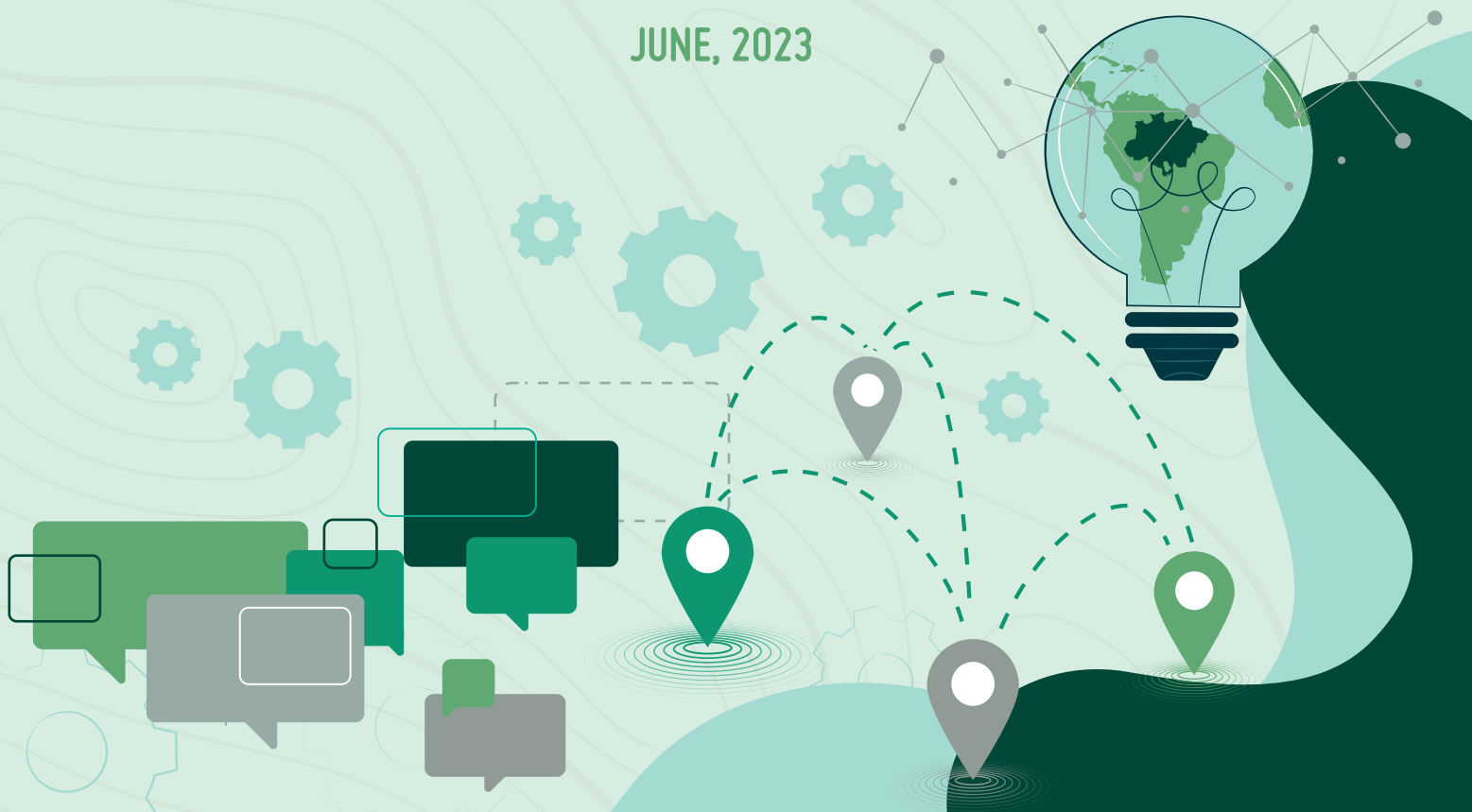




EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF LAND-USE PLANNING PROJECTS IN THE AMAZON FUND

Strengthening Environmental
Management In The Amazon — Imazon

JUNE, 2023





Ex-Post Effectiveness Evaluation Report on Land-use Planning Projects in the Amazon Fund

This thematic evaluation was carried out by independent consultants under the coordination of technical cooperation between the BNDES and Cooperação Brasil-Alemanha para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (German Cooperation for Sustainable Development) through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The opinions expressed here are the sole responsibility of the authors, not necessarily reflecting the position of GIZ or BNDES. The recommendations presented are neither prescriptive nor mandatory.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACTS	Community Environmental Agents
BNDES	Technical Cooperation Agreements
CAR	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
CARF	Rural Environmental Registry
CLUA	Rural Land Registry
Ideflor-Bio	Climate and Land Use Alliance
Imazon	Forest and Biodiversity Development Institute of the State of Pará
NI	Amazon Institute of Man and Environment
INCRA	Normative Instruction
INPE	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform
MMA	National Institute for Space Research
OECD	Ministry of the Environment
UN	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PMV	United Nations Organization
PPCDAm	Green Municipalities Policy of Pará
RAE	Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Brazilian Amazon
RAR	Effectiveness Evaluation Report
REDD+	Results Evaluation Report
SAF	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (+ conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and increase of forest carbon stocks)
SEMAS	Agroforestry Systems
SICAR	State Department of the Environment and Sustainable Development
SIGAM	National Rural Environmental Registry System
TAC	Integrated Municipal Environmental Management System
ILs	Term of Conduct Change
CUs	Indigenous Lands
	Conservation Units



PROJECT SHEET

Project Title:	Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon
Responsible institution:	Amazon Institute of Man and Environment (Imazon)
Project period:	2015-2022
Territorial scope:	Several municipalities in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia.
Beneficiaries:	Local population and public servants in the municipalities included in the list of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) as priorities for deforestation prevention and control activities and residents of the Conservation Units (CUs) covered by the project in Calha Norte of Pará.
Objective:	Support: (i) the strengthening of environmental management in priority municipalities for the development of policies for the prevention and control of deforestation in the Amazon biome; (ii) studies to carry out land tenure diagnostics in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia; and (iii) the improvement of the management of Conservation Units (CUs) in the Calha Norte of the state of Pará.
Total value of the project:	R\$12,717,670.00
Amount of support from the Amazon Fund:	R\$12,104,865.00

Source: Amazon Fund/BNDES.

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The annual rate of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon fell 77% in the period from 2004 to 2015, from 27,772 km² to 6,207 km². Some initiatives of the Brazilian government induced this reduction, among which we can highlight the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Brazilian Amazon (PPCDAm). Organized civil society was also an important player in this regard, and one of the institutions working on the subject is the Amazon Institute of Man and Environment (Imazon), with research activities and support for the formulation of public policies related to land use and the conservation of natural resources in the Amazon, notably in the state of Pará.

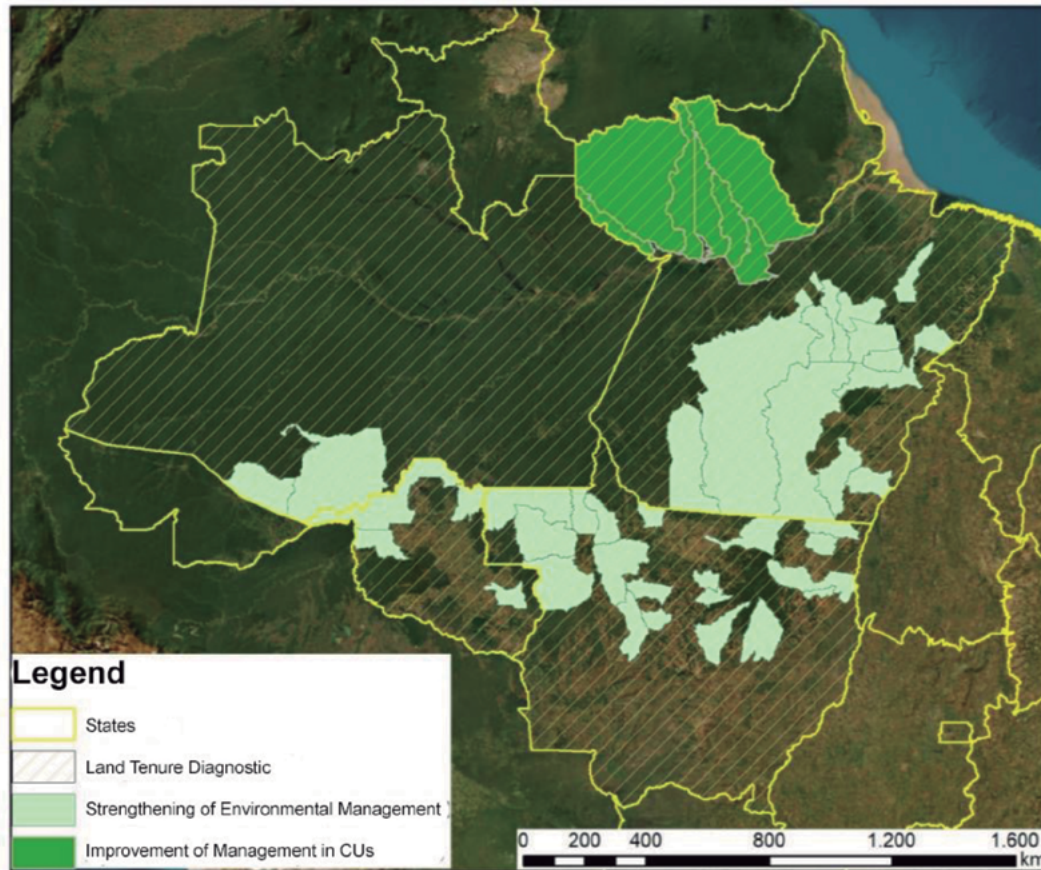
The *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project trained public officials in priority municipalities for actions to prevent and control deforestation in the Amazon biome, the use of geotechnology and forest monitoring. Technical assistance was also provided to these municipalities to improve their environmental management.

Based on this project, a diagnostic of the land situation in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia was prepared to support the formulation of public policies that make it possible to advance in land regularization, in addition to promoting greater transparency to the activities carried out in this theme. The project also strengthened the management of state Conservation Units (CUs) in Calha Norte of Pará.





Figure I: Area of operation of the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project.



Source: Authors' own elaboration

2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

The project *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* is part of the Monitoring and Control (2), Land-use Planning (3) and Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments (4) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

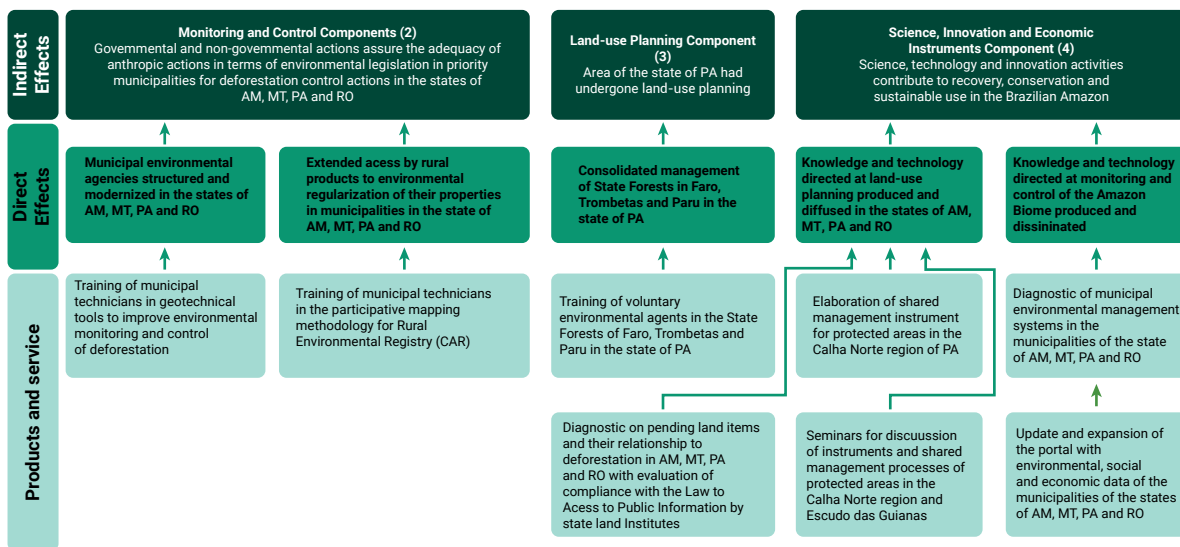
Its direct effects were defined as follows: (i) structured and modernized municipal environmental agencies in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia; (ii) expanded access of rural producers to the environmental regularization of their properties in municipalities in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia; (iii) consolidated management of the state forests of Faro, Trombetas and Paru, in the state of Pará; and (iv) knowledge and technologies aimed at monitoring, control and land-use planning produced and disseminated in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia.

Through actions aimed at improving municipal environmental management, transparency of land regularization and consolidation of state CUs, the project aimed to contribute to the Amazon Fund's overall objective of "reducing deforestation with sustainable development in the Brazilian Amazon" (Figure II).





Figure II: Objectives diagram of the Logical Framework of the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project.



Source: Amazon Fund/BNDES.

3. METHODOLOGY

The criteria and methodologies used in the effectiveness evaluation of the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project followed the procedures presented in the Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report.

The collection of information for this evaluation was carried out between December 2022 and March 2023, in five main ways:

- a. **Document analysis:** from the document package of effectiveness evaluations called the *memorandum*, which contain the term of reference of the work and the reports produced over the lifetime of the projects, namely:
 - Description of the project available on the Amazon Fund website;
 - Performance Reports (red): periodic reports completed by the beneficiary;
 - Results Evaluation Report (RAR): completed by the beneficiary and sent to the BNDES along with the last performance report;
 - Effectiveness Evaluation Report (RAE): prepared by the beneficiary after the completion of the project;
 - Materials produced by the projects, available on the Amazon Fund website.
- b. **Secondary data research:** there were three categories of secondary information brought to the analysis: the deforestation data and the budget data of the municipalities, which were used for analysis of effectiveness and impact, the result of the official sources of the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the National Treasury Department, respectively; and the official lists of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) for the priority municipalities (or with more deforestation).
- c. **Electronic survey:** in order to evaluate the effectiveness and sustainability of the training, this evaluation included an electronic consultation, via form sent by email to the participants of the project training. This procedure repeats what Amazon did at the end of the project.





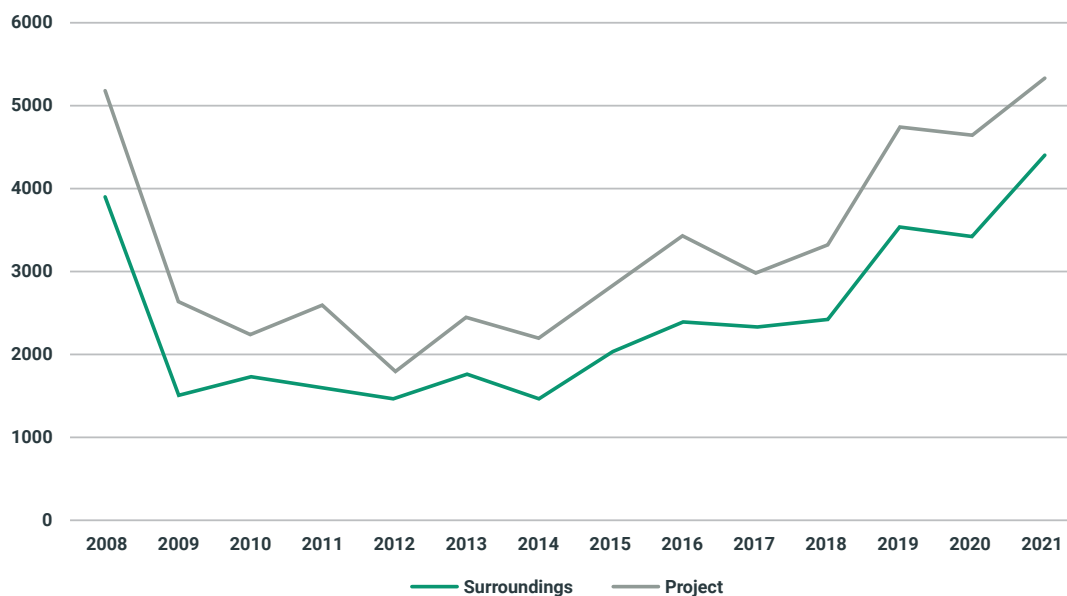
- d. **Remote interviews** entre dezembro de 2022 e fevereiro de 2023, a equipe de avaliadores/as, com suporte da GIZ e dos beneficiários, procedeu entrevistas iniciais com os/as responsáveis dos projetos, com atores externos indicados por eles/as, com uma seleção própria de especialistas e com outros atores envolvidos.
- e. **Field Mission:** GIZ evaluators and representatives carried out an extensive field mission to Belém (PA), with visits to Imazon headquarters and partners, Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and State Department of the Environment and Sustainable Development (SEMAS-PA); and the Calha Norte, with two days touring the Monte Alegre National Park and four surrounding communities.

4. RESULTS

4.1. OBJECTIVE OF THE AMAZON FUND

The general objective of the Amazon Fund and, consequently, of the projects it supports, is to reduce deforestation in the Amazon, with sustainable development. In the case of the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project, when comparing deforestation in municipalities that were within the project's area of operation with that of surrounding municipalities, it is not possible to notice an effect of the project's actions in combating deforestation. The curves have the same trend between the two areas (Figure III).

Figure III: Deforestation analyzed in the municipalities where the Imazon project operates



Source: Authors' own elaboration.

For the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project, the direct fight against deforestation was not the focus nor the main result to be achieved. On the other hand, considering the nature of the actions carried out, such as training and capacity building, it can be inferred that, in the long term, they can contribute to a reduction in illegal deforestation. It is an important indirect effect, but impossible to notice immediate results in the field.





4.2. MONITORING AND CONTROL COMPONENT

The results were significant in relation to the Monitoring and Control Component, and the goals of trained personnel were exceeded. In summary, the picture evidenced by this effectiveness evaluation brings the following balance:

- The diagnostic of municipal environmental management was performed, but not systematized in a report or other analytical publication. The individualized “datasheets” integrated the Portal for the Strengthening of Environmental Management in the Amazon (described in the following topic). In the diagnostic, data from 45 municipalities were analyzed, 7 from Calha Norte and 38 priorities originally planned. Other initiatives for evaluating municipal management capacities were mentioned, such as the one produced with the support of the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA) for 2013 and another supported by the Amazon Fund, through the Green Municipalities Program (in the process of being published), both for Pará. A third municipal capacity evaluation initiative is planned to be carried out by Imazon in partnership with the State Public Prosecutor’s Office. These evaluations are important and deserve attention because they offer means of measuring the evolution of the role of municipalities in environmental management in the Amazon, with the definition of indicators and baseline, and because they allow an informed discussion on paths to decentralization.
- The portal “Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon” was launched on the web (<http://gestaoambiental.org.br/>) containing the technical sheets with the individual diagnostics on municipal management, statistics and deforestation bulletins, cartographic base, Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and land planning information. It is noted that there is no continuous monitoring of the number of visitors to the portal.
- A computerized system for municipal environmental management, with applications for CAR validation, Terms of Conduct Change (TAC) and regularization monitoring, was prepared with funds from other financiers, but its transfer to the government was reported as a result of the project. Preparation and transfer are distinct and complementary activities, and integration is healthy. The Integrated Municipal Environmental Management System (SIGAM) and its source codes were delivered to the Pará State Department of the Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS - PA) which, within the scope of its actions with the Green Municipalities Program (PMV), would make the system available to 20 municipalities. There were challenges in the technical and technological integration of this system with the practice of SEMAS-PA and its use was not continued.
- There is no systematic report on the support for the formation of the Councils and their continuity, except for the case of Boca do Acre, in Amazonas, which was a successful case in strengthening management (Box I).
- A total of 263 professionals benefited from 17 training programs offered by the project, far exceeding the project’s goal, with gender balance measurement reported as 173 men and 90 women. Throughout the project, the courses were improved and began to be held in poles in the countryside, with modules and protocols developed to adapt local technological capabilities. In addition to the applications of deforestation analysis and CAR, the training included procedures for downloading applications, use of free software, GPS, local facility standards (bases, cables, minimum requirements for use of certain software).





- The project sought to monitor the application of the knowledge acquired in the training, through surveys via email, in November 2021. This consultation obtained 38 responses (14% of the total number of students) and cannot be extrapolated to the universe of the affected public, given that answering a small electronic questionnaire is a sign of engagement with the agenda, which adds to the sample. However, this group of respondents indicated, in 100% of the cases, that the knowledge was being applied and that almost half of them (17 individuals) had already left their positions in the city hall. The evaluation repeated the procedure and sent an electronic consultation along the lines of that carried out by Imazon. The electronic survey carried out by the Effectiveness Evaluation team obtained 30 responses, with 100% confirmation of participation in the training(s). Of the respondents, 70% reported working in the environmental area and 50% in the public service, the same rate found by Imazon in 2021. Thus, this evaluation can ensure that the training and application of knowledge are revealed in at least 15 public servants.

Although there were no direct actions in the project to insert rural properties in the CAR, the reports concluded that training in geotechnology would contribute to its advancement, evoking this result and its respective indicators in the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework. The goal of the project was considered as that specified by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) in the policy of priority municipalities, that is, to reach 80% of the territory of the municipalities except for the CUs in the public domain and the Indigenous Lands (ILs) approved.

At the beginning of the second year of the project (2017), the percentage of area with CAR in the 38 target municipalities was 77% of the registrable area. At the end of the project, the registered area reported was 84% of the total registrable area of the 38 target municipalities, exceeding the pre-established goal. As for the number of properties registered, Sicar's raw data for the 38 municipalities show that the amount of CAR went from 72,200 on 12/31/2015 to 121,708 on 12/31/2019, which corresponds to a 69% increase in the number of registrations between the beginning and end of the project.

Box I: The advance of deforestation monitoring in Boca do Acre (Amazonas)

Boca do Acre is a municipality on the deforestation border of BR-317, in Amazonas. At the time of the project, it was the only city hall that monitored deforestation and counted heat outbreaks in the state, as a result of the support of the Amazon Fund through the Imazon project. It was a local reference and supplied the government's monitoring procedures, based on a qualified dialogue with the State Department of the Environment.

It was considered the best case of municipal management in Amazonas, in a statement by the Secretary to the State Council for the Environment. It operated with seven city hall technicians, four men and three women, appointed by the mayor. It used the spatial information and deforestation reports offered by Imazon to gain support from the Federal Police and the state inspection agency, attracting missions to combat illegality to its territory.

During this period, it activated the Municipal Environment Council and, with the partnership of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, reactivated the Municipal Fund to collect fees. Bills were also drafted for the performance of inspectors in the municipality.

After the first "CAR joint effort" promoted in the municipality, in 2017, it began to add other public services in "public policy under joint effort", with social assistance, technical assistance, support for productive organization and health care, taken to the population along the Purus River and Acre River.

With the cartographic bases offered by the project, updated the map of extensions of Boca do Acre and surroundings, accounting for more than 4,000 kilometers (including extensions that arrived in other municipalities) and number of necessary bridges. This allowed the planning of access to the internal, with logistics strategies and prioritization of infrastructure improvements. Local policy has discontinued these services.





4.3. LAND-USE PLANNING COMPONENT

The *Strengthening Environmental Management* in the Amazon project was successful and executed proposed objectives and activities. The project trained 166 community environmental agents (CAAs) – 72 women and 94 men – based on a tested methodology that includes 90 hours in general and specific modules for environmental educator, environmental monitor and extensionist in sustainable production.

Community-based educational and productive projects were carried out by the AACs, based on their “work plans” and monitored by Imazon. They included environmental education (talks in schools, communities and residences), community efforts to clean up trails and beaches, periodic rounds for monitoring vessels, fishing and beaches (chelonians), mapping of copaíba and Brazil nut trees, yellow-spotted Amazon river turtle management (collection, incubation and release of eggs) and installation of productive units in the Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) model. Imazon estimates that the population directly benefiting from the action of the AACs is 3,800 people, distributed among 970 families.

Reports indicate that AACs remained actively engaged in 2021, even one year after the end of the project. It also reports that, after the pandemic period, activities were resumed, with talks on the prevention of scalping, sustainability, “inspection” actions, implementation of SAFs and collection of eggs from turtles and preparation of nurseries.

Among the results obtained by the performance of the AACs, the following reports stand out:

- In Faro - PA, the construction of the community headquarters took place, as a base for tourism, equipped with solar plate and satellite connection, professional qualification for tourism, identification of the territory’s trails with areas for collecting copaíba and tucumã fruit and the protection of lakes. The Imazon report reports that the training “worked so well that the lakes in this region over are the healthiest ones on the upper Nhamundá River within the CU.”
- In Oriximiná - PA, the communities were focused on the protection of chelonians, within the *Pé de Pinche* project, which collects eggs, incubates and releases them.
- In the communities of Ariramba, located in an unaffected area of the Trombetas State Forest (FLOTA) - PA, the project supported the quilombolas in the recognition of their territory, using GPS techniques, informing their struggle for recognition, whose part is recognized by the State (before the project), another part under discussion with the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA).

During the field mission, the evaluators participated in a community activity with a talks on beekeeping, with more than 30 participants. This was a demonstration that the culture of the project supported by the Amazon Fund remains, the result of additional financial support obtained by Imazon. During this meeting, one can also highlight a pair of agents who work in the inspection of Lago Grande de Monte Alegre preparing for their periodic mission of inspection against illegal fishing.

Based on experience and in order to correct difficulties in the model of contracting the AACs, the project prepared and proposed a draft Normative Instruction (NI) to the Forest and Biodiversity Development Institute of the State of Pará (Ideflor-Bio) for the implementation of the Program of Community Environmental Agents of Pará. Ideflor-Bio confirms that the NI is on its evaluation agenda for referral.





In a second thematic block of results, the project also advanced in instruments to support integrated land-use planning, such as:

- the proposal for recognition of the Protected Areas Mosaic of the Calha Norte in Pará, including ILs, federal CUs and state CUs, was submitted to the Ministry of the Environment (MMA). It is noted that there were conflicts with indigenous and quilombola communities, which pointed out precariousness in the consultation process. This process did not evolve, having also found low receptivity in the MMA. In recent meetings of the CU councils, the proposal was resumed and there are prospects of carrying out the consultation procedure with the communities.
- the strategic planning of the Calha Norte Mosaic, with integrated actions between the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and Ideflor-bio was carried out at the time and the interviews showed that the practice of joint action in the patrolling of CUs persists. One CU in the Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA) has a special role in this collaboration.
- the monitoring and inspection plan of Calha Norte, with integrated actions among the nine municipalities that make up the territory, which worked together during the project was also active, but changes in the personnel of the municipalities discontinued the collaboration.

4.4. SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS COMPONENT

Since the Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments Component is dedicated to knowledge generation, the results contracted and delivered by the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project are related to the number of publications and dissemination events, which, in both cases, had largely exceeded goals.

In the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, the number of researchers involved is a measure, but the project did not adopt this indicator and this Effectiveness Evaluation was unable to obtain accurate data on the professionals involved during the interviews.

On the merits of the research, there were important revelations, such as:

- The land maps of the Brazilian Amazon, with location and quantification of: (i) areas destined, (ii) areas pending regularization (which already have demands for destination) and (iii) areas not destined by jurisdiction.
- Identification of the current situation (baseline) that 58% of the Brazilian Amazon has a formal land definition, 43% in the form of protected areas, in the categories of indigenous lands (ILs) (23%), conservation units (CUs) (20%) and quilombola territories (0.2%); 8% of private properties and 8% agrarian reform settlements. Finally, destined public forests, but without specifying the category of destination, occupy 2% of the territory.
- Precariousness in transparency in the nine Amazon land agencies analyzed, which have less than 30% of the information made available satisfactorily.

The Amazon project also invested, unsuccessfully, in the production of a technological system to register, inform and regularize the State's lands, in partnership with the Institute of Lands of the State of Pará (ITERPA). The partnership collapsed and the developed system was not used. Amazon delivered source codes and records some internal reports that the system construction exercise expedited the process that the agency launched internally to build its system currently in use, SICARF.





The activity was not foreseen in the project design and the estimated investment of R\$1.5 million resulted from the negotiation with the BNDES to reallocate income and resources released by the entry of other financiers in Imazon's portfolio. Whether successful or not, smart flexibility in budget management needs to enter the indicator scorecards.

4.5. RELATIONSHIP WITH INSTITUTIONS

The *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project was successful in relations with institutions from all administrative spheres. Regarding the target municipalities, Technical Cooperation Agreements (ACTs) were signed with the governments of 24 municipalities, aiming at the implementation of actions to promote the strengthening of municipal environmental management.

Regarding state institutions, the project signed an ACT with the Institute of Lands of Pará (Iterpa) for the preparation and implementation of the Rural Land Registry (CARF). An ACT was also signed with the Forest and Biodiversity Development Institute of the State of Pará (Ideflor-bio) for the development of thematic components related to the management and monitoring of state CUs of Pará, through technical and scientific support. And in the state of Amazonas, an ACT was signed with the State Department of the Environment to implement the Sustainable Municipalities Program – MS Amazonas, through joint actions of training, technical advice, information exchange and technology transfer applied to environmental management.

In addition to these actions, informal partnerships were established with the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Emater) and with the municipal secretariats of Environment of Oriximiná, Óbidos and Monte Alegre, as well as with the Municipal Department of Agriculture of Oriximiná, all in the state of Pará, which supported the process of training and monitoring the activities of voluntary environmental agents in these respective municipalities.

5. MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

The *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project had a coordinator for each component and collegiate follow-up meetings, which took place periodically. There were no relevant partners for the macro management of the project. One coordinator systematized the results and reports and maintained the dialogue with the BNDES.

From the BNDES's point of view, the management of the contract requires monitoring of deliveries. In addition to the three types of report foreseen, practice indicates that a follow-up report is carried out per year, with an interaction event. In extreme cases of implementation risks, this frequency may intensify. This was not the case with the ongoing projects, which had standard interaction and greater intensity, caused by the executor itself.

Although the Amazon Fund is open to supporting elements of institutional strengthening, such as updating councils, audits or other administrative procedures, this "package" was not demanded by the project executors.

The interviewees indicated that the monitoring carried out by the BNDES was detailed, more focused on the scale of activities than on results or impact. This issue can be illustrated, for example, with the production of an educational video. Meeting the five- to seven-minute requirement to





confirm the performance with a “yes or no” was more important than evaluating whether the video was domestic production or if it was made in partnership with the State Department of Education for public broadcasting.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This Effectiveness Evaluation indicates that the *Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon* project appropriately met criteria of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for evaluation of public policies and was relevant and consistent with policies to combat deforestation in the Amazon. Regarding the effectiveness indicators of the Amazon Fund, the project addressed critical issues for the reduction of deforestation and management of Conservation Units (CUs) forming capacities for action on the front line, whether with city halls, CU managers and communities.

Regarding the actions carried out inserted in the Monitoring and Control Component, the Amazon project presented important results. In all, 439 municipal public servants were trained in geotechnology tools to improve environmental management and control deforestation or in participatory mapping methodology for rural environmental registration purposes.

Data and information were also made available continuously to be applied in the environmental management of municipalities. The availability of environmental information to municipal managers was a relevant point of the project, since some municipalities lacked information and resources to understand their own territory in land and protected area issues.

On the other hand, the project had difficulties in relation to the development of the system for CAR validation and municipal environmental management. Technological platforms associated with public services is a challenging topic and deserves special attention from the Amazon Fund, as there is a need to internalize the tool to the processes of the partner institution.

With regard to the Land-use Planning Component, 166 community environmental agents (CAAs) were trained. Community-based educational and productive projects were carried out by the AACs, being an interesting way to scale training and impact various communities. It is estimated that the population directly benefited by the action of the AACs is 3,800 people, distributed among 970 families.

Regarding the Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments Component, the number of publications resulting from the project was 23, far exceeding the goal of 9 publications.

In general, the sustainability of the results is low and the results tend to be dissipated over time if there are no maintenance efforts. Training and capacity building actions require continuous efforts to update knowledge or even train new actors. The professionals of the city halls are not permanent public servants, therefore, they are subject to turnover, and the positions of action of communities, even if used by the public administration, lacks advances in the formalization of forms of hiring.

One of the strengths of the project was the establishment of cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions, which are part of the governance structure of the territories or which act consistently in the region. New actions of the same nature can benefit from this structure of already established legal mechanisms.





7. REDD+ SAFEGUARDS AND TRANSVERSAL CRITERIA

REDD+ SAFEGUARDS

Safeguard	Complies	Note
1. Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements.		
Have the projects shown alignment with the PPCDAm and the state plans for prevention and control of deforestation?	Yes	The project had actions focused on priority municipalities for the development of policies to prevent and control deforestation.
To which other federal public policies or international agreements have the projects demonstrated alignment? In which aspects?	Yes	The project worked to consolidate the CUs, aligned with the policy of the National System of Conservation Units.
Has the project contributed or could it contribute directly or indirectly to the reduction of emissions from deforestation or forest degradation? In what way?	In part	The actions did not have the real objective of reducing emissions. However, since the results of the projects can collaborate to reduce deforestation, it is possible to infer that they indirectly collaborate to reduce emissions.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and national legislation.		
To what extent did the projects promote articulation between various actors (public sector, private sector, third sector or local communities)? Have instances of shared governance been used? Which ones?	Yes	The project carried out articulations between municipal, state and federal spheres. It also had articulations with civil society entities. In some cases, responsibility for actions has been shared.
To what extent have the projects contributed to strengthening public instruments and forest and land-use planning processes?	Yes	The production of content available in various publications contributed with information that can be applied in land-use planning. There were also specific trainings on the subject.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, considering the relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.		
To what extent did the projects influence the constitutional rights associated with the possession and formal destination of land in their area of activity?	In part	The Imazon project contributed to the increase of the Rural Environmental Registry – CAR of several municipalities. Although the CAR is not an instrument of land tenure, it assists in mapping the use and occupation of the land by small farmers.
To what extent have the projects influenced the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of activity?	In part	The project focused on training and also on actions to use information for territory management. The indirect result of this is an influence for the sustainable use of resources. For example, some people trained by the projects can work in actions to monitor biodiversity and natural resources.





Whether the projects had as direct beneficiaries indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers: have their socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge been considered and respected throughout the projects?	In part	The participation of indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers was not directly contemplated. However, the participation of community members and family farmers in training or even as beneficiaries in the case of realization of the CAR was detected.
Are there effects that interfere with the traditional way of life of these groups? What kind of effects: on social, economic organization or the use of available spaces and resources? How do they interfere: positively, negatively, or both?	In part	As a result of the multiplication of knowledge carried out by Community Environmental Agents, it is estimated that 3,800 people were directly benefited, distributed among 970 families.
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 ensure the prior consent and the local/traditional way of choosing the representatives of their beneficiaries (especially indigenous peoples and traditional communities)?	No	The project did not have a specific focus on actions that required representatives for actions. The training courses were generally open and their participation was encouraged in general.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	No	Participatory instruments for management specifically with indigenous peoples and local communities were not envisaged.
In 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 a concentration of resources?	No	This was not the focus of the projects.
To what extent did the projects provide the general public and their beneficiaries with free access and easy understanding to information related to project actions?	In part	The training was open and their participation encouraged. However, there was no dissemination of material and information specific to communities. There was the production of a lot of content, but with a focus on the technical audience and/or public managers.
Were the projects able to put together a good system for monitoring results and impacts? Have the projects systematically monitored and disseminated the results achieved and their effects?	No	The project did not present concrete mechanisms for monitoring results.
5. Actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16 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 improve other social and environmental benefits.		
How have the projects contributed to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	Yes	The consolidation of protected areas was the central object of the projects and their results achieved through professional training, community engagement and integrated planning of government action.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	No	No recovery activities were planned for degraded areas.
In case of restoration and reforestation activities of areas, did the methodologies employed prioritize native species?	No	No restoration and reforestation activities were planned.





To what extent have projects contributed to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	No	No contribution was foreseen to establish reception models with an emphasis on economic use. The only indirect result was the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (SAFs) by trained people
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD+ results.		
What factors pose risks to the permanence of REDD+ results? How did the projects approach them?	No	In the reports and interviews, the project did not present risk management procedures, either for implementation or for the reversal of emissions results.
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.		
Was there a shift of emissions avoided by project actions to other areas?	No	No possible patterns of displacement of emissions from the project to other areas were detected.





TRANSVERSAL CRITERIA

Critérios transversais		Atende	Observação
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects contributed effectively to economic alternatives that value standing forest and sustainable use of natural resources?	In part	The project did not foresee economic alternatives to enhance standing forest and sustainable use of resources. However, it promoted economic activities that generate employment and income based on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
	To what extent have the projects positively influenced poverty reduction, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries living in their area of activity?	In part	There were no specific poverty reduction objectives, but training may have contributed to increase the chances of those trained in the labor market.
	Were the projects able to promote and increase the production in value chains of timber and non-timber forest products, originated in sustainable management?	No	The project was not focused on acting in value chains.
Gender equity	The project brought some overall results and impacts on gender issues	Yes	The project encouraged the participation of women in the training.
	How have projects contributed to gender equity?	Yes	The participation of women was encouraged to train community workers. This was identified in the field survey.
Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible to articulate the project with public policies of territorial and state scope?	Yes	Policies to consolidate CUs were more evident, but articulation was also identified in action plans to combat deforestation, CAR, biodiversity monitoring and environmental inspection.
Food and Nutrition Security	Has the project contributed to the food and nutrition security of the beneficiaries?	No	This was not the focus of the projects.
	Was the project able to insert beneficiaries into food and nutrition security policies and programs?	No	This was not the focus of the projects.





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