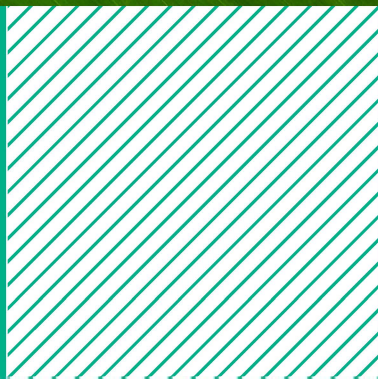
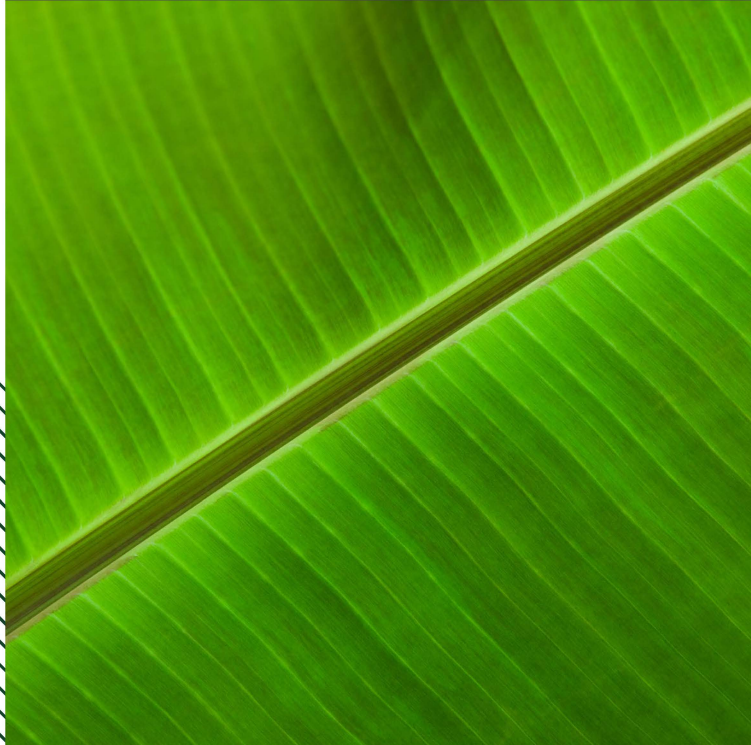
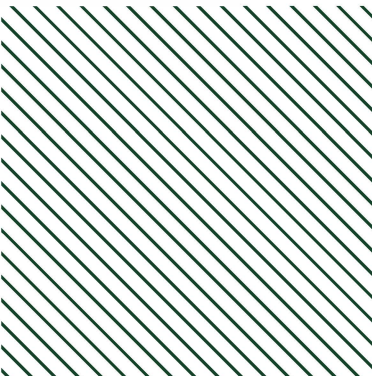


Effectiveness Evaluation of
Sustainable Production Activities
Projects of Agglutinating
Entities in the Amazon Fund



Small Eco-social Projects in the Amazon - ISPN

August 2023





EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES PROJECTS OF AGGLUTINATING ENTITIES IN THE AMAZON FUND

This report presents the results of the ex post effectiveness evaluation of the Small Eco-social Projects in the Amazon - ISPN project on the theme of Sustainable Productive Activities within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES. The evaluation was carried out by a team formed by 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 technical cooperation with BNDES about the Amazon Fund. All opinions expressed herein are the sole responsibility of the authors, not necessarily reflecting the position of GIZ and BNDES. The recommendations presented are neither prescriptive nor mandatory.

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SUMMARY

PROJECT SHEET	6
1. PROJECT SUMMARY	6
2. INTERVENTION LOGIC	7
3. THEORY OF CHANGE	8
4. SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY	10
5. EVALUATION OF RESULTS	10
6. OVERALL EVALUATION	16
7. CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED	17
8. ANALYSIS OF THE OECD EVALUATION CRITERIA	18
9. ANALYSIS OF THE CANCUN SAFEGUARDS	19
10. ANALYSIS OF TRANSVERSAL CRITERIA	20



LIST OF ACRONYMS

APL	Local Productive Arrangement
Apib	Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil
PPA	Permanent Preservation Area
APS	Sustainable Production Activities
ASA	Semi-arid Articulation
ATER	Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
BNDES	Brazilian Development Bank
CAR	Rural Environmental Registry
Ceplac	Executive Committee of the Cocoa Farming Plan
CGN	National Management Council (PPP-Ecos)
Conab	National Supply Company
Embrapa	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
ENREDD+	National Strategy for REDD+
FA	Amazon Fund
Funai	National Indian Foundation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)
Ibama	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
IN	Normative Instruction
Inpe	National Institute for Space Research
ISPN	Society, Population and Nature Institute
MMA	Ministry of the Environment
OCDE	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Oema	State Environment Agency
UN	United Nations



LIST OF TABLES

Table I: Indicators of Direct Effects 1 and 2 of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project	10
Table II: Product indicators of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project	11
Table III: Indicators of the Direct Effect 3 of the PPP-Ecos project	13
Table IV: Output Indicators 3.1 of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon	13
Table V: Output Indicators 3.2 of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon	14
Table VI: Indicators for Product 3.2 of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon	14

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure I: Location of municipalities with projects supported by PPP-Ecos in the Amazon (MA, MT and TO)	7
Figure II: Logical Framework of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project agreed with the Amazon Fund	8
Figure III: Schematic representation of the Theory of Change of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project	9



PROJECT SHEET

Project title:	Small Eco-social Projects in the Amazon – PPP-Ecos in the Amazon
Responsible entity:	Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)
Project period:	2012 to 2020 (99 months)
Territorial scope:	Areas of the Amazon biome in the states of Maranhão (north, center and west of Maranhão), Mato Grosso (northeast, north and southwest of Mato Grosso) and Tocantins (west of Tocantins).
Beneficiaries:	Traditional peoples and communities, family farmers, distributed in the states of Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Tocantins.
Objective:	Launch of four public calls with the purpose of selecting and financing socio-environmental projects of small value aimed at family farmers, traditional peoples and communities in areas of the Amazon biome in the states of Mato Grosso, Tocantins and Maranhão.
Classification in the Amazon Fund via:	Spontaneous demand
Land Category	Settlements, Indigenous and Quilombola Territories and Conservation Units.
Component:	Sustainable Production
Total value of the project:	R\$ 17,796,525.00
Value of the support from the Amazon Fund:	R\$12,814,691.38

Source: Form prepared based on the information from the Amazon Fund/BNDES website.

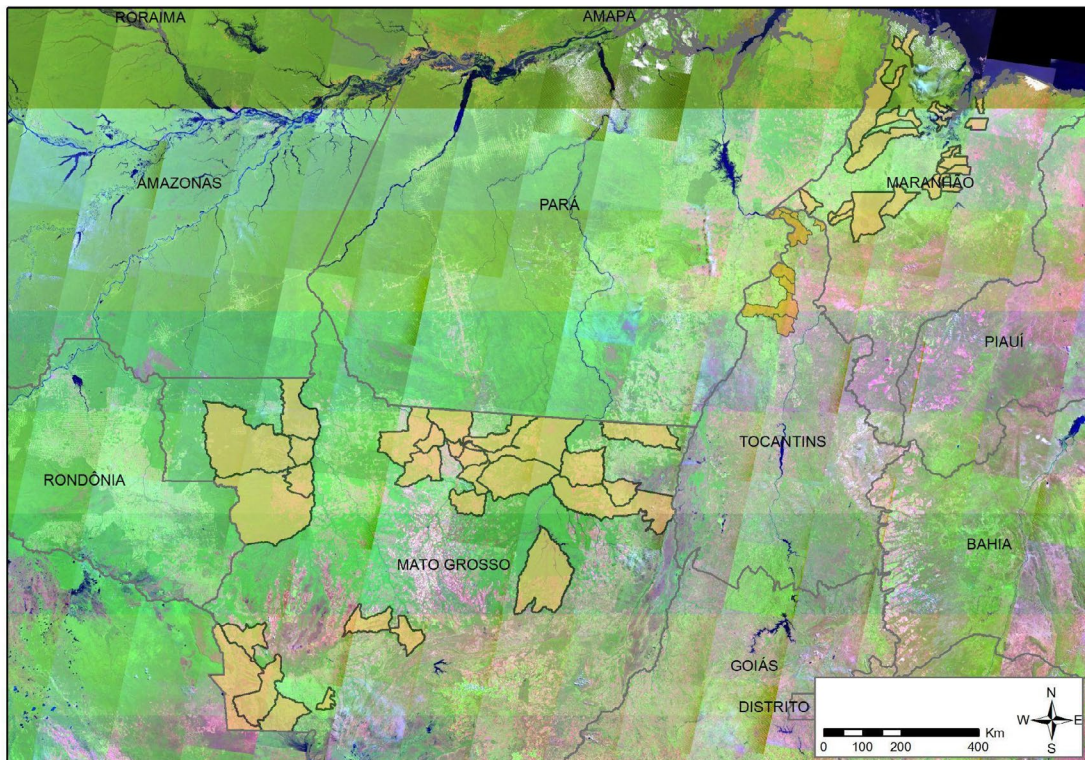
1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The *Small Eco-social Projects - PPP-Ecos* project began in 1994, when the Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN) was selected to coordinate the Brazilian session of the Small Grants Project (SGP), implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The ISPN was thus financed by the SGP with resources from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). *The PPP-Ecos* had an exclusive focus on the Cerrado biome for almost 20 years until, in 2013, it expanded its operations to the Caatinga biome, with support from the GEF, and to the Amazon, with support from the Amazon Fund¹.

The *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* supported projects focused on the conservation of natural environments, through the sustainable use of natural resources and the strengthening of community organizations. The project's areas of activity are located in the Areas under intense pressure for deforestation in the states of Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Tocantins (Figure I), where it was sought to strengthen different social groups, such as indigenous communities, quilombolas, family farmers, agrarian reform settlers, women's groups and rural youth.

1. The program currently has a diverse portfolio of funders, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union, and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU). Information available on its website: <https://ispn.org.br/editais-ppp-ecos/>.

Figure I: Location of municipalities with projects supported by PPP-Ecos in the Amazon (MA, MT and TO)



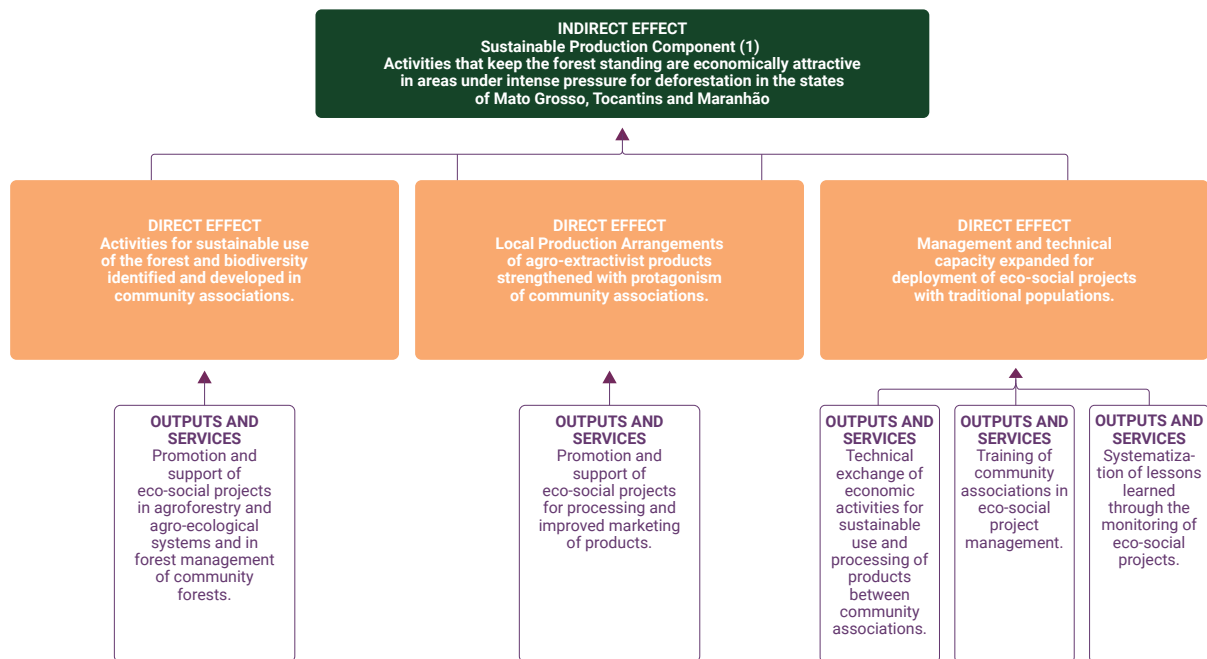
Source: Own elaboration from the QGIS Desktop software.

The project held four public calls, two in 2013, one in 2014 and one in 2017. Eighteen workshops were held to present the notices in different states and inserts were made in the radio program *Natureza Viva*, of Empresa Brasil de Comunicações (EBC), presenting the experiences of the project in other regions. In addition, workshops on project preparation, planning and management were offered, as well as events to share experiences and lessons learned.

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

In accordance with the procedures in force in the Amazon Fund during the implementation of the project, a Logical Framework for the *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* project was agreed, aligned with the structure of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework. (Figure II)

Figure II: Logical Framework of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project agreed with the Amazon Fund



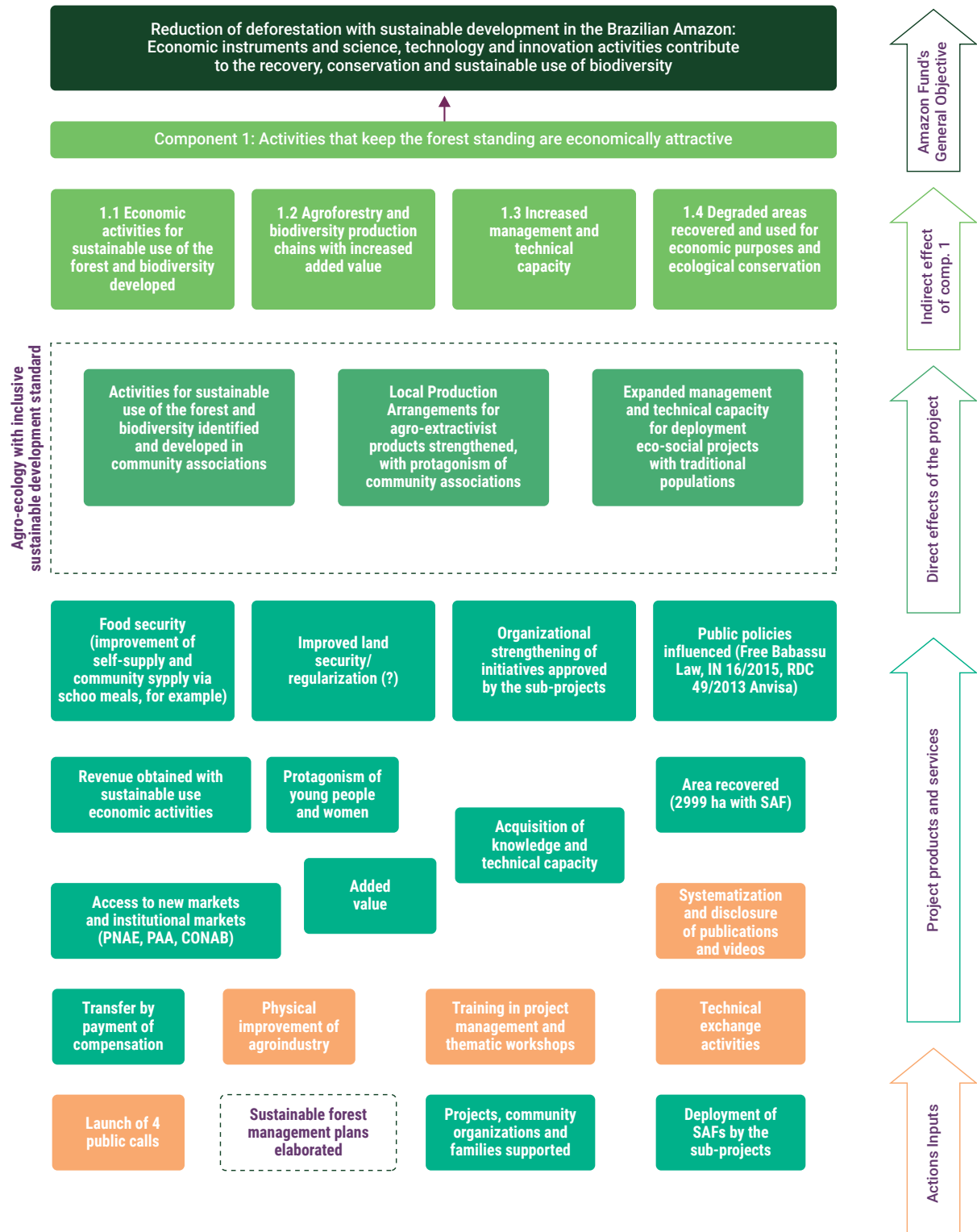
Source: Amazon Fund.

3. THEORY OF CHANGE

The schematic framework representative of the theory of change of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project was constructed considering the specific objectives of the Amazon Fund and the indirect effects of the projects. In addition to these key concepts, elements, results and impacts considered fundamental in the analysis and understanding of the project were added. The chart illustrates the main results of the project and effects at the level of impacts (or indirect effects) of the component, and in a higher scope, of the general objectives of the Amazon Fund (Figure III).



Figure III: Schematic representation of the Theory of Change of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project



Source: Authors' own elaboration.



4. SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY

For the evaluation of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project, exploratory interviews, analysis of secondary data, field mission to interview project managers and beneficiaries and application of a questionnaire for beneficiaries were carried out and sent by email.² The guiding questions that guided the interviews as well as the list of people interviewed are found in Appendix V and Appendix VI, respectively.

5. EVALUATION OF RESULTS

Direct Effect 1 and 2: *"Activities of sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed in community associations" and "Local Productive Arrangements of agro-activist products strengthened, with the protagonism of community associations".*³

By analyzing the indicators of Direct Effects 1 and 2, it is possible to observe compliance and overcoming in several cases. (Table I and Table II)

Table I: Indicators of Direct Effects 1 and 2 of the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon project

Direct Effects Indicator 1 and 2	Goal	2013	2014	2016	2020	Variation %
Revenue obtained from economic activities of sustainable use (R\$/year per family)	R\$1,500.00	N/A	414	750 ⁴	2,400	160%
No. of community organizations strengthened	40 ⁵	N/A	44	157	163	163%
No. of sustainable forest management plans prepared	15.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0%

Source: Amazon Fund

2. Check out the questionnaire in Appendix II.

3. Due to the similarities between these two direct effects and their complementary form of action, a series of complementary indicators and products were defined between BNDES and ISPN that could be used in both cases.

4. Only 23 projects have reported income so far. The amount informed was divided by the number of beneficiaries of each project. Therefore, it is an approximate value of the income obtained and very variable, as there are projects with greater added value, such as the honey, palm heart and pulp chains, while others are organizing their value chain and adapting to the markets.

5. This goal provided for the recruitment of an average of 40 supported associations/public notices, as well as a total of 100 by the end of the project, taking into account the possibility of more than one support to the same association.

Table II: Product indicators of the *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* project

Product indicator	Goal	2013	2014	2016	2020 ⁶	Variation %
Number of notices issued	4	1	3	4	4	100%
Number of projects supported under the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon	160	22	59	88	88	55%
Degraded areas that have been reclaimed from PPP-ECOS project initiatives	1,000	N/A	1,275	2,418	2,999	300%
Number and location of municipalities benefiting from PPP-ECOS projects	100	0	50	72	72	72%
Number of families benefited by the projects	1,500	381	2,252	3,425	3,046	203%

Source: Amazon Fund.

In terms of income generation from sustainable economic activities, a value of R\$2,400.00 per family was achieved, much higher than the expected R\$1,500.00. The increase in income of families and organizations occurred in several ways, depending on the production chains and regional specificities, such as the sale of processed, managed, collected products, etc. and through access to public institutional purchasing programs, such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Purchase Program (PAA).

Many more community organizations were also served than planned, totaling 163, with a forecast of 40). This goal was surpassed by including indirectly supported organizations (through the subprojects) in the results.

The indicator for the preparation of Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS) fell short of the initial target, due to the fact that no PMFS was produced. This was due to the absence of requests of this nature from the subprojects.

Regarding the planned notices, four public calls were launched throughout the project, as initially planned, two in 2013, one in 2014 and one in 2015. However, the indicators regarding the number of projects supported and the number of municipalities supported fall short of the initial target of 55% and 72%, respectively. The reason for this is that the ISPN established two different values for the category of small projects (maximum support of R\$60 thousand) and consolidation projects (maximum support of R\$90 thousand). As the calculation of the target was carried out considering partial support values, and few projects opted for values lower than the available ceiling, the total number of supported projects and municipalities where *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* was present was lower than initially expected.

There was a 300% achievement of the initial target of recovered areas, since, among the 88 subprojects supported, it was possible to observe a wide variety of recovery alternatives through community gardens, agroforestry systems (SAFs), among others. There were more than 22 thousand hectares under sustainable use, related to the sum of the areas (indigenous lands – ILs, settlement projects and quilombola territories) where the projects were implemented. Although they are not the direct result of the project activities, it is considered that these areas have benefited from the strengthening of management.

6. Data taken from the Effectiveness Evaluation Report generated by ISPN in 2020.

The target number of families benefited was exceeded by 103%, with more than 3,000 families directly assisted. This was due to the success in disseminating the results of the project's activities, such as training, exchanges, and the consideration of indirectly benefited organizations.

Dona Raimunda at the head of the supported processing unit



Source: Image captured by Artur Monteiro during the field mission for this evaluation, 2023.

Mrs. Raimunda of the “Association of Women Sowing Resistance” in front of the beneficitation unit whose work was supported by the *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* project. Dona Raimunda and other members point out that the project has been fundamental in helping them gain more respect in the region and more support from the men in the community. They are now able to produce, in joint efforts, cakes, breads and biscuits for different government programs (PNAE and PAA) and guarantee additional resources for their families.

Direct Effect 3: Expanded managerial and technical capacity for the implementation of eco-social projects with traditional populations

Regarding Direct Effect 3, the PPP-Ecos project had an initial goal of training 200 people, which was exceeded more than 25 times, with the project training 5,072 individuals. This result is due to the large amount of training and workshops carried out by ISPN and the subprojects (Table III).

Table III: Indicators of the Direct Effect 3 of the PPP-Ecos project

Direct Effect Indicator 3	Goal	2013	2014	2016	2020	Variation %
Number of individuals trained effectively using the knowledge acquired	200	N/A	560	3.756	5.072	2.536%

Source: Amazon Fund.

Output 3.1: *Training of community associations in the management of eco-social projects*⁷

Seventeen training workshops were held on the management of eco-social projects, six of which were regional, with the support of local organizations, and focused on project preparation; another six management workshops focused on initiatives approved through public calls for proposals; and five thematic workshops responding to specific regional needs.

For both indicators, the project exceeded its target by 213% for the number of workshops held and 541% for the number of participants. This was mainly because there was a demand for specific workshops under regional demands⁸ and because the subprojects stipulated several training activities with ISPN.

Table IV: Output Indicators 3.1 of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon

Output indicator 3.1.	Goal	2013	2014	2016	2020	Variation %
Number of training workshops in eco-social project management	8 ⁹	3	5	1510	17	213%
Number of people participating in capacity building events	160	145	217	381	866	541%

Source: Amazon Fund.

Output 3.2: *Technical exchange of economic activities for sustainable use and processing of products between community associations*

As for the technical exchanges carried out by the subprojects, there was the dissemination of successful practices for horizontal training. 103 exchanges were carried out¹¹, twice as many as the 50 initially planned, with the participation of 1,355 project representatives. The number of participants in the exchange activities was 562% of that foreseen in the initial goal, which was 120 (Table V).

7. This product specifically does not consider several training processes carried out by the organizations benefiting from the project itself. If such training were considered, we would have an increase of 264 workshops and 5,072 participants, without considering exchange events.

8. The five thematic workshops held were: "Health Standards for Family Production" (TO); "Honey Production and Environmental Conservation" (DF); "Community Agroindustry of Fruit Pulp" (MA). Two meetings on experiences and learnings from PPP-Ecos in the Amazon (DF and MT).

9. This goal initially included four planning workshops plus four improvement workshops.

10. Considering six initial training workshops (232 participants), three thematic workshops (162 participants) and six regional project development workshops (199 participants).

11. 35 exchanges were carried out with the direct support of the ISPN, directly benefiting 518 people. 68 exchanges were carried out for the projects with resources from the PPP-Ecos in the Amazon and with the participation of 837 people.

Table V: Output Indicators 3.2 of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon

Indicator	Goal	2013	2014	2016	2020	Variation %
Number of projects visited by the beneficiaries of the notices in technical exchange activities	50	N/A	11	47	103	208%
Number of beneficiaries of eco-social projects participating in capacity building activities through technical exchange	120	N/A	80	674	1.355	562%

Source: Amazon Fund.

Output 3.3: Systematization of lessons learned through the monitoring of eco-social projects

The third product of Direct Effect 3, systematization of information and generation of technical content, generated studies published in printed and/or digital format. In all, nine studies were printed and two videos were produced, adding up to 12 materials produced on different topics: *Guide for the Elaboration of Community Agroindustry Projects*, *Manual of Good Management Practices for Sustainable Extractivism of Buriti*, *Technological Manual for the Full Use of the Products of Native Stingless Bees* and the documentaries: *Babassu – forest of life*¹² and *Documentary on PPP-Ecos*^{13,14}.

The indicator of "public policies influenced", although it does not have a specific target, has had three important experiences: the Resolution of the Collegiate Council (RDC 49/2013) and the Normative Instruction (IN 05/2017), both from Anvisa, which deal with phytosanitary regulations that govern the work of micro-entrepreneurs in agroindustry, and the Municipal Law 03/2015 of the Municipality of Peritoró/MA, which has had a positive impact on the region by allowing access to babassu forests. (Table VI)

Table VI: Indicators for Product 3.2 of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon

Indicator	Goal	2013	2014	2016	2020	Variation %
Number of publications on lessons learned and impacts of supported projects	5	N/A	N/A	1*	12	240%
Number of public policies influenced or under debate	-	1	2	3**	3	N/A

Source: The Amazon Fund.

12. Available at: <https://youtu.be/w7MCqdwR8w4>.

13. Available at: https://youtu.be/4_DO2o8b7T4.

14. The study *Estimation of avoided emissions and removals of carbon dioxide (CO2) in projects supported by PPP-Ecos in the Areas under intense pressure for deforestation*, which was not published due to the complexity of the topic addressed.

Box 1 – Free Babassu Law

Banner with poetry by Cora Coralina in the babassu derivatives agribusiness of Clube de Mães Quilombolas Lar de Maria (Itapecuru-Mirim/MA).



Source: Image by Ester Pons during the field mission for this assessment, 2023.

The struggle for access to babassu trees is one of the main objectives of the groups and movements of babassu coconut breakers. Over the years, this struggle has led to many conflicts because the farmers do not allow access to the babassu trees, threatening and often attacking the breakers. Due to the precarious reality of land regularization, as the breakers often do not own or collectively occupy the land, many of them need access to babassu reserves to develop their way of life.

The Free Babassu Law is an achievement of babassu breakers campaigns in their municipalities. These laws guarantee free access to the babassu reserves for the collection of coconuts, including on private property, to the breakers in a family economic regime; prohibit the poisoning, felling and burning of palm trees, cutting of bunches, burning of whole coconuts; among other measures that protect babassu and support the breakers¹⁵.

There have already been three different federal bills that provided for the community use of babassu forests and even prohibited their overthrow. However, no project was approved. Although none of these attempts were successful, a state law was approved in Tocantins and there are several municipalities (in Maranhão, Tocantins and Pará) that have already won the approval of laws related to free babassu. These approvals are very important achievements for the communities and deserve to be highlighted in their history of struggle.

15. Information taken from the document Babassu coconut breakers: reflections and learnings, from ISPN. Available at: <https://ispn.org.br/>.

Tocantins State Law No. 1.959/08 provides for the prohibition of burning, felling and predatory use of babassu coconut palms. In addition, in areas "exploration is subject to the conclusion of an agreement between the associations" of coconut breakers and their respective owners". Maranhão does not have a state law, but several of its municipalities do, and Peritoró Municipal Law No. 03/2015 is one of the most recent and the result of processes led by communities supported by *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon*.

6. OVERALL EVALUATION

Positive Aspects

- It is possible to affirm that, through the **success achieved in different income generation indicators**, training workshops, recovered areas, supported projects and people positively impacted, the *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* project consolidates an ISPN reference position in the Amazon.
- The activities of installing productive infrastructure and improving agroindustry allowed **the development of production chains of sustainable activities combined with the increase in average family income** observed in several projects.
- The 88 subprojects supported through the four PPP-Ecos in the Amazon public notices supported by the Amazon Fund/BNDES allowed the **direct and indirect strengthening of more than 160 community organizations**, demonstrating the capillarity and horizontality of the knowledge generated and acquired throughout the project.
- In addition to the community organizations supported by the project, **3,046 families benefited directly or indirectly from the socioeconomic and training actions of the project**.
- The sustainable productive activities developed by the subprojects led to the **recovery of 2,999 hectares of degraded areas from the implementation of SAFs and direct planting of seedlings**. Furthermore, the project's activities led to the strengthening of more than 22,573 hectares of sustainable use in the region.
- The project **held dozens of training, qualification and exchange events, forming 5,072 beneficiaries**. This effort led to the dissemination of the knowledge generated and acquired, strengthening the continuous application and sustainability of positive impacts.
- There was also the **systematization of the information generated throughout the project in two videos and ten studies on various topics**, ensuring the return to the communities assisted by the project and the transfer of this information generated beyond its territory of operation.
- The work carried out by the subprojects, combined with the recognition acquired from the public spheres, demonstrated a **direct influence on municipal public policies**, such as Municipal Law No. 03/2015 of Peritoró/MA, which guarantees free access to babassu forests located in private territories.

Challenges

- Throughout the duration of the project, **no sustainable forest management plan was produced by the subprojects** with support from ISPN. It should be noted the knowledge of organizations on the subject and the need for training on the subject to guide the need.
- Despite supporting 88 small eco-social projects in the states of Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Tocantins, the **initial expectation of PPP-Ecos in the Amazon was to assist 160 subprojects (80% more)**. This discrepancy is due to the fact that most initiatives have chosen to try to access resources through the upper limit of the available values, and it is recommended to choose higher values for the next supports.
- This also applies to the number of supported municipalities (72) that remained below the initial target of 100 municipalities. With higher support values, fewer projects were contemplated.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

- Due to the large territorial extension of the project, the need for a variety of responses to combat deforestation is evident. Solutions based on improving the quality of life in rural areas are manifested and refined locally. Therefore, the response capacity provided by *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon* is considered to be of central importance. The execution of projects such as *PPP-Ecos* proves the key role played by funds that can offer capillarity of investments aimed at democratizing access to resources for investment in socio-environmental actions of community-based, traditional, indigenous and quilombola organizations in the Amazon
- ISPN improved its internal management through management systems and the installation of an intranet, supported 88 subprojects along the Areas under intense pressure for deforestation region, strengthened communities and associations, promoted dozens of training courses and trained thousands of people on various topics, in addition to generating content for the dissemination of learning. With the installation of agroindustry, it has been possible to observe a technical increase in the supported communities, as well as greater access to public policies and other notices, leading to an improvement in the quality of life in the communities, combined with the conservation of forests¹⁶. The continuity and expansion of *PPP-Ecos in the Amazon*, including new support from the Amazon Fund, proves the recognition of the project's effectiveness and its alignment with national and international priorities for environmental conservation and combating climate change.

16. See also the Theory of Change proposed for the project.

8. ANALYSIS OF OECD EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evidence	Evaluation
Relevance	
<p><i>PPP-Ecos in the Amazon</i> was relevant to the general objective of the Amazon Fund by directly supporting 88 small projects, from 77 organizations, in various regions of the Areas under intense pressure for deforestation. It was possible to observe the strengthening of grassroots organizations combined with a greater structuring of value chains, thus ensuring access and incidence on public policies and greater capacity to access public notices, programs and support projects.</p> <p>Support for such initiatives and for various traditional peoples and communities, as well as for family farmers, is considered essential to enable and promote the sustainability of the countryside and the creation of income alternatives linked to the conservation of the environment.</p>	<p>Very relevant</p>
Efficacy	
<p>In terms of achieving the proposed objectives, the project was effective in all expected impacts. The work carried out by the project led to the improvement of the infrastructure of the supported organizations, the better structuring of value chains, the expansion of the attractiveness of products and the strengthening of organizations.</p> <p>The only indicators below target (projects supported, municipalities with projects and management plans) are due to changes in the intervention logic and the selection of projects with higher transfer value, reducing the number of expected projects. Regarding the Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFC), the indicator was not met because this product was not required by the subprojects from the executing agency.</p>	<p>Effective</p>
Efficiency	
<p>Resource optimization measures were taken to expand the goods and services offered by the project, institutional strengthening (of the supported projects and of ISPN itself), and a much larger number of organizations and people positively impacted by the project and its various activities.</p>	<p>Very efficient</p>
Impact	
<p>Several production chains were expanded (açai, babassu, honey, fruit pulps, palm hearts, handicrafts, among others). There has been greater access to institutional purchasing programs (PNAE and PAA, among others) and greater organization of the initiatives supported by indigenous quilombolas, family farmers and settlers. Concrete impacts can also be observed by the incidence on federal and municipal public policies.</p>	<p>Relevant positive impacts</p>
Sustainability	
<p>The project has been fundamental in leveraging the work of a myriad of small organizations that have begun to access other resources and projects and acquire other knowledge that is being applied locally. The physical structures, built and installed in the region, continue to be used by beneficiaries.</p> <p>ISPN is implementing another project with funds from the Amazon Fund, which is of greater value in supporting sub-projects in the same area of occurrence. It is also reaching out to other funders to support grassroots organizations in the region.</p>	<p>High sustainability</p>



9. ANALYSIS OF THE CANCUN SAFEGUARDS

Criteria	Complies	Notes
Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements.	Yes	The projects of the Sustainable Production Component of the Amazon Fund align with Objective 7 of the 2016 to 2020 phase of the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon (PPCDAm) – “Promoting Sustainable Forest Management”. The project is directly associated with Results 7.2 – “Strengthening the Productive Chain of Sociobiodiversity”, with emphasis on: i. support for sustainable productive inclusion projects; ii. dissemination of recommendation materials and good practices; iii. strengthening of extractive activities; and iv. strengthening the management of community enterprises.
Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and legislation.	N/A	There were no contributions from the project to governance structures at the national level.
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 United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Yes	The project followed planned processes of consultation with the participating communities and offered courses and workshops on project preparation. Because the projects were community-driven, their socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge were respected. Permits were required from the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) for the installation of agroindustry and other activities. The cultural appreciation of the indigenous, traditional and quilombola origin of production took place in a varied way in the territory, requiring greater visibility of these practices.
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.	Yes	Throughout the project, there was participation of collegiate and representative entities of indigenous peoples and other traditional populations in the National Management Council (CGN), which is responsible for guiding the work of PPP-Ecos. These organizations are: Articulation of Indigenous Peoples (APIB), National Council of Extractive Populations (CNS) and Semiarid Articulation (ASA). There was also articulation with intermediate entities between ISPN and the subprojects, ensuring greater engagement of the populations served by the project. The prioritization of proposals for selection and the establishment of general guidelines for the PPP-Ecos has the support of the CGN, composed of representatives of government agencies, international organizations, civil society organizations and academics.

<p>Actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the measures referred to in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP 16 are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but rather to promote the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The consolidation of value chains, linked to the strengthening of traditional communities in different quilombola, indigenous, traditional and settlement territories, requires the conservation of forests and the strengthening of communities. In addition to community gardens and SAFs, there were no project actions that involved the conversion of natural forests into planting areas. In many cases, SAFs were implemented and land-use planning was strengthened due to the greater knowledge acquired by the community members. There were no direct actions to expand or consolidate protected areas, but several actions contributed to their forest and land-use planning.</p>
<p>Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD+ results.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

10. ANALYSIS OF TRANSVERSAL CRITERIA

Poverty Reduction	Evaluation
<p>The valorization of the forest occurred by strengthening the product chains of socio-biodiversity and family farming, expanding the production, processing and marketing of food, seeds, fibers and oils that make up the "basket of products" of traditional peoples and communities (PCTs) and family farmers. The implementation of SAFs, agro-yards and agroecological backyards and the enrichment of permanent preservation areas (PPAs) and Legal Reserve (LR) with natives, promoted the cultivation and extraction of species of economic interest and for self-supply through the recovery of 2,999 hectares, corresponding to an average of 0.98 hectares recovered per family with species of economic/food value.</p> <p>The average income/year/family was estimated at R\$2,421.00, exceeding the established goal by 60%. The beneficiary organizations were strengthened, gained new partnerships and accessed resources from new projects. (i) social inclusion was promoted: in a universe of 60 subprojects, 58% indicated the participation of young people and 70% of women in the activities carried out; (ii) productive inclusion: the <i>PPP-Ecos in the Amazon</i> supported the construction and/or reform of 27 equipped community agribusinesses; access to information on good practices and articulated partners and public agencies for participatory dialogue; (iii) political incidence: the projects were present in an average of 65 networks and social movements; they worked in 131 spaces for the incidence of public policies within the three governmental spheres (municipal, state and federal) and accessed an average of 48 public policies; (iv) human capital: 5,072 individuals were trained and used the knowledge acquired; and (v) improvement in living conditions: the improvement of environmental conditions with the recovery of 2,999 ha of degraded areas promoted the improvement of ecosystem services provided in the medium and long term, such as water and water security by the recovery of springs and areas of permanent preservation.</p>	<p>Yes</p>



Gender Equity	Avaliação
<p>The project worked to strengthen institutions and sustainable production chains, and to broaden and qualify the discussion on gender and agroecology, one of the main themes of the training. 27% of the projects promoted actions on women's rights. During the pandemic, ISPN formed a working group (WG) to directly address the needs of women.</p> <p>Of the 88 projects supported by PPP-Ecos, more than 10 were implemented by women's groups (17 women's organizations were counted in the Small Projects Portfolio 2013-1017). The participation of women is evidenced in 70% of the projects, with 32% of them coordinated by women. Meanwhile, 43% of the projects had a majority of women in their execution and 27% promoted actions involving women's rights.</p>	Yes