2021	Proposals from consultants received and organized.
2	Receive and organize proposals from consultants, hire selected ones and form an evaluation team (GIZ consultants).	GIZ	31	05/02/2021	Consultants hired and team formed.
3	Prepare the team's initial meeting with the Amazon Fund; Contact the institutions responsible for the projects to be evaluated; Analyze relevant documents; Consolidate evaluation methodology developed and proposed by external consultants; Consolidate the proposal for an Impact Evaluation Design Report; Deliver the Impact Evaluation Design Report to the BNDES; Presentation of the Report to the BNDES.	GIZ	20	28/03/2021	Proposal for an Impact Evaluation Design Report.
4	Comment on the proposal for an Impact Evaluation Design Report.	GERAV/BNDES DEFAM/BNDES	3	25/03/2021	Proposed Impact Evaluation Design Report with comments.
5	Review Impact Evaluation Design Report.	Evaluation team	3	04/04/2021	Impact Evaluation Design Report reviewed.
6	Approve revised report.	GERAV/BNDES DEFAM/BNDES	3	10/04/2021	Impact Evaluation Design Report (final).
7	Implement evaluation: - Collect and analyze secondary data; and - Carry out field mission.	Evaluation team	55	12/06/2021	Project data collected and analyzed.

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	Activities	Responsible	Working days	Deadlines	Outputs
8	Prepare and deliver Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report.	Evaluation team	15	21/07/2021	Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report.
9	Present results (Consultation Round).	Evaluation team	9	02/08/2021	Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report with considerations reported in the Consultation Round.
10	Comment on Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report.	GERAV/BNDES DEFAM/BNDES Organizations responsible for each project	5	12/08/2021	Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report with comments sent after the Consultation Round.
11	Deliver Final Impact Evaluation Report.	Evaluation team	15	01/09/2021	Impact Evaluation Report.
12	Comment on Final Impact Evaluation Report.	GERAV/BNDES DEFAM/BNDES	5	08/09/2021	Impact Evaluation Report with comments.
13	Incorporate the complementary contents of the presentation, preface and final review in the Final Impact Evaluation Report	Evaluation team	3	13/09/2021	Impact Evaluation Report (final).
14	Prepare and translate the Final Impact Evaluation Report and its annexes (version 1: Portuguese; version 2: English).	Diagrammer/ Translator/ Evaluation Team	15	01/10/2021	Impact Evaluation Report diagrammed in dissemination format (Portuguese and English).
15	Disseminate and distribute the Impact Evaluation Report.	Amazon Fund Team	-	01/10/2021	Upload to the website of the Amazon Fund/BNDES

Evaluator Team

The evaluation will be carried out by a team composed of two people, two (2) external consultants to be hired by GIZ after the recruitment call published in the Brazilian Monitoring and Evaluation Network. In addition, two technical advisors from GIZ will verify that the evaluation is compliant with the ToR.

The external consultants should have the following profile:

One (1) senior or full consultant, with expertise in national and state indigenist policies, in the context of the Legal Amazon and with experience in working with indigenous peoples, in monitoring and evaluating policies in projects; and

One (1) senior or full consultant, with expertise in environmental policies and sustainable production with indigenous peoples and experience in monitoring and evaluating socio-environmental programs and projects in the Legal Amazon.

The qualifications of the evaluators should include the following:

Technical knowledge. In a multidisciplinary way, they should have experience with work developed with indigenous peoples and knowledge about national and state indigenist policies, sustainable production, environmental policies and sustainability in the context of the Legal Amazon, in addition to having experience in monitoring and evaluating these policies and projects in the themes addressed.

Methodological knowledge. Knowledge of the methodologies that will be used to evaluate the projects, especially those related to data collection and analysis, measurement of the scope of results and qualification of the effects achieved with indigenous peoples. In addition, it is important to be familiar with instruments that allow the combination of methods to triangulate data collection, in order to increase the reliability of the results.

Regional knowledge. They should have knowledge about the issues of indigenous peoples and the Amazon region and that are addressed within the scope of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, such as social and economic dynamics, invasions by

loggers and miners, land grabbing, deforestation and legislative and legal issues, logistics, etc. It is desirable to have professional experience with the indigenous peoples of the Amazon.

The hired consultants must not have any previous involvement or private link with the projects to be evaluated. The evaluation team will work without external interference, will have access to the data of the projects to be evaluated and will have support to gather all the necessary information. GIZ experts and consultants should treat all documentation of the Amazon Fund and the projects to be evaluated with confidentiality and secrecy, except for the information that must be included in the Impact Evaluation Report.

Reporting, Coordination and Resposibilities

Two reports will be produced during the evaluation process: the Evaluation Design Report and the Indigenous Project Impact Evaluation Report. The content of these reports will follow the guidelines established in topic 8.1.7 of the document Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of the projects will be supported by a project reference group, with the following composition:

- Representatives of the Monitoring and Evaluation Management of the Planning Area of BNDES;
- Representatives of the BNDES Amazon Fund Management Department;
- Representatives of GIZ, within the scope of the current cooperation project;
- Representatives of projects and partners, responsible for executing the projects to be evaluated; and
- Evaluation team members.

The coordination of the evaluation work will be conducted by GIZ. The responsibilities of each member of the reference group are defined in topic 5.1 of the document Impact Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework.

Final Considerations

Copyright

Copyright for all information and materials produced from the work that is the object of this contract will be reverted to GIZ. Full or partial reproduction requires express authorization, acknowledging intellectual property. Credits will be given for authorship of maps, photos, films and other records that may be used to provide information about the study, at the discretion of the contracting institution.

For the publication and production of bibliographic materials in the form of articles, academic works, for congresses and scientific events, among others, based on information that is the object of this contract and produced be the consultancy and its technical team produced, authorization must be previously requested from GIZ.

Code of Conduct

GIZ's internal management aims to promote equality of opportunity and perspectives, regardless of gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, health condition, social origin, religion or age. The diversity of its personnel, as well as a corporate environment ruled by mutual respect and appreciation, represents for GIZ a sign of success and excellence in its work. GIZ prioritizes the appointment of women, LGBTI (Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transsexuals and Transvestites, Intersex), black and indigenous people, and people with disabilities for lectures, representations, interviews and even job vacancies.

Thus, the selected consultant or company must respect diversity of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, health condition, social class, religion and age and adopt attitudes that, with a multiplier effect, will help to promote equality between the various actors involved in the consul-

tancy of this ToR, adopting the following behaviors:

Personal behavior

Listen and give credit to the ideas of your co-workers, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, health status, social origin, religion or age, pay attention to situations of vulnerability, respect their opportunity to speak up and support ideas from your co-workers;

Talk about issues related to gender, listen and empathize with those who are harmed by inequalities - especially women, read about the topic and encourage this discussion in the spaces where you circulate, whether in the company, organization, meetings or lectures;

Question and fight sexual harassment, be an example of respect for women and do not ignore reports or witnessing of harassment;

Question the idea that there are activities for men and activities for women, avoid attributing certain activities only to women, simply because they are considered “female activities”;

Respect the culture, uses and customs of indigenous peoples.

When providing the service

Be an example of respect for the rights of women, LGBTI, black and indigenous people, people with disabilities and the elderly. Avoid jokes that demean these groups;

Always seek to be informed about policies to promote gender equity in your work environment, seek to disseminate and respect them. The implementation of strategies to promote gender equity aims to transform the internal culture and can also have an external impact;

Corporate guidelines

Support initiatives for the access and permanence of women, LGBTI, black and indigenous people, and people with disabilities in the field of sustainable development, since they face numerous obstacles to occupy spaces of decision and power in our society.

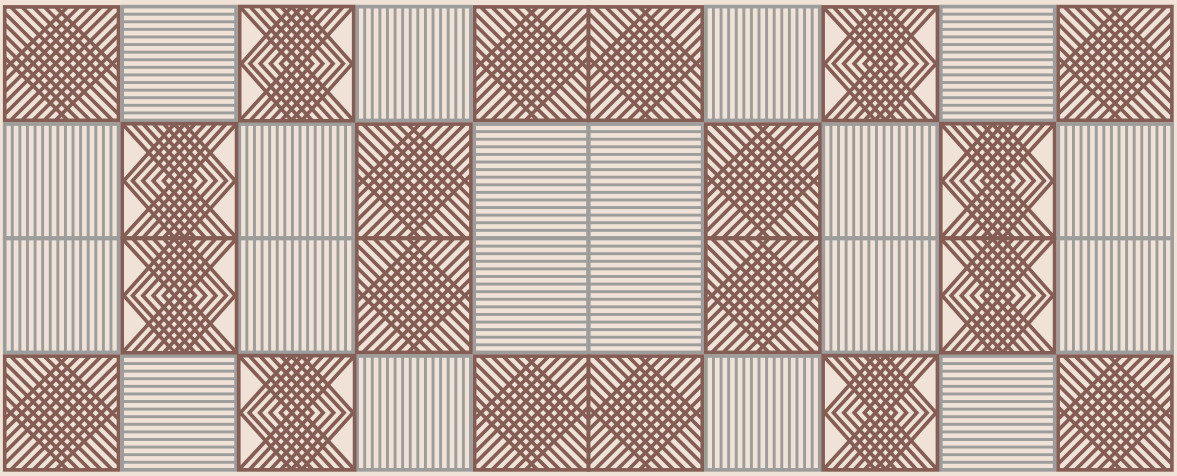
Annexes

This ToR has two annexes referring to the hiring of two/two consultants for evaluation:

Annex 1 - Individual Consultancy - Consultant 1
Annex 2 - Individual Consultancy - Consultant 2

Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 2021.

Christian Lauerhass
Project Director
Cooperation with the Amazon Fund/BNDES
Biodiversity, Forests and Climate Program
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Annex 1
Consultant 1:
Term Of Reference For Individual Consultancy

Call for contract referring to the ToR for Impact Evaluation of six indigenous projects within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES

Objective

Hiring of one (1) senior or full consultant with field experience and knowledge of national and state indigenist and indigenous policies, in the context of the Legal Amazon, and with experience in monitoring and evaluating policies in projects.

Consultant Activities 1

The consultant will be part of the team of evaluators of the aforesaid projects, and carry out the following activities:

Activity	Description
Design Report	Contribute, together with the team of evaluators, to the design report, consolidating the wording according to the Terms of Reference.
Data collection and analysis	Collect, analyze and interpret data on the results, effects and impacts of the projects on themes related to environmental policy and sustainability and, in particular, in the area of Measurement of Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts, as well as environmental legislation.
Interviews	Conduct field interviews for project evaluation and, if possible, SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis workshops, together with the team of evaluators.
Preliminary report	Prepare, with the support of the team of evaluators, the preliminary report, consolidating the wording according to the Terms of Reference. Here, the chapters related to the themes under their responsibility are included.
Consultation round	Support the organization and participate in the consultation round to present the Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report.
Indigenous Project Impact Evaluation Report	Contribute, together with the team of evaluators, to the final version of the report.

Work Period

The activities should be carried out between 14/04/2021 and 31/12/2021. The period for the field mission is planned for the first semester of 2021.

Consultant Outputs 1

Outputs	Work days	Deadline	Formats / technical specifications
Output 1 – Design Report for the Impact Evaluation of Indigenous Projects.	10	01/05/2021	Word document, Arial 12 font, 1.5 spacing and in digital format.
Output 2 – Preliminary Report on the Impact Evaluation of Indigenous Projects.	40	16/09/2021	Word document, Arial 12 font, 1.5 spacing and in digital format.
Output 3 – Impact Evaluation Report for Indigenous Projects.	06	15/10/2021	Word document, Arial 12 font, 1.5 spacing and in digital format.
TOTAL	**56 days**		

Workplace and Travel

The work will be carried out in Rio de Janeiro, Brasília and cities of the supported projects. To this end, the following are planned:

Destination	Planned date	Travel days	Overnight stays	Per diem (meals)
Rio Branco/AC – Manaus/AM	April 2021	10	08	10
Brasília/DF – Belém/PA	May 2021	08	06	08
Porto Velho/RO	May 2021	03	02	03
Rio de Janeiro	June 2021	02	01	02
TOTAL		**23 days**	**17 overnight stays**	**23 per diems**

Therefore, up to four (04) trips will be required[66], , for a total of up to 23 days as specified above.

66. Due to the current situation caused by the new coronavirus, field trips may not take place and information collection will be carried out online.

Validity Contract

The activities should be carried out between 14/04/2021 and 31/12/2021. The period for the field mission is planned for the first semester of 2021.

Service provision conditions

The contracted consultant should comply with the following conditions:

- Signing of confidentiality agreement on the data contractually provided for analysis;
- Acceptance of commitment term not to publish information about the object of analysis;
- Access and reception of prior material made available by the responsible sector;
- Development and monitoring of work in coordination with GIZ and the Amazon Fund, including approval or request for rectification of outputs.

Professional qualification

- 5 years or more of experience in monitoring and evaluation of projects and/or public policies;
- Knowledge of national and state indigenist and indigenous policies (desirable), in the context of the Legal Amazon;
- Extensive experience working with indigenous populations in the Amazon;
- Desirable experience in territorial management and consolidation of Sustainable Productive Activities with a focus on indigenous populations;
- Experience in monitoring and evaluating socio-environmental programs and projects, preferably in the Legal Amazon region (desirable) with indigenous peoples;
- Knowledge of public policies in the area of sustainable development, climate change and the environment; and
- Knowledge about indigenous and regional issues in the Amazon

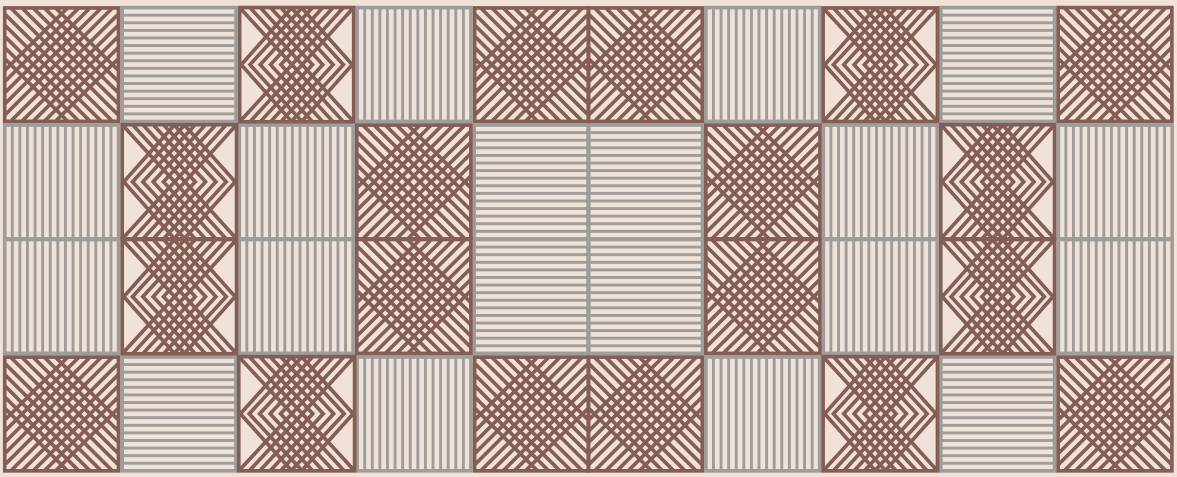
that are addressed within the scope of projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

Payment

Payments will be made after signing the contract, approval of the outputs and presentation of Invoice.

Travel costs will be reimbursed upon presentation of proof of expenses, as per GIZ guidelines to be informed in the contract.

The output review and technical approval process includes evaluation by the GIZ technical advisor. Final approval of the outputs and authorization for payment are under the responsability of the project AV/DV.



Annex 2
Consultant 2:
Term Of Reference For Individual Consultancy

Call for contract referring to the ToR for Impact Evaluation of six indigenous projects within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES

Objective

Hiring one (1) senior or full consultant, with experience with indigenous peoples and knowledge of environmental policies and sustainable production in indigenous lands, as well as experience in monitoring and evaluating socio-environmental programs and projects in the Legal Amazon.

Consultant 2 Activities

The consultant will be part of the team of evaluators of the aforesaid projects, and carry out the following activities:

Activity	Description
Design Report	Prepare, with the support of the team of evaluators, the design report, consolidating the wording according to the Terms of Reference.
Data collection and analysis	Collect, analyze and interpret data on the results, effects and impacts of the projects on themes related to environmental policy and sustainability and, in particular, in the area of Measurement of Socioeconomic and Environmental Impacts, as well as environmental legislation.
Interviews	Conduct field interviews for project evaluation and, if possible, SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis workshops, together with the team of evaluators.
Preliminary report	Contribute to the preparation of the report as a whole, including the chapters related to the themes under their responsibility.
Consultation round	Support the organization and participate in the consultation round to present the Preliminary Impact Evaluation Report.
Indigenous Project Impact Evaluation Report	Consolidate, together with the team of evaluators, the final version of the report.

Work Period

The activities should be carried out between 14/04/2021 and 31/12/2021. The period for the field mission is planned for the first semester of 2021.

Consultant Outputs 2

Outputs	Work days	Deadline	Format / Technical Specifications
Output 1 – Design Report for the Impact Evaluation of Indigenous Projects.	15	01/05/2021	Word document, Arial 12 font, 1.5 spacing and in digital format.
Output 2 – Preliminary Report on the Impact Evaluation of Indigenous Projects.	35	20/07/2021	Word document, Arial 12 font, 1.5 spacing and in digital format.
Output 3 – Impact Evaluation Report for Indigenous Projects.	06	08/08/2021	Word document, Arial 12 font, 1.5 spacing and in digital format.
TOTAL	**56 days**		

Workplace and Travel

OThe work will be carried out in Rio de Janeiro, Brasília and cities of the supported projects. To this end, the following are planned:

Destination	Planned date	Travel days	Overnight stays	Per diem (meals)
Rio Branco/AC – Manaus/AM	April 2021	10	08	10
Brasília/DF – Belém/PA	May 2021	08	06	08
Porto Velho/RO	May 2021	03	02	03
Rio de Janeiro	June 2021	02	01	02
TOTAL		**23 days**	**17 overnight stays**	**23 per diems**

Therefore, up to four (04) trips will be required[67], for a total of up to 23 days as specified above.

67. Due to the current situation caused by the new coronavirus, field trips may not take place and information collection will be carried out online.

Contract Validity

The activities should be carried out between 14/04/2021 and 31/12/2021. The period for the field mission is planned for the first semester of 2021.

Service Provision Conditions

The hired consultant should comply with the following conditions:

- Signing of confidentiality agreement on the data contractually provided for analysis;
- Acceptance of commitment term not to publish information about the object of analysis;
- Access and reception of prior material made available by the responsible sector;
- Development and monitoring of work in coordination with GIZ and the Amazon Fund, including approval or request for rectification of outputs.

Profissional Qualification

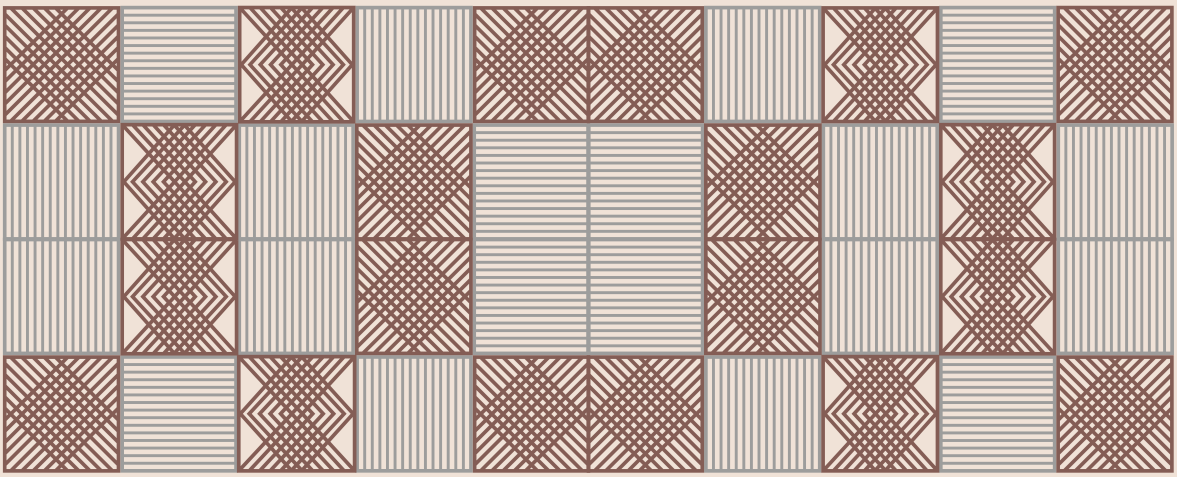
- 5 years or more of experience working with indigenous peoples;
- Knowledge of indigenist, indigenous and environmental policies and sustainable production, and on production chains and indigenous land issues in the Legal Amazon;
- Experience in monitoring and evaluating socio-environmental programs and projects in the Legal Amazon region;
- It is desirable to have knowledge of, and have worked with, indigenous populations in the Amazon;
- Knowledge of public policies in sustainable development, climate change and the environment; and
- Knowledge of regional issues in the Amazon that are addressed within the scope of projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

Payment

Payments will be made after signing the contract, approval of the outputs and presentation of Invoice.

Travel costs will be reimbursed upon presentation of proof of expenses, as per GIZ guidelines to be informed in the contract.

The output review and technical approval process includes evaluation by the GIZ technical advisor. Final approval of the outputs and authorization for payment are under the responsability of the project AV/DV.



Effectiveness Evaluation Of Indigenous Projects Supported By The Amazon Fund/BNDES

Antonio Manoel Timbó Lima Gomes
Gersem Baniwa
Ricardo Wahrendorff Caldas

March / 2022

cooperação alemã DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT
Por meio da: giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
BNDES
MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA
MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE
PÁTRIA AMADA BRASIL GOVERNO FEDERAL