SECOND EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF INDIGENOUS PROJECTS IN THE AMAZON FUND

Sustainable Bem Viver (Iepé)

Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (CTI)

Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins – PGTAs (ISA)

Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State (IEB)

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Second Ex-post Effectiveness Evaluation Report of Indigenous 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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BNDES

MINISTÉRIO DO DESENVOLVIMENTO, INDÚSTRIA, COMÉRCIO E SERVIÇOS

MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E MUDANÇA DO CLIMA

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT
BRASIL
UNITING AND REBUILDING

Contents

List of Acronyms

AIC	Support for Community Initiatives
AGAMIN	Oiapoque Indigenous Environmental Agents
ATER	Technical Assistance and Rural Outreach
ATIX	Xingu Indigenous Land Association
FUNAI	National Indigenous Peoples Foundation
IFAP	Federal Institute of Amapá
ISA	Socioenvironmental Institute
INPE	National Institute for Space Research
MDS	Ministry for Social Development, Family and the Fight against Hunger
MMA	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MPI	Indigenous Peoples Ministry
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
PDA	Amazon Demonstration Project
PDPI	Indigenous Peoples Demonstration Project (PDPI)
PGTAs	Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands
PIX	Xingu Indigenous Park
PNAE	National School Meals Program
PNGATI	National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands
PPCDAm	Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon
PRODES	Satellite Deforestation Monitoring Project in Brazil's Legal Amazon
AFSs	Agroforestry Systems
SNVM	National Nursery and Seedling System
ILs	Indigenous Lands
UNIVAJA	Indigenous Peoples' Union for the Javari Valley

Executive Summary

This report presents an ex post effectiveness evaluation of Indigenous projects within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES.

The central objective of the Amazon Fund is to reduce deforestation. An analysis of deforestation in Indigenous Lands (ILs) that were supported by the projects was therefore carried out as part of this evaluation. Three distinct periods were considered under this analysis: the period prior to the project start date (2002-2015), execution of the project (2016-2022), and the completion period (2022-2023).

During the period between 2020 and 2023, there was a 2% increase in deforestation in the sixteen project ILs compared to the previous four-year period (97.3 km^2 compared to 95.2 km^2). In contrast, a 28% increase was seen in ILs in Brazil's Legal Amazon during the same period (1,244 km^2 compared to 975 km^2). Even more significant results can also be observed in the ILs under the four projects evaluated in 2023, a year in which there was a general reduction in deforestation, with a reduction of 85% relative to 2022 (5.6 km^2 compared to 37.4 km^2), while in the series of ILs in the Amazon there was a total reduction of 59% (132 km^2 compared to 325 km^2 in 2022).

The projects evaluated demonstrated a positive impact in terms of the reduction in deforestation rates in ILs studied, even in the midst of adverse political and economic contexts. Although there has been an increase in deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon, the ILs supported by the projects presented a significantly smaller increase, proof that the Amazon Fund's targets for reducing deforestation have been achieved in part.

The four projects evaluated involved a total investment of R$46,953,837.87 and included 16 Indigenous Lands distributed across the states of Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Pará. The following projects received supported:

- **Sustainable Bem Viver - Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé);**
- **Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands - Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)**
- **Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins – PGTAs - Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)**
- **Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State - International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)**

These evaluated projects were designed for alignment with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) and the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). They sought to strengthen the territorial and environmental management of ILs, promoting the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), which contributed to reducing deforestation and strengthening local Indigenous organizations.

The methodology used in the evaluation was based on OECD criteria and included criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact/effectiveness, and sustainability. Data collection included document-based reviews, field visits, and interviews with beneficiaries and *stakeholders*.

Projects are mainly focused on two core components:

1. **Sustainable Production:** Activities that guarantee ILs's standing forests are economically attractive; and
2. **Land Use Planning:** strengthening territorial management of Indigenous Lands in the Legal Amazon.

In the context of these projects, the training received by environmental agents was developed and further value was placed in traditional knowledge. Several agreements were focused on sustainable production activities, ethnographic mapping, agroecological activities aimed at the sustainable use of biodiversity, food and nutritional security projects for Indigenous communities, recovery of degraded areas and strengthening of Indigenous organizations, aiming to strengthen Indigenous peoples' governance over their territories and the environment, including participation from Indigenous elders, young people and adult men and women. It was also possible to strengthen Indigenous organizations' institutional capacity, implement PGTAs, strengthen territorial management processes, and promote surveillance and territorial protection.

Applying the OECD evaluation criteria as proposed in this evaluation's methodological design produced the following results:

RELEVANCE

Projects were designed and planned in order to meet the needs and priorities of ILs and their organizations, contributing significantly to achieving the Amazon Fund's objectives. These criteria demonstrated that projects were aligned with the needs of the ILs, pointing to their relevance in the context of public policy and environmental and territorial management.

By allocating 70% of resources to the implementation of PGTAs, public notices ensured that planned actions were effectively carried out, promoting the sustainable management of Indigenous territories. The synergy between two policies, PNGATI and PPCDAm, which have an Indigenous and environmental focus, respectively, proved to be essential for the consolidation of strategies for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. This synergy contributed significantly to the resilience and autonomy of Indigenous peoples, while allowing projects to be aligned with priorities for ILs, reaffirming their relevance in the context of public policies and territorial and environmental management.

EFFICACY

Effectiveness indicators revealed that the projects had achieved their main objectives, promoting positive impacts in areas of operation. The activities carried out generated significant results, highlighting the effectiveness of the strategies adopted to strengthen institutional capacities and promote the inclusion of various groups, particularly women and young people.

The training offered resulted in improvements in technical skills and the use of advanced technologies, which contributed to the protection and effective monitoring of territories. Additionally, project interventions have proven to be effective in reducing environmental threats in the areas in which operations are carried out, even in the face of pressure and challenges posed

by territorial invasions. Indicator monitoring strategies were developed for all projects. These results highlight projects' capacity to promote lasting and sustainable changes in line with established objectives.

EFFICIENCY

The organizations implementing these projects carried out activities focused on optimizing efficiency. For this reason, administrative procedures were developed and efforts made to improve technologies and management systems that facilitated the monitoring and execution of activities, as well as adapt and respond to unexpected challenges.

The projects made use of partnerships with locally based organizations to improve efficiency in the implementation of activities. These partnerships were fundamental to understanding local and territorial contexts and mobilizing local resources, which resulted in greater agility in executing planned actions.

Continuous monitoring tools were used and focused on improving project management and decision making processes. These tools allowed strategic adjustments to be made in real time, ensuring that resource allocation was optimized and project activities were executed at the highest level of effectiveness, minimizing waste and responding quickly to changes in implementation conditions.

Projects were found to demonstrate a strong capacity to adapt to unexpected challenges such as climate change, logistical issues, and surrounding political contexts. Adaptations included the reorganization of activities during more favorable periods of time and the use of flexible approaches to maintain operational continuity, even under adverse conditions.

Cost-effectiveness was assessed while considering the strategic allocation of resources to achieve desired results. In remote areas, for example, the use of air transport and the need for negotiations for the use of local natural resources with environmental agencies were considered, ensuring that activities were carried out efficiently and with the least possible impact.

EFFECTIVENESS/IMPACT

The projects evaluated demonstrated a positive impact on reducing deforestation rates in studied ILs. Access to resources from community funds and international cooperation through locally based organizations was another identified impact, allowing for more inclusive access to resources. Investments have resulted in tangible benefits for communities, including improving living conditions, increasing production capacity, and strengthening local organizations.

In the context of sustainable production activities, the preparation of publications, such as a book on meliponiculture (beekeeping), contributed to the observed impacts by documenting and disseminating traditional and technical knowledge, promoting cultural appreciation, and sustainable production practices. The management of arapaima (known locally as 'pirarucu'), for example, involved consistent monitoring and culminated in the fish being successfully commercialized for the first time.

Agroforestry systems were implemented and demonstrated the positive impact of reforestation initiatives in improving the territory's environmental conditions and food and nutritional security. Established environmental recovery strategies presented remarkable results, such as the revitalization of springs.

The strengthening of territorial management processes was another significant impact that was observed. Through the activities implemented, Indigenous communities gained greater recognition and strengthened decision-making power over their territories, legitimizing traditional management practices and promoting more inclusive and sustainable territorial management. Technological training, including the use of GPS and drones, has increased the efficiency of monitoring and surveillance activities and had a positive impact on territorial management and community autonomy.

Infrastructure reforms have also played an important role in facilitating interaction and cooperation between grassroots organizations, especially in the Javari Valley. This has resulted in greater cohesion among the peoples of the region, strengthening the collective defense of territorial and cultural interests.

SUSTAINABILITY

The implementation of effective governance mechanisms, including the negotiation of new funds and the preparation of public bid notices, was essential to ensuring continuous support was provided to communities and that initiatives were not interrupted after project completion.

The activities developed focused on the establishment of self-sufficient systems, such as seed banks and seedling nurseries, which allowed inputs needed for the continuity of sustainable practices to be produced locally. Additionally, strengthening local capacities and integrating public policies, particularly in areas such as food security and deforestation control, ensured that interventions had a long-term positive impact.

With the Amazon Fund’s project financing coming to a close, there is a clear opportunity and need to integrate these successful initiatives into permanent public policies, guaranteeing the continuity of actions and the replication of NOilar management models in other regions. The institutionalization of these practices through means of public policy offers an essential strategy for the preservation of natural resources and sustainable development, allowing a promising means of reducing deforestation and encouraging inclusive economic development to be consolidated.

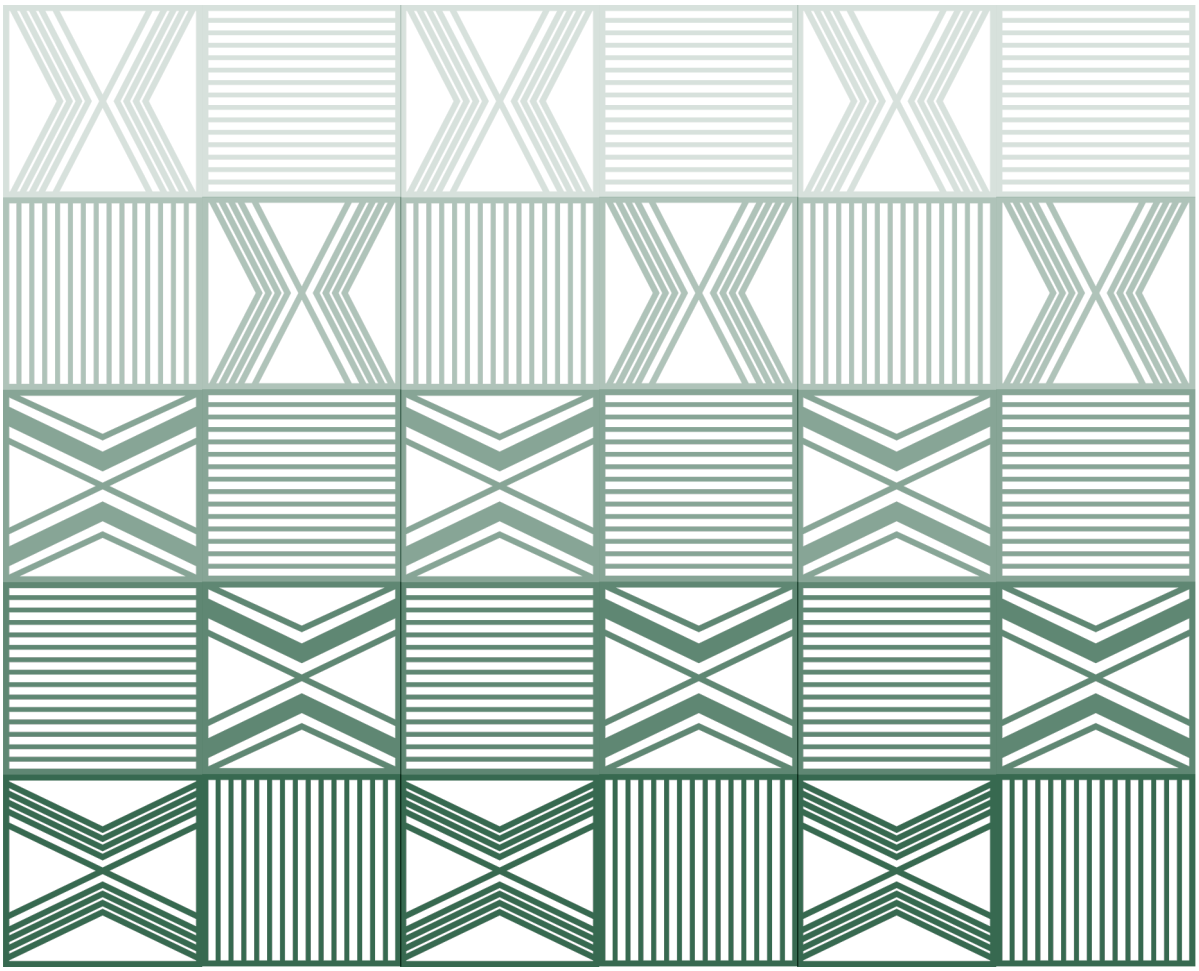
CROSS-CUTTING ASPECTS: GENDER EQUITY

With regards to gender equity and the participation of women, the multifaceted approach adopted under projects included the training of women across several stages, from production to the management of natural resources. The active participation of women in project activities not only strengthened the resilience of communities, but also promoted economic and social autonomy among these groups.

Training focused on women and young people also ensured that these groups could fully participate in sustainable economic activities, such as meliponiculture and Agroforestry Systems (AFSs). The creation of Indigenous women's networks, such as the “Rede Entre Parentas” (‘Family Network’), is an example of how gender inclusion has been incorporated in a structured manner to promote female empowerment and leadership.

CROSS-CUTTING ASPECTS: REDUCING POVERTY AND IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE

Quality of life and income generation were improved through introduction of sustainable production activities, such as the sale of honey produced through meliponiculture, the sale of Indigenous handicrafts, and the commercialization of arapaima fish. These activities not only provided an additional source of income for families, but also helped place further value in communities’ traditional knowledge and cultural practices, reinforcing their identity and sense of social cohesion.



1. Background

In 2012, PNGATI began to attract the attention of several actors, including international cooperation agencies and bodies interested in supporting its implementation. A specific sector was mobilized as part of initiatives aimed at Indigenous communities within the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), currently the Ministry for the Environment and Climate Change. Collaboration with the ministry was essential to moving forward with discussions. Implementation of the PNGATI was put in motion and an emphasis was placed on the importance of public policies aimed at Indigenous peoples.

The call for submissions was designed and planned to support "implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans - PGTAs in Indigenous Lands located in the Amazon region and must comply with the principles and guidelines contained in the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands - PNGATI, as well as the purposes, rules, and guidelines applicable to the Amazon Fund.[1] Plans must also support: a) environmental management, with emphasis on protection, environmental recovery, and combating deforestation in the Amazon, and b) the promotion of ethnodevelopment, including sustainable use and management of natural resources, respect for the traditional ways of life and cultural characteristics of Indigenous peoples".

The idea for the Public Notice arose in the context of a review of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon - PPCDAm. During the 3rd Phase of the Call for Submissions (2012-2015), one of the priorities within the scope of territorial planning was to support and foster multifaceted public policies to reduce deforestation in the Amazon. This included establishing objectives and targets to guide government action across several areas, with an emphasis on supporting PNGATI and the implementation of PGTAs.[2] PNGATI and PPCDAm were therefore the catalyst for discussions as part of the call for submissions.

During the design period of the call for submissions, deforestation in the Amazon was at lowers levels compared to the previous decade, although certain Indigenous lands were under pressure. Within this context, implementation of the PGTAs was seen as a fundamental contribution to the PPCDAm's key objectives.[3]

This public notice was originally designed in 2013, and the first three projects were approved in 2016[4]. This process involved government institutions including MMA, the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation – FUNAI, BNDES, IBAMA (Brazil's environmental protection agency), non-governmental organizations representing civil society such as the Brazilian NGO Forum and Social Movements for the Environment and Development – FBOMS and the Coordinating Body for Indigenous Organizations in the Brazilian Amazon – COIAB.

1. BRAZIL. Public notice for project submissions aimed at supporting Territorial and Environmental Management Plans in Indigenous lands. BNDES/Amazon Fund. 2014.

2. BRAZIL. Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) – Phase 3 (2012-2015) for the Sustainable Use and Conservation of the Forest. Ministry of the Environment, 2013

3. Testimonial from FUNAI's director during an interview held in March 2024 regarding discussion of the call for submissions at the time.

4. Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands project, executed by the Center for Indigenous Work (CTI); Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins project, executed by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) and the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State, executed by the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB).

A central concern involved ensuring that resources were allocated as follows: [5]30% for the preparation of new plans and 70% for project implementation.

A broad approach was taken with regards to the consultation and involvement of Indigenous communities and organizations. Since the public notice for project submissions was first discussed, a number of regional consultations have been held through workshops involving local Indigenous associations and non-governmental organizations and other *stakeholders*. Workshops were coordinated by BNDES, MMA and FUNAI, with technical and methodological support from *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).* Planned initiatives were therefore prioritized by Indigenous peoples, in addition to training organizations to facilitate preparation of project documentation. A series of question prompts and responses was developed through these workshops.

Objectives included reducing deforestation and ensuring that the initiatives implemented were consistent with implementation of the PNGATI and PGTAs. The goals of protecting Indigenous lands, fostering sustainable activities, and strengthening regional and local Indigenous organizations were verified. Another aspect of planning involved ensuring that proponents were received support in helping Indigenous organizations strengthen the capacity of local organizations.

The public notice was designed to incorporate aspects related to environmental, social, and economic sustainability as outlined by the PPCDAm and the Amazon Fund. These considerations were included since calls for project submissions were first developed, fostering a holistic and inclusive vision to promoting sustainable development in Indigenous lands receiving support.

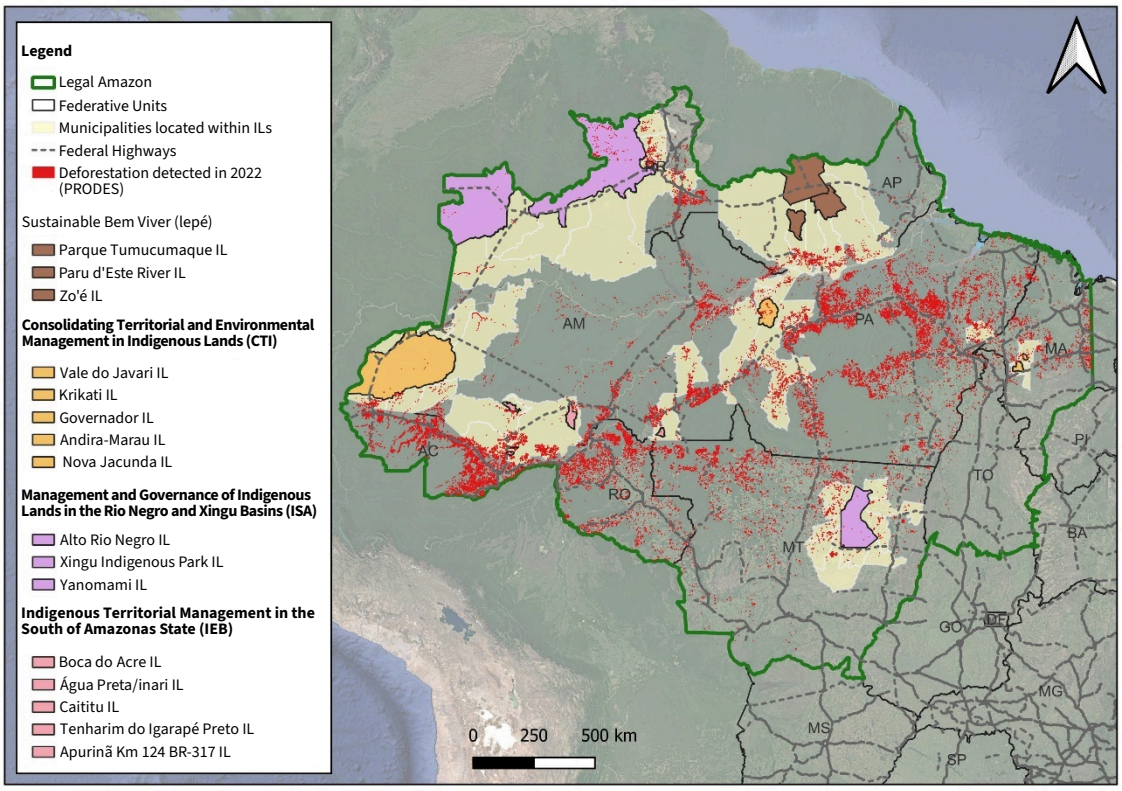
5. AMAZON FUND. Collection of Records of Referrals and Key Themes (RET) for meetings of the Amazon Fund's Steering Committee (COFA) between 2008 and 2018. Rio de Janeiro: Amazon Fund, 2019.

2. Introduction

This evaluation of effectiveness seeks to understand how the initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund achieved planned results and the corresponding impact on the Indigenous territories involved.[6]

Evaluating effectiveness involves determining the results of projects once implementation has stabilized, the respective interventions have reached maturity, and impacts have been consolidated and can be measured.[7] This effectiveness assessment focuses on four projects aimed at Indigenous peoples involving a total of R$ 46,953,837.87 in funding. Support focused on Indigenous territories sought to strengthen implementation of PNGATI and PGTAs in line with the principles and objective of the Amazon Fund.

Figure 1: Location of Indigenous Lands supported by the Amazon Fund



Source: Reference Agreement for Evaluation of Effectiveness (2023). Data sources: Amazon Fund - BNDES; Brazilian Geography and Statistics Institute (IBGE); National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI); PRODES Project - National Spatial Research Institute (INPE).

6. GIZ. Reference Agreement for thematic evaluation of the effectiveness of projects aimed at Indigenous peoples under the Amazon Fund/BNDES. 2023

7. LASSANCE, A. Ex-ante analysis of public policies theoretical and conceptual foundations, and methodological guidelines for their practical application. Document-base discussion, n. 2817, p. 1–112, Dec. 1, 2022

The **Sustainable Bem Viver Project** was implemented by the Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé) between 2016 and 2023, with the main objective of contributing to implementation of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) in the Indigenous Lands (ILs) Parque do Tumucumaque (located in the states of Amapá and Pará) and Rio Paru d'Este (Pará), in addition to preparing a PGTA for Zo 'é lands (Pará). The project was executed with a total budget of R$11,858,793.87. Project interventions included complete territorial control and protection, management and sustainable use of natural resources, training and territorial and environmental management certification, and governance of the PGTA. Initiatives included the training of Indigenous leaders, strengthening of Indigenous organizations, regional engagement, and the implementation of shared management processes. These efforts aimed to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous communities in administering and protecting their territories.

Between 2017 and 2023, the Center for Indigenous Work (CTI) executed the **Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands project**, with the objective of supporting the implementation of PGTAs for the Indigenous Lands (ILs) Vale do Javari (AM) and the Krikati and Governador (MA) ILs. Additionally, the project supported the development of two PGTAs for the Andirá-Marau (PA and AM) and Nova Jacundá (PA) Indigenous Lands. The project received a total of R$11,934,540.00 in investments and covered the following Indigenous lands: Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati and Governador (MA), Andirá-Marau (PA and AM), and Nova Jacundá (PA). Activities carried out under the intervention included the management and conservation of native species, updating of ethnographic maps, management of degraded areas and forest recovery, support for food production, and the management and conservation of fishery resources.

The Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) implemented the **Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins** project between 2017 and 2022, with the objective of supporting implementation of a PGTA for the Xingu Indigenous Park (Pix) and development of PGTAs for the Yanomami Indigenous Lands and the Upper Rio Negro region. The project focused on the systematization of knowledge and strengthening of local governance structures and Indigenous organizations. These activities contributed to the strengthening of Indigenous communities and the preservation of their territories. The project received a total of R$11,712,000.00 in investments.

The **Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State** project, which was implemented by the International Institute of Education of Brazil(IEB) between 2016 and 2022, sought to support implementation of PGTAs for Indigenous Lands located in the basins of the Purus and Madeira rivers, as well as develop a PGTA for the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto IL in the Madeira river basin. ILs supported under the project included Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, and Ipixuna.

During execution of the project, a series of activities were carried out in order to strengthen territorial management processes and promote sustainable production in ILs. Training involving various themes, the provision of technical assistance, and rural outreach programs (ATER) in Indigenous communities may be highlighted from among project initiatives. Expeditions were carried out to monitor territories, in addition to ethnographic mapping, which allowed a more detailed understanding of Indigenous areas to be obtained. The project also included the acquisition of electronic equipment and machinery, the installation of Internet in ILs, and construction of essential infrastructure, such as surveillance centers and sheds used as chestnut stores. These actions sought to improve the management and production capacity of Indigenous

communities, promoting increased sustainability and autonomy. The project received a total of R$11,448,505.00 in investment in order to execute these activities.

As a result, this series of projects was evaluated through means of a thematic approach that offers an integrated perspective of the results of projects financed under the Amazon Fund. [8]Evaluations sought to identify the aggregate impacts of the initiatives, generating recommendations and systematizing learning to guide future projects and public policies aimed at territorial management and sustainable production in Indigenous areas. The projects implemented sought to achieve the following specific objectives:

Assist the Amazon Fund in guaranteeing accountability on the part of donors;

- Allow for institutional learning under the Fund, contributing to improve the quality of projects and the prioritization of investments (decision-making);
- Verify project compliance with Cancun safeguards agreed upon under the UNFCCC as part of REDD+ initiatives;
- Verify project alignment with the PPCDAm and respective state planning;
- Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of projects (positive aspects and challenges);
- Verify the extent to which each project is relevant, efficient, effective, sustainable, and generates impacts; and
- Identify challenges and lessons learned.

8. GIZ. Reference Agreement for thematic evaluation of the effectiveness of projects aimed at Indigenous peoples under the Amazon Fund/BNDES. 2023

3. Methodological framework and tools

The methodological process applied to projects adhered to guidelines and criteria described in the document “Evaluation of Effectiveness of Projects within the Scope of the Amazon Fund"[9], as well as its respective Addendum[10], thereby ensuring that a systematic approach was taken that was aligned with the Amazon Fund’s criteria and targets.

Under this methodology, consultants analyzed not only whether objectives of the projects were achieved, but also how they could be improved based on evaluation criteria proposed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Additionally, we sought to understand how the sustainability of results could best be guaranteed, which according to the OECD, "refers to the capacity for project to continue to provide benefits after development support has ceased".[11] As a result, a focus on sustainability is essential to ensuring that positive impacts continue to be felt beyond the project implementation period.

Criteria are divided into a series of assessment values that include the concepts of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and effectiveness[12]. Criteria sought to provide a complementary and holistic perspective into interventions and their results.

By applying this set of criteria, developers are able to commit to an evaluation that extends beyond merely scratching the surface, exploring the depth and scope of projects in an integrated and coherent manner. As part of this evaluation of effectiveness, use of these criteria was also central to understanding, for example, the transversal nature of public policies and specific themes and how these projects contribute to the implementation of the PNGATI and its respective instruments in Indigenous lands.

The use of a series of evaluation criteria allows consultants to determine whether long-term objectives (impacts) have been achieved and can be attributed to program initiatives[13]. Table 1 presents a conceptualization of criteria (criteria assessment prompts can be found in the annex to this report).

9. GIZ. https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/Marco_Conceitual_Avaliacao.pdf – accessed December 8, 2023

10. Amazon Fund. http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/monitoramento-e-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/ - accessed on December 8, 2023

11. OECD. Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2021.

12. Ibidem

13. VEDUNG, E.; PEDONE, L. Evaluation of Public Policies and Government Programs: Fundamental principles and models. Rio de Janeiro: Luzes - Comunicação, Arte & Cultura, 2021

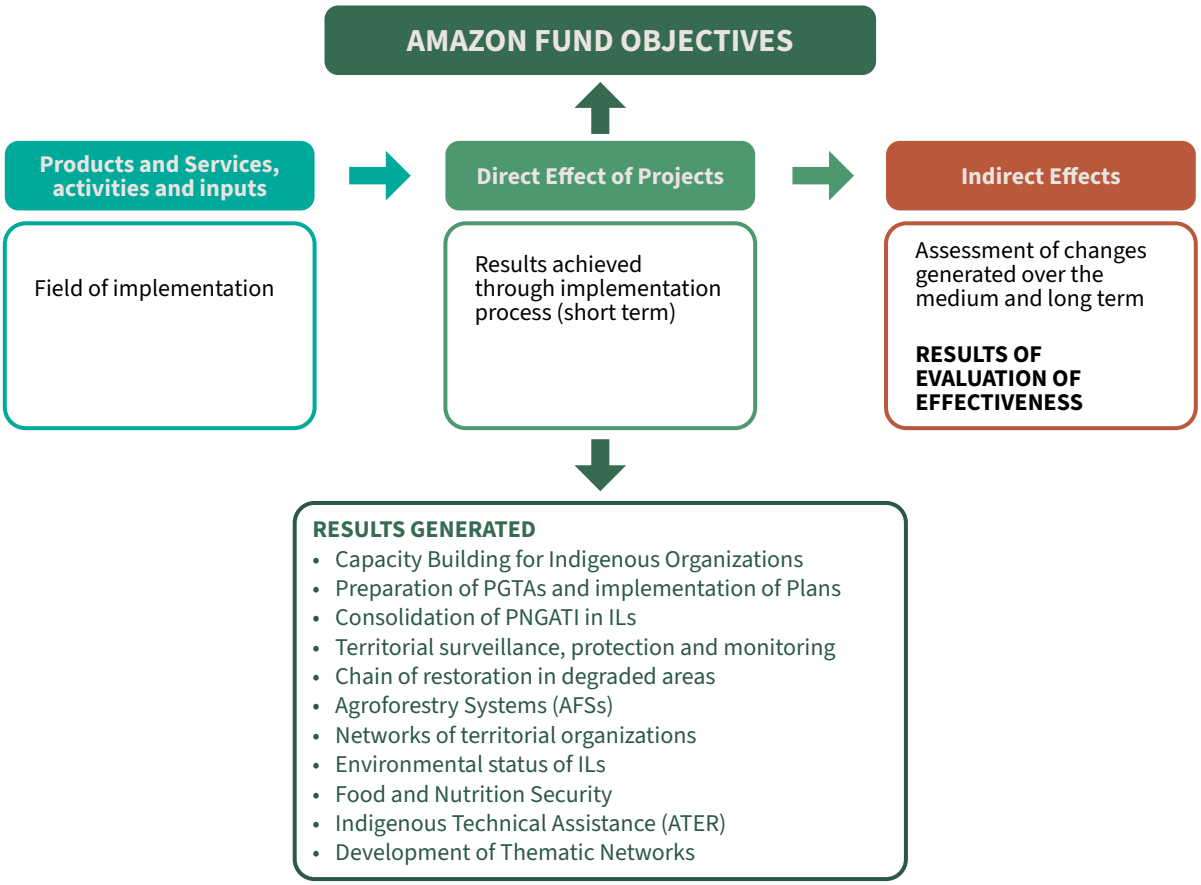
Table 1: Conceptualization of evaluation criteria and prompts

CRITERIA	CONCEPTUAL DESCRIPTION
Relevance	Evaluates the extent to which policy objectives respond to the needs of beneficiaries, as well as alignment with other national and international policies and priorities
Efficacy	Evaluates the extent to which a policy has achieved established objectives and results, taking the relative importance of each objective into account. Most commonly used criterion as an overall measure of success of an intervention
Efficiency	Criteria that measure the manner in which resources are transformed into results in the most economical and timely manner
Impact/Effectiveness	Long-term effects. Measures the global consequences of public policy on local indicators of social, economic and environmental development and others
Sustainability	Evaluates how much the benefits of a policy continue or will continue

Source: Adapted by consultants based on the OECD criteria model (2021) and the Reference Agreements (2023).

The model described in the chain of results presented in the Addendum to the Conceptual Framework was used as a methodological reference under the evaluation.

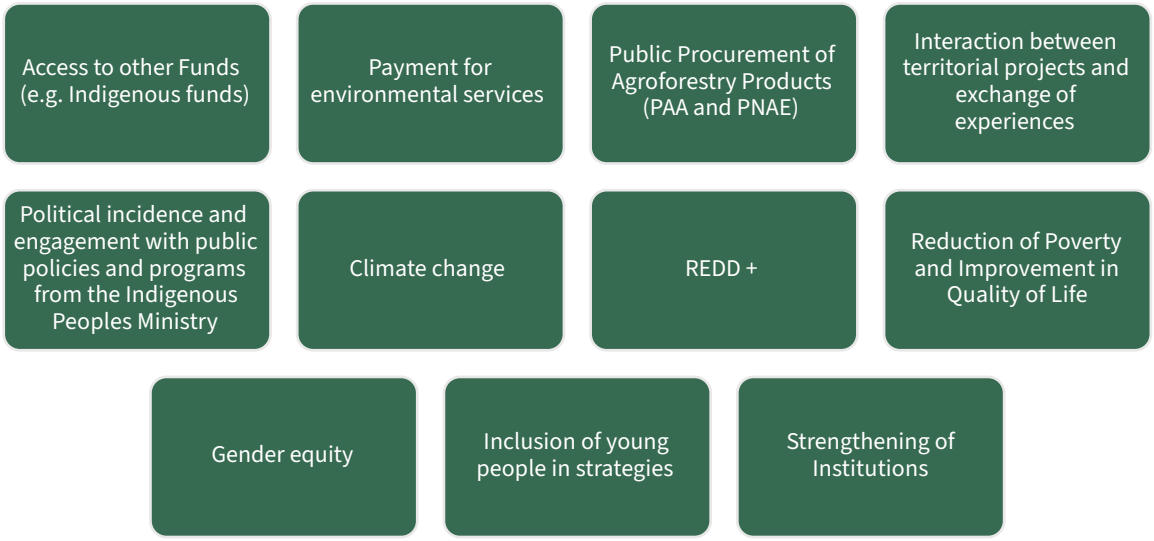
Figure 2: Evaluation Methodology



Source: Adapted by consultants based on model included in Conceptual Framework (2024)

Safeguards for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) were also considered, incorporating essential overarching themes, such as gender, reduction of poverty, strengthening of public and organizational policies, and access to Indigenous community funds. Figure 3 illustrates other elements considered relevant that were considered under this evaluation. This multifaceted approach ensured that a comprehensive and integrated assessment was made, taking multiple dimensions essential for the success of projects and the achievement of the Amazon Fund's objectives into account. The following figure presents, in addition to these themes, an additional series of elements that were considered important as part of the evaluation.

Figure 3: Overarching themes to be considered in the evaluation



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

3.1. Collection of Data

Initial data was collected through a document review that focused on documents made available by BNDES. Selected documents included a series of Advance Consultation Reports, Technical Annotations, Performance Reports (REDs), Monitoring Reports for project execution, Final Evaluation Reports and documents that comprising reference bases for project execution (assessment *memorandum*).

This analysis was complemented by a review of academic literature and documents produced by the federal government within the scope of FUNAI, MMA and the Indigenous Peoples Ministry (MPI), and subnational agencies developing policies for Indigenous peoples (State Indigenous Peoples Secretariats). Existing gray literature was also considered, including publications prepared by organizations implementing projects, such as Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands, among other documentation. Data were collected to provide a detailed backdrop for the evaluation report, as well as define clear objectives and a robust methodological approach to effectiveness.

3.2. Field Visits and Interviews

In-person and online interviews were conducted in order to guarantee that partners were included and the evaluation was accessible. In-person interviews were essential in guaranteeing complete immersion and direct interaction, particularly in the areas in which interventions were implemented.

In the Javari Valley, a meeting was held at the CTI's headquarters in Tabatinga/AM. A meeting was also held with approximately fifteen Indigenous people and representatives from the CTI at the Indigenous Peoples' Union for the Javari Valley - UNIVAJA in Atalaia do Norte/AM. It was not possible to conduct in-person interviews at the Vale do Javari IL due to distance and the extensive costs involved in making a field visit. A visit was also made to the municipality of Humaitá, in southern Amazonas, where a meeting was held with approximately thirty Indigenous persons and the IEB's team, as well as a field visit to the Jiahui Indigenous Land.

Figure 4: Meeting with Indigenous leaders at UNIVAJA's headquarters in Atalaia do Norte/AM

Source: Images recorded by consultants during field visits (2024)

Figure 5: Field Visit to the Jiahui IL – Amazonas

Source: Images recorded by consultants during field visits (2024)

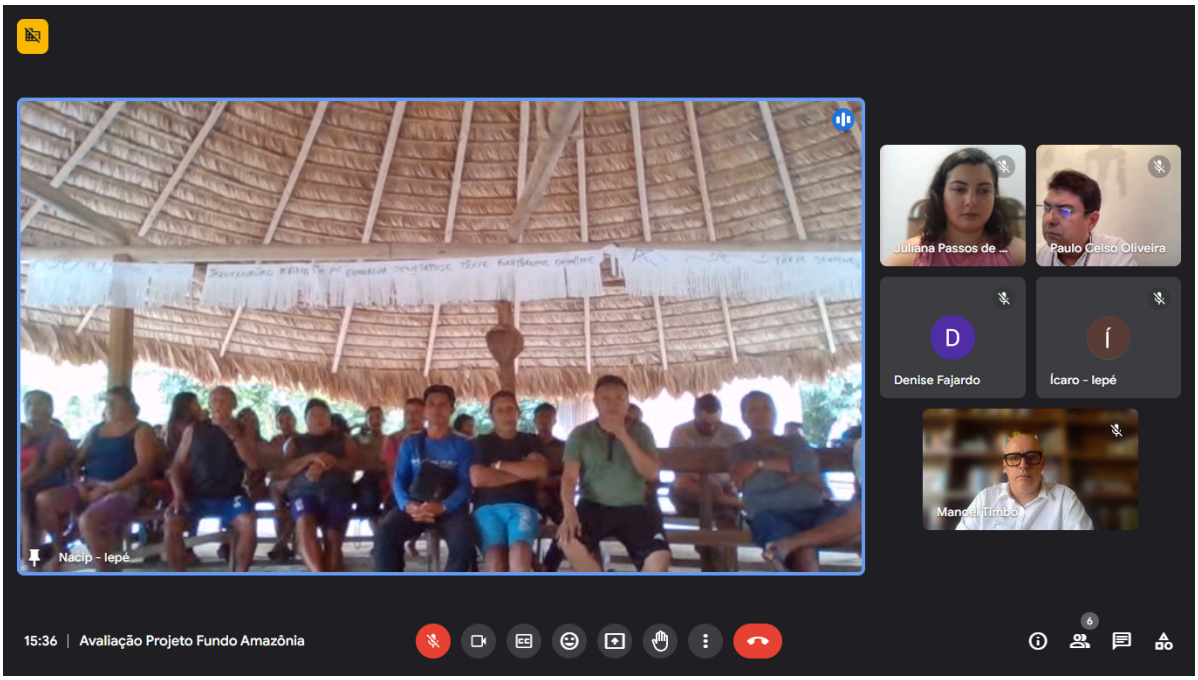
Recognizing the logistical and practical challenges involved in trips to the field, virtual interviews were also conducted using *online* tools. This hybrid approach guaranteed the effective participation of all *stakeholders* regardless of physical or geographical barriers.

Throughout the process, the evaluation prompts described in Table 1 (above) were used as a methodological reference, in addition to objective tree diagrams and logical frameworks for projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

Evaluations included the participation of beneficiaries, technical teams, and project managers, the BNDES/Amazon Fund's technical team and other *stakeholders*. Participants' perspectives were taken into consideration in order to foster a process of reflection and learning among those involved. Open and guided dialogues and interviews were used under the evaluation's methodological approach.

A virtual conversation circle held with a significant group of approximately twenty-three Indigenous beneficiaries in the Parque Tumucumaque Indigenous Land in Amapá, and an in-person conversation circle held in the municipality of Humaitá in Amazonas may be highlighted from among these efforts. Representatives from the following ILs receiving support under projects participated in meetings: Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, Ipixuna and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto.

Figure 6: Virtual workshop held with beneficiaries of the Sustainable Bem Viver Project



Source: Images recorded by consultants (2024)

Figure 7: Meeting held with technicians and beneficiaries of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project

Source: Images recorded by consultants (2024)

3.3. Deforestation analysis

Deforestation in the areas included within the scope of Amazon Fund projects was analyzed during three specific periods: prior to the start of projects (2002-2015), the execution phase (2016-2022), and project completion (2022-2023). One of these projects, the “Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands", executed by the Center for Indigenous Work (CTI), was only completed in 2023.

Variation in implementation periods and results between projects completed in different years (2021, 2022 and 2023) was considered a moderate risk to results generated during the evaluation. A detailed analysis, however, of projects was carried out, identifying the causes of deviations in terms of implementation time and results. Additionally, a methodology was developed to ensure the consistency of data on results regardless of the year of implementation.

Essential support in this regard involved the standardization of indicators, in which indicators used to measure the results of interventions were reviewed and systematized. Standardization included a clear definition of metrics, units of measurement, and evaluation criteria applied in a uniform manner across all project phases.

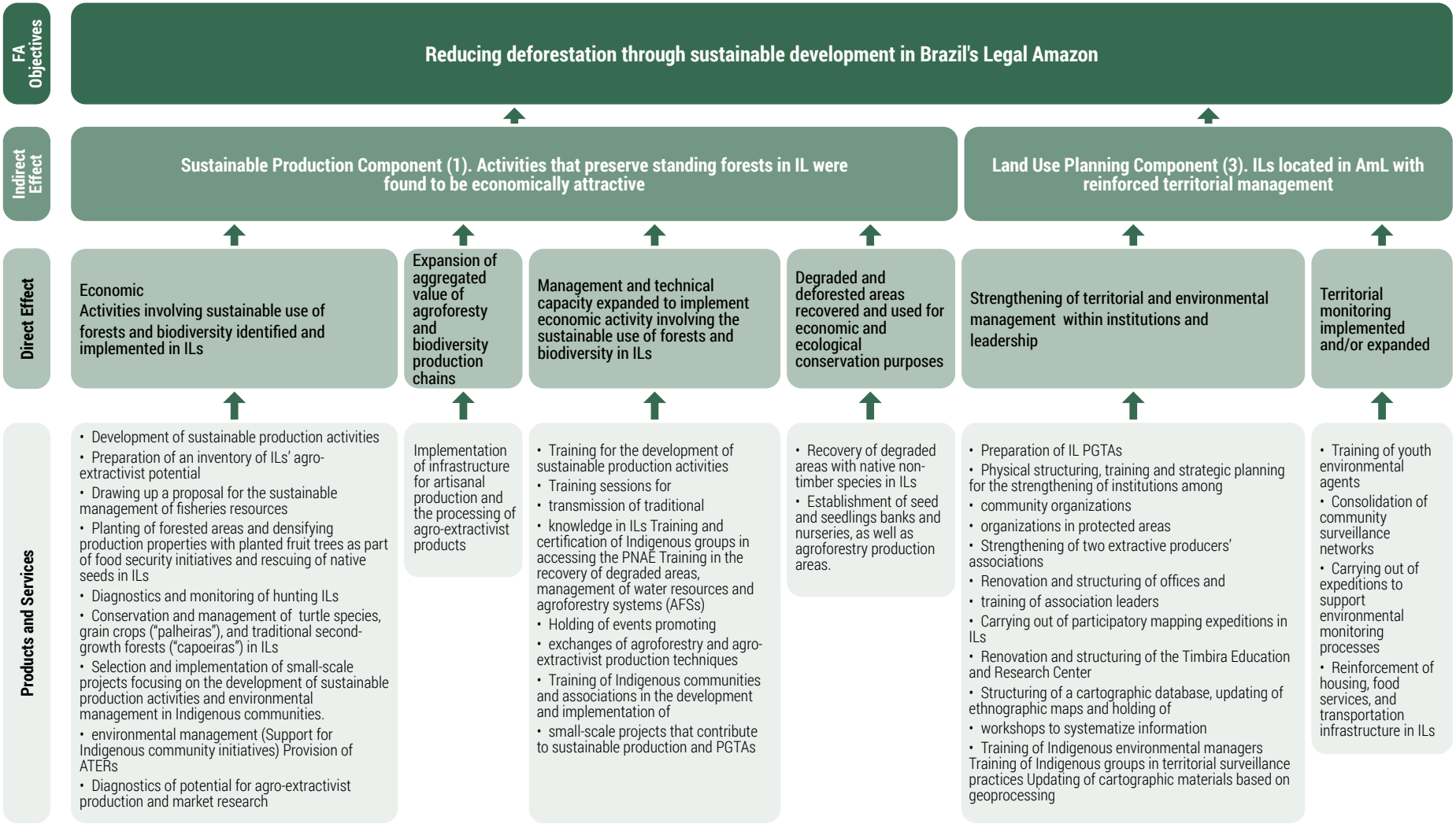
A counterfactual analysis was also performed for the Caititu Indigenous Land with the support of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project. The Tenharim Marmelos IL, which was not included in any of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, was also studied. Tenharim Marmelo was chosen due to its being located in southern Amazonas, as well as the influence of the BR-230 Highway on the expansion of agricultural activities in the region.

4. Results

Objectives tree diagrams for the series of projects implemented were systematized and guided the correlation of evaluation results. Products and services, activities, and results (direct effects) were grouped and classified under indirect effects, including two components of the Amazon Fund (Figure 8). These results were classified under two of the Amazon Fund's main components:

- **Component 1**: economic activities that promote forest conservation while generating economic benefits for local communities. Interventions focusing on sustainable production play a crucial role in forest conservation and strengthening the resilience of communities through means of sustainable development.
- **Component 3** (Land Use Planning): ILs in Brazil's Legal Amazon in which territorial management practices were strengthened. Component 3 focuses on the management and protection of Indigenous territories. One of the main strategies implemented involves the preparation and implementation of PGTAs, which seeks to ensure the protection and sustainable use of ILs. This strategy also involves the institutional strengthening of local grassroots organizations and the implementation of a series of capacities and territorial monitoring. Implementation of PGTAs is aligned with the objectives of both the PPCDAm and PNGATI.

Figure 8: Systematization of objectives tree diagrams for thematic evaluation projects

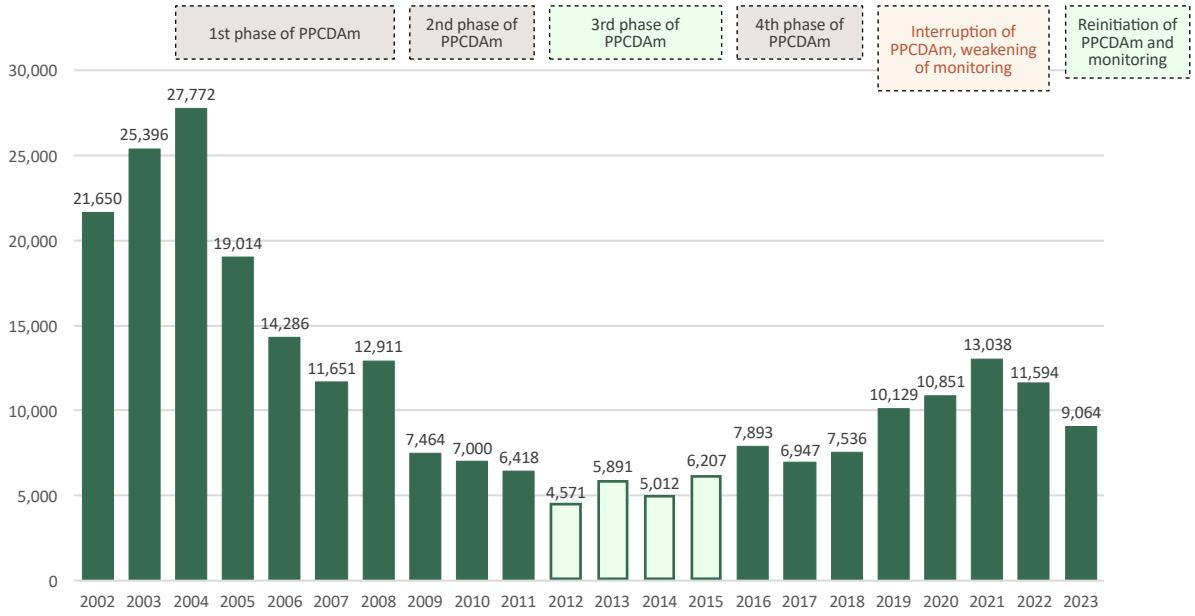


Source: Prepared by consultants through means of project objective tree diagrams (2024

4.1. General objectives of the Amazon Fund

The projects under evaluation involve 16 Indigenous Lands and were implemented between 2016 and 2023. The four years prior to the project implementation period, 2012 to 2015, include the lowest deforestation rates for the Amazon in the historical series maintained by the Brazilian Amazon Forest Satellite Monitoring Program (PRODES).

Graph 1: Historical series for deforestation in the Amazon



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

The highest deforestation rates since 2008 were observed between 2019 and 2022, which occurred in parallel to interruption of the PPCDAm and weakening of inspections and response capacity, particularly at institutions such as FUNAI, ICMBio and IBAMA. As a result, assessment of deforestation must extend beyond a simple comparison of deforestation occurring within each project area before and during the respective implementation period.

Moreover, the surrounding political and economic context has the potential to cause short-term impacts. A weakening in inspections and supervisory processes may result in an immediate rise in deforestation due to an increased sense of impunity, as observed in the post-2018 period. In this context, it is important to evaluate different periods (before, during and after the implementation period), in addition to observing the development of deforestation both within and outside ILs.

Table 1: Comparison of deforestation in the Legal Amazon area and project areas supported by the Amazon Fund

Area	Average 2012 - 2015 (period prior to projects)	Average 2016 - 2023 (during and after project implementation)	Variation (%)
AML ILs	109 km²	277,4 km²	↑ 155%
4 Projects (16 ILs)	11,7 km²	24,1 km²	↑ 105%

Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

Although deforestation increased in both cases, results were significantly lower in ILs associated with assessed projects. A total difference in deforestation of 55% difference compared to results for the series of ILs located in the Legal Amazon was observed.

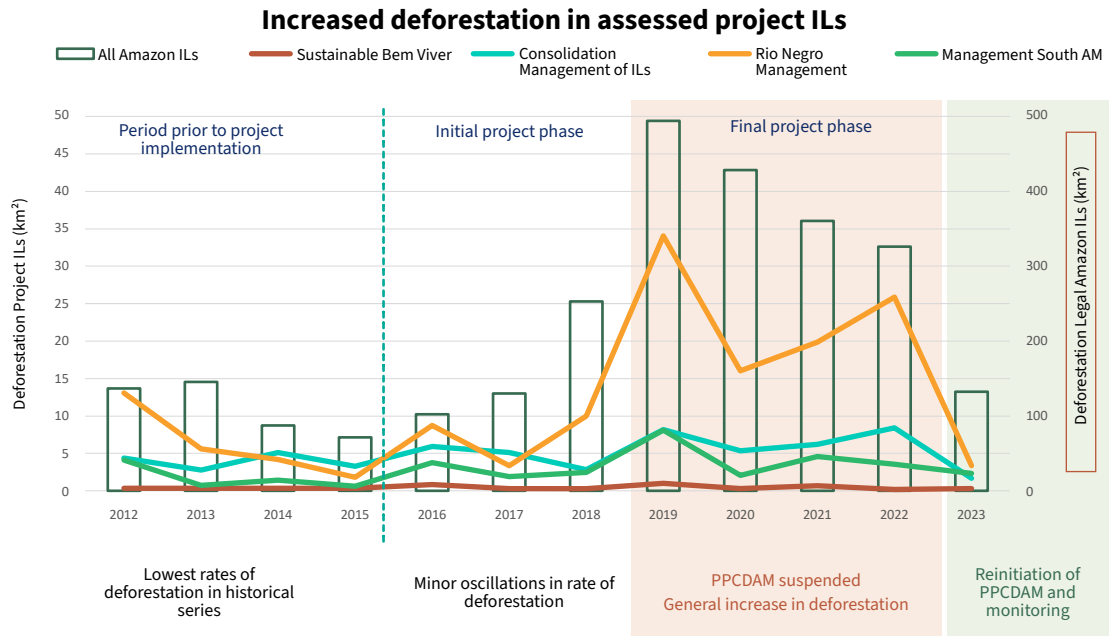
Table 2: Comparison of deforestation in the Legal Amazon area and project areas supported by the Amazon Fund both before and during project implementation

Accumulation 2012 - 2015 (prior to project start date):
• AML ILs = 435,92 km² • ILs under 4 projects = 47 km² **(10,7% of total)**
Accumulation 2016 - 2023 (during and after project implementation):
• AML ILs = 2.219 km² • ILs under 4 projects = 196,5 km² **(8,8% of total)**

Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

Deforestation in the sixteen ILs associated with four projects supported by the Amazon Fund represented just over 10% of the total area deforested in Legal Amazon ILs between 2012 and 2015. This total contribution was reduced to less than 9% between 2016 and 2023.

Graph 2: Increased deforestation in assessed project ILs



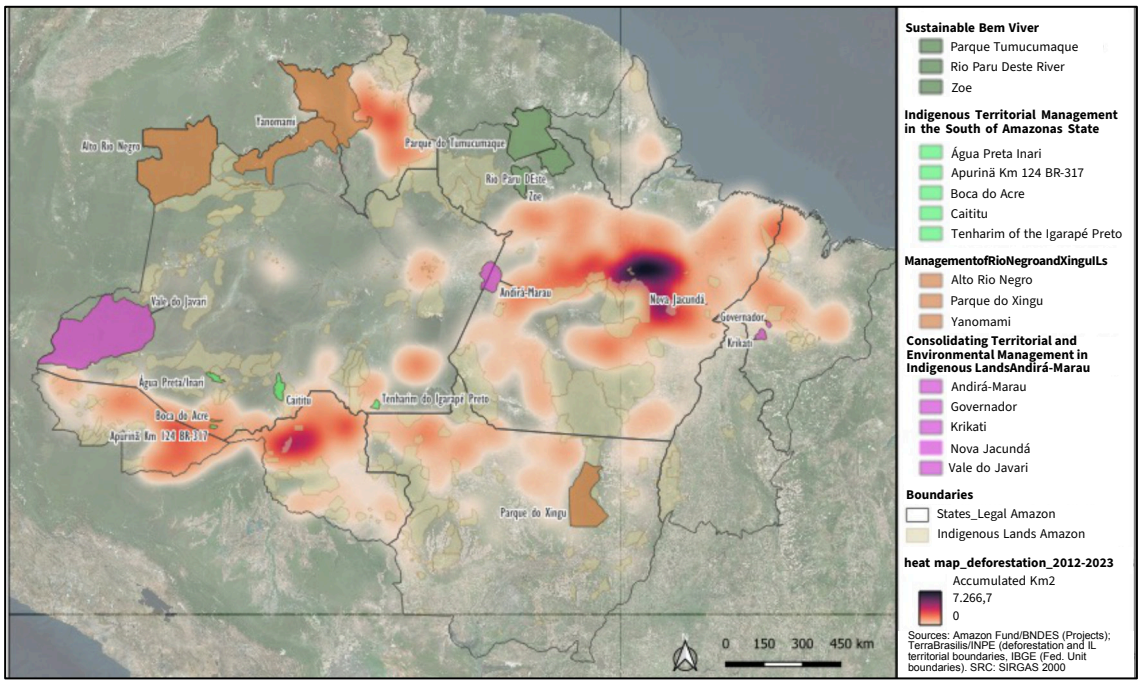
Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

The increase in deforestation observed in the two four-year periods following the start of project implementation was consistently lower in the series of project ILs than lands comprising the Legal Amazon. Between 2016 and 2019, deforestation in the sixteen ILs totaled 95.4 km², an increase of 103% compared to the 47 km² observed between 2012 and 2015. In the Amazon IL group, there was a 124% increase in deforestation (975 km² in 2016-2019 compared to 435.9 km² in 2012-2015).

Between 2020 and 2023, deforestation increased 2% in the sixteen project ILs, relative to the previous four-year period (97.3 km² compared to 95.2 km²). In Legal Amazon ILs, a 28% increased in deforestation was observed during the same periods (1,244 km² compared to 975 km²). It was also observed that in 2023, the year in which a general reduction in deforestation occurred, this reduction was even more significant in the ILs associated with the four projects evaluated. Deforestation in these ILs was 85% lower than in 2022 (5.6 km² compared to 37.4 km²), while the group of Amazon ILs saw a reduction of 59% (132 km² compared to 325 km² in 2022).

A joint analysis of the four projects contributed significantly to characterizing the general context in which they are inserted, making it possible to gain an in-depth perspective of the challenges faced in the Legal Amazon. Conversely, considerable heterogeneity was observed in results, since the reality in southern Amazonas is quite different from that observed in northern Pará, as can be in the following figure, which presents deforestation *hotspots* between 2012 and 2023.

Figure 9: Accumulated deforestation between 2012 and 2023 (density with annual PRODES data) x Location of project ILs supported by the Amazon Fund

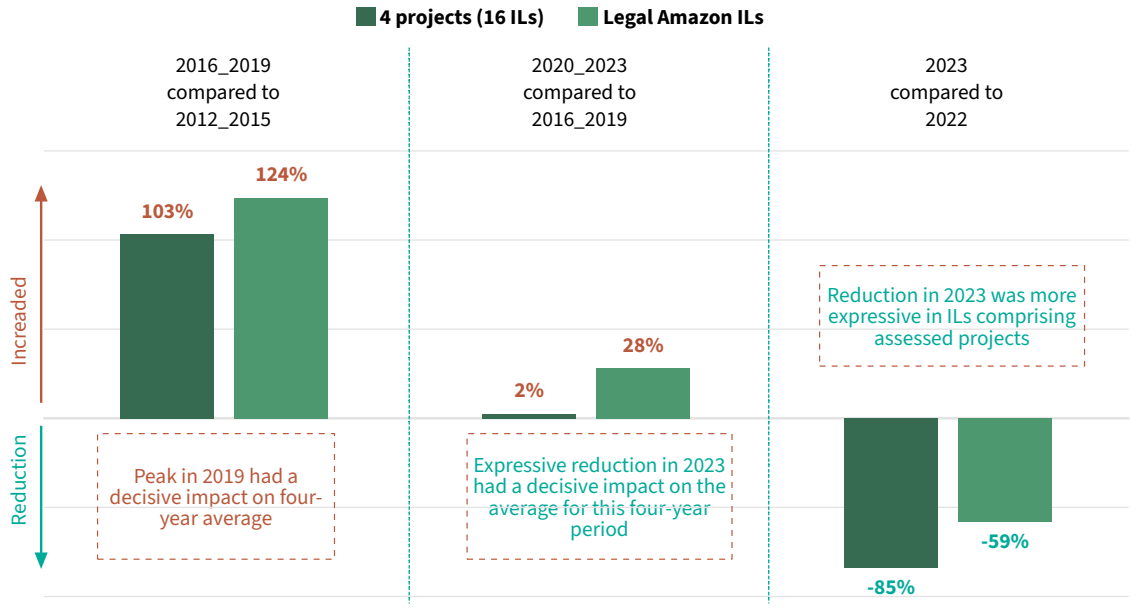


Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

Differences in context, activities performed, and challenges, can also be observed in projects, including the Yanomami Indigenous Land, which is supported by the IL Management project in Rio Negro and Xingu. Yanomami lands were found to have suffered the most extensive deforestation and account for nearly half of all deforestation observed in the 16 ILs after 2016.

In summary, supported projects demonstrated a positive impact on reducing deforestation rates in ILs receiving support, even in the face of adverse political and economic contexts. An analysis of data reveals that, although there has been an increase in deforestation in the Legal Amazon, ILs supported by the Amazon Fund projects showed a significantly smaller increase. As a result, the Amazon Fund's overall objective of decreasing deforestation in the Amazon region has been partially achieved, despite existing challenges.

Graph 3: Variation in deforestation during four-year periods between 2012 and 2023.

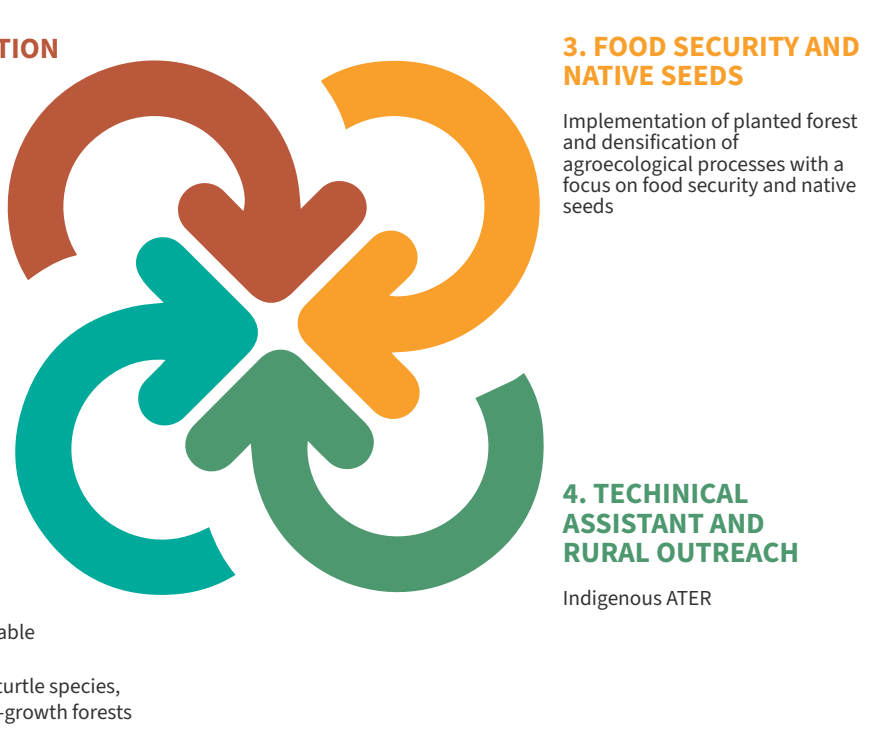


Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

4.2. Indirect Effects - Sustainable Production: Activities that preserve areas of standing forest were found to be economically attractive in ILs

The Sustainable Production Component (1) is essential to promoting activities that preserves standing forest, guaranteeing economic attractiveness within Indigenous Lands (ILs). The identification and development of these activities are central in ensuring that Indigenous communities are able to enjoy economic benefits while preserving their natural resources. These initiatives will be evaluated by categories under which activities involving similar objectives and methods are grouped:

Figure 10: Systematization of economic activities for sustainable forest use



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

"Support for Community Initiatives (AIC)", which was a fund for small projects financed under the Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins project, may also be highlighted within the context of sustainable production activities. The AIC arose from the need to implement specific initiatives among the sixteen peoples and 150 villages living in the PIX, as well as financial and complementary support for implementation of the Xingu Territorial Management Plan.

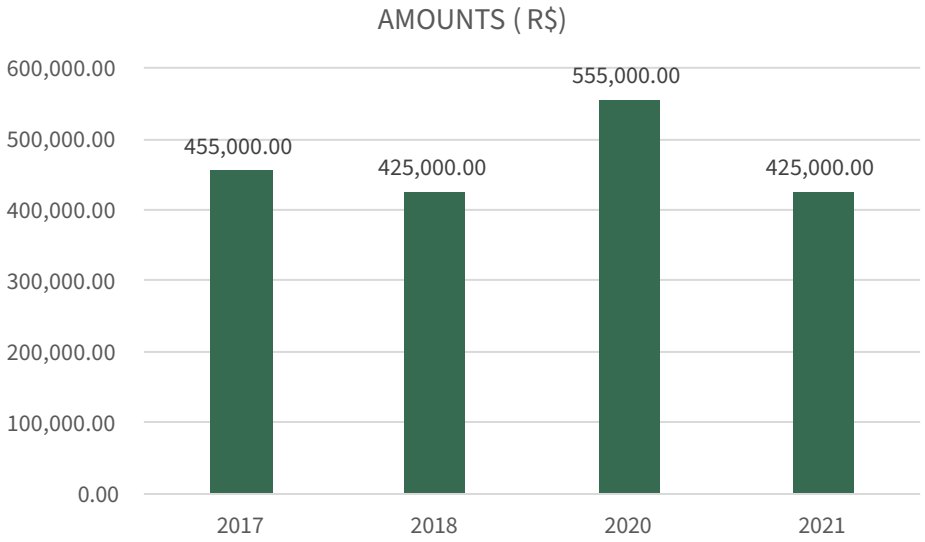
Projects presented by the communities necessarily involved the theme of food sovereignty, the strengthening of cultural ties, and the development of economic alternatives.

Two public notices were issued as part of the project supported by the Amazon Fund, in 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Once the project was completed, additional support was granted in 2021, without formal publication. Initiatives pre-approved under the previous public notice due to the large number of proposals received were contracted.[14] A total of 65 projects benefiting 75 communities and 12 Indigenous peoples received supported. A total investment of R$1.85 million was made in projects.

14. ISA. https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/fundo-capilariza-recursos-e-fortalece-povos-do-territorio-indigena-do

Graph 4: Amounts supported by the AIC under public notices (2017-2021).



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

In 2023, after implementation of the Amazon Fund project was completed, the AIC ceased to be managed by the ISA, and responsibility for the project was transferred to Xingu Indigenous Land Association - ATIX.

The AIC's initiatives "were highlighted due to a significant reduction in bureaucracy under processes, making public bid notices more accessible and simplifying the rendering of accounts. A competitive advantage offered under public notices was that oral presentations of projects accompanied by handwritten budgets were accepted. Additionally, under these calls for submissions it was not required that associations be formalized as part of the submission of proposals".[15]

The format of public notices calling for organizations to submit proposals "allowed smaller communities and groups with limited access to public notices, including women's groups, to obtain resources. This inclusive approach ensure that larger, more centrally located villages were not given special privileges, promoting an equitable distribution of funds and strengthening the participation of often excluded communities in public bidding processes. Additionally, proposals could be sent by text, as well as by video, respecting the strong oral tradition that exists among these groups, provided that the criteria established in each public notice were met.[16]

The AIC has simplified communities' access to resources and promoted training in accounting processes among these communities[17]. " The impact of this initiative was first identified as part of the reduction of bureaucracy and the simplification of processes, which offered improved and more inclusive access to resources, benefiting Indigenous communities that may otherwise have been excluded. Investments have resulted in tangible benefits for communities, including an improvement in living conditions, increased production capacity, and the strengthening of local

15. Statement from one of the coordinators of the Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins project taken during an interview in March 2024.

16. Testimonial from of one of ATIX's coordinators taken during an interview in April 2024.

17. INESC. How much does it cost to initiate the processing of implementing a PGTA? Financing possibilities for Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands. Brasília: Institute of Socioeconomic Studies. 2023

organizations. Additionally, this initiative demonstrated the importance of funds accounting for cultural characteristics and specific needs of Indigenous communities into consideration and provides a model that may be replicated under other initiatives.

The AIC's sustainability was guaranteed through means of strategic planning and has therefore secured the continuous availability of resources over the long term. Governance of the fund includes the negotiation of additional funds and preparation of calls for tenders, ensuring that the ongoing support received by Indigenous communities is not disrupted.

Another sustainable production activity developed involved meliponiculture and beekeeping in the Parque do Tumucumaque IL. With the support received, 798 liters of honey were produced and a total of R$ 39,900.00 obtained through means of production. These amounts were obtained in 2018, the year in which production volumes and income generated were measured.[18] The community-based raising of native stingless bees was found to be an advance made under the project and constituted a strategy for sustainability and continuity of production activities. The process of training and certifying young people and women was essential for the success and maintenance of these practices.

Table 3: Annual Evolution of Honey Production and Revenue Generated in TI Parque do Tumucumaque (2018-2024)

Year	Honey production (kg)	Revenue (R$)
2018	798 liters	39,900.00
2020	250 kg	12,500.00
2021	392 kg	19,600.00
2022	420 kg	21,000.00
2023	464 kg	23,200.00
2024*	362 kg	18,100.00

*Data referring to the first half of 2024.

The engagement of young people and women as part of activities was a relevant strategy since it provided these groups with a series of capacities related to production activities. Engagement with young people also helped to form future leaders, promoting a sense of appreciation and empowerment among participants. Another key element of production strategies involved territorial protection under which autonomous expeditions aimed at territorial protection were made as part of the collection of honey in certain areas.

In order to implement activities, certain challenges needed to be overcome, such as environmental licensing, in which it was necessary to request that IBAMA approve the extraction of natural resources as part of projects. Time and effort were required in engaging with the competent bodies, obtaining certification and commercializing honey, studying honey production certification, and building a visual identity for the product in order to expand commercialization.

With the support of the project, the publication "Wanë: the book of honey" was developed in which sustainable production activities implemented in Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru

18. Updates on production during post-project period were requested during interviews; however, these data were not sent as part of updates to this evaluation.

d'Este ILs are described, with a specific focus on meliponiculture and beekeeping. This book presents Indigenous knowledge of honey extraction and use, highlighting this product's cultural, medicinal and economic importance, as well as initiatives aimed at strengthening bee management practices. Publication of the book sought to "disseminate the existing wealth of knowledge and reinforce the importance of intercultural dialogue and sustainability in production activities."[19]

When OECD evaluation criteria are applied, the preparation of a book in the context of a sustainable production activity project mainly refers to impact criterion. This publication contributes to this impact by documenting and disseminating traditional and technical knowledge, promoting cultural appreciation and the sustainability of production practices.

Preparation of diagnostics for agro-extractivist production potential and market research in ILs in southern Amazonas, which is supported under the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project, were central in identifying and supporting the organization of local production. This diagnostic led to mapping of the production of chestnuts and other non-timber forest products, allowing for improved social structuring of production. The main advances made during preparation of this diagnostic included:

1. Organization of NTFP production chains;
2. Introduction of value chain concepts;
3. Potential for expansion of production, moving from a local model to a territory-wide scale;
4. Identification of possibilities of insertion and/or increase in NTFP products in commercialization strategies as part of government procurement programs; and
5. Identification of other sustainable production activities with the potential for commercialization.

Based on the results of this diagnostic, a new project was developed that focused on strengthening value chains and territorial production in order to scale initiatives. This new project seeks to promote the generation of income through the commercialization of agro-extractivist products and will be presented in public notices that support production activities in ILs. This type of initiative constitutes a strategy that seeks to offer sustainability and continuity in activities.

Two activities were carried out as part of the sustainable management of natural resources: sustainable management of fishery resources, and management of turtle species, fields of wheat and similar products ("palheiras"), and traditional second-growth forests ("capoeiras"). These activities were performed as part of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands in the Javari Valley. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, they were not completed as planned, and adjustments were made to the project schedule together with the Amazon Fund/BNDES. By the end of the project, a turtle species management agreement had been drawn up with the Marubo people of the Ituí River in 2019, the result of a process that was started in 2006.

Although the project provided for the drafting of two agreements, only the turtle species management agreement was concluded during the project period. The agreement aimed to "protect shell-bearing animals in upper and middle Ituí river and maintain tradition and cultural value and transmit knowledge to current and future generations of the Marubo people. This

19. Neto, N. M. L. Wanë: o livro do mel. [s.l.] IEPÉ, 2019

agreement was the result of more than a decade of discussions and adjustments, reflecting the complexity and depth of negotiation processes and the importance of ensuring the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources." [20] The elaboration of a turtle species management agreement, although it did not meet the entirety of the project's objectives, was an important step forward for the Marubo people. The Marubo's experience highlights the importance of considering the time required in carrying out discussions and negotiations for future projects.

Fish management activities initially provided for the preparation of three fishing agreements, all of which are regulated by the competent bodies. However, due to operational challenges and in order to ensure the effectiveness and feasibility of the initiative, it was necessary to adjust project parameters. Rather than developing three agreements simultaneously, it was decided that efforts would focus on creating a single agreement, the Pirarucu Agreement, implemented in partnership with the Kanamari people. This adaptation allowed a more intensive focus to be placed on quality and implementation of the agreement, although the initially planned scope was reduced.

Management of arapaima involved constant monitoring to strengthen processes and offer greater visibility, which culminated in the fish being commercialized for the first time. The process relied on regulation and supervision from IBAMA and exchanges with non-governmental institutions such as the Mamirauá Institute, demonstrating the importance of cooperation in project implementation. The initial project phase[21] was recently completed, and regulated local commercialization of arapaima became a reality (impact of implementation of the fisheries agreement). This historic milestone led to the 1st Fishery Management Festival being held in Atalaia do Norte in September 2023. The event was organized in partnership with the city of Atalaia do Norte and other local actors and established the municipality as a key link in the sustainable fishing chain. For the occasion, IBAMA authorized that a total of 251 arapaimas be fished; however, due to the occurrence extreme drought in the Amazon, a total volume of 140 fish were captured.

The fishery management process continues to develop even after initial commercialization. Continuous updates are made to fisheries agreements to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of management processes. The city of Atalaia do Norte has played an important role in inserting these practices into local policies, guaranteeing that monitoring is used to manage arapaima and fish are included in local school meals programs.

The territory of the Javari Valley has faced challenges related to illegal arapaima fishing. In this region, an unprecedent number of fines have been handed out due to irregular fishing in recent years.[22] Table 2 presents the number of fines given out after preparation of the arapaima fishing agreement. It can be observed that the number of fines applied decreased after this agreement, and amounts remained identical.

20. LADEIRA, ME The Marubo and shell-bearing species in the Ituí river. Brasília -DF: Center for Indigenous Work (Socio-environmental studies periodical), 2021.

21. The fish harvesting process involves removing fish from the site at which they were raised upon reaching the desired commercial size. This process marks the end of cultivation and the start of the commercialization phase.https://ainfo.cnptia.embrapa.br/digital/bitstream/doc/1083560/1/cap.11.pdf accessed on August 22, 2024

22. https://www.acritica.com/amazonia/vale-do-javari-teve-multa-recorde-por-pesca-ilegal-de-pirarucu-1.272303 - accessed June 2024.

Table 2: Number of fines and respective amounts during the project implementation period and post preparation of the fishing agreement

Year	Number of Fines	Amounts (R$)
Project Period (Jul-2017-Jan-2023)	8	1,540,520.00
Post-Fishing Agreement Period (Feb-2023 - July-2024)	4	22,100.00

Source: Prepared by the consultants based on systematization of data collected at the website: https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/ConsultaPublicaAreasEmbargadas.php (2024)

Successful implementation of an arapaima management strategy requires the involvement of local organizations, riverside communities, government agencies, and members of the general population.[23] FUNAI is currently a key partner supporting and strengthening the sustainable management of arapaima in the Javari Valley IL. According to FUNAI's leaders, “management of arapaima has generated significant impacts on the environmental recovery of aquatic fauna and territorial surveillance. Given that this process contributes to environmental conservation and reinforces territorial governance practices, the project therefore directly impacts the sovereignty and food and nutritional security of Indigenous communities."[24]

Other sustainable production activities were related to food and nutritional security, and an emphasis was placed on rescuing native seeds and the densification of fruit trees on agroecological production properties located on the Krikati and Governador ILs in Maranhão. Activities performed on agroecological production properties integrated food production and the preservation of traditional practices, contributing to developing the autonomy and resilience of these communities. The project design included plans to rescue ten traditional varieties of foods and medicines. By the end of the project, plans had been consolidated to protect twenty-six species.

Agroecological production properties have been implemented with a focus on fruit species, providing families with a continuous source of fresh, nutritious food. "To this day these properties are monitored and remain in full operation. Fruit trees in agroecological production properties not only meet the families’ food needs but also reinforce food and nutritional security among members of the community.”[25]

In addition to the experience with local agroecological production, nurseries were structured with the objective of producing seedlings for fruit species such as lemon, tangelo fruit, and banana. These nurseries not only ensured that seedlings were continuously made available to local properties, but significant maintenance and structuring efforts were also made throughout the project.

During the process of implementing the project, there was increased engagement between nurseries and Indigenous environmental stewardship groups. Certain environmental agents were given training and integrated into stewardship groups. These Indigenous stewardship groups were formed with the objective of producing seedlings for agroecological production properties and nurseries.

23. ESCOLHAS INSTITUTE. Technical assistance in the Amazon: Study on Technical Assistance and Rural Outreach (ATER) programs in five production chains of the bioeconomy in the Amazon – açaí, andiroba tree, cocoa, Brazil nut, and arapaima. São Paulo: Escolhas Institute (Technical Report), 2023.

24. BRAZIL. https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/funai-apoia-manejo-sustentavel-do-pirarucu-na-terra-indigena-vale-do-javari - accessed June 2024.

25. Testimonial from an Indigenous leaders receiving support under the project taken during an interview in April 2024.

In addition to the production of seedlings, the project also focused on recovering Indigenous seeds -- traditional varieties that have been adapted to local conditions and are fundamental to food security. The recovery and use of these seeds guarantee genetic diversity and the resistance of plants to adverse conditions, promoting agricultural sustainability and the preservation of traditional knowledge.

The project sought to achieve “an annual increase of at least 10% compared to a baseline of 29 hectares. By the end of the project, a total of 546.02 hectares of planted Indigenous forest areas and/or densified rural properties had been consolidated."[26]

Technical Assistance and Indigenous Rural Outreach – ATER programs were developed through the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project; ATER initiatives “not only strengthen sustainable production and food security among Indigenous communities, but also reinforce alignment with public policies aimed at promoting agroecological and organic production and family farming."[27] This integration is essential for the fostering of a more just, inclusive, and sustainable rural development model.

The project was aimed at carrying out a total of 84 ATER visits. By the end of the project, a total of 100 visits had been made.

Two additional production activities were not performed: Preparation for performing diagnostics and monitoring of hunting in ILs and compiling an Inventory of ILs’ Agro-extractivist Potential. These activities are part of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands. These activities were not performed due to consultants being unable to visit communities during the *Covid-19* pandemic.

With regards to the direct effect of the "chain of agroforestry products and biodiversity with added value", a single activity was developed in relation to the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project. The acquisition of handicraft processing *kits* for the Apurinã and Boca do Acre Indigenous Lands (ILs) sought to promote sustainable production and the processing of hand-crafted products, placing value in the culture and traditional knowledge of Indigenous populations.

The direct impact of these initiatives is reflected in an observed increase in volume of artisanal production. The goal was to achieve a total production of up to 800 pieces, generating R$8,000.00 in income. By the end of the project, a total of R$4,250.00 in income had been generated. In March 2024, during the post-project period, a total sales volume of R$9,250.00 was measured.

Additional quantitative project data was related to structuring of the processing of handmade products. The objective under the project was to establish a total of 18 structures. By the end of the project (and up to the present date) a total of 41 structure had been implemented.

The implementation of strategies to respond to the direct effect of "deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes in ILs" comprises two specific projects and activities: the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas

26. BNDES. Results evaluation report – Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands - Center for Indigenous Work – CTI. October 2021

27. BNDES. Results evaluation report – Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State – International Institute of Education of Brazil - IEB. March 2024

State and Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands - projects. Through these initiatives, seed banks, nurseries, and agroforestry seedlings and production properties were implemented. Furthermore, degraded areas of ILs marked by the presence of native non-timber species were recovered.

Activities were performed in southern Amazonas in face of the additional challenge of being implemented during the pandemic. As a result, digital tools such as video calls were used to offer guidance and maintain consistent communication with communities.

One of the strategies implemented involved storing seeds in PET bottles. This technique, which was adapted to local conditions, allowed the seeds to be conserved in an efficient manner to prevent deterioration. The relative simplicity of this technique allowed it to be easily adopted among communities.

The development of seedling nurseries first emerged as a local initiative and was fueled by interest among communities in using stored seeds to produce seedlings. This made it less necessary to purchase seedlings and allowed species that had died out to be replaced. Nurseries allowed native and fruit tree seedlings to be produced, which was essential for the recovery and formation of new agroforestry systems (AFSs).

Agroforestry production properties were then implemented, using techniques focusing on AFSs, combining short-, medium-, and long-term crops and offering diversification in production and integrated management of natural resources. Women played a key role in the establishment of seedling nurseries, as well as in the implementation of AFSs, demonstrating the importance of gender inclusion in project activities. The combination of these strategies resulted in a significant number of degraded areas being recovered, improved food security and income generation among families, and offered communities the opportunity to master the respective techniques used.

The recovery of degraded areas in the Krikati and Governador Indigenous Lands (ILs) in the state of Maranhão involved identification of strategic areas for intervention and the implementation of ecological restoration practices. Areas were identified based on two main criteria: the presence of water resources – given their vital role in sustaining ecosystems and local communities – and vulnerability to pressure from invaders as part of both logging practices and property leasing. Areas subject to environmental degradation were also prioritized due to illegal use of resources.

The development of nurseries was one of the first initiatives implemented, producing seedlings in order to enrich production properties and restore degraded areas. A restoration attempt was initially made that involved planting seedlings in critical areas, which were impacted by fires caused by illegal loggers. The presence of illegal logging, coupled with forest fires, was a constant challenge, hindering natural regeneration and planting activities.

Additionally, the Krikati IL faced the additional challenge of a natural spring having been buried as part of an energy company's project, which complicated water restoration efforts. Raising swine in the vicinity of recovered areas also required that conversations be held and agreements formed with the community to minimize animals' encroaching upon planted areas. Despite these challenges, the initial goal of restoring 15 hectares was exceeded, and a total of 32 hectares were recovered by the end of the project. However, the project period was not sufficient in guaranteeing the complete recovery of degraded areas. The experience gained from the recovery of degraded areas in the Krikati and Governador ILs demonstrates the importance of integrated environmental territorial management and community collaboration.

An example of the impact generated by the recovery strategy can be seen in the Água Viva village, where a natural spring once again being to produce water, demonstrating the positive effects of reforestation efforts.

Forest recovery efforts made in two project ILs (Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands and Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State) involved the use of strategies for implementing nurseries and seedling production. However, one challenge that was identified was the lack of engagement with public policies, specifically with those from the National Nurseries and Seedlings System (SNVM)[28]. The observed lack of integration with this system may limit access to resources and, as a result, the expansion and sustainability of nurseries. This challenge points to a need for greater synergy between local restoration projects and national public policies, aiming to optimize environmental recovery efforts and ensure communities receive continuous support.

The direct effect of “training in sustainable production activities" was seen across the entirety of the projects supported by the public notice for project submissions from Indigenous communities. This initiative led to a series of training being implemented that included young people, women, and program beneficiaries in general.

An element that may be highlighted as part of interventions supported by the Sustainable Living Well project, was the creation of two classes made up of young people representing local villages. Intensive training was provided throughout a six-week period. The alternation methodology was used throughout this process, in which practical activities were interspersed between in-person modules.

Having a strategy focused on alternation as a pedagogical approach is a fundamental achievement for traditional peoples and communities since it is an important methodology applied to ethnodevelopment projects. These approaches are easily adapted to the local knowledge observed in each training context, thereby promoting relevant learning processes.

Alternating between periods of training at schools and in the community helps strengthen autonomy and culture and preserve these groups’ traditions.[29] The following topics were addressed during training: Indigenous rights, the strengthening of governance practices, knowledge required as part of surveillance, and sustainable management and the use of natural resources.

As an additional training strategy, Indigenous representatives from Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este were included in the Eastern Amazon Mosaic project[30], offering the first mosaic of protected areas in Brazil that includes Indigenous lands.

Throughout the project execution phase (Sustainable Bem Viver), in addition to offering training on specific topics, a pedagogical strategy was implemented together with local associations. The

28. SNVM is an initiative that aims to support the production and distribution of native seedlings across the country by providing technical and financial resources and strengthening local nurseries.

29. OLIVEIRA A. DA C.; PARENTE, F. DE A.; DOMINGUES, W.C.L. Pedagogical Approaches to Alternation and Ethnodevelopment: reality and challenges. Educação & Realidade, v. 42, n.4, p. 1545-1565, 2017

30. The protected Eastern Amazon Mosaic, which includes part of the Guiana Highlands, is used to facilitate communication between residents of protected areas and the surrounding regions, including family farmers, managers of protected areas, Indigenous peoples (Wajãpi, Tiriyó, Katxuyana, Wayana, Aparai, Txikuyana), extractivist groups, civil society organizations, and government agencies. The protected mosaic promotes a right and duty among relevant actors in protecting the environment (https://mosaico.eco.br/mosaico-da-amazonia-oriental/quem-somos/)

project strategy involved the transfer of small resources in order for associations to be able to manage basic costs. These associations, which are based in Macapá, received support as part of physical structuring and training processes. Based on the provided experience, participants were encouraged to access calls for international cooperation and carry out their own projects.

The following testimonial was provided by a member of the project's coordinating body when describing systematizing of the project's training experience: “during training, classes participated in expeditions in which they learned practical techniques for territorial protection and the sustainable management of resources in order to apply this knowledge upon returning to their villages. Practical governance experience was provided during large-scale meetings with village chiefs and annual planning of territory protection efforts. [31]Natural resources were managed based on agroecology experiences ”.

Under the project’s results evaluation report, one of the overarching elements identified with the capacity building strategy involved the promotion of relevant exchanges. These exchanges included experiences with the Oiapoque IL, where Social and Environmental Agents participated in the exchange of experiences. A Agroecological Dialogues course was also held at Embrapa in Brasília, as well as a Regional Meeting of Indigenous Women in the Wajãpi Indigenous Lands.[32] Based on this experience, a group of 67 young Indigenous environmental agents was formed.

Two main strategies were developed under the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands as part of the expansion of managerial and technical capacities: 1. a strategy focusing on education and the transmission of traditional knowledge in ILs, placing value in and strengthening ancestral cultural and environmental practices; and 2, the expansion of access to public policies, specifically the National School Meals Program (PNAE), ensuring that Indigenous communities are able to actively participate in the program.

Meetings held as part of the sharing of traditional knowledge were found to be relevant, as the initial goal was to include 80 participants, at least 10% women of which were women, reflecting the importance of involving women in the preservation and dissemination of ancestral knowledge. The project exceeded these targets, as 4 meetings were held with participation from 678 individuals, 263 of whom were women. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of strategies implemented to promote participation and inclusion, particularly that of women, who constituted approximately 39% of the total number of participants.

Strategies focused on the dissemination of ancestral knowledge play a key role in the sustainability and resilience of Indigenous communities. These communities apply traditional knowledge to the management of natural resources, preservation of biodiversity, and mitigation of the effects of climate change through means of nature-based solutions.

As part of activities implemented under the project, traditional knowledge was preserved and disseminated through videos produced by Indigenous filmmakers in collaboration with village elders. These audiovisual materials were essential to preserving culture and promoting engagement among young people, women and the elderly, stimulating interest in and appreciation of traditions and knowledge.

31. Testimonial from a member of the project’s coordinating body taken during an interview in April 2024.
32. BNDES. Results evaluation report – Sustainable Bem Viver - Iepé - Institute of Research and Indigenous Education. February 2020

The project offered training to Indigenous people on the Krikati and Governador Indigenous Lands, seeking to expand access to the PNAE. 49 Indigenous persons, 15 of whom were women, received training. These activities sought to strengthen sustainable production practices, such as properties and wilderness areas used in production previously subject to implementation. Advancements in the skills building among Indigenous people in engaging with and forming partnerships with FUNAI for future access to the PNAE was determined to be a formative process as production provided necessary surpluses. It is important to highlight the testimonial provided by one of the project coordinators as part of this evaluation, who stated that "support for the production of rural planting areas and production properties was focused on providing subsistence, given the ongoing food insecurity among families and difficulties in obtaining surpluses for commercialization, including those intended for use as meals distributed at schools."[33]

The project implemented on the Indigenous Lands of Southern Amazonas focused on the recovery of degraded areas and was based on the development of skills applied to AFSs. 63.05 hectares of degraded areas were recovered as a result of this initiative.

Furthermore, the project's initial objective was to offer 40 Indigenous persons training in the recovery of degraded areas, water resources management, and agroforestry systems (AFSs). A total of 109 people, however, participated in the project. Education initiatives proved to be efficient since more individuals were given training than expected with the available resources. Through these activities, several synergies began to form that significantly contributed to achieving complementary results and achieving expected targets and indicators. These synergies emerged through collaboration and integration between different initiatives and in turn served to multiply the effect of positive impacts.

The project promoted self-sufficiency and sustainability through the establishment of a seed bank, two seedling nurseries, and the training of Indigenous groups in the production and management of seedlings for AFSs. These initiatives reduced levels of external dependence, strengthened territorial management practices, and improved food security. Processed foods used in school meals on the Ipixuna and Água Preta/Inari ILs were replaced with local products. The commercialization of AFS products generated income for families, while initiatives aimed at gender inclusion were strengthened with the formation of the "Rede Entre Parentas" ('Family Network') program,[34] which offers training and seeks to empower Indigenous women in sustainable management and adapting to climate change.

The strengthening of Indigenous territorial management practices has increased the visibility and decision-making power that communities hold over their territories by legitimizing traditional management and conservation practices. Integration with public policies, such as the PNAE, and a focus on self-sufficiency will guarantee the sustainability and continuity of the project's impacts.

The project implemented in south of Amazonas demonstrated how AFSs can be a valuable tool in the recovery of degraded areas, combining environmental recovery with other overarching themes.

33. Testimonial from a member of the project coordinating team taken during an interview in April 2024

34. Rede Entre Parentas is an initiative aimed at the empowerment of Indigenous women, particularly in southern Amazonas. Through means continuous training and support from the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project, these women were received research training in order to monitor the effects of climate change on their territories and develop solutions to address such impacts. The network not only promotes gender inclusion, but also strengthens Indigenous territorial management practices, allowing women to take on leadership roles and actively contribute to the sustainability and resilience of their communities. The efforts and participation of these women allowed the institutional approach applied to projects to be transformed, promoting an in-depth continuous focus on gender equity and the placing of value in traditional knowledge.

FIGURE 11: Experience of the recovery of areas through implementation of AFSs.

Source: Images recorded by consultants during field visits (2024).

With the end of projects financed by the Amazon Fund, the need to integrate successful initiatives in order to preserve standing forests and generate economic attractiveness as part of permanent public policies emerges, particular those managed by the MPI and FUNAI, as well as in the context of the PPCDAm together with the MMA. Additionally, food and nutritional security programs and policies implemented the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) require specific attention.

The institutionalization of practices generated through public policies has the potential to offer an essential sustainability and continuity strategy as part of preservation of the Amazon. As a result, synergy between the results of projects supported by the Amazon Fund and public policies under development may be used to consolidate a promising means of reducing deforestation and promoting environmental sustainability and inclusive economic development in the Amazon region. The continuity of these initiatives ensures that the resulting benefits are perpetuated and public policies can be adapted and developed based on concrete and successful experiences.

4.3. Indirect Effects - Land Use Planning: Strengthening of territorial management practices on Indigenous Lands in Brazil's Legal Amazon, focusing on the management and protection of Indigenous territories.

Component 3, which refers to territorial planning, includes a series of effects that allow locally based institutions to be strengthened as part of territorial and environmental management. The strengthening of practices is fundamental in adopting an integrated approach to territorial management, in which the preparation and implementation of Sustainable Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAS) play a central role by combining local territorial management instruments, monitoring, and environmental protection.

Additionally, the training of local communities was considered to be included within the scope of Component 3 and focuses on tools used to manage and protect territories. Another important aspect involves the development of participation-based governance mechanisms to encourage collaboration between different local actors. These mechanisms are essential in ensuring decisions are made regarding the use and management of the territory that reflect the needs and priorities of the communities involved.

These two direct effects – territorial monitoring and the strengthening of institutions as part of territorial and environmental management practices – are complementary and provided a conducive environment for effective territorial planning, in which information collected through means of monitoring is used to guide decisions made by institutions receiving reinforcement. Without the interrelation between effects, a robust and sustainable territorial planning and management model would likely not have been achieved. [35]Integration between initiatives ensures that efforts made to protect and manage territories are well-coordinated and effective, maximizing results obtained by the communities involved and the environment, as well as addressing the challenges posed by land grabbing and territorial invasions.

The program Indigenous Environmental Agents of Oiapoque – AGAMIN emerged as part of a strategy aimed at providing young people with training. 67 individuals received training throughout implementation of the Sustainable Bem Viver Project. The process of training these young people included Indigenous governance and participation, surveillance, and territorial protection, nutrition and health, strengthening of cultural ties, and disseminating knowledge of the PNGATI.

During the project, AGAMIN supported the development of strategies for sustainable production activities implemented under the project. Strategies for the management of turtle species and impact management in planted areas of açai palms (açaizais) were included in the scope of the project, in addition to territorial monitoring and surveillance through expeditions, which were expanded throughout the project lifespan.

The Sustainable Bem Viver project ended in 2021, and the resulting experience with AGAMIN proved to be sustainable, as its effects were maintained and offered synergy with other initiatives from the implementing organization, such as the Federal Institute of Amapás (IFAP) strategy of providing environmental technicians with training and certification in 2022. A total of 31 agents received training. The project also offered support for Training in Territorial and Environmental Management as part of a public policy implemented by FUNAI. [36]In June 2024, an “exchange activity promoted by FUNAI was held and brought together Apurinã Indigenous Environmental Agents from the Peneri/Tacaquiri Indigenous Lands and Oiapoque Indigenous Environmental Agents (AGAMIN) from the Uaçá Indigenous Lands.”

Still in this project, In the Parque do Tumucumaque IL, a strategy for consolidating community surveillance networks was also implemented as part of the project. During implementation of the project, it was determined that FUNAI faced significant difficulties in adequately carrying out surveillance and monitoring activities in Indigenous Lands (ILs), including limitations related to budgeting. Despite these difficulties, FUNAI recognized the project’s importance and offered supported as part of a partnership strategy. [37]FUNAI's engagement with the project "was central in

35. NOBRE, C. A. et al. The New Amazon Economy. São Paulo: WRI Brasil, 2023

36. BRAZIL. https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/funai-promove-intercambio-entre-agentes-ambientais-indigenas-do-amazonas-e-amapa - accessed June 2024

37. Testimonial from a program beneficiary participating in an online discussion in April 2024

strengthening surveillance and monitoring initiatives and also promoted an environment of cooperation and trust between IEPÉ's team, Indigenous organizations, and FUNAI itself, which was essential to the execution of territorial management strategies."

A radio communication network was implemented as part of the project and was later adapted to provide Internet communications to approximately 60 villages, offering a means of providing integrated surveillance. Eight control and surveillance bases were built, which exceeded the original project target of four bases. These bases serve as strategic points for meetings and youth training courses, in addition to offering support for the updating of territorial and environmental monitoring procedures. This communication network facilitated the planning of integrated surveillance initiatives and allowed for efficient inspection of mining centers and other threats detected within territories.

Using the established surveillance network "it was possible to support strategies aimed at reducing deforestation. However, a transversal effect was also observed, which was inclusion of the theme of mitigating impacts of climate change as part of project activities. Such objectives are not achieved through direct action, but rather through a series of achievements and strategies that aim to strengthen territorial protection and the sustainable use of natural resources."[38]The surveillance network implemented under the project supported by the Amazon Fund is currently part of FUNAI's strategic public policy for territorial monitoring.

Community-based territorial surveillance networks have proven to be effective in preserving the environment and promoting sustainability by directly engaging local communities in protecting territories.

The implementation of protection and monitoring systems within the scope of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project was a key intervention as part of the preservation of these territories. Environmental agents that were trained and certified under this project played a central role in achieving objectives, acting directly in ILs and carrying out surveillance, inspections, and community mobilization activities. The project relied on an integrated approach from the outset, combining environmental monitoring, surveillance, and territorial protection with a series of production activities.

Environmental agents were trained in a range of technologies, such as GPS and mobile applications, in order to monitor production. Additional complementary tools were used, including remote monitoring using drones, increasing the effectiveness of surveillance initiatives. The implementation of territorial protection and monitoring actions and formulating of reported concerns and georeferenced reports, increased political engagement among local associations. The development of such capacities was essential for territorial protection as it allowed Indigenous groups themselves to monitor and study their lands and detect areas sensitive to deforestation and invasions. Georeferenced information generated on site served to subsidize the political action taken by associations, which forwarded reported issues to the competent bodies.

Surveillance expeditions identified areas of deforestation and promoted interaction between communities, including participation from both young people and the elderly. Intergenerational dialogue was encouraged in order to promote the exchange of knowledge and experiences. Elders shared their stories and knowledge of sacred territories and areas, while young people, by

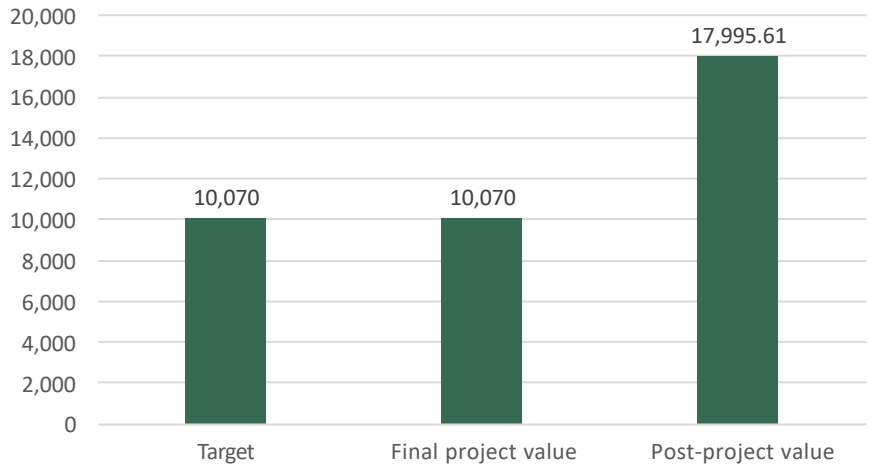
38. Testimonial from a member of the project coordinating team taken during an interview in April 2024

engaging with this information, were able to contribute new perspectives and a sense of renewed vigor during surveillance and environmental protection activities. During the *Covid-19* pandemic, the autonomy of environmental agents proved to be of even greater importance, as they were able to continue with protection and monitoring activities and ensure communities remained safe.

The technological training provided by the project generated several key impacts. It was observed that one of the project's beneficiaries themselves began providing training and support for skills development with monitoring tools for other Indigenous projects and organizations.

The results achieved by the project were significant, and established targets were exceeded. In Graph 5, which describes the extension of ILs located southern Amazonas subject to protection and community surveillance in hectares, it can be observed that, after completion of the project, there was an increase of 78.7% in monitored areas.

Graph 5: Extension of the Indigenous Lands of Southern Amazonas subject to protection and community surveillance (ha)



Source: Prepared by consultants based on the systematization of data collected under the Project Evaluation Report (2024)

During a field visit made to this territory, it was identified that the results generated by the project have currently entered a new phase in which there is a focus on organizing information and promoting network governance from Indigenous associations. Conditions are being created for integrated and effective territorial protection initiatives in southern Amazonas. This collective governance process is an important step forward in guaranteeing the continuous and sustainable protection of Indigenous territories. The infrastructure and training provided during the project offered Indigenous associations a solid base for adopting an active and autonomous role in protecting their territories.

However, despite the advances made with support from the Amazon Fund, this region continues to face intense pressure from deforestation. This is partly due to attempts to implement policies aimed at establishing a new agricultural frontier known as AMACRO by 2022[39], which has intensified challenges associated with environmental conservation and the defense of Indigenous territories.

An Indigenous environmental agent interviewed during the evaluation described in this document offered the following report:

39. AMACRO – term that refers to the triple border between Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia

> “we have the information and are carrying out surveillance in that area to validate information. We are able to produce geographical information and identify data in an area of risk. We use drones to record images at a distance, thereby avoiding contact and potential conflicts. We produce reports in order to make decisions regarding territories together with Indigenous associations. As an environmental agent, I cannot report something on a large scale by myself, as there may be repercussions. We therefore make collective decisions together with the associations, ensuring the community is informed of the current situation. The association then decides on the necessary measures at the institutional level. [40]My role, as an environmental agent, is to produce and collect information so that, together with our associations, we are able take the appropriate measures."

As part of the Sustainable Bem Viver project, surveillance expeditions were also carried out with a focus on territorial monitoring. Such initiatives focused on the preparation of an Integrated Surveillance and Territorial Protection Plan for the Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru D’Este ILs. The experience offered by these projects, together with the expeditions carried out (eight) and the implementation of four control and surveillance bases, provided “improved surveillance, monitoring, territorial protection in ILs with a reduction in land invasions, illegal deforestation, and the illegal extraction of natural resources".

During expeditions carried out in the Zo'é Indigenous Lands, the project served as the basis for FUNAI's work, with support from the Brazilian Federal Police and military, to ensure that an illegal mining operation on the Erepecuru River located along the boundaries of the IL was removed. [41]Expeditions made south of the IL also played a key role in monitoring invasions and the extraction of chestnuts by external agents.”

With regards to Project Management of the Indigenous Lands of the Rio Negro and Xingu basins, surveillance and monitoring strategies led to the creation of a surveillance and protection working group established by ATIX with participation from local communities and FUNAI. These actions were essential in the planning and execution of territorial surveillance and monitoring processes. This group gathered on five separate occasions during the project period to implement executive initiatives, and an additionally three training workshops were held regarding the use and mastery of various technological monitoring and georeferencing tools. Further, technical consulting services were provided in order to prepare thematic letters for expeditions and the spatial organization of information taken from developed plans. Once the project was completed, the working group remained active in the territory under ATIX’s supervisions, results that demonstrate a positive impact on territorial management practices and, consequently, the strengthening of local capacities for territorial monitoring and surveillance.

40. Testimonial from project beneficiary taken during a field mission in the municipality of Humaitá/AM in April 2024
41. BNDES. Results evaluation report – Sustainable Bem Viver - Iepé - Institute of Research and Indigenous Education. February 2020

22 Indigenous surveillance expeditions were carried out, covering an extension of 27,974 km² within the PIX. These expeditions were divided into three groups: "verification, which occurred after occurrences were reported to confirm and gather information, clearing of trails and monitoring of territorial limits, identifying suspicious activities and maintaining territorial demarcation, and expeditions accompanying agents from federal bodies."[42]

Logistical support was also provided to ICMBio response teams and communities in fire management activities under this project, including forest fire prevention and fighting, increasing synergy among actors and strengthened the implementation of public policy measures.

A total area of 45,969.61 km² is subject to protection and community surveillance within ILs through projects supported by the Amazon Fund. From among the three projects that carried out surveillance expeditions, two were able to measure the size of the respective area. The extension of the area monitored as part of surveillance strategies was not identified under the Sustainable Bem Viver project.

Indigenous surveillance, within the scope of territorial protection initiatives, seeks to promote the participation of Indigenous communities in territorial protection activities. These initiatives include monitoring from FUNAI. [43]Surveillance activities seek to prevent illicit acts and promote Indigenous peoples' use of natural resources on their lands, allowing them to better understand the limits of ILs and their surrounding areas.

Significant reforms were also implemented in four hubs – Leonardo, Diauarum, Wawi and Pavuru – as part of the project implemented in Xingu Indigenous Park, which included improvements in transport infrastructure, power generation, communication, and accommodations. Additionally, two auditoriums equipped with a kitchen and office spaces were built, and support was provided for construction of ATIX's headquarters in Canarana. These improvements sought to strengthen training processes and political mobilization, in addition to meeting specific demands from each hub. This infrastructure is fully operational and is used to offering training in public policies, hold meetings with government agencies, and provide training in sustainable production activities. This reflects a positive impact on strengthening ATIX and Xingu communities' organizational and operational capacity, establishing a promising horizon for the growth and sustainability of these initiatives.

ATIX's new headquarters in Canarana was inaugurated in July 2024. This space currently serves as a support and coordination center, consolidating ATIX's institutional presence and expanding its capacity for articulating and defending Indigenous rights.

42. BNDES. Results evaluation report – Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins. June 2021

43. BRAZIL. Protection Manual: The implementing of initiatives on Indigenous lands. FUNAI: Brasília, 2013.

Figure 12: Conditions of equipment and infrastructure supported by the project.

Source: Photos published on ATIX's social media profiles.

Component 3 also serves to directly strengthen Indigenous institutions and their leadership with regards to territorial and environmental management practices, providing the tools and knowledge needed to guarantee effective management of territories. The activities, products, and services generated through the implementation of the four projects comprising this component will be evaluated based on analytical categories. Activities involving similar objectives and use of methods are grouped under these categories, allowing for a more structured and efficient evaluation of results. The organization of activities by themes facilitates a detailed analysis of data focusing on main operational axes.

Table 2: Systematization of activities by thematic category

1. Strengthening of Institutions, Strategic Planning and Infrastructure Support	2. Training and Education	3. Mapping and Cartography	4. Preparation of PGTAs
• Physical structuring, training, and strategic planning as part of strengthening of community organizations in protected areas • Strengthening of institutions at two territorial and environmental management associations • Renovation and structuring of offices and training of Indigenous association leaders • Renovation and structuring of the Timbira Education and Research Center	• Training of Indigenous environmental management professionals • Training of Indigenous peoples in performing territorial surveillance	• Updating cartographic materials through geoprocessing • Structuring of cartographic database, updating of ethnographic maps, and holding of workshops on systematization of information • Conducting participation-based mapping expeditions in ILs	• Preparation of PGTAs

Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

Two projects are being implemented under the thematic group Strengthening of Institutions, Strategic Planning and Infrastructure Support: Sustainable Bem Viver and consolidating of Territorial and Environmental Management practices in Indigenous Lands.

Two Indigenous associations were strengthened during execution of the Sustainable Bem Viver project: the Wayana and Apalai Indigenous Peoples Association (Apiwa) and the Tiriyó, Kaxuyana, Txikuyana Indigenous Peoples Association (Apitikatxi).

Since the start of the project, efforts have been made to provide organizations with training in Indigenous rights, which culminated in the development of the project's first consultation protocol and helped to structure and organize associations within the scope of territorial governance. Associations came to be considered fundamental apparatuses organically integrated into local structures.

A fundamental aspect of the project was its pedagogical approach to resource management, which involved transfers that allowed associations to cover their basic costs. Associations received support for their physical structures with the construction of multipurpose spaces in the villages of Bona and Missão Tiriyó.

The project supported the creation of spaces for female engagement within existing organizations, establishing streamlined representation within the territory and consolidating inclusion of the theme of gender within the scope of association decision-making processes. Women in local communities expressed interest in forming their own associations. These women, however, were integrated into existing associations. The development of projects and fundraising strategies may be highlighted from among the initiatives taken by associations.

A positive development during this process was the establishment of a technical nucleus for implementation of the PGTA, which allowed a participation-based approach to be adopted for project budgeting. Although the project has been completed, the technical nucleus remains active, using resources raised annually by Indigenous organizations themselves. Since the project implementation period, associations have been encouraged to access public international cooperation notices directly in order to execute their projects.

In the post-project period, one of the associations receiving support was able to obtain a total budget of R$1.2 million through two projects in 2024: Floresta+ and a public notice from the Amapá Institute of Scientific and Technological Research. Additionally, these associations also obtained additional resources through a public notice funded by the Norwegian Embassy. This was the first direct financing received by beneficiary associations, marking a significant advance in their financial autonomy and ability to manage resources.

Since 2022, in partnership with Nia Tero and Iepé, Indigenous organizations have been working to develop the Pacará Indigenous Fund, which is expected to be launched in 2024. The fund will be governed by Indigenous groups themselves and will seek to guarantee the territory's continuous financial sustainability based on strategies previously discussed under the PGTA and the consultation protocol.

Leadership offices of Indigenous associations were renovated and structured within the scope of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands. Indigenous leaders also received training under the program. Seven of the eight offices of local and territorial organizations located in Amazonas' Javari Valley were renovated.

This infrastructure was implemented at the head offices of the Indigenous Peoples' Union for the Javari Valley - UNIVAJA, which houses the offices of additional associations, the Kanamari Association of the Javari Valley (AKAVAJA), the Marubo Village Organization of Rio Ituí (OAMI), the Mayuruna General Organization (OGM), the Kulina Indigenous Association of the Javari Valley (AIKUVAJA), the Alto Rio Curuça Community Development Association (ASDEC), and the Matis Indigenous Association (AIMA).

The renovations and improvements to infrastructure implemented have had a long-term impact, facilitating interaction among grassroots organizations and strengthening communication processes. This interaction served to fostered greater cooperation and solidarity among the peoples of the Javari Valley. One of UNIVAJA's leaders pointed out that "the main advance resulting from these reforms was the ability to unite grassroots organizations as peoples of the Javari Valley." [44] This strengthening of relations between organizations contributed to the region's cohesion and collective defense of territorial and cultural interests.

Additional planned infrastructure support included renovation and structuring of the headquarters of Timbira Indigenous organizations. [45]This activity had not been carried out, "given that such spaces had already been subject to improvements and other support during the project execution period, (...) financial resources were redirected to other project activities, as agreed upon with the Amazon Fund's management."

With regards to the theme of Training and Education, a training program was developed for the Indigenous leaders acting as coordinators with these associations. 142 Indigenous persons received training under the program, 26.7% of whom were women.

These capacities served to strengthen institutions and helped generate capacities among local organizations in accessing new funds and implementing other strategies. UNIVAJA currently offers support for demand in the Javari Valley, accessing resources from funds such as the SESI Institute and the Casa Social and Environment Fund. The organization has approved eight projects in the last two years, with post-project support provided by the Amazon Fund. The organization currently acts in an administrative capacity and supports other organizations in areas such as accounting and accountability.

On August 16, 2024, UNIVAJA received recognition from the United Nations Development Program – UNDP in Ecuador granted to "Indigenous peoples and local communities worldwide under the theme "Nature for Climate Action". [46]The organization was awarded for implementation of the Javari Valley Ethnic and Environmental Protection Project, an initiative in which digital technology is used to monitor and track incursions into the second largest Indigenous territory in Brazil."

The long-term impacts of this project include strengthening of political organizations and institutions and the ability to obtain and manage large-scale resources. Continuous training and the integration of grassroots organizations are essential to guaranteeing the autonomy and sustainability of Indigenous initiatives in the Javari Valley.

44. Statement from Univaja leader taken during field mission to the municipality of Atalaia do Norte/AM in March 2024

45. BNDES. Results evaluation report – Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands - Center for Indigenous Work – CTI. October 2021

46. UN. https://news.un.org/pt/story/2024/08/1836216?utm_source=ONU+News+-+Newsletter&utm_campaign=2a2ad45a10-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2024_08_16_04_23&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_98793f891c-2a2ad45a10-%__5BLIST_email_ID%5D – accessed August 2024.

The project also offered support for the training of Indigenous environmental agents and management professionals in the Vale do Javari (AM) and the Krikati and Governador (MA) Indigenous Lands. 87 Indigenous persons received training under the program, 18 of whom were women. These activities were subject to adaptations and supported by medical consultants since they were implemented during the *Covid-19 pandemic.* Consistent efforts were made to adjust training methods and ensure that progress was made under the project. These agents, in addition to participating in training processes, played a key role during the Covid-19 pandemic, establishing partnerships and support for planning together with local-based organizations. Agents also carried out monitoring activities, collecting and analyzing data related to crops and production during each agricultural cycle.

Many of these trained agents are now part of UNIVAJA's surveillance teams, which demonstrates the effectiveness of training provided in geolocation and geoprocessing and other territorial monitoring technologies. Results of training offered under these two projects are shown below.

Table 3: Number of Indigenous persons receiving training and involved in territorial surveillance within the scope of projects

Indicators	Target	Total at end of project	Post-Project Total (March 2024)
Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State			
No. of Indigenous persons receiving training in territorial surveillance	70	73	109
No. of Indigenous persons receiving training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	12	73	99
Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins			
No. of Indigenous persons participating in surveillance and territorial monitoring at PIX	2	150	150

Source: Prepared by consultants based on the systematization of data collected in evaluation reports presented by organizations implementing projects (2024).

Mapping and cartography activities carried out as part of the Indigenous Land Management project in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins allowed cartographic materials to be updated based on geoprocessing data. However, there were no specific results identified for this activity both during interviews and on the Amazon Fund's website. Reference is only made to results in the effectiveness evaluation report presented to BNDES in August 2020: the updating of PIX cartographic materials based on geoprocessing data. The goal was to produce 300 new maps. By the end of the project, 312 maps had been produced for a total of 330 maps produced by the post-project period.

The Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands project involves two interventions related to mapping and cartography. The project's activities included structuring cartographic databases, updating ethnographic maps and holding workshops in order to systematize information. A database was developed to offer support for territorial control and monitoring. 16 ethnographic maps were updated under the project, exceeding the established target of 12. These maps are used to complement cartographic information and collect social and environmental information as well as data on territories.

20 maps were prepared through participation in mapping expeditions aimed at monitoring and territorial control of the Krikati and Governador ILs, exceeding the established target of 12.

Mapping activities included visits to areas of long-standing second-growth forest involving young people, tribal elders, and women, thereby expanding interest among communities. During these experiences, it was possible to map regions with natural springs and areas of social and environmental importance.

Another direct effect of project initiatives was the strengthening of institutions and leadership territorial and environmental management practices under Component 3. Preparation of the PGTAs was assessed as part of these efforts.

With regards to the Preparation of PGTAs, it is important to note that in the 1990s and 2000s, significant advances were made in the demarcation of lands in Brazil, particularly in the Amazon, where most ILs are concentrated. Such progress in demarcation ushered in a new period of discussions on ethnographic development.

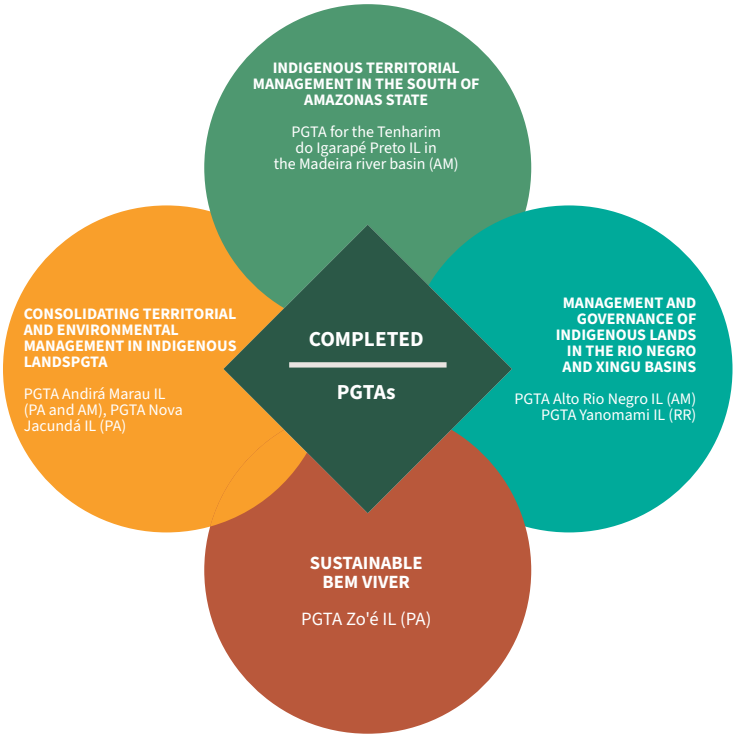
Indigenous leaders argued that, although the lands were demarcated, there was insufficient support for their own economic development, in addition to challenges posed by continuous land invasions and the use of natural resources by third parties. In response to demands from Indigenous peoples, programs and policies were established for the protection and territorial and environmental management of ILs. An important milestone involved establishment of the PNGATI, which resulted in the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) being formed. These instruments are essential for the protection of lands and support for ethnographic development.

PGTAs have the potential to achieve several objectives such as placing greater value in Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge of their territories and facilitating the transmission of this knowledge between generations. Additionally, plans contribute to a reduction in internal conflicts, establishing agreements that favor management of ILs. [47]They assist in the defense and protection of territories and their natural resources, promoting the sustainable use of resources and supporting economic and income-generating alternatives.

The four projects supported by the Amazon Fund, which are the subject of this evaluation, contributed to establishing territorial and environmental management practices in ILs. These projects supported the implementation of PGTAs in fourteen ILs and the development of PGTAs for six specific ILs. The following figure presents the projects and ILs that were the subject of PGTAs.

47. INESC. How much does it cost to initiate the processing of implementing a PGTA? Financing possibilities for Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands. Brasília: Institute of Socioeconomic Studies, 2021.

Figure 13: PGTAs prepared by projects supported by the Amazon Fund



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

To assess preparation of this set of instruments, the elements described in the publication "Territorial and Environmental Management Plan for Indigenous Lands: Preparation Guidelines", prepared by FUNAI in 2013, were used as a reference. Based on these guidelines, a series of elements and categories was developed that will be used in the evaluation. The assessment process will seek to identify similarities and asymmetries between the documents analyzed, considering each IL's specific characteristics.

It is essential that each IL's specific characteristics be recognized. There may be consolidated experience in planning in certain ILs, as well as reinforced organization at the local level and political maturity needed to discuss and influence public policies. Other ILs, however, may be in early stages of institutional development, and members of the community are therefore less experienced in community-based participation and hold reduced political capital.

Table 6: Synthesis of aspects included in IL PGTAS supported under projects

Evaluated Aspects	ILs for which PGTAS have been prepared					
	Zo'é IL	Andirá- IL Marau	Nova Jacundá IL	Alto Rio Negro IL	Yanomami IL	Tenharim do Igarapé Preto IL
Participation and Prior Consultation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Social and environmental diagnostics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Territorial Mapping	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Strategic axes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Activities and initiatives		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Strategies focused on gender and youth		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Strengthening of Institutions and Governance of Plans		✓		✓	✓	✓
Risks and Mitigations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mapping of actors and potential partners	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dissemination of public policies		✓		✓	✓	✓
Monitoring and evaluation						

Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

Table 6 summarizes the main aspects included in PGTAs that were prepared. The plans that were analyzed incorporated essential elements such as participation and prior consultation, social and environmental diagnostics, territorial mapping, definition of strategic axes, risk mapping and mitigation strategies, and the mapping of actors and potential partners. This demonstrates a commitment to the inclusion of Indigenous communities in the planning process, ensuring that proposed initiatives are contextualized and adapted to local realities. Additionally, risk identification and management were processes addressed in a comprehensive manner, reflecting concern in guaranteeing the feasibility of actions.

On the other hand, this analysis revealed that not all planning instruments incorporate aspects such as specific activities and initiatives, strengthening of institutions, and governance and dissemination of public policies. It is essential that such themes be incorporated into plans. These gaps are of concern given that such elements are critical to the effective and sustainable implementation of PGTAs. The absence of clear strategies for the strengthening of institutions, for example, may compromise good governance and the ability to execute long-term plans.

Another important issue involved in projects is the lack of a monitoring and evaluation strategy for assessed PGTAs. The lack of a structured mechanism to monitor progress and adjust initiatives whenever necessary limits projects' responsiveness to local and territorial dynamics, which may negatively impact expected results.

Experiences suggest that the monitoring and evaluation of initiatives projected under PGTAs continue to present gaps that must be overcome. These plans are not self-sufficient nor do they achieve their objectives merely through preparation; they require that continuous actions be taken by Indigenous groups, the State, and supporting bodies. These instruments are also strategic in the dissemination and coordinating of a range of public policies aimed at Indigenous peoples, both at the federal and subnational levels.[48]

PGTAs have the potential to directly strengthen Indigenous institutions and also serve as fundamental subsidies that guide the execution of public policies aimed at Indigenous peoples. Additionally, PGTAs may broaden and act as a reference for dialogue and initiatives implemented by the government and partners within civil society, contributing to the effective implementation of Indigenous and environmental public policies.[49]

Box 1. Advances and Challenges Faced in the Preparation of PGTAs: Experiences with Recently Contacted Peoples and Integration of Climate Change

Preparation of a PGTA for the Zo'é people was fundamental due to the specific characteristics of this people as a recently contacted Indigenous group with a small population of approximately 350 people. Given the specific situation of the Zo'é, who do not speak Portuguese, do not travel to cities, and have not implemented a formal education system, it was essential that a special approach be adopted. The project included participation in mapping of the entire Zo'é Indigenous Land, with direct community involvement in the identification of villages, camps, wilderness areas, and hunting and gathering sites.

The main results generated through initiatives implemented in relation to the Zo´é people included:

- **Literacy in Indigenous Languages:** To ensure that the PGTA was a representative document, literacy activities were implemented in the Zo'é language. This initiative allowed six young people in the Zo 'é community to gain literacy skills and prepare a written copy of the PGTA in their own language. This document was subsequently translated. This initiative was not originally projected under planning and was central in guaranteeing the autonomy of the Zo'é in preparation of a PGTA.

- **Sustainability and Governance:** PGTA governance included the holding of regular meetings with members of the Zo'é community to discuss territorial issues. These meetings continue to be held, even after project completion, which reinforces the community's internal organization and self-management capacity.

- **Territorial Protection:** Strategies for the preparation of the PGTA included the installation of radio communication systems in all major villages, allowing the Zo'é to provide rapid notice of potential land invasions. Transport equipment such as canoes and outboard motors were also provided, facilitating movement through ILs and increasing surveillance capacity. This infrastructure was essential in allowing the Zo'é to identify and quickly resolve a land invasion by groups harvesting chestnut trees that occurred in 2019, after the end of the formal project period. Without this support, invaders would have been able to establish a base in ILs themselves and exploit local natural resources.

Preparing a PGTA for a recently contacted Indigenous population is a complex and multifaceted process that extends far beyond simple technical consulting or the collection of systematized data. For these peoples, the PGTA represents a vital instrument for maintaining their territoriality, ways of life, culture, and self-determination.

Although the PGTA has generated significant results, dissemination of these experiences as part of a model for other recently contacted groups was limited due political issues, particularly a lack of support from FUNAI in Brasilia.

48. FUNAI. Territorial and Environmental Management Plan for Indigenous Lands: Preparation Guidelines: Brasília: FUNAI, 2013
49. COIAB. PGTAs in the Amazon. Manaus. COIAB, 2016

PGTAs have also played a role in incorporating climate change issues into ILs. Under the Alto Rio Negro TI PGTA, for example, the environmental axis includes a specific sub-axis that addresses "Changes in climate and seasons, such as out-of-season flooding and droughts, which are already impacting the lives and sustainability of communities." This sub-axis also mentions the emergence of new pest species that have invaded crops, posing an additional threat to food security and the local economy. To address these challenges, the plan proposes strategies, measures and initiatives aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change by adapting agricultural practices and strengthening the resilience of communities.

In evaluating the experience of incorporating PGTA development activities into projects supported by the Amazon Fund and their synergy with strategies aimed at strengthening the PNGATI, it is important to note that nearly the entirety of the PGTAs prepared included the participation and proposed initiatives or activities focused on gender and youth. Incorporating gender and youth-related issues into plans is an important strategy because it strengthens social inclusion, promotes gender equity, and empowers future generations, ensuring that the perspectives and needs of women and young people are integrated into community decision making and actions, which in turn contributes to the long-term sustainability of the plans.

PGTAS help Indigenous groups to take ownership over relevant issues and develop a sense of autonomy and self-determination and have been developed over the last thirteen years with the participation of several Indigenous representatives, including women and young people.[50] These processes have supported the strengthening of organizations and the involvement of young people.[51]

50. GRUPIONI, L.D.B. et al. The search for well-being: Experiences in developing territorial and environmental management plans for Indigenous lands. São Paulo: Amazon Cooperation Network – RCA, 2020.

51. FUNAI. Territorial and Environmental Management Plan for Indigenous Lands: Preparation Guidelines: Brasília: FUNAI, 2013

5. Project Management and Monitoring

Management and monitoring are essential in ensuring effective implementation and achievement of planned project objectives. It is important to note that significant challenges were faced during implementation of projects due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The continuous monitoring and support of the Amazon Fund/BNDES were fundamental in assessing progress and strategically planning future stages of the projects.

Meetings allow consultants to assess progress, and BNDES's teams were particularly sensitive to issues surrounding the pandemic, including restrictions for access to Indigenous lands and other remote areas. The Fund's technical team supported organizations implementing projects in adapting to emerging circumstances. These collaborative and adaptive efforts were essential to ensuring that projects could continue to move forward and achieve planned objectives. Specific monitoring strategies were developed for certain projects with the participation of the beneficiaries of the interventions, such as:

1. **Participation-based processes and governance:** these processes were essential to ensuring that activities were aligned with project objectives and promoting transparency and collaboration among those involved, as well as in establishing an inclusive and effective governance model. Through meetings and workshops, coordinators and beneficiaries were able to continuously monitor activities, identifying effective initiatives and making the necessary adjustments. Accountability, in turn, strengthened existing transparency and trust between partners, thereby ensuring the efficient use of resources. This governance model may be highlighted for involving the direct involvement of the supported communities, which participated actively in monitoring projects. These communities contributed significantly to supporting organizations in making decisions regarding the next steps to be taken;
2. **Collaboration with FUNAI and partner Indigenous organizations:** the holding of semiannual meetings was essential to planning and monitoring. The established participation-based model ensured that execution was aligned with the needs of those involved and allowed quick and efficient adjustments to be made;
3. **Online meetings:** the monitoring strategy implemented during the pandemic focused on holding frequent online meetings to maintain communication and effective coordination between teams;
4. **Specialized consultancies:** consultancies specialized in planning and evaluation were contracted. This allowed teams to adapt to emerging demands in the face of the challenges posed by the pandemic and continue to effectively monitor activities;
5. **Periodic evaluations:** these evaluations allowed any deviations from project objectives to be quickly identified and corrected;
6. **Development of management and monitoring tools:** the integration of tools, such as the preparation of Amazon Fund monitoring and evaluation reports, was essential to systematizing information and facilitated the evaluation of projects.

Accumulated experience in project management and monitoring, particularly in adverse contexts such as the Covid-19 pandemic, highlights the importance of adaptive and participation-based

strategies. The success of projects depends on their capacity for implementing continuous evaluation processes and involve *stakeholders* and the use of efficient management tools.

An important finding during this evaluation was the AIC's (Apoio a Iniciativas Comunitárias in portuguese) experience within the scope of the Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins project. The AIC's experiences in monitoring and supporting small projects, in which follow-up visits were carried out to evaluate the management and execution of proposals, may be highlighted. These visits were conducted by teams composed of Indigenous and non-Indigenous professionals and guaranteed effective and integrated monitoring.

An example of an unexpected but positive effect on monitoring was the holding of evaluation meetings for one of the projects, which contributed to the strengthening of a network of eight participating Indigenous associations. These semiannual meetings allowed for the planning and monitoring of initiatives and analysis of the project budget. Meetings focusing on project monitoring were held jointly with all associations, which generated improved integration and allowed partnerships between organizations to be strengthened. As a result, adaptive management and monitoring have proven to be fundamental to the resilience and success of projects.

6. Conclusions

Projects demonstrated positive results in relation to the environmental protection of ILs, evidence of which can be found in the reduction in deforestation rates in these areas. Although deforestation has increased in the Amazon as a whole, the ILs in which projects were implemented presented a significantly lower increase, which offers proof of the effectiveness of interventions in protecting these territories.

Projects contributed substantially to the implementation and strengthening of the PNGATI. This included the execution of PGTAs in sixteen ILs and the preparation of six additional plans. Historically, the implementation of PGTAs has involved significant costs; however, these projects have demonstrated that it is possible to obtain significant results, even in the face of critical political issues involving a lack of political will from governments in prioritizing the Indigenous agenda, as well as the very structure of the state and difficulties faced in implementing policies for the direct benefit of Indigenous communities.

The PGTAs implemented and prepared under projects will serve as a basis for future public policies, particularly those implemented by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) and FUNAI. The capacities developed and the experiences accumulated in the implementation of these PNGATI implementation instruments represent an opportunity for the continuity and expansion of territorial and environmental management policies. These projects have left a legacy in strengthening capacities among local Indigenous organizations, allowing them to shift the political focus to public policies, implement new projects in partnership with Indigenous organizations, and defend their territories. This strengthening of institutions has allowed Indigenous groups to take ownership over relevant issues and paved the way for access to projects financed by Indigenous community funds and international cooperation.

With the projects, Indigenous environmental agents were given training, which continues to play an important role in the post-project phase not only in territorial planning, protection, and surveillance, but also during periods of climate-related crises, such as droughts and fires. Agents are able to make a substantial contribution to the implementation of Indigenous and environmental public policies in their territories.

Projects prioritized the inclusion of women and young people, ensuring their active participation in all implementation phases. This approach promoted gender equity and the engagement of future generations in territorial and environmental management issues.

Despite these key advances, the sustainability of PGTA initiatives remains a challenge due to an ongoing dependence on international cooperation to support the implementation of plans. Although FUNAI received reinforcements under initiatives, the body continues to face budgetary limitations that undermine environmental and territorial management. The continuity and sustainability of public policies, such as the PNGATI, require that continuous state support be provided and permanent policies established to overcome the current dependence on external resources.

Another important aspect involved the promotion of sustainable production activities, which not only preserve standing forest, but also generate economic benefits for Indigenous communities. Initiatives such as the AIC in the Xingu region have demonstrated the potential of such activities.

Activities focused on non-timber forest products generated income for communities, while promoting environmental sustainability, reinforcing the economic attractiveness of ILs and strengthening the resilience of communities.

Despite their success fulfillment of objectives, projects faced significant challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic imposed obstacles that prevented certain planned activities from being carried out. Certain projects needed to be adjusted to overcome the challenges. The BNDES's receptiveness in the face of these challenges was central to successful project implementation.

Finally, challenges continue to be faced regarding engagement with other public policies within the scope of projects. The majority of projects focused on government procurement policies, such as the PNAE and PAA; FUNAI programs that interact with strategies for training Indigenous environmental agents in the context of the PPCDAm. However, activities related to the recovery of degraded areas and the implementation of seed banks and nurseries failed to establish an effective synergy with related public policies.

This gap highlights the importance of adopting an increasingly integrated approach to the planning of future projects, in which engagement with a broader variety of public policies is seen as an exit strategy during the post-project phase. With the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, a unique opportunity has emerged to reinforce such integration and ensure that it is included from the start of future projects, enhancing the impact and sustainability of implemented initiatives.

By applying the evaluation criteria recommended by the OECD, it was possible to achieve the results under project evaluation, which are described according to the respective criteria in Table 4.

Table 4: Application of OECD evaluation criteria to the results of projects supported by the Amazon Fund

CRITERIA	RESULTS
Relevance	Projects were designed and planned in order to meet the needs and priorities of ILs and their organizations, contributing significantly to achieving the Amazon Fund's objectives. These criteria demonstrated that projects were aligned with the needs of the ILs, pointing to their relevance in the context of public policy and environmental and territorial management. By allocating 70% of resources to the implementation of PGTAs, public notices ensured that planned actions were effectively carried out, promoting the sustainable management of Indigenous territories. When one considers synergy between the two policies, one of which had an Indigenous and the other an environmental focus, the PNGATI and PPCDAm proved to be essential to the consolidation of strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, contributing significantly to the resilience and autonomy of Indigenous groups, while allowing projects to be aligned with the priorities of ILs, reaffirming their relevance in the context of public policy and territorial and environmental management.
Efficiency	The series of four projects implemented defined management processes and practices that contributed to increased efficiency in the implementation of activities. Under these processes, the adaptation of projects in the face of unexpected challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic may be highlighted, which required adjustments to maintain the efficiency of interventions. The use of local partnerships was also fundamental in improving efficiency in the execution of activities, resulting in resource management processes being used to enhance the impacts of projects.
Efficacy	Effectiveness criteria demonstrated that projects were able to achieve the expected results to a large extent, although certain adjustments were necessary to maintain focus on initial objectives and guarantee the success of interventions.
Effectiveness/ Impact	During evaluation of the projects, it was concluded that projects supported by the Amazon Fund had a substantial impact, such as a reduction in deforestation rates in protected ILs, even in a context of an overall increase in deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon. Additionally, the training of Indigenous environmental agents contributed significantly to territorial protection and sustainable management of natural resources. Aggregate impacts of projects include the development of local capacities and implementing surveillance and monitoring systems, which continue to benefit Indigenous communities even after projects have been completed.
Sustainability	The sustainability of projects supported by the Amazon Fund has been achieved largely through the implementation of effective governance mechanisms and the development of self-sufficient systems, such as seed banks and seedling nurseries. These systems ensure the continuity of sustainable practices even after the end of the project phase. Integration with public policies, particularly in the areas of food security and deforestation control, contributed significantly to establishing lasting positive impacts.

7. Recommendations and Lessons Learned

This evaluation will be incorporated into the evaluation carried out in December 2021, which focused on strengthening the PNGATI and its instruments, revealing a series of valuable lessons that can guide future initiatives aimed at Indigenous peoples. These evaluations underline the importance of adaptable processes and an integrated approach, which includes both territorial protection and sustainable development of ILs. The experience accumulated through these projects will offer support for the formulation of effective strategies for the Amazon Fund's operations, as well as in meeting the specific needs of Indigenous communities.

The gathering of data through practical experiences highlights the need for an approach that values the resilience of Indigenous peoples and the preservation of their traditional knowledge. Additionally, lessons learned point to the relevance maintaining continuous and collaborative dialogue with financial and institutional partners, such as the Amazon Fund, which transcends the role of financer in acting as a strategic partner in the process of implementing and monitoring these initiatives. As a result, lessons learned from the implementation of these projects offer a solid base for implementing improvements under future initiatives.

To systematize the main lessons learned from the implementation of projects supported by the Amazon Fund, it is important that information be organized in blocks that reflect the central themes addressed.

Proposal design phase

1. **Participation-Based Construction:** Multiple actors, such as FUNAI and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Indigenous organizations, BNDES and environmental institutions, participated in preparing proposals, which contributed to providing extensive result addressing the needs of Indigenous communities;

2. **The Experience of Regional Workshops:** Regional workshops played a key role in the preparation of proposals. The collaborative development and training of organizations were essential to guaranteeing a successful implementation process. The holding of workshops in several different states (Pará, Amazonas, Acre and the Federal District) facilitated the drafting of projects. Furthermore, a series of prompts and responses developed based on findings obtained during workshops served as valuable guidelines;

3. **Period elapsed between the designing of proposals and the provision of funds:** Delay between the preparation of proposals and implementation posed challenges and highlighted the need to balance participation and a swift execution period;

4. **Accurate Diagnostics:** During the process of designing project proposals, offering a detailed and accurate diagnostic of the needs and challenges faced by IL was fundamental to effectively directing resources. These efforts ensured that initiatives were well-structured and had an impact, thereby prevention the dilution of resources.

Proposal implementation phase:

5. **Importance of adaptive processes:** Adaptive processes were fundamental to guaranteeing the continuity of initiatives, particularly in facing unforeseen challenges such as the Covid-19 pandemic;

6. **Prioritizing processes over products:** Focusing on developing robust processes generated lasting and impactful results for projects supported by the Fund. The emphasis placed on processes, such as the continuous training of environmental agents, strengthened institutions and ensured the long-term sustainability of actions. This approach generated a solid foundation that supported the continuity of initiatives, in addition to allowing impacts to be expanded beyond immediate products;

7. **Operational learning processes at BNDES:** Experience with the BNDES system revealed that, despite the initial challenges faced, the Amazon Fund acted more as a strategic partner than as a traditional financer. This role facilitated communication and the proper functioning of projects. Established relationships, which were based on mutual cooperation, allowed the initial learning curve to be overcome, highlighting the importance of a financers' actively collaborating throughout the process, rather than merely providing resources;

8. **Improvements to organizations:** certain organizations implementing projects were improved, which was partially driven by the requirements and demands established by BNDES. The need to meet these demands led organizations to improve their methodologies, work tools and internal processes, resulting in increased efficiency in the execution of projects;

9. **Implementation instruments:** the use of instruments in the implementation process, such as consultation protocols, networking, planning and accountability meetings, and transparency in accounting practices and PGTA discussions, was essential to incorporating and organizing local associations as key apparatuses within local governance structures. These instruments facilitated the active participation of these associations, allowing them to engage effectively with governance forums implemented throughout the project lifespan. The approach not only promoted greater inclusion, but also strengthened the role that communities played in the management of their territories and project resources;

10. **Projects supported by the Amazon Fund and public policies:** projects supported by the Amazon Fund helped integrate the needs of Indigenous communities into the structure of existing public policies, promoting greater engagement between local demands and government initiatives. The projects' initiatives complemented and strengthened public policy actions in ILs, providing additional resources and support that expanded the reach and effectiveness of these policies. Lessons learned were the impetus for dialogue between Indigenous communities and government agencies, such as FUNAI, particularly in areas where the presence of the state was more limited.

11. **Activities focused on the implementation of infrastructure:** During implementation of the projects, resources allocated to infrastructure were found to be significantly lower than that necessary in meeting existing demands. Infrastructure, unlike other public policies, faces substantial insufficiencies and a lack of adequate government investment in ILs. This resulted in costs being undersized and the underestimating of financial needs for the effective execution of planned initiatives. This lesson underscores the importance of a more accurate and realistic assessment of infrastructure costs for future projects, ensuring that resources are commensurate with needs and expected impacts;

12. **Engagement between environmental policies and Indigenous policies:** implementation of the projects highlighted the importance of dialogue between environmental and Indigenous policies. This coordination was essential in developing synergies that benefited ILs and the groups living in such areas. Projects supported by the Amazon Fund have shown that combining two policies can generate significant impacts.

13. **Creation of Community Funds for the Sustainability and Maintenance of Collective Equipment:** An important lesson learned during the implementation of projects involving the development of local community funds focusing on managing and maintaining the collective equipment that was installed. Development of such funds, which sought to replace broken or damaged equipment, was essential to guaranteeing the long-term sustainability of initiatives. This mechanism ensured the continuity of the use of the implemented resources and strengthened the autonomy and management capacity of the communities involved, allowing sustainability strategies to be formulated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BNDES

- **Decreasing the Interval between Project Design and Implementation:** reducing the time elapsed between project design and implementation ensures that initiatives are better aligned with the emerging needs of communities and the dynamic social and environmental context, increasing the effectiveness and impact of initiatives. A more agile process will help to maintain engagement among beneficiary communities, who often lose interest or trust whenever there are delays between the planning phase and the practical execution of initiatives;

- **Continuity of project development workshops:** Based on the successful experience of regional workshops during the preparation of proposals for supported projects, it is recommended that such meetings be maintained during future calls for project submissions. Workshops played a crucial role in providing the organizations involved with training and the collaborative development of proposals, ensuring projects were further aligned with local realities and better structured;

- **Project period:** projects must have been in development for a minimum of five years, given that the project implementation period is not considered sufficient. A longer period of time would be desirable and beneficial in ensure that initiatives are consolidated;

- **Projects focused on the restoration of forests:** given the complexity and time required to achieve effective results as part of forest restoration projects, it is essential that such initiatives be subject to a lengthier execution period. It is suggested that the forest restoration agenda be developed with a minimum period of duration of five years. This period of time will allow not only for the proper implementation of restoration activities, but also the consolidation of long-term results, ensuring that the ecological processes necessary for the recovery of degraded areas occur in a continuous and sustainable manner. Additionally, a longer period of time will favor the adaptation of the strategies and techniques used, considering environmental and social variables inherent to each project;

- **The Amazon Fund adopts as a priority strategy the incorporation of axes under the PNGATI and instruments in its calls for project submissions:** establish a specific financial percentage within the Amazon Fund for public notices as part of implementation of the PNGATI. These public notices would be used to directly support the preparation, review, and implementation of PGTAs and other priority policy actions, thereby guaranteeing a continuous flow of resources;

- **Strengthening Indigenous Community Funds:** the AIC's successful experience of under the Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins; highlights the need to create inclusive community funds that are accessible and consider the specific characteristics and needs of Indigenous communities. The following suggestions have been made with regards to community funds and the Amazon Fund itself:
  - Strengthening Indigenous Community Funds: given the great potential for positive impact, it was proposed that existing community funds be strengthened, a total of six funds were mapped under this evaluation. These funds play an important role in the autonomy and sustainability of Indigenous projects; and
  - It is suggested that a specific public notice dedicated to the support of Indigenous community funds be established under the Amazon Fund. This initiative will allow Indigenous communities to access resources in an agile manner that is aligned with their needs and specific cultural characteristics.

- **Remuneration of certain groups of Indigenous peoples under projects:** authorization the remuneration of Indigenous peoples and elders involved in the implementation of projects, with a focus on placing value traditional knowledge, is an important point to be considered. Such remuneration offers recognition of the importance of this knowledge for the success of initiatives and places value in the role these communities play in the preservation and transmission of their cultural traditions;

- **Support for medium-scale projects:** Medium-scale projects need to be strategically planned, and it is necessary that non-political empowerment indicators, such as the transferring of a diverse range of technologies to Indigenous communities, be taken into account.

- **Development of Consolidating Public Notices Aimed at Strengthening Indigenous Organizations -** it is proposed that consolidating public notices be developed within the scope of the Amazon Fund that include a larger organization responsible for linking the respective components and strengthening smaller organizations with a local or territorial base. These notices must encourage the formation of networks and partnerships, under which a centralized organization coordinates and offers technical support to other associations, thereby facilitating access to resources;

- The following themes are suggested as calls for project submissions under the Amazon Fund. These themes were considered to offer synergy with the results of this evaluation:
  1. Public Notice Focused on Recovery of Degraded Areas: Based on the growing need to restore vulnerable ecosystems, it is suggested that the Amazon Fund issue a specific public notice for the recovery of degraded areas. This initiative must prioritize the implementation of agroecological and sustainable management practices and involve local communities and Indigenous organizations in order to promote the environmental and social resilience of these areas;

2. Exclusive Public Notice for Indigenous Organizations: given the strengthening of Indigenous organizations observed under this evaluation, the issuing of an exclusive public notice for these entities was considered strategically advantageous. This initiative will allow Indigenous organizations, which are now better empowered and structured, to develop new projects focused on their specific needs and priorities. By making this opportunity available, the Amazon Fund will reinforce autonomy among Indigenous organizations and increase the positive impact of initiatives on their communities;
3. Continuity in Investing in the Strengthening of Organizations: this evaluation demonstrated the importance of investing in efforts to strengthen community and Indigenous organizations. It is therefore recommended that the Amazon Fund continue to support projects that are primarily focused on strengthening these institutions, ensuring that they remain resilient and capable of implementing long-term initiative; and
4. Expansion of Project Scope to Other Biomes: in order to maximize the impact of the Fund's resources, it is suggested that the project's scope be expanded beyond the Amazon and initiatives included in other ILs and biomes. This expansion will be capable of promoting synergies between different biomes, focusing on environmental recovery strategies and agroecological management, allowing a more integrated and effective approach to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources to be adopted.

The suggestion presented below was included in the evaluation of the Effectiveness of Indigenous Projects under the Amazon Fund[52] carried out in December 2021. This recommendation was recently revised, nearly three years later, and updated to reflect current needs and challenges. This review process allowed us to identify suggestions that remain relevant and essential for the continuous strengthening of initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund.

- There is, however, a challenge that remains in relation to the dissemination of supported projects with subnational governments. It is therefore recommended that BNDES include a requirement for implementing organizations under public notices in order to establish local partnerships, either with public or private entities, and guarantee the project's sustainability after its completion. This would allow for greater engagement in relation to projects supported together with the private sector and the government, ensuring that expertise is transferred and improved dissemination in order to obtain future projects, given that projects have performed a pedagogical function within Indigenous organizations.

Recommendations for offerors/executors

- **Balance between Large-Scale Projects and Smaller Initiatives:** organizations proposing and executing the projects MUST also explore the possibility of supporting smaller initiatives with the potential to reach more remote communities, which are often located on the margins of larger-scale projects;
- **Expansion of Amazon Fund's Experience to Other Funds:** it is recommended that the experience acquired through the implementation of Amazon Fund projects be shared and adapted to other funds, such as the FUNBIO. This transfer of knowledge and best practices may increase the positive impact of initiatives, reaching a broader and more diverse audience;

52. GOMES, A. M. T. L.; BANIWA, G.; CALDAS, R. Evaluation of Effectiveness of Projects Aimed at Indigenous Communities under the Amazon Fund. BNDES/GIZ. 2021

Recommendations for the Federal Government

- **Evaluation and presentation of PGTAs to the PNGATI Steering Committee:** encourage Indigenous organizations that have prepared PGTAs to present these plans to the PNGATI's Steering Committee. It is important to highlight that projects supported by the Amazon Fund were able to prepare a total of six PGTAs, which are currently being used as important planning instruments. These PGTAs are not only used to structure territorial and environmental management but may also be used as strategic mechanisms providing access to public policies offered by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples.
- **Strengthening of Public Territorial Management Systems:** projects supported by the Amazon Fund have left a significant legacy in terms of infrastructure and individual training in territorial and environmental management. These advances represent an important step forward in the promotion of public policies aimed at Indigenous territorial management. However, in order to ensure that these results are sustainable and continue to benefit Indigenous communities, it is important that, during the post-project period, the Federal Government actively support strategies aimed at ensuring continuity. This includes integrating these initiatives into established policies from the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, ensuring that the investments are made that will provide lasting impacts and the infrastructure and capacities developed are leveraged in full in order to strengthen territorial management in Indigenous Lands;
- **Strengthening of Indigenous community funds:** the federal government may offer support for Indigenous community funds, all of which are currently dependent on international cooperation. The creation of national public financing mechanisms will guarantee the continuity and expansion of these initiatives, thereby strengthening the level of autonomy seen among communities;
- **Regulation of the professional activities performed by Indigenous environmental agents:** offer support for the passing of the Bill currently being analyzed by Brazil's National Congress, which will regulate professional activities performed by Indigenous Environmental Agents. Given the positive impact and the significant number of professionals trained through projects supported by the Amazon Fund, it is essential that advances are made with regards to these regulations in order to guarantee that this profession, which is essential for environmental management in Indigenous Lands, is formalized and valued.
- It is critical that ongoing dialogue be established with the MPI to identify and align projects that target Indigenous peoples, ensuring that they are designed in a manner that will generate a lasting legacy for these communities. Dialogue must focus on understanding the MPI's current priorities, ongoing and planned projects, and how these projects will contribute to strengthening Indigenous communities in terms of sustainability, autonomy, and cultural preservation.

Recommendations for Subnational Governments

- **Development of Resource Transfer Mechanisms:** develop and implement efficient mechanisms for the transfer of financial resources directly to Indigenous organizations and community funds. These mechanisms are essential to strengthening the level of autonomy seen in these organizations, thereby allowing them to manage and implement projects more effectively. By developing structures that will facilitate this transfer, subnational governments can directly support the strengthening of local capacities and the sustainability of Indigenous initiatives;

- **Payment for Environmental Services:** certain subnational governments have previously implemented payment programs for environmental services that directly benefit communities and individuals participating in projects supported by the Amazon Fund. These programs would recognize and reward sustainable practices and environmental conservation on the part of Indigenous communities, contributing to the continuity of these activities and encouraging the preservation of natural resources;
- **Sustainability and dependence on projects supported by external financing agents:** strengthen public policies aimed at the sustainability of Indigenous projects. It is crucial that subnational governments adopt a more active role in the continuity and expansion of policies and projects initiated with external support, thereby guaranteeing the continuity of initiatives and the sustainable development of Indigenous communities. These efforts will necessarily include the establishment of regional and state funds that will complement and eventually come to replace international resources in order to promote the autonomy and resilience of local initiatives.

Annex 1 - Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

Safeguard	Compliant	Note
1. Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements		
Are the projects aligned with the PPCDAm and the state plans for deforestation prevention and control?	**YES**	Aligned with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation of Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) since one of the public policies that provided guidance in issuing a call for submission of these projects included a review of the PPCDAm's action plan.
What other federal policies or international agreements are the projects aligned with? In which aspects?	**YES**	The following policies have been properly aligned: • Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm); • National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands; • National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production – PLANAPO; • National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation • National Environmental Policy • National School Food Policy
Did the project contribute or have the potential to contribute directly or indirectly to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation? In what way?	**YES**	Results show that during the implementation period and for a period after its completion, it was possible to contribute to strategies that supported a reduction in deforestation. A part of the projects receiving support included actions focused on the recovery of degraded areas.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and national legislation		
To what extent have the projects promoted articulation between various actors (public sector, private sector, third sector or local communities)? Were shared governance bodies used? Which ones?	**IN PART**	More specific strategies aimed at interaction with Federal Government agencies such as FUNAI, IBAMA and ICMBio, were identified. In relation to state governments, there was very little engagement observed. Since there are already non-governmental organizations active in the areas of project implementation, this process was carried out in an effective manner
To what extent did projects contribute to strengthening public instruments and forest and land use planning processes?	**YES**	Total. Based on these projects, a series of nine (9) Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) were prepared. PGTAs were also implemented in Indigenous Lands, which are considered fundamental to the management of Indigenous territories
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking relevant international obligations and national contexts and laws into account 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 constitutional rights associated with the possession and formal destination of land in their area of activity?	**YES**	The preparation and implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) will influence the recognition of a series of constitutional rights. Territorial and Environmental Management Plans are strategic planning tools aimed at the sustainable management of Indigenous lands, taking key cultural, social, economic and environmental aspects into consideration. These plans will help provide legal certainty that will guarantee the environmental conservation of demarcated areas

To what extent did the projects influence the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of activity?	**YES**	Sustainable production activities with a focus on preserving standing forest were identified under projects supported by the Amazon Fund. The following results related to the integrated management of natural resources were generated: mapping and organization of agro-extractivist production, market research, structuring of social/biodiversity production, identification of additional sustainable productive activities, fishing and turtle species management agreements, and implementation of agroforestry production properties and seedling nurseries.
In cases in which Indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers were direct beneficiaries of projects: were socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge taken into consideration and respected throughout the project lifespan?	**YES**	Indigenous peoples were direct beneficiaries of projects. Sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge were not only considered, but actively respected and integrated throughout all project phases. Evidence of consideration for systems and traditional knowledge were provided in several manners: Training and the transmission of traditional knowledge were central to the "Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands." Implemented strategies were focused on valuing and strengthening ancestral cultural and environmental practices. The Sustainable Bem Viver project resulted in the publication of the **culturally relevant material in the book:** "Wanë: the book of honey". This publication documents and disseminates Indigenous knowledge of meliponiculture and beekeeping in the Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este ILs. In general, projects sought to include nature-based solutions developed through Indigenous peoples' ancestral knowledge in their strategies.
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?	**YES**	This series of projects offered productive support for the strengthening of grassroots institutions in order to provide access to projects and develop capacities for project implementation. Additionally, it was reported that ILs are currently receiving supporting from beneficiaries trained to implement agroecological systems and use georeferencing systems as part of territorial protection efforts.
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular Indigenous peoples and local communities, in the initiatives referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16		
How was the prior consent and the local/traditional means of choosing the representatives of beneficiaries (particularly Indigenous peoples and traditional communities) guaranteed under projects?	**YES**	Activities were implemented under the four projects together with Indigenous persons receiving support. During implementation, decisions were made with the consent of these groups, thereby ensuring their active participation. Starting with preparation of projects presented to the Amazon Fund, there has been consistent involvement and consent from Indigenous peoples, ensuring that their needs and perspectives are considered.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	**YES**	Several meetings were held that focused on project planning and monitoring. The methodology applied during these meetings was focused on the participation of beneficiaries.
In cases involving projects with an economic focus: were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, thereby preventing a concentration of resources?	**YES**	Safeguards were adhered to throughout all projects
To what extent have projects provided members of the general public and their beneficiaries open access and easy to understand information related to project initiatives?	**YES**	Yes, under projects it was guaranteed that economic benefits were accessed in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner by beneficiaries, thereby preventing a concentration of resources.
Were the projects able to establish a consistent system for monitoring results and impacts? Did the projects systematically monitor and disseminate the results achieved and their effects?	**YES**	Monitoring strategies focused both on the demands of the Amazon Fund, as well as a strategy for establishing agreements the beneficiaries.

5. Actions consistent with the preservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the initiatives referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16[53] are not employed in the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services and enhance remaining social and environmental benefits		
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	**YES**	Projects were implemented in Indigenous Lands in the Amazon (16 in total). The majority of implemented initiatives were aimed at consolidating these territories, including the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans, which are considered efficient management instruments.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	**YES**	Contributions environmental recovery were made through the following projects: Strategies for the recovery of degraded areas were implemented under the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands and the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State projects. A total of 95.05 ha was recovered as part of these initiatives. In addition to the recovery of these areas, a series of technical capacities were generated among Indigenous persons living in supported ILs focused on environmental recovery.
In the case of restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies used prioritize native species?	**YES**	Restoration and reforestation were incorporated into projects. The species used in initiatives were native to the respective regions. Nurseries are being established in ILs as part of projects with the capacity to provide ILs with a sufficient number of seedlings
To what extent did projects contribute to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	**PARTIALLY FULFILLED**	Species with a great potential for economic use have been identified. However, these types of discussion focused on restoration were not identified among project managers. However, economic models were developed and production chains for social and biodiversity-related products strengthened as part of initiatives.
6. Actions taken 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?	**YES**	The main factors constituting risks to maintaining REDD+ results include invasions of ILs, illegal mining activities, damage to environmental assets, and climate change. In order to address these challenges, projects included investments in improvements to infrastructure and local partnerships were established. Territorial and Environmental Management Plans were also implemented, and territorial surveillance and protection strategies developed with the participation of Indigenous communities. Inspection and law enforcement resources have been strengthened to combat illegal mining, while sustainable land use practices and environmental recovery strategies, such as the established of seedling nurseries and agroforestry systems (AFSs), were implemented to mitigate damages to existing environmental heritage. Additionally, climate adaptation strategies, such as the diversification of crop and developing Indigenous communities' resilience to climate change, were incorporated under projects. This proactive focus served to mitigate significant threats and increased the likelihood of positive REDD+ outcomes being maintained.
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**	The displacement of avoided emissions to other areas under project initiatives was not identified.

Crosscutting Aspects

	Aspect	Compliant	Note
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects contributed effectively to economic alternatives that value standing forest and sustainable use of natural resources?	**YES**	Projects offered support for economic activities related to sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity.

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

Poverty reduction	To what extent have projects positively influenced the reduction of poverty, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries living in their area of activity?	**YES**	Activities that contributed and continue contribute to reducing poverty were identified, such as: **1.** Sustainable Production: Practices such as meliponiculture, beekeeping, sustainable management of fishing resources, turtle species management, the establishment of agroforestry production properties, and implementation of seedling nurseries were established. These activities help to preserve standing forests, ensuring that ILs remain economically attractive. **2.** Strengthening of Production Chains: Development of value chains for NTFPs such as chestnuts, seeds, and other social/biodiversity products. This component includes structuring local production and strengthening marketing capacities to promote economic and environmental sustainability. **3.** The Experience of AIC: Public notices were issues as part of the financing of small-scale projects focusing on food sovereignty, the strengthening of cultural alternatives, and the development of economic alternatives. A total of 65 projects benefiting 75 communities and 12 different Indigenous peoples received support. A total amount of R$185 million was invested in these projects.
	Were projects able to promote and increase production in value chains for timber and non-timber forest products sourced through sustainable management?	**YES**	An inventory of social and biodiversity products was carried out, and the respective production chain for these products was strengthened and structured.
Gender equity	The project has had some overall results and impacts on gender issues.	**YES**	Part of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, the Female Artisans Movement for the Javari Valley functioned as a collective and was included in project discussions, including participation in the ATL and development of political opinions. Since projects financed by the Amazon Fund were implemented, a minimum number of projects involving the participation of women has been established to ensure that this group is included in activities. The Sustainable Bem Viver Project initially encouraged the establishment of women's associations. As a result, an association of women was created, which was responsible for preparing projects within the association itself. As part of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project, the Rede Entre Parentas ('Family Network') Network was created. This network seeks to address issues related to climate change. Advances were also made with regards to female participation under the Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins project. Women were included in governance discussions in the Xingu Indigenous Territory. In Rio Negro, special attention was dedicated to integrating women into research groups as part of the preparation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), thereby ensuring their active and inclusive participation.

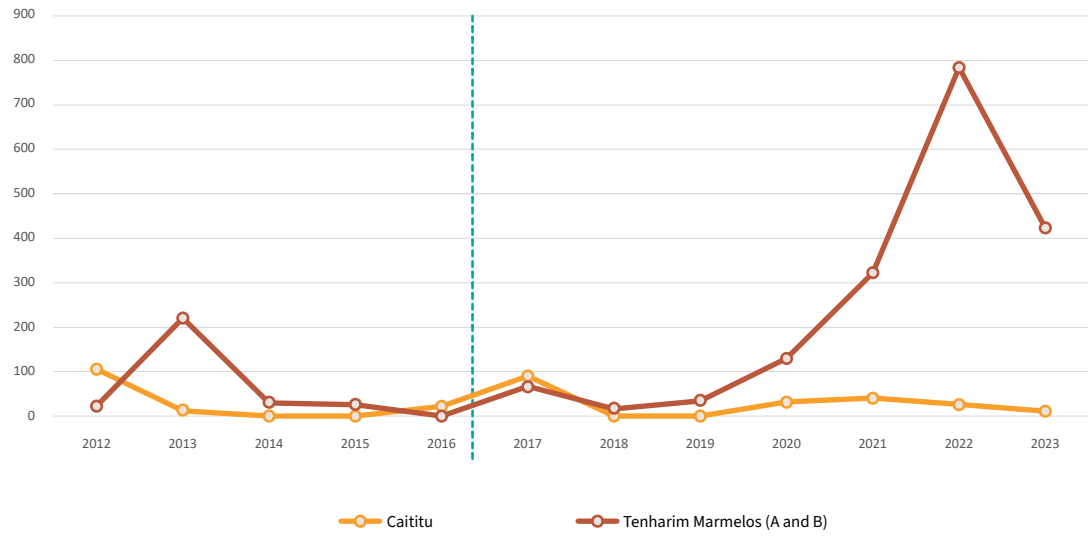
Gender equity	How did the project contribute to gender equity?	**YES**	Part of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, the Female Artisans Movement for the Javari Valley functioned as a collective and was included in project discussions, including participation in the ATL and development of political opinions. Since projects financed by the Amazon Fund were implemented, a minimum number of projects involving the participation of women has been established to ensure that this group is included in activities. The Sustainable Bem Viver Project initially encouraged the establishment of women's associations. As a result, an association of women was created, which was responsible for preparing projects within the association itself. As part of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project, the Rede Entre Parentas ('Family Network') Network was created. This network seeks to address issues related to climate change. Advances were also made with regards to female participation under the Management Project for Indigenous Lands of the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins. Women were included in governance discussions in the Xingu Indigenous Territory. In Rio Negro, special attention was dedicated to integrating women into research groups as part of the preparation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), thereby ensuring their active and inclusive participation.
Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible to articulate the project with public policies of territorial and state scope?	**PARTIALLY FULFILLED**	Evidence of public policies implemented at the national level was identified. However, a gap still remains in relation to policies established by subnational governments.
Food and Nutritional Security	Has the project contributed to beneficiaries' food and nutritional security?	**YES**	The project has contributed to beneficiaries' food and nutrition security in several ways: **1.** Production Properties and Rescue of Native Seeds: Projects promoted the densification of agroecological production properties containing planted fruit species and the rescue of native seeds in Indigenous Lands (ILs), including Krikati and Governador in Maranhão. These initiatives were used to secure a continuous source of fresh and nutritious food for families, reinforcing the food and nutritional security among communities; **2.** Production and Sustainable Management: The strengthening of sustainable production practices, such as meliponiculture, beekeeping, and AFSs, not only helped generate income but also improved access to healthy foods; **3.** Training and Incorporation into Government Programs: Beneficiaries received training in gaining access to programs such as the PNAE, which encourages local production and an appreciation for traditional products in order to guarantee food security among Indigenous students; and **4.** AIC public notices: Public notices included initiatives focusing on food security as a priority that must be met.
	Was the project able to include beneficiaries into food and nutritional security policies and programs?	**YES**	Yes. An example that may be cited is the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands project, under which organizations received training in accessing the National School Meals Program. This same project provided an opportunity to incorporate one of its activities into the MDS's Agroecological Production Properties Program

Annex 2 - Counterfactual analysis: Comparison of indicators between the Caititu and Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Lands

To contribute to the effectiveness evaluation, a counterfactual analysis of the Caititu Indigenous Land was carried out with support from the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project. The Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land, which was not included in any of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, was also studied.

The choice of these two lands was justified due to the fact that they are both located in southern Amazonas and are exposed to the influence of the BR-230 Highway and the expansion of agricultural activities in the region, such as the creation of a special development zone known as AMACRO[54]. Additionally, the two territories presented similar oscillations and deforestation values up until 2016, when the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project executed by IEB began to be effectively implemented in the Caititu IL. Starting in 2019, there was an uncoupling between these two trends. A significant increase in deforestation was observed in the Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land, especially in the northern part of the territory in a property known as “Gleba B.”

Graph 7: Development of Deforestation in the Caititu and Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Lands

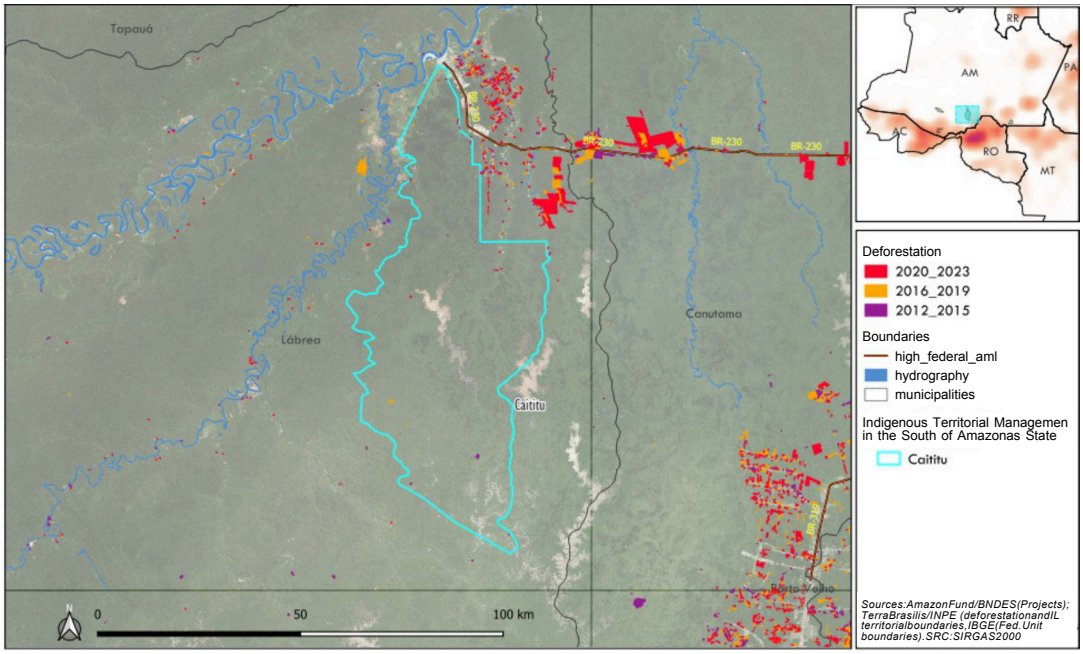


Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

54. AMACRO – term that refers to the triple border between Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia

The Caititu Indigenous Lands stretches across a total area of approximately 3,080 km² and is completely located within the municipality of Lábrea in southern Amazonas. There are more than 1000 Indigenous people living in the Caititu Indigenous Lands in 20 villages. The IL currently faces pressure due to agricultural expansion in the southern regions of the municipality, and is located near an urban area, which increases its vulnerability to environmental degradation. Serra do Divisor National Park, which previously helped protect Caititu, has been invaded. The Park is experiencing a great deal of pressure, including proposals to downgrade the park to the category of environmental protection area, which is an indication of a lack of efforts from the state government in containing deforestation. In 2016 and 2017 what seemed to be an upward trend in deforestation was observed in the Caititu lands, with a total area of 0.88 km² deforested. However, in 2018 and 2019 there was no recorded deforestation and between 2020 and 2022 deforestation numbers fluctuated between 0.30 and 0.40 km², before dropping to nearly 20 hectares in 2023.

Figure 14: Deforestation in the Caititu Indigenous Land between 2012 and 2023. Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

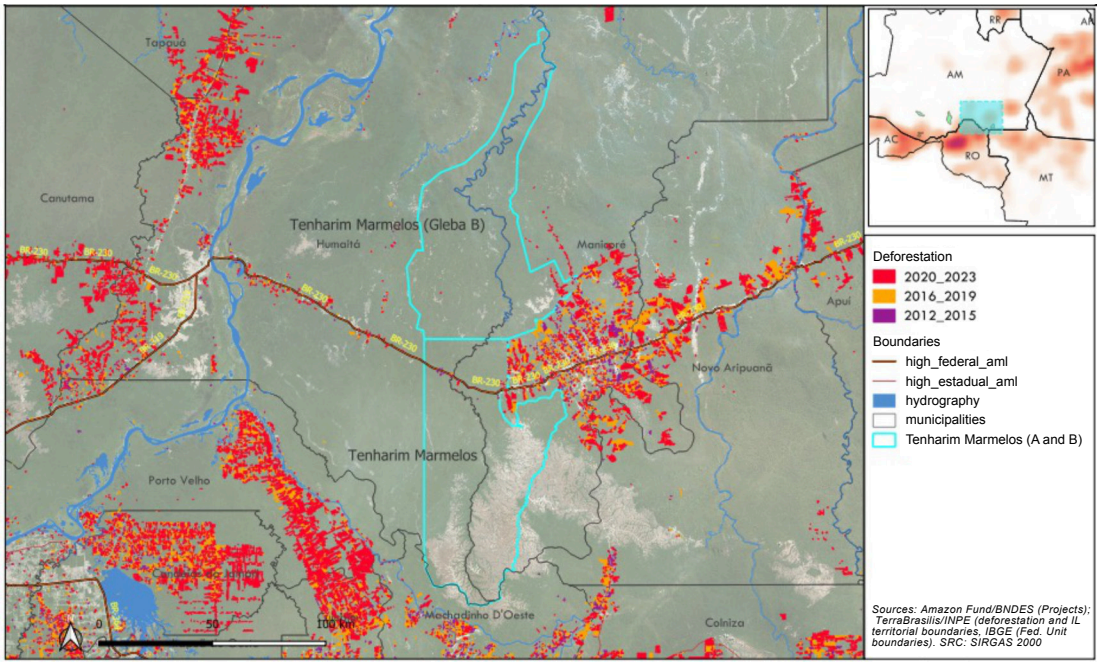


Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

The Marmelos IL has an extension of approximately 9730 km², when the rural properties “glebas A and B” are considered and is divided between the municipalities of Humaitá and Manicoré, which are also located in southern Amazonas. There are approximately 700 Indigenous people living on these lands, and gleba B is not home to any of the villages. Consistently high levels of deforestation have been observed in gleba B, mainly due to the influence of the BR-230 highway, and the presence of invaders planning to plant soybeans on approximately fifteen farms located within the IL.

Expansion of the municipality of Santo Antônio do Matupi (AM), which includes the presence of a large number of loggers, increases the environmental pressures exerted on the area. The area experiences frequent fires due to the presence of dense Amazonian forests, which are highly susceptible to the outbreak of fire. In 2018, extensive areas if the IL were degraded due to a major fire.

Figure 15: Deforestation in the Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land, between 2012 and 2023



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

Variation in the average deforestation rate in the two territories was observed between the periods prior to (2012 to 2016), during (2017-2022) and after (2023) implementation of the project in the Caititu Indigenous Land. For the purposes of comparison, the same evaluation was applied to all Indigenous lands in the Amazon.

Observed variation in the Caititu IL was subtle, with a less than 5% increase occurring between the previous period and during project implementation. In the Tenharim Marmelos lands, an increase of 314% in deforestation was identified, even higher than the rate calculated for all ILs located in the Amazon, which totaled 182% during the same period.

It is important to noted that the period between 2012 and 2015 includes the lowest deforestation rates in the historical series maintained by PRODES/INPE for the Amazon. Additionally, the highest deforestation rates since 2008 were recorded between 2019 and 2022, which occurred in parallel to interruption of the PPCDAm and weakening of inspections and response capacity, particularly on the part of institutions such as FUNAI, ICMBio and IBAMA.

In 2023, established ILs in the Amazon saw a 56% reduction in deforestation compared to the average recorded between 2017 and 2022, similar to the reduction observed in the Caititu Indigenous Land. There was a total increase in deforestation of 67% in Tenharim Marmelos.

These data corroborate the hypothesis that lands that receiving proper structuring and long-term support are less susceptible to the threat of deforestation. Such initiatives also offer greater potential for reducing deforestation in the context of the impact of deforestation in the Amazon, and consequently Indigenous lands, as a whole.

Table 4: Average variation in deforestation (hectares) between periods – Comparison with ILs comprising Brazil's Legal Amazon SIB (2012 -2023)

Indigenous Lands	Average 2012_2016	Average 2017_2022	Var (%)	2023	Var (%)
Caititu	28.9	30.0	↑ 4%	13.6	↓ -55%
Tenharim Marmelos (A and B)	61.8	255.7	↑ 314%	426.0	↑ 67%
All ILS located in the Amazon	10,731.2	30,264.1	↑ 182%	13,214.0	↓ -56%

Source: Prepared by consultants (2024).

We then evaluated, for these two Indigenous lands, specific indicators related to the objectives of the public notice supporting implementation of PGTAS under the Amazon Fund, which was established as a priority initiative under the PPCDAM's 3rd phase (2012-2015).

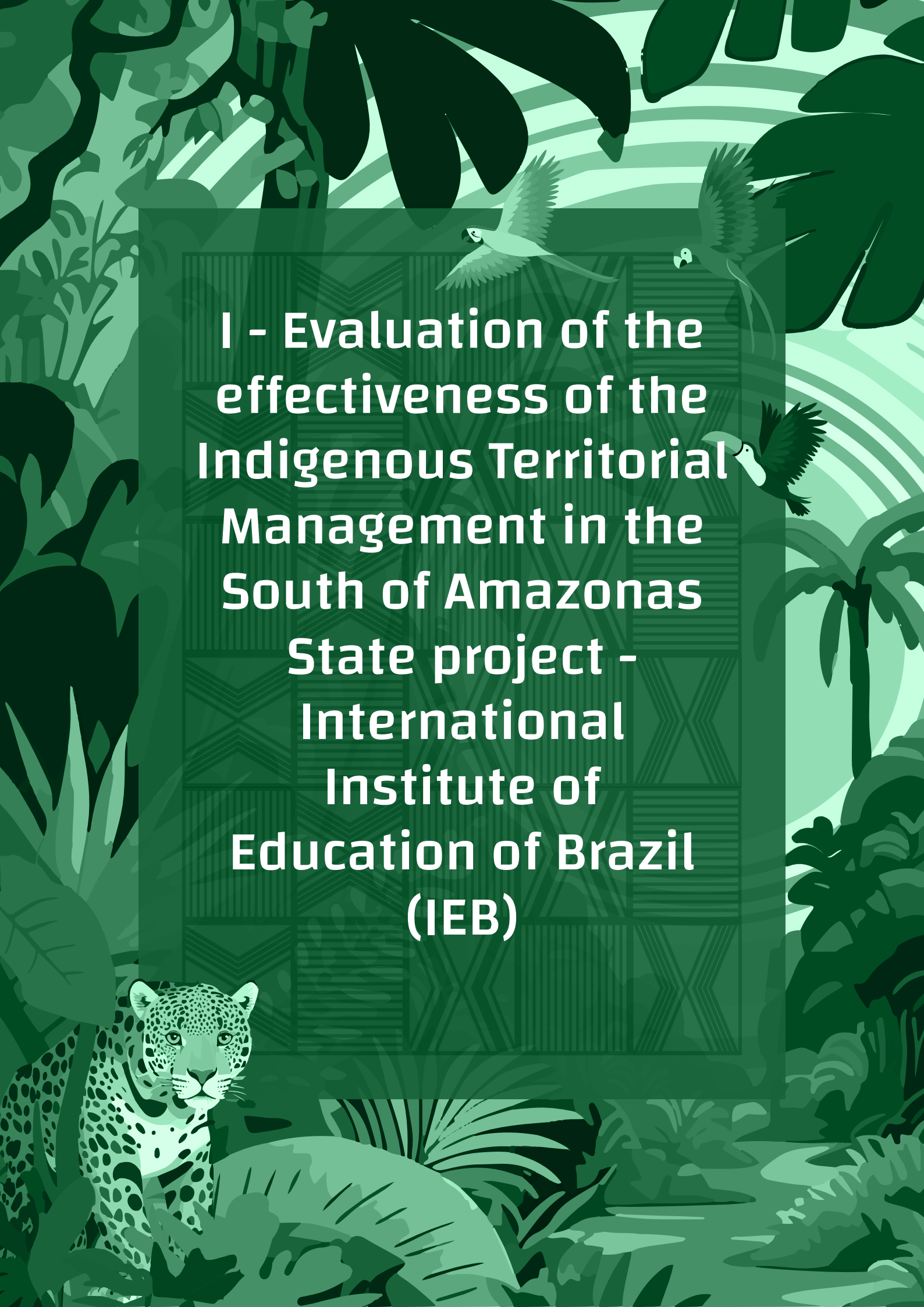
It can be observed that considerable efforts have been made on the part of the local population and corresponding associations to promote partnerships and carry out activities aimed at protecting and managing their territories. Access to community funds, partnerships with public and private actors and participation from women are positive impacts that corroborate such efforts. On the other hand, the various small-scale projects implemented are not sufficient in providing the necessary scale to activities in order to have a direct effect on territorial protection.

Structuring initiatives, such as maintaining long-term staff, infrastructure, and purchases of equipment are required, which often involve costs exceeding financing obtained by small and medium-sized projects. The PGTA is a fundamental instrument in guiding investments and promote greater alignment between projects. A failure to implement a PGTA and a lack of robust resources for implementation seem to have been determining factors in the higher rate of deforestation observed in the Tenharim Marmelos IL than in the Caititu IL. The following sections presents an analysis of areas in which actions implemented were observed, their description, and their respective progress (non-compliance, partial or effective).

Initiatives	Status of Caititu Indigenous Land	Non-	Partial	Effective		Non-	Partial	Effective	Status of Tenharim Marmelos Indigenous Land (Glebas A and B)
PGTAS									
Preparation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plan	A PGTA was previously prepared for the Caititu IL in 2011								Preparation of Tenharim Marmelos' PGTA only began in 2022 and was completed in 2024. A PGTA had therefore not been prepared during the majority of the evaluated period (2012-2023)
Implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plan	Implementation of the PGTA was used as leverage for implementation of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project. Several structuring initiatives were implemented, such as the maintenance and strengthening of communication and surveillance structures, maintenance of planted areas and nurseries, infrastructure for good management practices for Indigenous products, acquisition of vessels and equipment such as flour ovens, stationary engines, brushcutters, etc.								The PGTA was finalized in mid-2024 and therefore had not yet been implemented during the study period. Although there several ongoing initiatives are underway that are aligned with the priorities of the PGTA, the pan has not yet been formally implemented. Associations have participated in the preparation of projects aimed at raising funds for this purpose, including a new project from the IEB proposed before the Amazon Fund.
STRENGTHENING OF INDIGENOUS INSTITUTIONS									
Inclusion of women and fostering a sense of ownership of this group within Indigenous institutions.	Throughout the last decade, or since the PGTA was prepared, it has been observed that the activities implemented have increased the inclusion of women in different spaces, including in the social organization of ILs and existing associations. Activities such as AFSs, the planting of medicinal plants, management of fishing practices, and handicrafts were strongly influenced by the participation of Indigenous women.								Women generally assume a prominent leadership role within communities. A relevant example can be seen with the Tenharim Morogitá Indigenous Peoples Association - APITEM, which is currently coordinated by Daiane Tenharim and a team of women. There are many other women playing a preponderant role in several initiatives. Some of these women act as environmental agents. others actively participate in production activities and collaborated in the process of preparing the PGTA.
Inclusion and empowerment of young people within Indigenous institutions.	It was observed that young people have been involved in dialogues and in several of the activities implemented in the Caititu IL, including production units, training of environmental agents, etc.								A specific initiative led by Tenharim youth was not identified; however, there is a strong presence of young people in various activities, including coordination of the APITEM.
Access among Indigenous organizations to community fund projects	APITIC has been strengthened throughout implementation of the Indigenous SULAM project and has been able to access funds such as the CASA Fund and the Raízes do Purus ("Purus Roots") Program.								APITEM's political structure has been strengthened and the association has been able to access resources through projects such as the Casa and Brazilian Amazônia Indigenous (Podáali) Funds.
Access among Indigenous organizations to international cooperation projects	APITIC has been able to access a variety of resource sources, such as the Copaíbas Program, implemented by FUNBIO using resources from Norway's NICFI.								Projects have been recently implemented, however, that depend on intermediation from organizations such as WWF and IEB. The IEB, for example, coordinates and monitors funding obtained through USAID/Brazil.
Indigenous organizations that have developed a bank of prepared projects	Several projects have already supported initiatives in the Caititu IL; however, an organized project bank has not been identified								An initiative focusing on organizing a project bank itself has not been identified, although there are several small-scale projects in place that have previously provided support for initiatives in the IL.

Partnerships with public actors as part of public and/or private policies	The Indigenous people of the Caititu IL and their respective associations, particularly the APITC, actively participate in dialogues and partnerships with different Indigenous and Indigenous support organizations in the region, such as OPIAN, FOCIMP, COIAB, and IEB. Contact with government institutions is punctual in nature and, despite the IL's proximity to Funai's Purus CR (regional coordinating body), inspections are not consistently performed A partnership has been established with the municipality of Lábrea in order to provide meals to schools through the National School Meals Program, which is coordinated by the federal government. Dialogues have also been established regarding the maintenance of branches used to transport products produced on the IL.	Tenharim Marmelos' Indigenous associations maintain dialogue and partnerships with different Indigenous and Indigenous support organizations in the region, such as OPIAN, COIAB and IEB. Partnerships have also been established with the tourism sector, for example, in the area of sport fishing, which is permitted during certain periods of the year. There were no relationships with government actors and public policies was identified
SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES		
Experience with recovery of degraded areas	The main initiatives involved in the recovery of degraded areas are implemented through the implementation of Agroforestry Systems. These efforts have received support from several different projects. Agroforestry collectives in particular were established as part of the Indigenous SULAM project to enrich traditional second-growth forests, promote the densification of production areas, and implement agroforestry production properties.	Occasional recovery initiatives have been implemented in areas affected by fire, for example. However, there are no systems in place for the monitoring and registration of recovered areas. The main degraded areas in the IL were identified in the property gleba B. Plans to recover and provide for the productive occupation of this area are included within the scope of the PGTA. Such efforts will depend on the reversal of land invasions and the raising of additional funds.
Development of sustainable production activities	At least 22 units of Agroforestry Systems, in addition to gardens and planted and fishing areas have been established, forming a set of production activities necessary to serve a population comprising than 1,000 Indigenous people living in 20 villages. In addition to food security, these activities contribute to the generation of income, such as the supply of food for the PNAE and the processing of chestnuts. Chestnut processing has dramatically strengthened the Indigenous SULAM project, which supported the construction of a chestnut storage and drying warehouse with a capacity for 1,200 packaged cans of chestnut.	With a population consisting of more than 700 Indigenous people, there is a need to produce, collect, and hunt a range of food in the Caititu IL. Sources of food on these lands include banana, flour, chestnuts, fish, and wild animals such as tapirs. Although a high level of production has been obtained on the Caititu IL, there is a lack of more robust support in structuring production chains.
ILs with established territorial surveillance processes	Caititu IL has a system in place for monitoring the progress of deforestation, which was installed within the scope of the Indigenous SULAM project. Several Indigenous Environmental Agents, including women, men, young people, adults, and the elderly, who were trained to monitor threats to territories, as well as to feed data into the GIS. It was possible to carry out surveillance excursions through the acquisition of equipment, such as cellular phones, boats, radios, and a geographic information system. Equipment maintenance and the execution of initiatives will now depend on the continuity of other projects, such as those currently being implemented together with the FOCIMP.	Some of the projects that previously focused on the Tenharim Marmelos IL offered support for surveillance initiatives. Several Indigenous Environmental Agents, who are tasked with monitoring threats in their territory, were given training. Equipment, such as radios and a geographic information system, were acquired and subject to maintenance. However, such actions alone are not sufficient in successfully addressing the issue of deforestation.

ANNEX 3 - INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION REPORTS



I - Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project - International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)

Project data sheet

Project Title:	Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State
Organization responsible:	International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)
Project period:	December 2016 – May 2023
Territorial scope:	Eight Indigenous Lands located in southern Amazonas totaling 1,095,169 hectares in the Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, Ipixuna, and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto Indigenous Lands
Beneficiaries:	2,179 Indigenous persons residing in the eight Indigenous Lands in Southern Amazonas included within the project scope
Objectives:	1. Implement Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) for Indigenous Lands (ILs) located in the Purus (Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari and Caititu) and the Madeira river basins (Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro and Ipixuna), in southern Amazonas; 2. Prepare a PGTA for the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto IL in the Madeira River basin
Total value of the project:	**R$ 11,448,505.00**
Support received from the Amazon Fund:	**R$ 11,042,796.11**

Source: Adapted by the consultants using information taken from the Amazon Fund's website: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Gestao-Territorial-Indigena-no-Sul-do-Amazonas/

1. Project summary

The main objective of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project was to strengthen territorial management practices in Indigenous Lands located in southern Amazonas, promoting environmental sustainability and improving the quality of life among Indigenous populations.

Started in 2017, the project was implemented in eight different Indigenous Lands, creating a collaborative network between different Indigenous organizations. Actions taken under the project included the implementation of AFSs and sustainable natural resource management practices, meeting local needs and promoting the visibility and recognition of Indigenous management practices in the region.

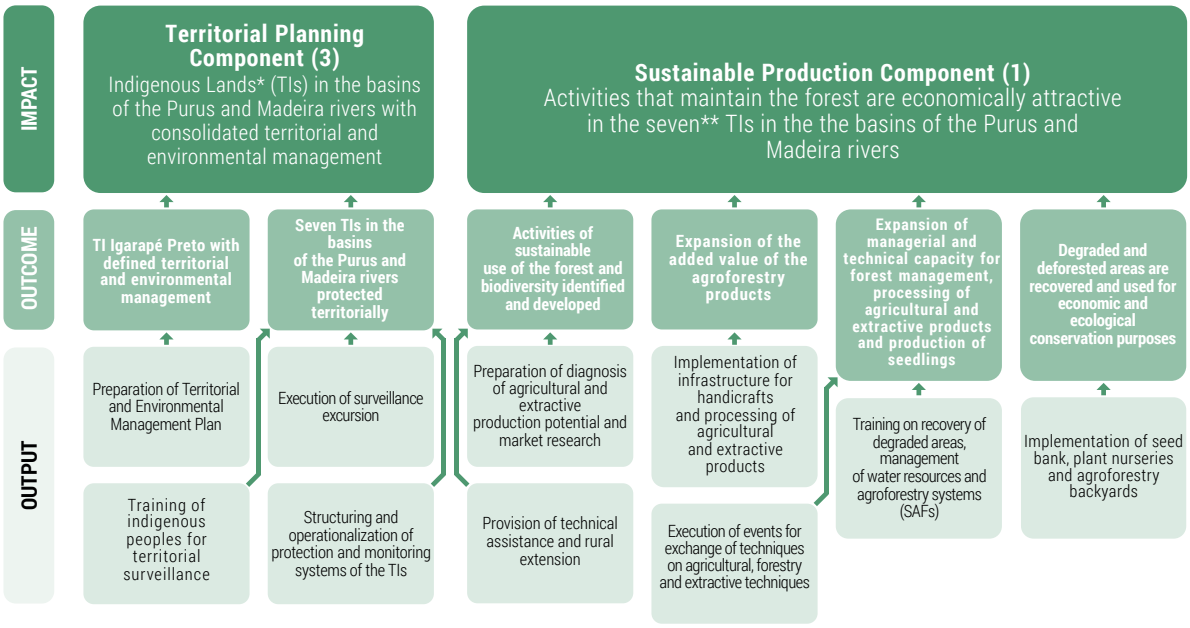
The project directly supported the implementation of PGTAs in ILs located in the Purus and Madeira river basins, including communities such as Boca do Acre, Apurinã, Jiahui, and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto, among others. Additionally, a PGTA was developed for the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto IL, which is located in the Madeira River basin .

Other support offered under the project included the provision training on various themes to strengthen territorial management and sustainable production, ATER, expeditions for the monitoring of territories, ethnographic mapping excursions, the acquisition of electronic equipment and machinery, installation of Internet networks in ILs, and the construction of a surveillance center and sheds used for chestnut storage.

2. Intervention Logic

The project is inserted under the Amazon Fund's logical framework within the Sustainable Production (1) and Land Use Planning (3) components.

Figure 16: Tree diagram of objectives of the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project



* Tis in the Purus river: Apurinã Km 124 BR 317, Boca do Acre, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu; TIs in the Madeira river: Ipixuna, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro and Igarapé Preto

** All aforementioned TIs, except for the Ti Igarapé Preto

Source: Term of Reference for the Thematic Assessment of the Effectiveness of Projects aimed at Indigenous Peoples within the scope from Amazon Fund/BNDES (2023)

3. Methodology

The applied evaluation methodology was guided by a series of OECD criteria that were previously described in item 4 of the thematic assessment report. Documents presented to the consultancy were analyzed in order to obtain information and respond to evaluation prompts. *Online* meetings were held with representatives from project developers and a field mission was completed between April 5 and 6, 2024.

During the mission, a meeting was held at IEB's headquarters in Humaitá (AM) together with the technical team responsible for implementation and representatives from the eight ILs receiving support under the project. Approximately thirty people participated in these discussions. In addition to the meeting that was held, a field visit to the Jiahui IL was carried out. Project beneficiaries, many of whom are Indigenous agroforestry agents, participated in the visit, in addition to local leaders and the president of the local association.

Figure 17: Field Visit to the Jiahui Indigenous Land – Amazonas

Source: Images recorded by consultants during field visits (2024).

4. Evaluation of results

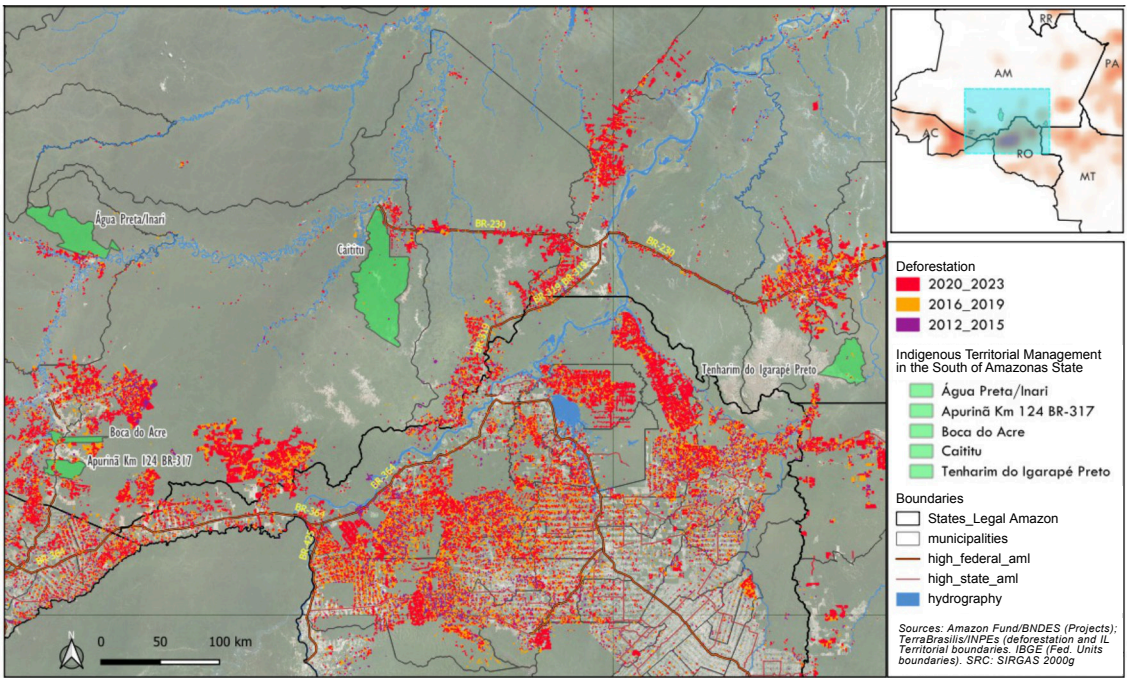
This project was implemented in an area currently experiencing a high level of pressure due to deforestation, mining, and expansion of the agricultural frontier. There are a growing number of cases of land grabbing and illegal deforestation in this region. [55]On the other hand, there is mounting pressure from deforestation and organized environmental crime in local areas of forest that were previously preserved.

The Apurinã Indigenous Land, which is located near the triple border between the states of Amazonas, Acre, and Roraima, experienced fluctuations in deforestation rates during both the project and post-implementation period. In 2012, 2016, 2019 and 2021, more than 200 hectares of clearcuts were observed. In 2019 this total reached nearly 600 hectares. The Apurinã IL is strongly influenced by highway BR-319, which, despite being in precarious conditions, is used as an access road for disorderly agricultural expansion and also offers land invaders access to the region formed by the municipalities of Boca do Acre and Lábrea. Existing conditions of access in the region also hinder the work of supervisory bodies. Despite these challenges, 2023 saw a significant reduction in deforestation, which dropped to a total of 16 hectares, the smallest annual increase in the 12 years analyzed.

The Boca do Acre IL is influenced by the same factors observed in the Apurinã Indigenous Land, but is better protected, as can be observed by the low level of increase in deforestation in the region prior to 2016. Peaks in deforestation in Boca do Acre were mainly seen in 2019 and 2022, with a total of 158 and 93 hectares, respectively. The Boca do Acre IL also experienced a sharp drop in deforestation rates in 2023 in a manner similar to the phenomenon observed in the Apurinã IL.

55. WAISBICH, L. T.; HUSEK, T.; SANTOS, V. Territories and pathways for environmental crime in the Brazilian Amazon: from the forest to the nation's cities. Rio de Janeiro: Instituto Igarapé Rio, 2022

Figure 18: Indigenous Lands receiving support under the project x deforestation per four-year period, 2012-2023



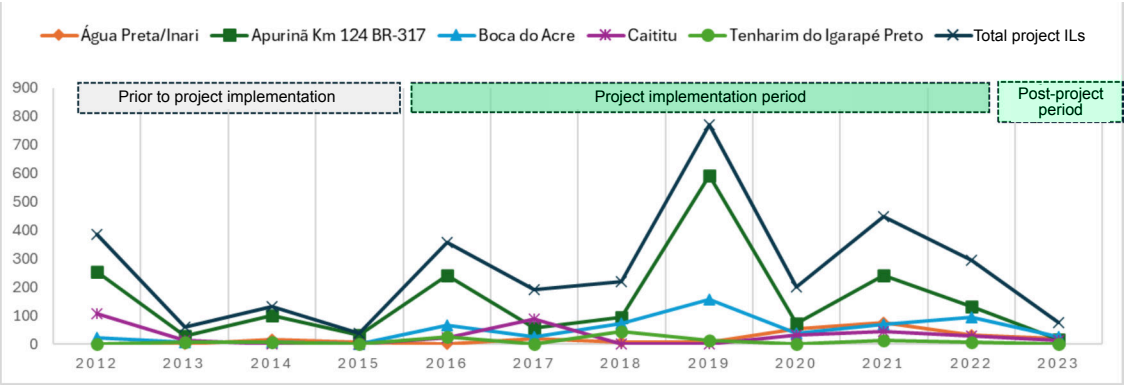
Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

The Água Preta/Inari IL, which is located in the Municipality of Pauini, experienced very low levels of deforestation up until 2016, when small oscillations in deforestation rates were observed up until 2019 before peaking at 54 and 78 hectares, respectively, in 2020 and 2021. The Municipality of Pauini has experienced strong pressure from agricultural expansion, illegal mining, and land grabbing. Água Preta's proximity to the Pauini and Purus rivers leaves it vulnerable to land invasions and the flow of illegal products extracted in the region.

The Caititu IL, which is located in the municipality of Lábrea, saw a peak in deforestation in 2012 (when the last 12 years are (considered), in which total deforestation exceeded 100 hectares. The practice of clearcutting in the region subsequently dropped to nearly zero, until a new wave of deforestation occurred in 2017, reaching a total of 88 hectares. There was no deforestation in the region in 2018 and 2019, while additional oscillations in the rates of clearcutting occurred between 2020 and 2022 , this time totaling between 30 and 40 hectares. Deforestation mainly occurred in the northern part of the IL, near the urban area of Lábrea and highway BR-230.

Tenharim do Igarapé Preto, which is located in the southern part of Novo Aripuanã, is located near several areas currently experiencing pressure, such as Manicoré and the border with the state of Mato Grosso. These Indigenous lands, however, are part of a mosaic of protected areas that include Campos Amazônicos National Park and Tucumã State Park, for example. It is therefore likely that these ILs were not as strongly affected by deforestation during the analyzed period. Between 2012 and 2016, deforestation totaled less than 10 hectares. The highest rates of deforestation were observed in 2016 and 2018, during which 26 and 44 hectares of forest were clearcut. Deforestation rates in Tenharim do Igarapé Preto subsequently dropped below 10 hectares, with a total of zero hectares of forest lost in 2023.

Graph 8: Annual deforestation rates in Indigenous Lands monitored under the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project.



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024).

The average total deforestation in the five Indigenous Lands monitored under the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project consistently remained below 40 hectares, a result considered low compared to the total deforestation in the Amazon's remaining Indigenous Lands during the same period.

The average deforestation rate during the project implementation period was 129% higher than in the previous 4 years, while the group of Amazon ILs saw a total increase in deforestation of 174% during the same period. This reduction in deforestation rates after the implementation of the project was also more significant in the five ILs receiving support under the project, with a total reduction in deforestation of 79% when compared to 56% in the group of ILs located in the Amazon.

Table 5: Variation in average deforestation rates between periods – Comparison with Indigenous Lands located in Brazil's Legal Amazon

Indigenous Lands	Average 2012_2015	Average 2016_2022	Var (%)	2023	Var (%)
Project IL Management Southern Amazonas	1.67	3.75	↑ 124%	2.21	↓ -41%
All Legal Amazon Ils (thousand ha)	10.9	29.8	↑ 174%	13.2	↓ -56%

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024).

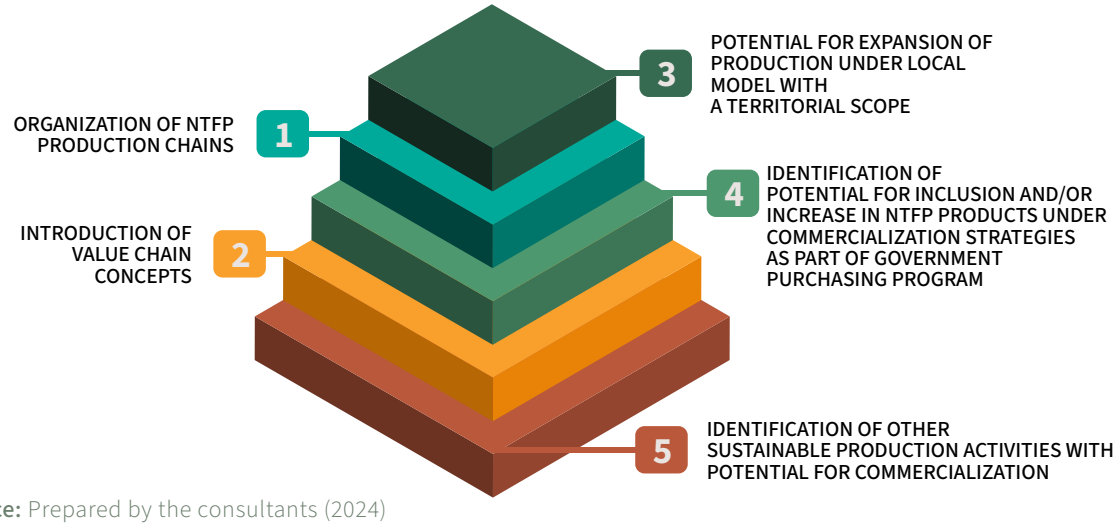
4.1. Component 1- Sustainable production: Activities that preserve standing forests were found to be economically attractive in ILs located in the Purus and Madeira River basins

The projects' Component 1 focuses on sustainable production and may be highlighted for promoting activities that preserve standing forests and are economically attractive, particularly in ILs located in the Purus and Madeira River basins. These efforts have created a scenario in which sustainable production practices have emerged as a viable and competitive alternative, placing value in traditional knowledge and laying the foundations for a strategy that will strengthen conservation practices in the Amazon and support local economies.

Detailed diagnostics of the potential for agro-extractivist production were prepared in ILs receiving support through the project. These diagnostics were essential in identifying and organizing local production in a more structured manner, including the mapping of chestnut and açaí production. Market research into these products was also carried out, which allowed more effective marketing strategies that were adapted to market needs to be developed.

The main impacts generated through the preparation of diagnostics of the potential for agro-extractivist production are described in Figure 19:

Figure 19: Impact of preparation of diagnostics for agro-extractivist production in beneficiary ILs.



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

Based on the results obtained through this project, which received support from the Amazon Fund, a new project was developed that focused on strengthening value chains and expanding the scale of territorial production. This project seeks to promote the generation of income in Indigenous communities through the commercialization of agro-extractivist products and will be presented in specific public notices offering support for sustainable production activities in ILs. This approach seeks to guarantee the sustainability and continuity of activities that were initiated under the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State project.

Such activities are relevant since diagnostics and market research are directly linked to the needs of local communities and public policies aimed at sustainable development and the inclusion of ILs in production practices. Diagnostics were provided in response to a demand for the organization and social structuring of agro-extractivist production in order to strengthen the local economy and the sustainability of ILs. As a result, the project proved to be pertinent in directly meeting the need among Indigenous peoples for greater economic autonomy and the sustainable management of natural resources. Additionally, activities such as the production of chestnuts and other NTFPs were mapped in order to maximize the respective cost-benefit ratio, promoting a more efficient production structure.

With regards to the Indigenous ATER programs, initiatives have been implemented to strengthen sustainable production and improve food security among Indigenous communities. These initiatives also ensure that the project is aligned with public policies aimed at promoting agroecology practices, organic production, and family farming, promoting a more just, inclusive and sustainable rural development model. The project initially provided for 84 ATER visits.

However, 100 visits were carried out, results that exceeded expectations and demonstrated a robust commitment to providing communities with ongoing technical support.

Infrastructure was implemented for the production of handicrafts aimed at promoting sustainable production and the processing of handicraft products. These initiatives placed further value in cultural practices and traditional knowledge in the Apurinã and Boca do Acre Indigenous Lands. To achieve these objectives, handicraft processing kits were purchased. These kits comprised tools and equipment necessary for the processing of handicraft products and helped to foster appreciation for traditional Indigenous knowledge and techniques.

The direct impacts of these initiatives can be observed in the increase in artisanal production and the income generated under projects. The initial goal was to produce up to 800 handmade pieces and obtain a total income of R$ 8,000.00. At the end of the project, a total of R$ 4,250.00 in income was generated, and the total production volume was not specified. Activities continued after the formal end of the project phase, and in March 2024, sales volume reached a total of R$ 9,250.00, which exceeded established targets. These results demonstrate a significant growth in production and sustainable economic impacts even after the end of the project phase.

The implementation of structures used in the processing of artisanal products can also be highlighted under project initiatives. The goal was to implement a total of 18 structures. However, by the end of the project, 41 structures had implemented, greatly exceeding established targets. These results indicate a significant strengthening of local production and processing capacities.

These combined initiatives – a diagnostic of production potential, market research, and the implementation of a specialized ATER program – together with the installation of adequate infrastructure, contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and strengthen Indigenous communities' capacity to manage their resources in an autonomous and sustainable manner.

The experience gained under AFSs and the recovery of degraded areas

The project also contributed to the recovery of degraded areas. The main strategy applied under these initiatives focused on the development of capacities within AFSs. As a result of these initiatives, a total of 63.05 ha of forest were restored. Additionally, 109 Indigenous persons received training – the initial goal was to train 40 individuals – in techniques for recovering degraded areas, managing water resources, and implementing AFSs.

Project initiatives were also aimed at fulfilling the objective of "recovering and using deforested and degraded areas for economic and ecological conservation purposes in ILs". Within this context, seed banks, seedling nurseries, and agroforestry production properties were implemented, in addition to the recovery of degraded areas using native non-timber species. Implementation of these strategies was hindered by the Covid-19 pandemic, which led to digital tools, such as video calls, being used to offer guidance and maintain communication with communities.

One of the techniques implemented involved the storage of seeds in PET bottles, which were adapted to local conditions in order to effectively conserve seeds and prevent their deterioration. This methodology was quickly adopted by communities. The establishment of seedling nurseries emerged as a local initiative and was encouraged by interest from communities in using stored

seeds to produce their own seedlings, reducing the need for purchasing seeds and allowing for the replacement of lost species. These nurseries allowed seedlings comprising native and fruit species to be produced. These seedlings are essential for the recovery of areas and the establishment of new AFSs.

Under these initiatives, agroforestry production properties were implemented using AFS-based techniques, combining the planting of short-, medium-, and long-term crops, which diversified production and integrated the management of natural resources. Women played a crucial role in the establishment of seedling nurseries and in the implementation of AFSs, highlighting the importance of gender inclusion in project activities. The combination of these strategies resulted in a significant recovery of degraded areas, increased food security and income generation among families and allowing communities to develop and master the respective techniques used.

These activities, which focused on training, the implementation of AFSs and the recovery of degraded areas, allowed several different synergies to be generated that contributed to achieving complementary results and fulfill projected targets and indicators. These synergies emerged through collaboration and

- **Seed Bank and Nurseries:** the establishment of a seed bank and seedlings nurseries allowed for the self-sufficient production of plants needed for AFSs. This project component was essential to fostering sustainability, reducing dependence on external purchases and strengthening local capacities for environmental management and recovery. Two nurseries were implemented in the ILs supported by the project.

- **Training of the Local Labor Force:** Indigenous persons were trained in the production and management of seedlings, promoting autonomy in the management of nurseries within communities. Training included planting techniques, the preservation of seedlings, and strategies used to maximize plant survival rates.

- **School Meals:** the production of AFSs strengthened the supply of school meals. Processed foods were replaced with locally produced products that were high in nutritional value, which contributed to food security among students in the Ipixuna and Água Preta/Inari ILs. These initiatives were also aimed at expanding the purchase of these products as part of the municipality's school meals policy.

- **Income Generation:** the commercialization of products produced under the AFS provided local families with a source of income.

- **Strengthening Territorial Management Practices:** The project increased the visibility to Indigenous territorial management practices in the region, an area that had not been given attention for more than a decade. Through the activities implemented, Indigenous communities not only received important recognition, but were also able to significantly strengthen the decision-making power they hold over their territories. This visibility reinforced the legitimacy of traditional management and conservation practices, promoting a more inclusive and sustainable approach to territorial management.

- **Sustainability and Continuity:** the establishment of a self-sufficient production system, strengthening of local capacities, and integration with public policies – such as the PNAE) – ensure that the project provided lasting and sustainable impacts.

- **Gender Inclusion:** the project was highlighted for a significant level of inclusion among women throughout all project stages, from training to the implementation of AFSs. Initiatives aimed at training environmental agents in southern Amazonas had a significant impact on promoting gender equality and strengthening community-based strategies. One of the project highlights involved a group of environmental agents in the Madeira region, which experienced a significant level of participation from Indigenous women. Nearly half of the group's participants were women. The training of environmental agents and interaction with local organizations resulted in the creation of two new departments: the Youth and Women's Departments.

The Women's Department, in particular, reflected a strengthening of gender-based strategies under the project by offering a dedicated space for addressing the concerns and needs of women within communities. This framework allowed a more focused approach to be adopted to addressing the challenges faced by women and promoted their active participation in community activities. Local associations themselves opted to include women in the training of environmental agents, which demonstrated an organic movement towards inclusion and the appreciation of roles played by women in community decision making processes.

Training and empowerment of women has positively impacted communities, strengthening integrated natural resource management strategies and promoting greater autonomy and the valuing of female leadership. The "Entre Parentas Network",[56] an initiative focused on the training and empowerment of Indigenous women, was also created. This project promoted women's active participation in territorial management programs, sustainable production and the implementation of practices aimed at adapting climate change.

The Southern Amazonas project provided an example of the manner in which the implementation of AFSs can serve as a powerful tool for the recovery of degraded areas, integrating environmental restoration practices and social, economic and cultural objectives. The holistic approach adopted under the project not only restored production capacities on Indigenous lands, but also promoted a series of additional benefits, such as increased food security, the generation of income, and the strengthening of territorial management practices among Indigenous communities.

This experience demonstrates that the recovery of degraded areas, when associated with agroecological techniques and the strengthening of local capacities, is able to generate sustainable results and have a multiplying effect. By placing value in traditional management practices and integrating local knowledge and modern techniques, the project has established a solid foundation for the continuity and expansion of these initiatives. As a result, the implementation of AFSs presents a viable solution to environmental challenges and, as a catalyst for community development and resilience to climate change, promotes a sustainable management model that can be replicated in other regions and contexts.

56. Rede Entre Parentas is an initiative aimed at the empowerment of Indigenous women, particularly in southern Amazonas. Through means continuous training and support from the Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State, these women were received research training in order to monitor the effects of climate change on their territories and develop solutions to address such impacts. The network not only promotes gender inclusion, but also strengthens Indigenous territorial management practices, allowing women to take on leadership roles and actively contribute to the sustainability and resilience of their communities. The efforts and participation of these women allowed the institutional approach applied to projects to be transformed, promoting an in-depth continuous focus on gender equity and the placing of value in traditional knowledge.

Figure 20: Experience gained in recovering areas through the implementation of AFSs

Source: Images recorded by consultants during field visits (2024)

4.2. Component 3 – Territorial Planning in ILs located in the Purus and Madeira River basins subject to consolidated territorial and environmental management practices

The project's Component 3 aims to offer a series of activities aimed at effective territorial protection in the seven Indigenous Lands located in the Purus and Madeira river basins, specifically the Igarapé Preto. A specific emphasis was placed on the preparation of a PGTA in this IL.

The implementation of protection and monitoring systems, within the scope of the project, was a central intervention in the preservation of beneficiary ILs. The environmental agents receiving training and certification under the project played a central role in the project, taking direct action in ILs and carrying out activities related to surveillance, inspections, and community mobilization. The project relied on an integrated approach from the outset, combining environmental monitoring, surveillance, and territorial protection with a series of production activities.

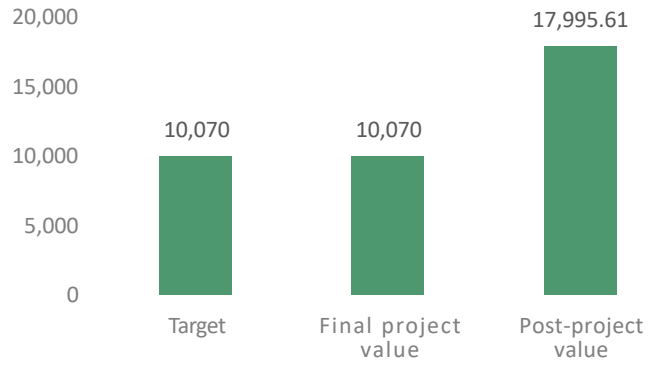
As part of infrastructure support practices implemented under the project, bass boats, vessels, motors, generators, GPS (*Global Positioning Systems*), and surveillance kits were purchased. Such inputs were fundamental in the execution of territorial monitoring and protection activities. Technological tools and training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) allowed accurate and effective monitoring to be obtained. Georeferenced reports were generated that offered support for actions taken by Indigenous associations together with government agencies.

The project sought to strengthen the capacity of environmental agents through training in a range of technologies, including the use of GPS, mobile applications, and drones. These technological tools allowed for effective production monitoring and expanded territorial surveillance. This allowed georeferenced reports on relevant occurrences to be generated, increasing the political presence of local associations. This development was fundamental to the protection of Indigenous territories and allowed communities themselves to monitor their lands and identify areas vulnerable to deforestation and invasions. Information collected on site provided accurate data that was used to support political initiatives, allowing confirmed reports to be forwarded to the competent authorities.

By encouraging participation among young people and elders, surveillance expeditions carried out by the agents also fostered interactions and the exchange of knowledge between generations. This intergenerational exchange was fundamental in strengthening environmental protection initiatives. Community elders were able to share their stories and knowledge of sacred territories and areas, while young people brought new perspectives and energy to projects. During the *Covid-19* pandemic, the autonomy and training of these agents proved to be even more essential, allowing monitoring activities to be continued and ensuring the safety of communities.

The results achieved by the project were significant, and established targets were exceeded. Graph 9, which presents the extension of protected ILs in southern Amazonas and community surveillance activities in hectares, shows that, after the completion of the project, there was an increase of 78.7% in the total area monitored.

Graph 9: Extension of Indigenous Lands in Southern Amazonas subject to protection and community surveillance (ha)



Source: Prepared by consultants based on data collected under the Effectiveness Evaluation Report (2024).

During field visits, it was identified that the results generated by the project have entered a new phase, in which there is an emerging focus on organizing information and promoting network governance practices among Indigenous associations. Conditions are being created for integrated and effective territorial protection initiatives in southern Amazonas. This collective governance process is an important step forward in guaranteeing the continuous and sustainable protection of Indigenous territories. The infrastructure and training provided during the project offered Indigenous associations a solid base for adopting an active and autonomous role in protecting their territories.

Despite the advances made with the support of the Amazon Fund, this region still faces intense pressure from deforestation. This pressure is partly due to attempts to implement policies aimed at creating a new agricultural frontier known as AMACRO[57], which has intensified the challenges faced in implementing environmental conservation practices and defending Indigenous territories.

As part of the impact of training in technological tools under the project, one of the project's beneficiaries subsequently became a training professional and educator in monitoring techniques and methods with other Indigenous projects and organizations and is currently offering several organizations support in territorial surveillance strategies."

57. AMACRO – term that refers to the triple border between Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia

Implementation of the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto IL's PGTA represents a significant milestone in the strengthening of territorial and environmental management practices among Indigenous peoples. The preparation process involved the training of Indigenous researchers who, in addition to mapping and documenting natural and cultural resources, also acquired technical skills that strengthened the level of self-sufficiency within the community.

The PGTA addresses several critical dimensions, including cultural preservation, food security, sustainable management of natural resources, and protection of the territory from external pressures such as those posed by agribusiness and large-scale enterprises. This integrated approach promoted environmental sustainability while ensuring the continuity of cultural practices and improving the community's socioeconomic conditions.

Within the surrounding political context, this PGTA serves as a tool for the defense of Tenharim's territorial and environmental rights. It offers a concrete action plan used to address social and environmental threats and economic pressure, ensuring that decisions regarding the use of the territory are guided by Indigenous groups themselves. Additionally, the PGTA strengthens the community's capacity to negotiate and influence public policies, while promoting social cohesion and the strengthening of institutions within Tenharim's community.

This approach allows the Tenharim to assert their sovereignty and autonomy over their lands, ensuring that natural resource management and cultural preservation practices are implemented in accordance with their traditions and needs, while adapting to emerging realities and environmental and social challenges.

5. Management and Monitoring

The experience gained in project management and the monitoring of initiatives was marked by a systematic and participation-based approach. Continuous monitoring was adopted from the start of the project, involving various stakeholders, such as FUNAI, partner Indigenous organizations, and other entities involved in the execution of activities. This participation-based approach allowed initiatives to be consistently developed, ensuring that the project remained aligned with established objectives and allowing adjustments to be made as necessary.

One of the project strategies that can be highlighted involved semiannual joint planning strategies, which were implemented together with regular evaluation and monitoring meetings. These meetings provided an important space to discuss the progress of activities, identify challenges and opportunities, and adjust action plans. These collaborative practices allowed for the efficient management of the available resources and ensured that activities were consistently aligned with established project targets.

However, despite the positive results achieved through systematic monitoring, these practices also presented significant challenges, particularly in terms of costs and the energy required by the team to maintain such rigorous monitoring. The execution of these monitoring strategies required considerable financial and human resources, which made it difficult, for example, to replicate the same methodology in other projects. Despite these challenges, this process was recognized as a key element in the success of network planning and the integrated management of activities, contributing directly to the achievement of the project's objectives.

Close collaboration between IEB, FUNAI and other partner organizations has allowed for more effective strategic and operational alignment, strengthening the capacity to monitor territories and implement adaptive actions as needed. This strategic alliance reinforced the importance of a collaborative and integrated approach to project management within contexts marked by a high level of complexity.

6. Conclusion

The "Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State" project achieved significant results in strengthening territorial management practices in protected ILs, promoting environmental sustainability and improving the quality of life among local Indigenous populations. During the implementation period, training in sustainable practices was implemented under the project and a collaborative network formed between different Indigenous organizations. These initiatives were fundamental to consolidating sustainable management practices, protecting Indigenous Lands from deforestation and invasions, and strengthening the autonomy of Indigenous communities.

From among the main advances that were made, the promotion of AFSs and the recovery of degraded areas were central strategies that resulted in 6,305 hectares of forest being restored and the training of 109 Indigenous people. The commercialization of products produced through AFSs also contributed to the generation of income and food security among communities, highlighting the economic attractiveness of sustainable activities.

The project promoted the strengthening of local capacities, with an emphasis on the significant inclusion of women through all project stages, from training to the implementation of AFSs. The establishment of youth and women's departments within Indigenous organizations reflected an important advance in promoting gender equality and strengthening community strategies.

Regarding territorial protection, the use of technologies such as drones, GPS, and mobile applications in territorial monitoring and surveillance allowed a 787% increase to be obtained in the area monitored by Indigenous communities, strengthening the protection of ILs and the ability to respond to environmental threats.

Despite these advances, the project continued to face challenges associated with external pressure. The intensification of deforestation and land grabbing, especially in areas located near agricultural borders and access roads, such as highway BR-319, represented an ongoing challenge for the preservation of ILs. Additionally, there is emerging pressure from agribusiness producers in the region that comprises AMACRO.

We were able to establish the following evaluation framework by applying OECD criteria.

CRITERIA	RESULTS
Relevance	Alignment with local needs: the project was highly relevant, as it directly met Indigenous communities' needs for greater autonomy in territorial management and the sustainable use of natural resources. Training in AFSs and the recovery of degraded areas met demands for sustainable production practices. This project was also relevant in the context of public policies, given that it was aligned with the PNGATI and contributed to the preservation of ILs in line with Brazil's national environmental conservation policy.
Efficacy	The project demonstrated effectiveness in achieving several established targets such as the implementation of 41 structures for the processing of handmade products (exceeding the initial target of 18) and providing training to 109 Indigenous people in AFS practices (initial goal of 40) Expansion of the number of partner organizations not only consolidated local partnerships, but also enhanced the effectiveness of territorial protection actions, promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources.
Efficiency	The project made efficient use of resources, as can be evidenced by the achieving of capacity building and infrastructure targets without exceeding the total available budget. The use of accessible technological tools, such as drones and GPS in territorial monitoring, reflects the optimal use of resources in achieving surveillance and protection objectives
Impact	The project has had a significant positive impact, promoting gender inclusion and increasing the local generation of income through sustainable production. The establishment of the "Rede Entre Parentas" network and youth and women's departments demonstrate the project's lasting impact on social cohesion and the active participation of women in territorial management. The project was able to expand the network of partner Indigenous organizations from six to a total of nine organizations, which highlights the project's ability to strengthen strategic alliances and expand operations beyond initial expectations. The experience of Indigenous agroforestry agents can be considered another identified impact. These agents played a central role in surveillance and territorial protection practices, using advanced technologies to monitor and protect their lands from deforestation and intrusions. Surveillance expeditions not only reinforced security in Indigenous territories, but also promoted the consistent exchange of knowledge, engaging young people in the defense and preservation of their territorie
Sustainability	The project's sustainability was strengthened through the implementation of continuous training in AFS practices within communities and the development of governance structures, including the implementation of PGTAs. The continuity of activities, such as the maintenance of AFSs and artisanal production, after the end of the formal project support period, indicates that communities have been able to acquire the autonomy and capacity need to sustain the benefits provided by projects. Integration with public policies, such as the PNAE, and the strengthening of local capacities, are factors that contributed to the long-term sustainability of the actions implemented.

7.Lessons learned and recommendations

The main lessons learned through implementation of the project included:

1. **Adaptation to Different Financer's Regulations:** Implementation of the project demonstrated the importance of adapting to the rules and requirements from different financers. This was particularly challenging for the team, which is more familiar with other international cooperation projects, but also provided valuable learning experiences related to project management involving new parameters and expectations;

2. **Strengthening Direct Relationships with Territories:** The project made it possible to establish a more direct connection with Indigenous territories, thanks to the continuous presence of the field team, including the IEB's advisors. This consistent presence was fundamental to the effective implementation of activities and the establishment of a relationship of trust with local communities;

3. **Base for Regional Expansion and Strengthening of Activities in Indigenous Territories:** The project was central in structuring the expansion of operations on a regional scale in southern Amazonas. It served as a basis for strengthening and expanding activities in Indigenous territories, demonstrating the potential of successful projects to create a lasting and sustainable impact.

Recommendations

Recommendation	Executors	Subnational Governments	Amazon Fund	Federal Government	Donors
Strengthening networks of Indigenous environmental agents	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Continuity of public notices focused on PNGATI implementation			✓	✓	✓
Promote and support the consolidation of networks of Indigenous environmental agents, women's associations, and Indigenous communication professionals to support territorial protection initiatives, the exchange of experiences, and the strengthening of Indigenous leadership. Projects that encourage engagement and collaboration within these networks must receive support.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support for projects focused on the recovery of degraded areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Encouraging practices that strengthen climate resilience and long-term sustainability is critical.		✓	✓	✓	✓
Support projects focusing on initiatives involving Indigenous youth in territorial management and protection initiatives.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

8. Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

Safeguard	Compliant	Note
1. Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements		
Are the projects aligned with the PPCDAm and the state plans for deforestation prevention and control?	**YES**	Aligned with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation of Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) since one of the public policies that provided guidance in issuing a call for submission of these projects included a review of the PPCDAm's action plan.
What other federal policies or international agreements are the projects aligned with? In which aspects?	**YES**	The following policies have been properly aligned: • Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm); • National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands; • National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production – PLANAPO; • National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
Did the project contribute or have the potential to contribute directly or indirectly to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation? In what way?	**YES**	This project was implemented in an area currently experiencing a high level of pressure due to deforestation, mining, and expansion of the agricultural frontier. The project contributes to directly or indirectly reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Directly, through the implementation of agroforestry systems, restoration of degraded areas, and training in sustainable management of natural resources. Indirectly, by strengthening community organizations and promoting sustainable practices that reduce pressure on forests.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a focus on national sovereignty and legislation		
To what extent have the projects promoted articulation between various actors (public sector, private sector, third sector or local communities)? Were shared governance bodies used? Which ones?	**IN PART**	• Public Sector: FUNAI. • Local Communities: Indigenous associations of protected Indigenous Lands (ILs). • Shared Governance Forums: Network of Indigenous Environmental Agents.
To what extent did projects contribute to strengthening public instruments and forest and land use planning processes?	**YES**	A series of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) was implemented in eight Indigenous Lands located in southern Amazonas totaling 1,095,169 hectares in the Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, Ipixuna, and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto Indigenous Lands. Additionally, a PGTA was prepared for the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto IL, which is located in the Madeira River basin

3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking relevant international obligations and national contexts and laws into account 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 constitutional rights associated with the possession and formal destination of land in their area of activity?	**YES**	Yes, the project influenced constitutional rights associated with ownership and the formal allocation of land by: • Strengthening Indigenous territorial management, ensuring greater autonomy and control over Indigenous Lands; • Promoting the visibility and recognition of Indigenous management, reinforcing the legitimacy of territorial rights; • Supporting the protection and surveillance of ILs, helping to protect ownership and the formal allocation of land against invasions and land grabbing.
To what extent did the projects influence the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of activity?	**YES**	• Implementing Agroforestry Systems (AFSs) and sustainable natural resource management practices; • Training communities in techniques used to recover degraded areas and manage water resources; • Implementing seedling nurseries and seed banks to promote forest regeneration and local self-sufficiency; and • Promoting sustainable economic activities, such as handicrafts and the commercialization of agro-extractivist products while preserving standing forests.
In cases in which Indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers were direct beneficiaries of projects: were socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge taken into consideration and respected throughout the project lifespan?	**YES**	Yes, the socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples were considered and respected by: • Integrating traditional knowledge into management and recovery practices in degraded areas; • Promoting cultural appreciation through the development of handicrafts and other production activities; and • Incorporating the active participation of Indigenous leaders and women during the implementation and management stages of projects.
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?	**YES**	1. . Social Organization: Strengthening local governance and territorial management, promoting greater autonomy and the recognition of communities. 2. Economic: Through the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (AFSs) and other sustainable practices, which generate income and promote food security. 3. Use of Spaces and Resources: Both. Recovery of degraded areas and the sustainable use of natural resources, strengthening resilience and environmental sustainability. These effects generate a mix of interventions, promoting improvements in the management and sustainable use of resources.
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular Indigenous peoples and local communities, in the initiatives referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16		
How was the prior consent and the local/traditional means of choosing the representatives of beneficiaries (particularly Indigenous peoples and traditional communities) guaranteed under projects?	**YES**	• Prior consultations were carried out before the start of activities to guarantee that beneficiaries provided informed consent and participated in the project; • Active participation with the direct involvement of Indigenous and community leaders during the planning and implementation of activities, ensuring that decisions reflected the needs of the communities and the • Strengthening of Local Governance practices by supporting the development of and strengthening community bodies and local organizations. These initiatives helped legitimize representativeness and guaranteed ongoing consent from communities throughout project phases.

What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	**YES**	The following participation-based planning and management instruments were applied under projects: • Community meetings were held on a regular basis to discuss project progress, identify needs, and make adjustments to activities according to feedback received from beneficiaries. • Carrying out of ethnographic mapping expeditions: initiatives aimed at mapping and documenting the traditional use of territories, integrating local knowledge into planning processes. • Participation-based Monitoring: involvement of communities in the monitoring and planning of project activities and governance processes, ensuring that decisions were made based on the perceptions of community members.
In cases involving projects with an economic focus: were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, thereby preventing a concentration of resources?	**YES**	Safeguards were fulfilled throughout project stages
To what extent have projects provided members of the general public and their beneficiaries open access and easy to understand information related to project initiatives?	**YES**	A participation-based approach was adopted throughout the implementation process, which included continuous monitoring involving beneficiary Indigenous organizations. Biannual planning was carried out and meetings held regularly to assess progress, identify challenges, and make adjustments to plans.
Were the projects able to establish a consistent system for monitoring results and impacts? Did the projects systematically monitor and disseminate the results achieved and their effects?	**YES**	A continuous monitoring system involving several stakeholders (FUNAI, Indigenous organizations, and other entities) was established under the project. The results of the project were systematically monitored and discussed during semi-annual evaluation and planning meetings held regularly, allowing adjustments to be made and guaranteeing alignment with project objectives.
5. Actions consistent with the preservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the initiatives referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16[58] are not employed in the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services and enhance remaining social and environmental benefits		
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	**YES**	The project contributed through the implementation of protection and monitoring systems, training of environmental agents, and strengthening of Indigenous territorial governance practices. There was an increase in the total area monitored and a reduction in deforestation, in addition to the recovery of degraded areas through the use of AFSs and other sustainable practices, promoting the autonomous and sustainable management of Indigenous territories.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	**YES**	63.05 hectares of previously degraded areas were restored through the project. Additionally, 109 Indigenous persons received training in techniques used to recover degraded areas and manage natural resources
In the case of restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies used prioritize native species?	**YES**	The species used in initiatives were native to the respective regions. Nurseries are being established in ILs as part of projects with the capacity to provide ILs with a sufficient number of seedlings
To what extent did projects contribute to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	**PARTIALLY FULFILLED**	Species presenting great potential for economic uses were implemented, such as chestnut. The product chain was mapped from production to commercialization.
6. Actions taken 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?	**YES**	Factors constituting risks include illegal deforestation, land grabbing, and expansion of the agricultural frontier. The projects addressed these risks by strengthening Indigenous territorial governance, training environmental agents for monitoring and surveillance, and implementing monitoring technologies to detect and report land invasions, ensuring more effective protection of forest areas.

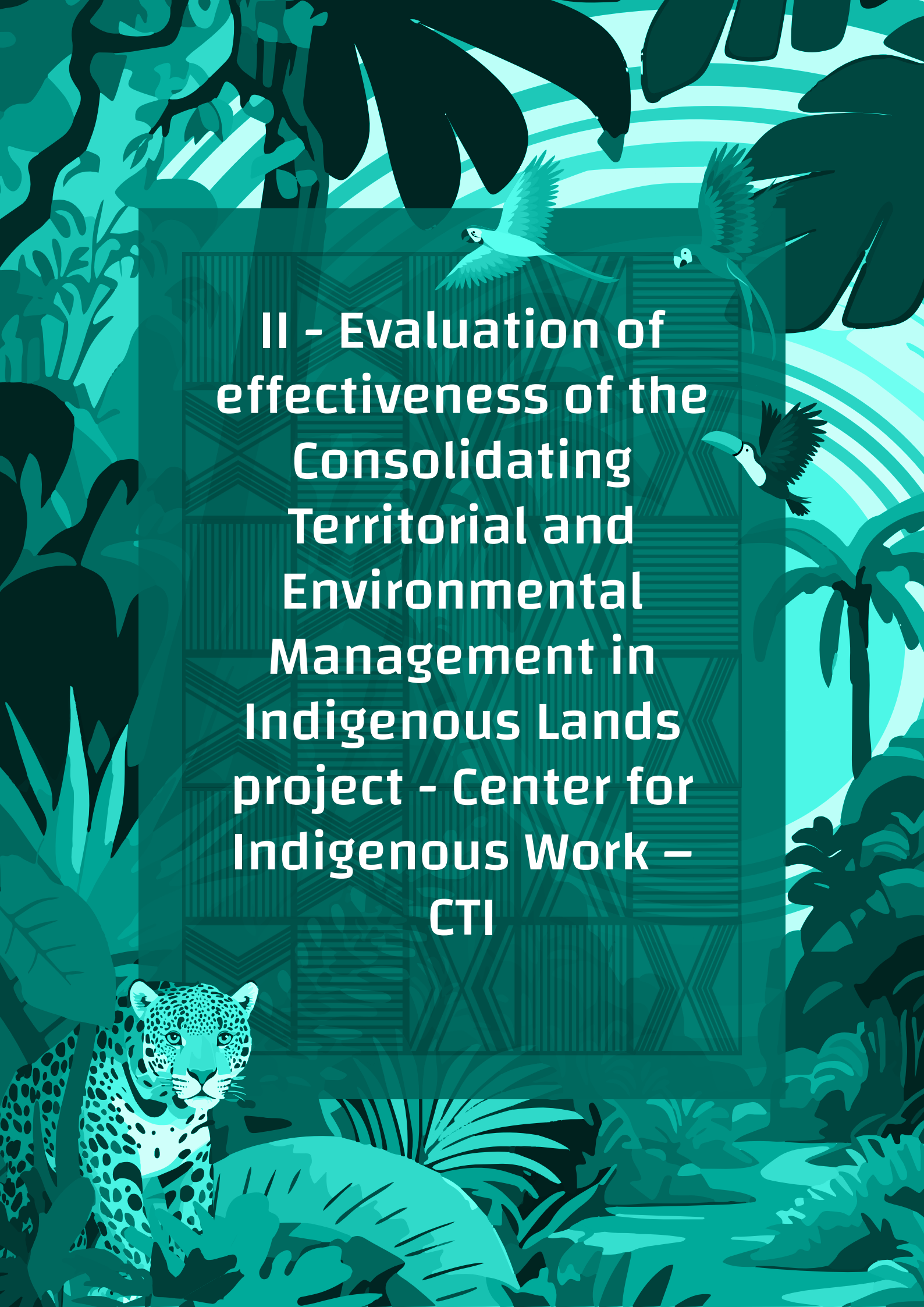
58. Decision 1/CP 16: Reduction of emissions from deforestation; reduction of emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests and increase of carbon stocks.

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**	The displacement of avoided emissions to other areas under project initiatives was not identified.

9. Crosscutting Aspects

Crosscutting Aspects		Compliant	Note
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects contributed effectively to economic alternatives that value standing forest and sustainable use of natural resources?	**YES**	By mapping and structuring the chestnut production chain and artisanal production.
	To what extent have projects positively influenced the reduction of poverty, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries living in their area of activity?	**YES**	Through artisanal production during the project implementation period, a total of R$8,000.00 in income was generated. The continued implementation of activities after the formal end of the project phase led to significant growth, providing a total of R$9,250.00 in income as of March 2024. This increase in income generation demonstrates that the projects were able to provide sustainable economic opportunities, encouraging the responsible use of natural resources and promoting social inclusion and improvements in living conditions within the communities benefiting from the project. Two additional activities may continue to generate income within communities: the planting of chestnut trees and the production of AFSs.
	Were projects able to promote and increase production in value chains for timber and non-timber forest products sourced through sustainable management?	**YES**	An inventory of social and biodiversity products was carried out, and the respective production chain for these products was strengthened and structured.
Gender equity	The project has had some overall results and impacts on gender issues.	**YES**	The project obtained significant results and impacts on gender issues by actively including women throughout stages of activities, from artisanal production to the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (AFSs). Women played a crucial role in establishing seedling nurseries and managing AFSs, which in turn expanded economic and social engagement. These efforts aimed at inclusion resulted in the establishment of the “Rede Entre Parentas” network, an initiative aimed at training and empowering Indigenous women, strengthening their performance in territorial management practices and the sustainable use of natural resources. The “Rede Entre Parentas” network contributed to gender equality and improving living conditions in communities.
	How did the project contribute to gender equity?	**YES**	The project obtained significant results and impacts on gender issues by actively including women throughout stages of activities, from artisanal production to the implementation of Agroforestry Systems (AFSs). Women played a crucial role in establishing seedling nurseries and managing AFSs, which in turn expanded economic and social engagement. These efforts aimed at inclusion resulted in the establishment of the “Rede Entre Parentas” network, an initiative aimed at training and empowering Indigenous women, strengthening their performance in territorial management practices and the sustainable use of natural resources. The “Rede Entre Parentas” network contributed to gender equality and improved living conditions in communities.

Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible to articulate the project with public policies of territorial and state scope?	**PARTIALLY FULFILLED**	Evidence of public policies implemented at the national level was identified. For example, strategies were established as part of the National School Meals Program – PNAE and the National Seeds and Seedlings System. However, a gap still remains in relation to policies established by subnational governments.
Food and Nutritional Security	Has the project contributed to beneficiaries' food and nutritional security?	**YES**	By implementing AFSs that were used to diversify local agricultural production. These systems combined short-, medium- and long-term crops, promoting sustainable food production, including non-timber forest products. Additionally, the strengthening of local production chains, including chestnut production and cultivation at agroforestry production properties, has increased the availability of healthy and nutritious foods, improving food security among Indigenous communities.
	Was the project able to include beneficiaries into food and nutritional security policies and programs?	**NÃO**	The project failed to directly integrated beneficiaries into food and nutrition security policies and programs. The project, however, created an important legacy in strengthening Indigenous communities' capacity to autonomously manage their natural resources and produce food in a sustainable manner. The implementation of AFSs and capacity building in sustainable agricultural practices have created a solid base for the continuity of food security initiatives, promoting greater resilience among communities and preparing them for future opportunities for integration into food and nutrition security policies and programs.



II - Evaluation of effectiveness of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands project - Center for Indigenous Work – CTI

Project data sheet

Project Title:	Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands
Organization responsible:	Center for Indigenous Work – CTI
Project period:	February 2017 to March 2023
Territorial scope:	Vale do Javari (AM), Andirá Marau (AM/PA), Krikati, Governor (MA), Nova Nacundá (PA) ILs
Beneficiaries:	Residents of the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land (speakers of the Pano – Marubo, Matis, Matsés, Kulina, Korubo, and Katukina – Kanamari languages); Timbira peoples living on the Krikati (Krikati) and Governador Indigenous Lands (Krikati and Gavião Pykobjê); Tupi-speaking peoples who inhabit the Andirá Marau (Sateré Mawé) and Nova Nacundá Indigenous Lands (Guarani Mbyá).
Objectives:	Strengthen the territorial and environmental management of Indigenous lands through the Implementation of two PGTAs referring to the (i) Vale do Javari and (ii) Krikati and Governor ILs. Prepare two PGTAs referring to the (i) Andirá Marau and (ii) Nova Jacundá ILs.
Total value of the project	**R$ 11,858,546.84**
Support received from the Amazon Fund:	**100% Amazon Fund**

Source: Adapted by the consultants using information taken from the Amazon Fund's website: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Consolidando-a-Gestao-Territorial-e-Ambiental-em-Terras-Indigenas/

1. Project summary

The Center for Indigenous Work (CTI) implemented the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands in five different ILs. The CTI supported the implementation of two Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) inf (i) the Vale do Javari IL, in the state of Amazonas, (ii) Timbira, which is located in the Krikati ILs, and Maranhão's Governador IL, in addition to the preparation of two PGTAs for the Andirá Marau and Nova Jacundá lands located in Amazonas and Pará and Pará, respectively.

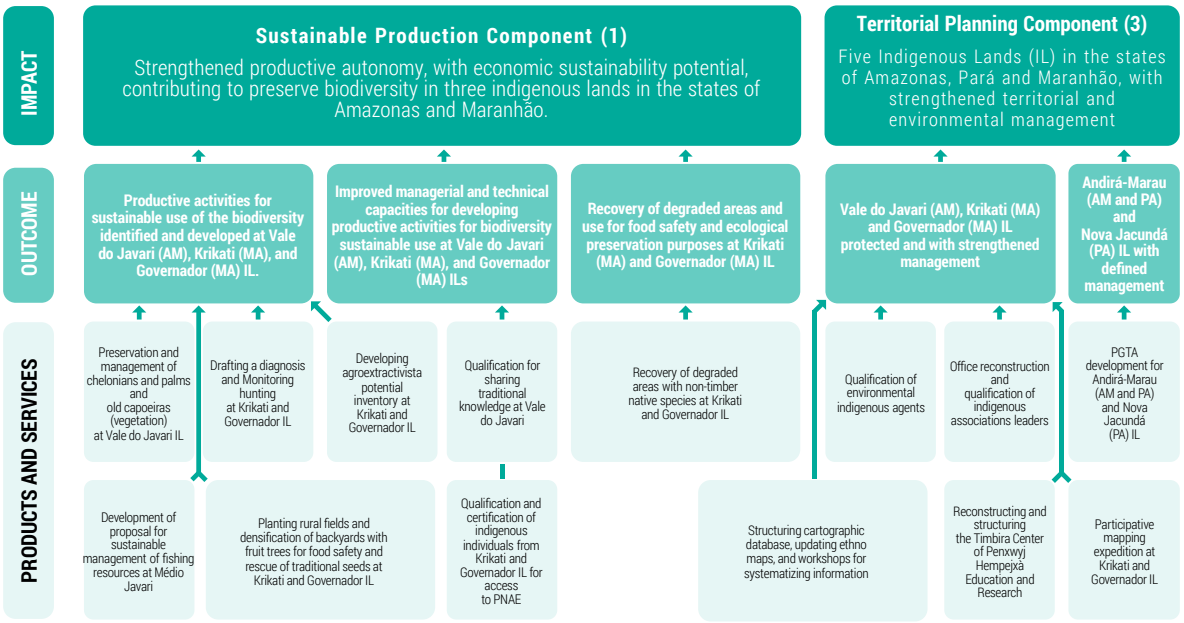
From among the programs implemented, the Vale do Javari Indigenous Lands may be highlighted. Vale do Javari has a total area of 85,440 km² and is Brazil's second largest Indigenous territory. Vale do Javari is the home to the Pano – Marubo, Matis, Matsés, Kulina, Korubo, and Katukina – and Kanamari peoples. It is also home to the world's largest number of Indigenous peoples living in voluntarily isolation. Timbira refers to several different peoples, including the Krikati and the Gavião Pykobjê[59]. The Krikati Indigenous Land is inhabited by a group bearing the same name and has a total area of 1450 km². The Governador Indigenous Land is inhabited by the Gavião Pykobjê and Krikati peoples and has a total area of 420 km². The Andirá Marau Indigenous Land is inhabited by the Sateré Mawé people and extends for a total of 789 km². The Jacundá IL is inhabited by the Guarani Mbya people.

59. Available at https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Povo:Timbira, accessed May 22, 2024

2. Intervention Logic

The “Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands” project is inserted under the Amazon Fund’s logical framework within the Sustainable Production (1) and Land Use Planning (3) components.

Figure 21: Tree diagram for objectives of the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (CTI)



Fonte: Termo de Referência da Avaliação temática de efetividade de projetos voltados a povos indígenas no âmbito do Amazon Fund/BNDES (2023)

3. Methodology

The applied evaluation methodology was guided by a series of OECD criteria that were previously described in item 4 of the main report prepared as part of this thematic assessment. Documents presented to the consultancy were analyzed in order to obtain information and respond to evaluation prompts. *Online* meetings were held with representatives from project developers and a field mission was completed between March 27 and 28, 2024.

During the mission, a visit was made to the headquarters of the Indigenous Peoples’ Union for the Javari Valley – UNIVAJA, where a meeting was held with the organization’s coordinating body and regional leaders, as well as virtual meetings with representatives from other Indigenous groups and beneficiary institutions. An interview was also conducted with a technical team from BNDES that monitored implementation and monitoring of the project.

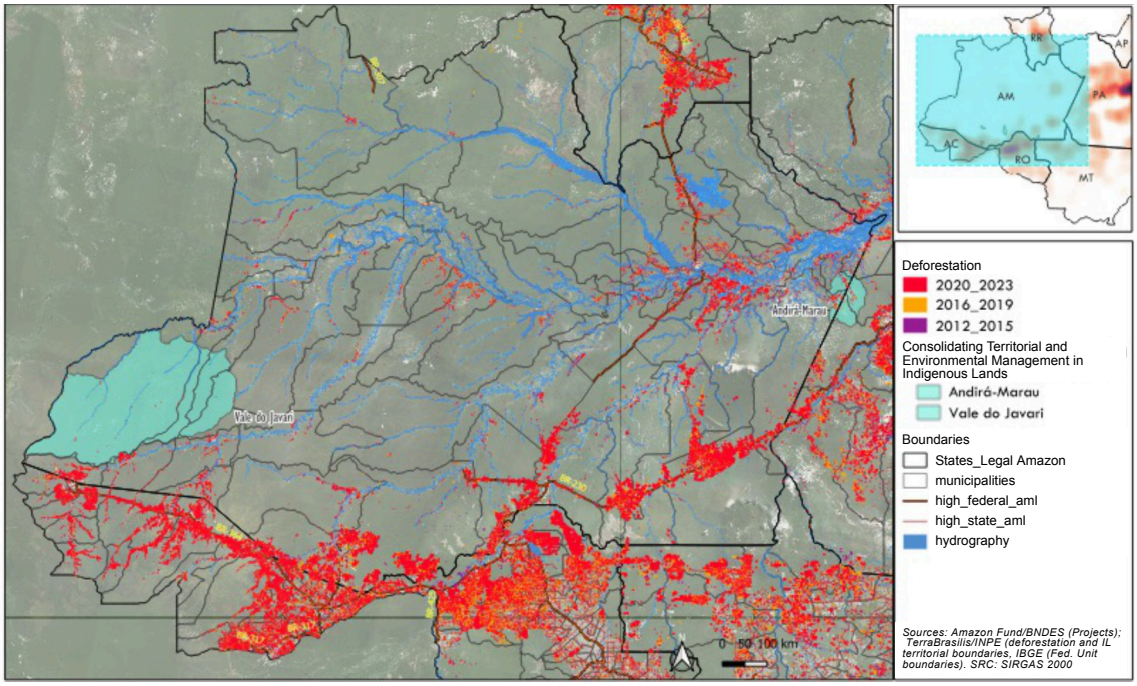
Analyses were carried out based on PRODES data to evaluate deforestation in the project implementation area.

4. Evaluation of results

Indigenous peoples' way of life is propitious to preventing deforestation on their lands. However, in the face of external pressures, it is necessary to ensure support is provided for government policies in order to ensure that Indigenous lands are not impacted by the actions of third parties located outside communities.

An analysis of data on deforestation rates between 2012 and 2023 identified variations, which may be related to the specific characteristics of each territory and government policies aimed at protecting Indigenous lands or encouraging the illegal exploitation of their natural wealth. The following data demonstrate this project' importance in preventing deforestation on protected lands.

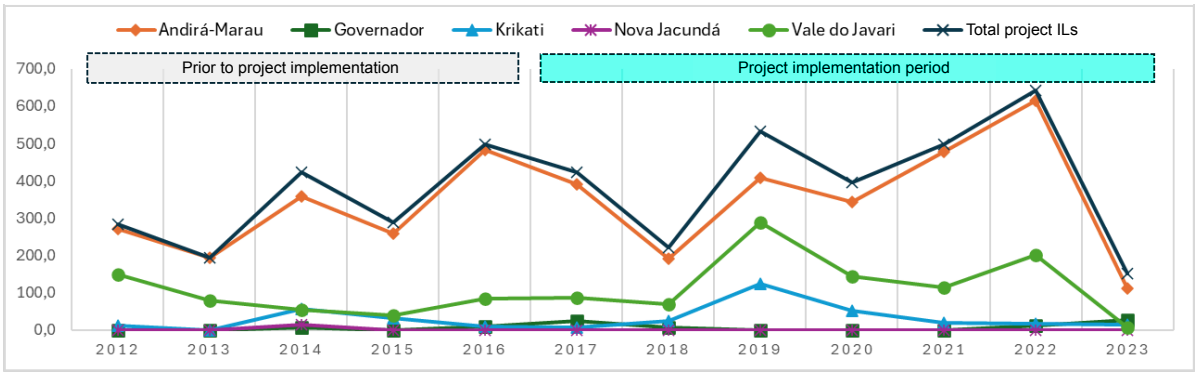
Figure 22: Indigenous lands receiving support under the project and deforestation rates per four-year period.



Source: Prepared by consultants (2024)

The Vale do Javari Indigenous Land, which is located in Amazonas' extreme southwest, is mainly facing pressures related to land invasions carried out by illegal miners in search of the region's gold deposits. These activities result in deforestation, the contamination of rivers, and conflicts with Indigenous people. Other threats include illegal fishing and hunting, logging, and drug trafficking. Land invaders are mainly able to reach the region through rivers and clandestine airstrips. 2012 and 2015 saw consecutive drops in deforestation rates, with a reduction from 149 hectares to 38 hectares of lost forest per year. In 2016 and 2017 this trend was reversed, increasing to more than 80 hectares of forest lost per year. This trend peaked at 287 hectares lost in 2019, an increase from the total of 100 hectares and approximately 200 hectares reported in 2020 and 2021 and 2022, respectively. In 2023 a sharp drop in deforestation rates was observed in the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land. Approximately 7 hectares of forest were lost during that year.

Graph 10: Deforestation in ILs receiving support under the project

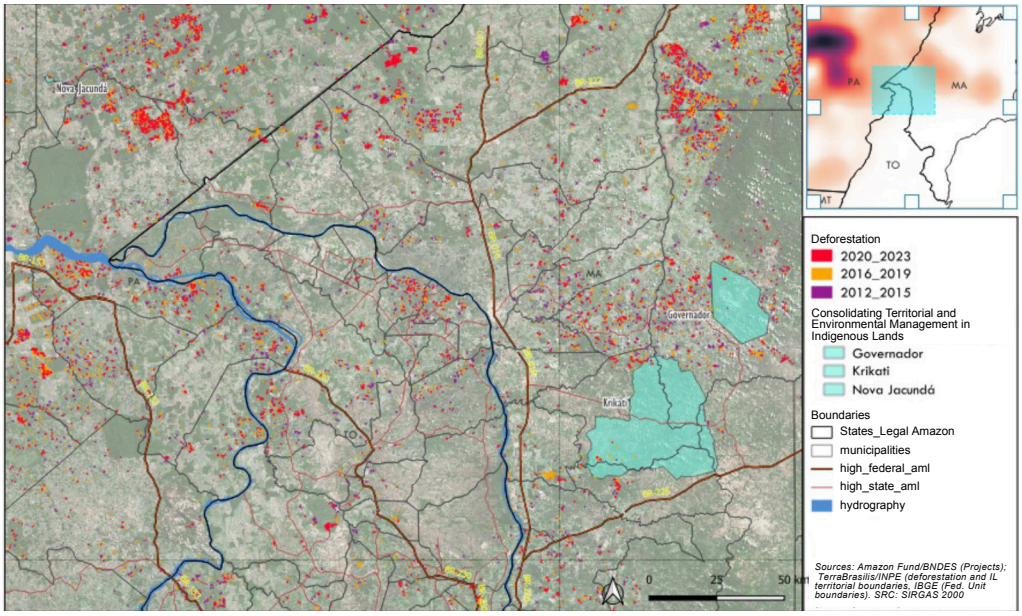


Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

The Andirá-Maraú Indigenous Land is located on the border between the states of Amazonas and Pará and stretches across six municipalities, three of which are located in each state. These municipalities include Itaituba and Aveiro (PA) and Barreirinha and Maués (AM). Agricultural activities have expanded significantly in this region, and a significant number of new areas have been cleared for production. The presence of large agribusiness companies in the region has also been associated with emerging socioeconomic issues and impacts, highlighting a complex scenario involving a range of challenges.

During the period between 2012 and 2016, which preceded project implemented, these lands were already faced with an increase in deforestation, with an annual average of 3 km² lost each year, reaching a total of 4.81 km² in 2016. In 2018, deforestation dropped to a total 1.9 km²; however, a strong trend towards an increase in deforestation in 2019 was confirmed, resulting in a total 4.08 km² lost forest during that year. However, in stark contrast to data recorded on other lands, 2019 did not see a peak in deforestation, with continued increases before reaching 6.15 km² in 2022. The reversal of trends observed in 2023 was confirmed, with a drop in deforestation rates to a total of 1.12 km².

Figure 23: Indigenous Lands supported by the Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands x Deforestation by four-year period



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

The Nova Jacundá Indigenous Land, one of the smallest territories at 4 km² in extension, was also the least affected by deforestation. It is located in Rondon do Pará (PA) and essentially did not experience oscillations in deforestation rates during the analyzed period. Deforestation was only detected inside the IL in 2014, with a total of 0.13 km² lost. In subsequent years, which included the project execution period, clear-cutting was not observed in Nova Jacundá.

The Governador Indigenous Lands, located in the municipality of Amarante do Maranhão, presented a low rate of deforestation despite its extensive total area of approximately 420 km². Deforestation totaling less than 0.1 km² was observed in Governador in 2014 and 2016 during the period prior to the project phase. The highest rates of deforestation were observed in 2017 and 2023, with approximately 25 hectares of forest lost during the year. There was no record of deforestation on these lands between 2019 and 2021.

Part of the Krikati Indigenous Lands are also located in Amarante do Maranhão, in addition to 4 additional municipalities in Maranhão, particularly in Montes Altos. The reality faced on Krikati lands is much more challenging, and the pressure to expand agricultural areas and illegal extraction has led to a fluctuation in deforestation rates. Between 2012 and 2015 annual increments in deforestation ranged from between 0 and 30 hectares. During the period between 2017 to 2023, total deforestation in Krikati increased from 7 hectares in 2017 to 123 hectares in 2019, the largest increase recorded in the data series for these lands. However, starting in 2021, a downward trend was observed, which was confirmed in 2022 and 2023, with 13 hectares of forest lost per year.

Table 6: Annual increase in deforestation rates. Prepared by consultants based on data from Prodes/Inpe

Indigenous Land	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Andirá- Marau	2.71	1.95	3.57	2.57	4.82	3.91	1.91	4.09	3.43	4.78	6.15	1.12
Governador	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.26
Krikati	0.12	0.00	0.57	0.31	0.08	0.07	0.24	1.23	0.52	0.20	0.16	0.13
Nova Jacundá	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vale do Javari	1.50	0.78	0.54	0.38	0.84	0.87	0.69	2.88	1.43	1.15	2.01	0.08
Total project ILs	2.83	1.95	4.22	2.88	4.98	4.22	2.22	5.32	3.95	4.97	6.42	1.52
All Amazon ILs (thousands of hectares)	13.5	14.4	8.6	7.0	10.1	12.9	25.2	49.4	42.7	36.0	32.5	13.2

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

Average deforestation rates in ILs supported by the Project fluctuated at lower levels than in other areas of the Amazon, varying from 3.37 km² and 4.8 km² of forest lost. The average deforestation rate during the project implementation period was 21% higher than the previous 5 years, while in the Amazon IL group, an increase of 182% was observed during the same period. The reduction in deforestation rates in 2023 relative to the project implementation period was slightly higher in the 5 ILs protected under the project, where there was a total reduction of 61% compared to 56% in the Amazon IL group.

These results point to several important advances and challenges. It is important to note that implementation of the project contributed to Indigenous peoples living on these territories being provided with access to resources as part of the preparation and implementation of PGTAs. On the

other hand, the advance of deforestation makes it clear that implementing PGTAs is a matter of urgency in securing territorial security, the autonomy of Indigenous peoples, and contributing to consolidation of the PNGATI.

4.1. Indirect effect - Sustainable production: Strengthening of production autonomy, with potential for economic sustainability, contributing to the preservation of biodiversity in three ILs located in AM and MA

The turtle species management agreements were implemented by the Marubo people of Rio Ituí under the project. These agreements were highly relevant to the conservation of these animals, which are part of communities' food chains. The future of such species is therefore a source of concern among Indigenous groups[60]. A fisheries agreement comprising three micro-regions in the central region of the Javari valley was signed. This agreement mainly focused on arapaima fish, considering the species' positive impact on the conservation of other species inhabiting lacustrine environments.

Nine traditional varieties of foods and medicines were rescued through visits made to traditional second-growth forests located in the Javari Valley. The peach palm may be highlighted from among the recovered foods. Visiting teams were made up of elders, young people, women and men, and younger members of these groups were taught traditional practices related to agrobiodiversity.

Agroecological activities were implemented in the Krikati and Governador Indigenous Lands that were specifically aimed at food and nutritional security among communities. A total of 32 hectares was reforested with native species, which prioritized the conservation of water resources and the protection of biodiversity.

Courses were held at the PNAE located in the Krikati and Governador Indigenous Lands in order to facilitate access to the fund's resources. A total of 45 Indigenous persons received training, 15 of whom were women. Given the importance of access to institutional markets and the ongoing training of Indigenous persons in this area through the engagement and participation of technicians from Funai Krikati and Gavião's Local Technical Coordinating Body and Maranhão's State Agency for Agricultural Research and Rural Outreach – AGERP, training activities were carried out with Krikati leaders as part of government procurement programs: Food Acquisition Program – PAA and related instruments providing access to financing for the production and commercialization of family farming products. As a result, joint efforts were carried out by the Local Technical Coordinating Body - CTL/FunaiTL Krikati and AGERP to issue a Declaration of Fitness to the Indigenous Pronaf – DAP to the benefit of interested Indigenous groups.

87 Indigenous environmental agents were trained, 18 of whom were women, in the Vale do Javari (AM) and the Krikati and Governador Indigenous Lands (MA). Trainees received certification in the use of territorial and environmental management instruments. Indigenous environmental agents subsequently became references within ILs for the development of project activities and received certification in order to implement similar initiatives -- a sign of the program's highly sustainable nature.

60. Center for Indigenous Work. Shell-bearing animals of the Ituí River. Série Estudos Socioambientais, page 43 et seq., September 2020.

Project activities were implemented through means of dialogue, courses, and workshops that sought to integrate technical and traditional knowledge of forests. In addition to the training and participation of Indigenous environmental agents, educational initiatives included leaders, elders, young people, women and men, thereby strengthening a sense of collective interest.

It is important to note that implementation of the Project with regards to the PGTAs for the Vale do Javari, Krikati and Governador ILs also introduce important positive impacts. Pathways were opened towards the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity and fisheries.

Particularly given the extent of the lands involved, there is a constant need for financial, technical and logistical resources, including boats and fuel, to ensure that advances continue to be made and the entirety of Indigenous villages and territories benefit from projects. The distance between communities and the travel of leaders in order to participate in informative meetings with organizations involves high level of costs.

It is important to note that difficulties are generally experienced in ensuring that resources obtained through public policies, programs, and projects are able to reach communities. Within this context, it was observed that the implementation of this project benefited communities, demonstrating that it is possible to ensure that resources are able to reach ILs.

Another challenge observed refers to the migration of Indigenous people to major cities. Evidence of this growing trend was provided in the testimonial of an Indigenous leadership, who declared: “due to a lack of public policies, territorial rights, a connection with nature and sense of culture and spirituality have weakened. It is the communities themselves that protect the forest and in the face of insufficient public policies to ensure that Indigenous people remain on their lands, sectors involved in predatory and illegal fishing activities invade lakes and rivers, causing vulnerability and a scarcity among shell-bearing animals and fish. It is therefore important to consider that Indigenous peoples rely on their own conceptions of territorial and environmental management. Management practices must be tied to the areas of health and education to guarantee the sustainability of ILs."[61]

This testimonial points to a need to guarantee that extensive programs area implemented in the areas of health and education to ensure consistent territorial and environmental management and the sustainability of ILs.

Despite executing important activities, the Project failed to manage wheat and similar crops in the Vale do Javari Indigenous Lands. Diagnostics into hunting practices and an inventory of the agro-extractivist potential of the Krikati and Governador Indigenous Lands were also not prepared due to the *COVID-19* pandemic, which limited access to Indigenous lands.

4.2 Indirect effect - Land use planning: Strengthening of territorial and environmental management in five ILs located in the states of AM, PA and MA

As part of land use planning initiatives, the project included the preparation of two PGTAs referring to the Andirá-Amarau (AM and PA) and Nova Jacundá (PA) Indigenous Lands.

61. Statement from Indigenous leader taken during field mission to the municipality of Atalaia do Norte/AM in March 2024

The preparation of the two PGTAs included the mobilization and participation of the Sateré Mawé and Guarani communities, as well as a process for the training Indigenous environmental agents in order to support the preparation and mobilization of plans. PGTAs also supported expeditions as part of participation-based mapping processes, workshops aimed at structuring ethnographic mapping, and collective construction of territorial and environmental management indicators, as well as community meetings aimed at validating the PGTA.

The PGTAs that were prepared under the program offer a detailed diagnostic of the pressures and threats faced by ILs, including deforestation, land invasions by loggers and prospectors, and the need for sustainable management practices. These plans include a series of strategic proposals to mitigate these challenges, including the strengthening of territorial surveillance, promotion of agroforestry systems, and the conservation of biodiversity.

A highlight of prepared plans includes a description of the traditional practices of Indigenous peoples involving nature-based solutions that contribute to the resilience of ecosystems and the maintenance of natural resources.

With regards to territories, PGTAs involve a process of reaffirming Indigenous peoples' right to manage their lands in accordance with ancestral traditions and knowledge. PGTAs are a reflection of the self-determination gained by Indigenous peoples and their ongoing resistance to external pressures. Such planning is a means of maintaining Indigenous culture and guaranteeing sustainability and food security for future generations.

This project component also includes renovation of UNIVAJA's headquarters, which is located in the urban area of the municipality of Atalaia do Norte (AM). UNIVAJA's office houses several grassroots organizations:

- Kanamari Association of the Javari Valley (AKAVAJA),
- Organization of the Marubo Villages of the Ituí River – OAMI,
- Mayuruna General Association (OGM),
- Kulina Indigenous Association of the Javari Valley (AIKUVAJA),
- Alto Rio Curuça Community Development Association (ASDEC), and the
- Matis Indigenous Association (AIMA).

Renovation of UNIVAJA's office represented an important step forward in strengthening this important institution and its constituent grassroots organizations since having a physical space facilitates planning, the archiving of documents, and the holding of meetings and courses, thereby strengthening internal management processes.rsos, em síntese, fortalece a gestão interna da UNIVAJA e suas organizações de base. (Figura 9)

Figure 24: UNIVAJA's Head Offices

Source: Images recorded by consultants during field visits (2024)

The project contributed to the political, social, and cultural strengthening of the Indigenous peoples of the Javari Valley, through the structuring of ancestral "maloca" long houses on the Vale do Javari Indigenous Lands. Malocas are important collective spaces within villages, where meetings and gatherings are held and traditional knowledge disseminated, among other activities of a political, social and cultural nature.

One of the activities planned under the project involved the renovation and structuring of the Penxwj Hempeixa Timbira Research Center. These activities were not carried out due to the fact that the ownership of the property did not meet contractual conditions necessary for the physical and financial execution of the renovations.

Participation-based mapping of the Krikati and Governador ILs was carried out. A total of 20 maps were produced through this study. Activities were carried out as part of the training cycle implemented Krikati and Gavião environmental agents. In parallel to these initiatives, the structuring of cartographic data and updating of ethnographic maps was performed. Workshops aimed at the systematization of information were also held. The project cartographic database was structured to offer support for territorial monitoring activities. The structuring of the database involved the holding of eight different workshops into the systematization of information, in addition to including several field visits aimed at the preparation of ethnographic maps.

Leaders from nine different Indigenous organizations and traditional governance bodies also received training under the project. A total of 142 Indigenous persons received training, 38 of whom were women.

5. Conclusion

The Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands project obtained several important results. The project's indirect impacts included agreements for the management of turtles and fish species, construction and structuring of the headquarters of Indigenous organizations, ethnographic mapping courses and production of maps, certification of environmental agents and Indigenous leaders, including the participation of Indigenous women, the densification of agroecological production properties and cultivation of gardens, and production of food for consumption by communities. Two PGTAs were also prepared, which allowed inhabitants of two Indigenous lands to seek out and access resources as part of the territorial and environmental management of their lands.

As a result, the project contributed to implementation of the PNGATI during a period in which the federal government significantly limited the available budget for activities aimed at the protection of lands, the environment, and Indigenous communities. The importance of this Project in developing autonomy among beneficiary Indigenous groups must also be highlighted.

Beneficiaries' participation in partnership with institutions developing programs helped generate knowledge and experiences that will be used by the beneficiaries and their organizations, such as UNIVAJA, to prepare and present their own projects to the Amazon Fund. These processes in turn served to strengthen the autonomy of Indigenous peoples.

The arrival of loggers, miners, and agribusiness sectors at villages, who often offered basic food staples or financial resources for commercial agriculture, highlights the prevailing experience of social vulnerability among Indigenous communities and delay in implementing effective public policies. Given this scenario, the project proved to be crucial by providing direct support and strengthening Indigenous communities, reducing their dependence on external agents making illegal use of the natural resources present on Indigenous lands.

Through means of strategic actions and training, the project served to strengthen institutions and placed value in traditional knowledge, creating a barrier against the entry of persons and groups carrying out illegal activities and ensuring that public policies are quickly implemented to offer communities safe and sustainable alternatives. As a result, the project not only achieved its initial objectives, but also established a model for resistance and resilience in protecting Indigenous Lands.

6. Lessons learned and Recommendations

Dialogue between developing institutions and the Amazon Fund served to establish a respectful and collaborative relationship between these two sectors, providing valuable insights into Project bureaucracy and management.

Scientific knowledge combined with tradition is fundamental to strengthening territorial and environmental management processes. An example of such integrated knowledge can be seen in the preparation of ethnographic maps.

Recommendations

Recommendation	Executors	Subnational Governments	Amazon Fund	Federal Government	Donors
Support the continuity of the Project together with the developing institution, beneficiary Indigenous peoples, and organizations, including conducting applied research and producing information for execution of the PNGATI			✓		
Increase annual budget for implementation of the PNGATI. This scaling up of resources must be specifically targeted in order to support implementation of the PGTAs				✓	
Link the PNGATI to public policies in the areas of education and health		✓	✓	✓	✓
Foster capacity among Indigenous organizations and support Indigenous Funds such as the Podáali Fund, FIRN, Timbira, including Indigenous women's initiatives, Develop invitation letter templates to allow Indigenous organizations to submit proposals			✓	✓	✓
Guarantee that civil society and Indigenous peoples are given a voice on the PNGATI Steering Committee				✓	
Support the preparation of a specific Project for Indigenous organizations that have expressed interest and hold the necessary capacity, such as UNIVAJA.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support the continued strengthening of Indigenous peoples' organizations, which includes, but is not limited to, providing support for the construction of headquarters, hiring technical staff, holding meetings and courses, certification, consulting, and logistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Support through scholarships or salaries for Indigenous Environmental Agents to continue development work together with villages and hire Indigenous consultants to implement projects	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Develop initiatives in Indigenous lands in conjunction with an Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)				✓	
Future public notices published by the Amazon Fund/BNDES must include the development of initiatives or institutional arrangements implemented within the areas of health and education					

7. Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

Safeguard	Compliant	Note
1. Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements		
Are the projects aligned with the PPCDAm and the state plans for deforestation prevention and control?	**YES**	Aligned with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation of Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) since one of the public policies that provided guidance in issuing a call for submission of these projects included a review of the PPCDAm's action plan.
What other federal policies or international agreements are the projects aligned with? In which aspects?	**YES**	The following policies have been properly aligned: • Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm); • National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands; • National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production – PLANAPO; • National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
Did the project contribute or have the potential to contribute directly or indirectly to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation? In what way?	**YES**	This project was implemented in an area experiencing a high level of pressure from deforestation. The project contributes to directly or indirectly reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Directly, through the implementation of agroforestry systems, restoration of degraded areas, and training in sustainable management of natural resources. Indirectly, by strengthening community organizations and promoting sustainable practices that reduce pressure on forests.

2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and national legislation		
To what extent have the projects promoted articulation between various actors (public sector, private sector, third sector or local communities)? Were shared governance bodies used? Which ones?	**IN PART**	• Public Sector: FUNAI and Maranhão's State Agency for Agricultural Research and Rural Outreach – AGERP. • Local Communities: Indigenous associations of protected Indigenous Lands (ILs). • Shared Governance Forums: Network of Indigenous Environmental Agents.
To what extent did projects contribute to strengthening public instruments and forest and land use planning processes?	**YES**	• A series of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) were implemented.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking relevant international obligations and national contexts and laws into account 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 constitutional rights associated with the possession and formal destination of land in their area of activity?	**YES**	Yes, the project influenced constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples to permanent land ownership and the exclusive use of natural resources found in soil, rivers and lakes on such territories
To what extent did the projects influence the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of activity?	**YES**	The project's central principle involves the sustainable use of natural resources. Initiatives aimed at ecological agriculture and the management of fishing resources (fish and turtle species) were implemented; • Implementation of nurseries and reforestation.
In cases in which Indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers were direct beneficiaries of projects: were socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge taken into consideration and respected throughout the project lifespan?	**YES**	Yes, the socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples were considered and respected by: • Integrate traditional knowledge into fish and turtle species management practices; • Include the active participation of Indigenous leaders and women in project planning, implementation, and management stages.
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?	**YES**	1. Social Organization: Strengthening local governance and territorial management, promoting greater autonomy and the recognition of communities. 2. Economic: Through the implementation of ecological agriculture promoting food and nutritional security. 3. Use of Spaces and Resources: Both. Through reforestation and the sustainable use of natural resources, strengthening resilience and environmental sustainability.
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular Indigenous peoples and local communities, in the initiatives referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16		
How was the prior consent and the local/traditional means of choosing the representatives of beneficiaries (particularly Indigenous peoples and traditional communities) guaranteed under projects?	**YES**	• Prior consultations were carried out before the start of activities to guarantee that beneficiaries provided informed consent and participated in the project; • Active participation with the direct involvement of Indigenous and community leaders during the planning and implementation of activities, ensuring that decisions reflected the needs of the communities and the • Strengthening of Local Governance practices by supporting the development of and strengthening community bodies and local organizations. These initiatives helped legitimize representativeness and guaranteed ongoing consent from communities throughout project phases.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	**YES**	Meetings and courses were held that allowed for the general participation of the leaders of Indigenous peoples and their organizations in project planning and management.

In cases involving projects with an economic focus: were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, thereby preventing a concentration of resources?	**NOT APPLICABLE**	This prompt is not applicable since projects do not serve an economic purpose.
To what extent have projects provided members of the general public and their beneficiaries open access and easy to understand information related to project initiatives?	**YES**	A participation-based approach focused on continuous monitoring and inclusion of beneficiary Indigenous organizations was adopted throughout the implementation process. Regular meetings were held for the planning and execution of activities.
Were the projects able to establish a consistent system for monitoring results and impacts? Did the projects systematically monitor and disseminate the results achieved and their effects?	**YES**	A continuous monitoring system involving several stakeholders (FUNAI and Indigenous organizations) was established under the project. The results of the project were systematically monitored and discussed during regular evaluation and planning meetings, allowing adjustments to be made to guarantee alignment with objectives.
5. Actions consistent with the preservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the initiatives referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16[62] are not employed in the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services and enhance remaining social and environmental benefits		
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	**YES**	The project contributed to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas by providing training to environmental agents and strengthening Indigenous territorial governance practices.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	**YES**	A total of 32 hectares were reforested under the project, including the protection of water resources.
In the case of restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies used prioritize native species?	**YES**	The project established a nursery and reforested areas using native species.
To what extent did projects contribute to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	**YES**	The project contributed to the economic sustainability of communities, moving away from a focus on market perspectives.
6. Actions taken 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?	**YES**	Factors constituting risks included illegal deforestation, land invasions from miners, loggers, fishermen, and drug traffickers. The project addressed such risks by strengthening Indigenous territorial governance practices, empowering environmental agents, and strengthening Indigenous organizations.
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?	**YES**	The displacement ofavoided emissions to other areas under project initiatives was not identified.

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

8. Crosscutting Aspects

Crosscutting Aspects		Compliant	Note
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects contributed effectively to economic alternatives that value standing forest and sustainable use of natural resources?	**YES**	The project was oriented towards preserving standing forests and the sustainable use of natural resources. For example, fish and turtle species management agreements were signed under the project.
	To what extent have projects positively influenced the reduction of poverty, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries living in their area of activity?	**YES**	The project collaborated with the production of ecological agriculture products.
	Were projects able to promote and increase production in value chains for timber and non-timber forest products sourced through sustainable management?	**Partially fulfilled**	With regards to economic activities, the project focused on the sustainability of the communities.
Gender equity	The project has had some overall results and impacts on gender issues.	**YES**	The Female Artisans Movement for the Javari Valley functioned as a collective and was included in project discussions, including participation in the ATL and development of political opinions. Since projects financed by the Amazon Fund were implemented, a minimum number of projects involving the participation of women has been established to ensure that this group is included in activities.
	How did the project contribute to gender equity?	**YES**	The Female Artisans Movement for the Javari Valley functioned as a collective and was included in project discussions, including participation in the ATL and development of political opinions. Since projects financed by the Amazon Fund were implemented, a minimum number of projects involving the participation of women has been established to ensure that this group is included in activities.
Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible to articulate the project with public policies of territorial and state scope?	**Partially fulfilled**	Evidence of public policies implemented at the national level was identified. For, strategies were established as part of the National School Meals Program – PNAE and the National Seeds and Seedlings System – (PAA). Guidelines for obtaining a Declaration of Fitness under the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (DAP-I/PRONAF) were also part of training.
Food and Nutritional Security	Has the project contributed to beneficiaries' food and nutritional security?	**YES**	Agrobiodiversity products were produced as part of collaborations aimed at food and nutritional security.
	Was the project able to include beneficiaries into food and nutritional security policies and programs?	**NÃO**	Courses were held regarding the National School Meals Program PNAE and the Food Acquisition Program – (PAA). Guidelines for obtaining a Declaration of Fitness under the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (DAP-I/PRONAF) were also part of training.

III - Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Sustainable Bem Viver project - Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé).

Project data sheet

Project Title:	Sustainable Bem Viver
Organization responsible:	Institute of Research and Indigenous Education – Iepé
Project period:	01/2016 to 01/2020
Territorial scope:	(i) Tumucumaque Complex (Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru D'Este ILs) (PA, AP) and (ii) Zo'e lands (PA).
Beneficiaries:	(i) Inhabitants of Parque do Tumucumaque e Rio Paru Paru D'Este ILs, speakers of the Karib language (Tiriyó, Katxuyana, Wayana, Aparai Txikiyana, Kahyana, Akuriyó and others), and certain Tupi (Wajãpi) and Arawak (Mawayana) families, and (ii) the Zo'e people, who inhabit the Zoé Indigenous Lands
Objectives:	Implement a (i) PGTA for the Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru dÉste ILs, and (ii) prepare a PGTA for the Zo'e IL within the scope of the PNGATI.
Total value of the project	**R$ 12,404,198.00**
Support received from the Amazon Fund:	**R$ 11,858,793.87**

Source: Adapted by the consultants using information taken from the Amazon Fund's website: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Bem-Viver-Sustentavel/

1. Summary of project

The Institute of Research and Indigenous Education – Iepé implemented the Sustainable Bem Viver project, the main objectives of which included: implementation of a PGTA for the Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este Indigenous Lands, and preparation of a PGTA for the Zoé IL.

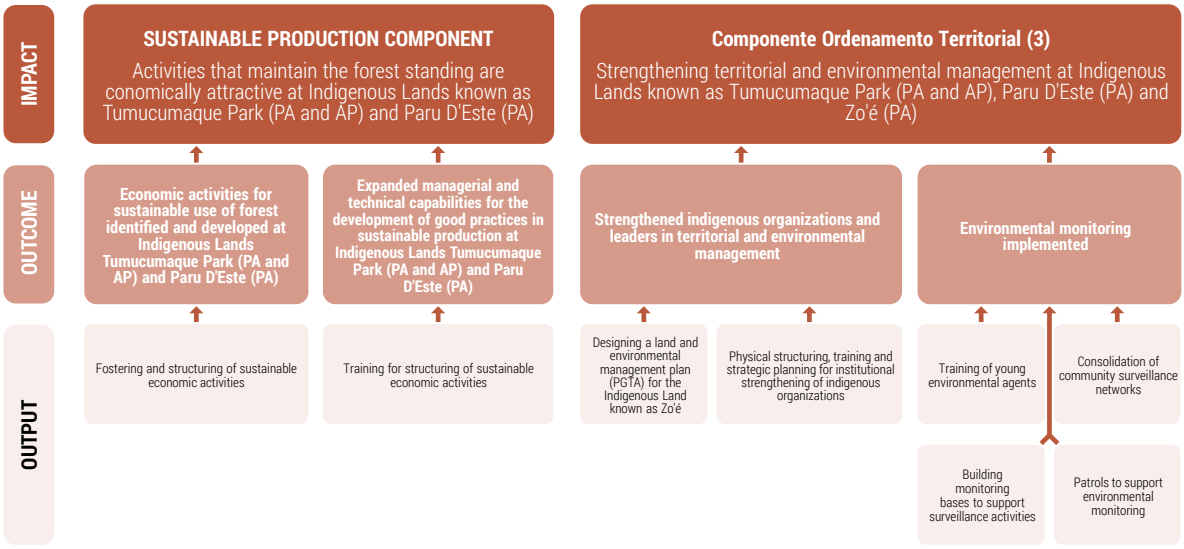
The following activities were carried out during implementation of the PGTA for the Parque Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este ILs: territorial control and protection, management and sustainable use of natural resources, training and territorial and environmental management certification, and governance of the PGTA, which included the training of Indigenous leaders, the strengthening of Indigenous organizations, regional engagement, and shared management processes.

Several initiatives were implemented during preparation of the Zo'é IL's PGTA, including effective interaction between the IEPE's team, FUNAI and the Zo 'é people. This process involved bibliographical and field research, as well as workshops aimed at Indigenous groups in which specific methodologies were developed and subsidies were presented according to the needs of the groups, who have recently come into contact with other members of society. These efforts culminated in an agreement being reached for the Zo´é's PGTA

2. Intervention logic

The Sustainable Bem Viver project is inserted under the Amazon Fund's logical framework within the Sustainable Production (1) and Land Use Planning (3) components.

Figure 25: Tree diagram of Sustainable Living Project objectives



3. Methodology

The applied evaluation methodology was guided by a series of OECD criteria that were previously described in item 4 of the thematic assessment report. Documents presented to the consultancy were analyzed in order to obtain information and respond to evaluation prompts.

Online meetings were held with representatives from the IEPE. A virtual meeting was also held with Indigenous leaders from Parque do Tumucumaque who addressed implementation of the project together with their communities. Approximately twenty Indigenous people participated in this meeting.

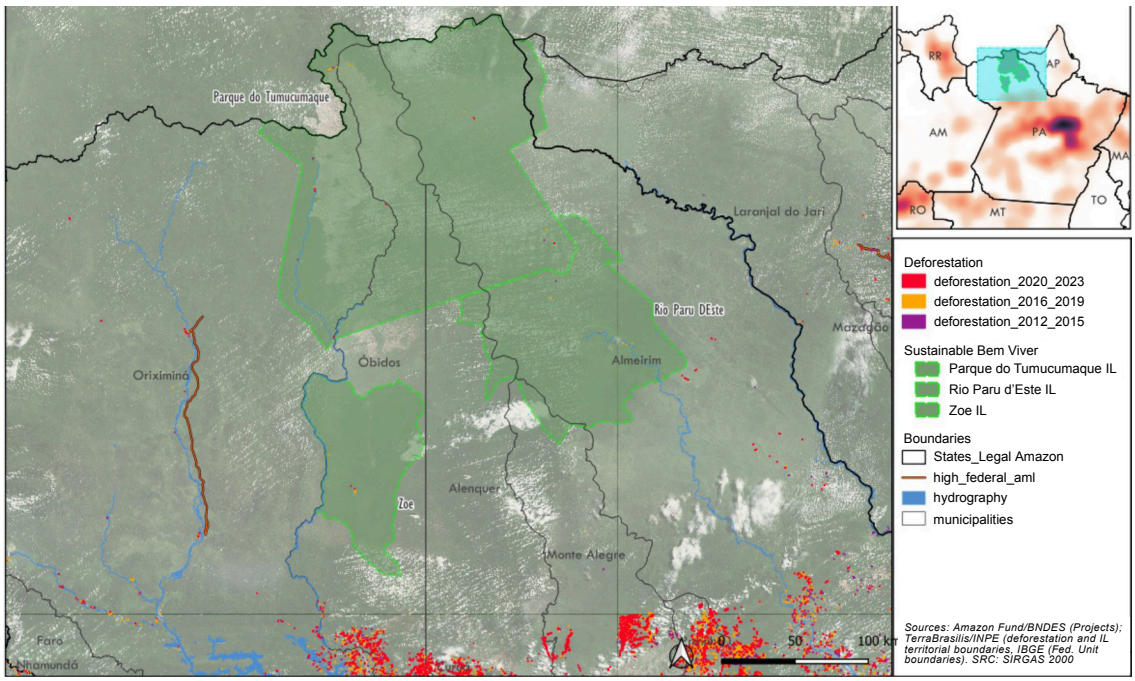
Figure 26: Image of a virtual meeting held with project beneficiaries

Source: Images recorded by consultants (2024)

4. Evaluation of Results

Tumucumaque National Park is one of the world's largest parks located in a tropical forest, covering 70% of the state of Amapá.[63] Between 2012 and 2023, an analysis of deforestation in three Indigenous Lands (ILs) with support from the Sustainable Bem Viver Project revealed a minimum presence of deforestation in the park's interior region.

Figure 27: ILs supported under the Sustainable Bem Viver project x Deforestation per three-year period 2012 to 2023



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

From among these areas, the Parque do Tumucumaque IL experienced the highest rates of deforestation prior to implementation of the project, although these rates rarely exceeded 20 hectares per year, a value considered relatively low when one considers the Brazilian Amazon as a whole. In comparison, it is common to find deforestation polygons that exceed an area of 50, 100 and up to 1,000 hectares in other areas of the Amazon. These data suggest that the rate of deforestation observed in the project's ILs is mainly related to small-scale family production, reinforcing the importance of monitoring and sustainable management of these territories.

Table 7: Annual increase in deforestation rates, Sustainable Bem Viver Project ILs

Indigenous Land	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Parque do Tumucumaque	0.15	0.07	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00
Rio Paru DEste	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zoé	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00
Total project ILs	0.25	0.07	0.21	0.26	0.61	0.21	0.10	0.87	0.00	0.61	0.07	0.00
All Amazon ILs (thousands of hectares)	13.5	14.4	8.6	7.0	10.1	12.9	25.2	49.4	42.7	36.0	32.5	13.2

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

63. HANUSCH, M. A Balancing Act for Brazil's Amazonian States: An economic memorandum. Washington D.C: IDB/World Bank, 2023

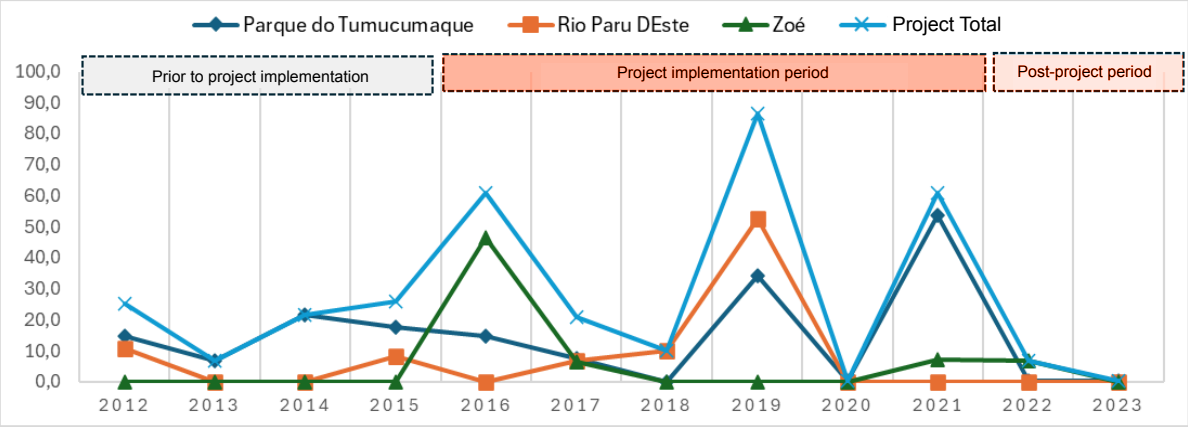
The Parque do Tumucumaque Indigenous Land presented two increases in deforestation rates that exceeded the average observed prior to 2016. In 2019 and 2021, deforestation exceeded 30 and 50 hectares respectively, before dropping to a rate of nearly zero. Deforestation mainly occurred in the western part of the IL along the river bank, in the Municipality of Oriximiná, and the northwestern region of these lands near the border with Suriname.

The Rio Paru d´Este Indigenous Land consistently presented a deforestation rate below 10 hectares, with the exception of 2019, when a total of 52 hectares were lost in the south-central part of these Indigenous Lands, near the region's villages. There was practically no new deforestation immediately subsequent to this peak in lost forests being observed.

The Zoé Indigenous Lands presented deforestation rates close to zero in the majority of the years studied. Deforestation on these lands peaked in 2016 at 46 hectares, before once again dropping to zero between 2018 and 2020. A low deforestation rate of 7 and 6 hectares of lost forest was observed in 2021 and 2022.

Of the three ILs supported under this project, Zoé was the only area that experienced a peak in deforestation at the start of the project period in 2016, while deforestation in the two remaining ILs reached a high during the critical period of increased deforestation in the Amazon occurring between 2019 and 2022.

Graph 11: Annual deforestation in ILs supported under the Sustainable Bem Viver Project



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

The average rate of deforestation in the three ILs comprising the Sustainable Bem Viver project consistently remained below 40 hectares of lost forest, which is considered low.

The average deforestation rate during the project implementation period was 101% higher than in the previous 4 years, while the group of Amazon ILs saw a total increase in deforestation of 169% during the same period. This reduction in deforestation rates after the implementation of the project was also more significant in the three ILs receiving support under the project, with a total reduction in deforestation of 91% when compared to 22% in the group of ILs located in the Amazon.

Table 8: Variation in deforestation rates in Sustainable Bem Viver Project X Legal Amazon ILs

Indigenous Lands	Average 2012_2015	Average 2016_2022	Var (%)	2022_2023	Var (%)
Sustainable Bem Viver Project ILs	0.20	0.40	↑ 101%	0.03	↓ -91%
All Legal Amazon Ils (thousand)	10.9	29.4	↑ 169%	22.9	↓ -22%

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

4.1. Component 1- Sustainable production: Activities that preserve standing forests were found to be economically attractive in the Parque do Tumucumaque (AP and PA) and Rio Paru d´ Este (PA) ILs

Component 1 - Sustainable Production focuses on economic activities that promote forest conservation practices, demonstrating that standing forest can generate significant economic value. Implementing sustainable production initiatives has proven to be economically attractive, which in turn encourages practices that keep the forest intact and directly benefit local communities.

Within the scope of the Sustainable Bem Viver project, it was possible to develop a series of sustainable production initiatives, with a specific emphasis on meliponiculture and beekeeping. Approaches developed through these two practices in the Tumucumaque Park IT represented one of the primary sustainable production activities implemented under the project.

In 2018, these activities resulted in the production of 798 liters of honey, generating a total of R$39,900.00 in revenue for that year. The implementation of community-based breeding of native stingless bees was a significant step forward, promoting sustainable production and guaranteeing the continuity of this practice.

The training of young people and women was fundamental to the success and sustainability of activities. The involvement of these groups in activities not only expanded their production skills, but also fostered the development of future leaders, fostering a sense of value and empowerment. This strategic engagement was essential to strengthening local capacities and ensuring that initiatives remained sustainable, generating impacts in terms of social inclusion and community development.

Additionally, sustainable production activities demonstrated engagement between sectors and an emerging synergy, particularly when youth and gender components were integrated. These initiatives not only promoted the inclusion of young people and women in production activities, but also aided territorial protection practices. For example, autonomous territorial protection expeditions were organized as part of honey collection in certain areas, highlighting the complementary relationship between environmental conservation and sustainable economic activities.

The protection of biodiversity must be promoted through comprehensive strategies that integrate economic activities into environmental conservation, ensuring that the use of natural resources is sustainable and benefits both the environment and local communities. These integrated approaches are essential to balancing economic development with the preservation of ecosystems, expanding synergies between economic growth and nature conservation.

However, considerable challenges arose during the implementation of activities, such as:

- a need to obtain environmental licensing from IBAMA for the extraction of natural resources, which required time and communication with the competent authorities;

- certification and commercialization honey, including the necessity of developing an attractive visual identity for the product and obtaining the necessary certifications for quality and authenticity. These processes were key to expanding commercialization, allowing products to reach a wider audience and additional consumer markets.

One of the project's central achievements was the publication of “Wanë: the book of honey”, which documents sustainable production practices in the Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este ILs, with a specific focus on meliponiculture and beekeeping. This book described existing Indigenous knowledge regarding the use and management of honey, highlighting the cultural, medicinal, and economic importance of this product. This publication aimed not only to disseminate the existing wealth of knowledge, but also to reinforce the importance of meliponiculture in promoting and preserving biodiversity.

By applying the OECD’s evaluation criteria, this publication will have an enduring positive effect by preserving and disseminating traditional knowledge, promoting sustainable practices, and placing value in intercultural dialogue. This demonstrates an impact marked by an ability to leverage local practices as a benchmark for other communities and similar projects.

Direct project impacts: "training for the development of sustainable production activities" in interventions supported by the Sustainable Bem Viver project was carried out through capacity building among two classes made up of young people representing local villages. Intensive training was held for six weeks through the alternation methodology, in which practical activities were interspersed between in-person modules. This methodology "was of great importance for the process of providing training for production activities, as it allowed a balanced combination between formal study and practice to be achieved, facilitating the immediate application of knowledge acquired within the participants’ local context."[64]

Additionally, “the methodology promoted the empowerment of young people, transforming them into active agents in the implementation of practices that preserve standing forests and generate income, in line with the principles of bioeconomy."[65]

The themes addressed during training sessions are presented in the following figure.

64. Testimonial from an Indigenous leaders receiving support under the project taken during an interview in April 2024.
65. Statement from one of the coordinators of the Sustainable Bem Viver project taken during an interview in March 2024.

Figure 28: Themes addressed during training

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

Training processes are fundamental for the strengthening of sustainable production activities that seek preserve the environment and promote territorial protection. Understanding and protecting Indigenous rights is essential to ensuring autonomy over territories and natural resources, while strengthening governance practices allows communities to effectively manage initiatives. Surveillance training is essential to allowing Indigenous people to protect their territories from threats such as land invasions and illegal deforestation.

The sustainable management of natural resources ensures that production practices do not degrade the environment, allowing for the continuous and sustainable use of the forest. This in turn promotes the establishment of a bioeconomy, under which environmental protection and economic development are integrated.

Throughout execution of the project, in addition to offering training on specific topics, a pedagogical strategy was implemented together with local associations, which involved the transfer of small-scale resources to ensure these organization were able to cover basic costs. These associations, which are based in Macapá, received support as part of physical structuring and training processes. This experience encouraged organization to access international public notices calling for cooperation in order to carry out their own projects, which represents an important advance in terms of fostering a sense of ownership among Indigenous peoples, allowing them to lead their own initiatives and to seek out independent sources of funding.

As an additional training strategy, Indigenous representatives from Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este were included in the Eastern Amazon Mosaic project, offering the first mosaic of protected areas in Brazil that includes Indigenous lands.

Another overarching element identified during implementation of the training strategy was the promotion of relevant exchanges, including the sharing of experiences by Socio-environmental Agents on the Oiapoque Indigenous Lands, in addition to the Agroecological Dialogues course, held at Embrapa, in Brasília, and the Regional Meeting of Indigenous Women in the Wajãpi Indigenous Lands. These activities illustrate the emerging synergies and transversal nature of these initiatives, which are directly related to sustainability and impact criteria, promoting a network of learning and collaboration between different communities and projects.

Synergies generated through the superimposition of activities — training, exchanges, and strengthening of institutions — reflect the OECD's sustainability criteria. These synergies

promoted long-term sustainability by integrating and strengthening different dimensions of local development and natural resource management. The complementary nature of initiatives demonstrates how different interconnected activities can contribute to obtaining more robust and sustainable results, directly benefiting the communities involved and promoting the region's sustainable development.

4.2. Component 3 – Land Use Planning: Strengthening of territorial and environmental management practice in Parque do Tumucumaque (AP and PA), Rio Paru d´ Este (PA) and Zo´ é (PA) Indigenous Lands

A PGTA was developed for the Zo 'é people as part of this project component. This planning was fundamental to protecting these groups' territories, who are often located in areas threatened by illegal activities, such as hunting, logging, and mining. Additionally, although these lands are extensive, movement and rotation between areas occupied by isolated and recently contacted Indigenous groups may negatively affect the perception of occupying safe and habitable spaces. As a result, the PGTAs for the lands have helped ensure that they remain subject to Indigenous control and use, preserving the local environment and biodiversity and protecting against intrusions from external agents.

For recently contacted groups such as the Zo´é, preparation of this instrument was "a means of exercising their self-determination and controlling they manner in which they seek to interact with the external world. [66]It was an experience that was not exclusively restricted to consultations, but rather offered a profound and continuous experience and dialogue, in which communities are able to express their priorities, concerns, and vision of the future."

During evaluation of the preparation of this PGTA it was determined that, for recently contacted groups, this process required the adoption of a sensitive approach adapted to these groups' realities. This process involved gaining a deep understanding of these groups' cultural, linguistic, and territorial dynamics. It was identified that the professionals involved in the project received not only technical, but also cultural, training.

Finally, recently contacted peoples, a PGTA constitutes formal recognition of their existence and the rights they hold over their lands. PGTAs not only legitimize land claims, but are also an important step forward in guaranteeing the sustainability of their ways of life and the preservation of cultural traditions. As a result, developing a PGTA for these groups was the result of much more than a bureaucratic process; it was a means of guaranteeing the continuity of their existence, culture, and autonomy within a context of ongoing external threats. PGTAs also function as a strategic and political document, which can be used to make claims for rights and obtain support from both the federal government and subnational governments and other Indigenous or Indigenous support organizations.

The project played a key role in strengthening two Indigenous associations:

- the Wayana and Apalai Indigenous Peoples Association (Apiwa); and the
- Tiriyó, Kaxuyana, Txikuyana (Apitikatxi) Indigenous Peoples Association.

66. Statement from one of the coordinators of the Sustainable Bem Viver project taken during an interview in March 2024.

From the outset, consistent efforts have been made to provide these organizations with training in Indigenous rights, which resulted in the development of a consultation protocol. This training was essential to the structuring and organization of associations within the context of territorial governance, consolidating these groups as key actors and integrating them into local dynamics. The strengthening of institutions will have a lasting impact, as it increases associations' capacity for independence governance and defense of their territories, promoting sustainability and resilience among communities. The process of strengthening organizations is related to the OECD's sustainability criterion, which assesses the continuity of benefits after the end of a project.

The physical infrastructure provided by the project, such as the construction of multipurpose facilities in the Bona and Missão Tiriyó villages, was central to achieving organizational development, providing an appropriate forum for meetings, training, and planning sessions. Providing appropriate infrastructure means that associations are able to operate more efficiently and host community meetings, training programs, and other activities essential to their continued function and strength.

Additionally, the establishment of women's networks within existing organizations was encouraged under the project, which resulted in more widespread and inclusive representation within territories. These efforts at fostering inclusion ensured that gender-related issues were incorporated into associations' decision-making processes. Women, although initially interested in forming their own associations, were integrated into existing organizations, and were able to set themselves apart in project design and fundraising. The inclusion of Indigenous women in decision-making spaces strengthens governance and promotes gender equality, reflecting a significant advance in terms of equity and democratic participation in associations.

One of the positive developments of this training was the formation of a technical center for implementation of a PGTA, which allowed the project budget to be executed in a participatory and transparent manner. This technical center continues to be used even after the end of the project phase and relies on funds raised annually by Indigenous organizations themselves. The center's continued operation can be considered indicative of increased autonomy and governance. This continuity of activities and capacity for self-sufficiency is related to the OECD's effectiveness criterion, which considers the degree to which project objectives have been achieved.

During the post-project period, one of the supported associations obtained a budget of R$1.2 million for two projects in 2024: Floresta+ and a public notice from the Amapá Institute of Scientific and Technological Research. Additionally, these associations also secured additional resources through a public notice funded by the Norwegian Embassy. This was the first direct financing received by beneficiary associations, marking a significant advance in their financial autonomy and ability to manage resources. These efforts were aligned with the relevance criterion, which is used to assess the project's relevance to the priorities and needs of beneficiaries.

Since 2022, in partnership with Nia Tero and Iepé, Indigenous organizations have been developing the Pacará Indigenous Fund, which is expected to be launched in 2024. This fund will rely on Indigenous governance and seek to ensure the territory's ongoing financial sustainability based on the strategies discussed under the PGTA and consultation protocol. The creation of this fund is a key step forwards in securing the long-term sustainability of Indigenous communities by ensuring that financial resources remain available to support governance and sustainable development activities.

Training providing to young people led to the establishment of the group Indigenous Environmental Agents of Oiapoque (AGAMIN) under the Sustainable Bem Viver Project. The creation of this group was a significant step forwards in strengthening Indigenous governance and promoting sustainable practices. With the training of 67 Indigenous youth, the initiative not only strengthened community participation in the management of territories, but also integrated traditional and modern knowledge on surveillance and territorial protection activities, nutrition, health, and the strengthening of cultural ties.

This training process also included knowledge of the PNGATI, developing a consistent base for the activities performed by these agents in the development of sustainable production activities, such as the management of turtle species and management of practices aimed at reducing impacts on açai palms. Throughout the project, AGAMIN played a central role in territorial monitoring and surveillance through expanded expeditions that reinforced the protection of territories and contributed to the sustainability of implemented actions.

AGAMIN's insights into continuity and sustainability became evident after the Sustainable Bem Viver Project was finalized in 2021. Training and exchange initiatives demonstrated a synergy between different programs and the replicability of good sustainable development practices in other Indigenous territories, including:

- **Training of Environmental** Technicians: carried out by IFAP in 2022, 31 environmental agents were certified under the program, which reinforced technical training for sustainable management and environmental protection practices;
- **Support for Training** in Territorial and Environmental Management: This training was implemented by FUNAI and is used to complement agents' skill sets, strengthening Indigenous governance practices and the sustainable management of territories; and
- **Exchange of Experiences**: In June 2024, FUNAI organized an exchange that brought together Oiapoque Indigenous Environmental Agents (AGAMIN) and the Apurinã Indigenous Environmental Agents from the Peneri/Tacaquiri Indigenous Lands, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and successful sustainability practices.

The implementation of a strategy aimed at consolidating community surveillance networks in the Parque do Tumucumaque IL was another significant result obtained under the project. Funai's difficulty in implementing effective surveillance and monitoring, the result of budgetary limitations, was partially overcome through the partnership established under the project. The partnership formed with FUNAI reinforces the legitimacy and effectiveness of actions, thereby ensuring that greater institutional support is received.

A communication network was implemented that was initially based on radio and later expanded to support Internet services. The network provides services to approximately 60 villages and offers the necessary means for integrated and effective surveillance. The construction of eight control and surveillance bases, which exceeded the initial target of four bases, created strategic points for meetings, the training of young people, and updating territorial and environmental monitoring. This network facilitated the coordination of integrated surveillance activities, allowing for the efficient surveillance of illegal activities, such as mining and other threats.

The experience of installing community territorial surveillance networks proved to be fundamental in supporting strategies aimed at reducing deforestation and incorporating the mitigation of impacts of climate change into the project's activities. These themes were not

incorporated into the project through direct action, but rather through a series of strategies that sought to strengthen territorial protection and the sustainable use of natural resources. The importance of these experiences lies in their ability to promote environmental sustainability, engage local communities in protecting their territories, and strengthen resilience in the face of climate change.

5. Management and Monitoring

IEPE previously consolidated its experience in project management and monitoring acquired over years of financing international cooperation efforts. This experience allowed IEPE to develop familiarity with management and monitoring instruments aligned with the logical framework methodology, widely used in project planning and evaluation. However, when moving forward with the implementation of a project financed by the Amazon Fund, challenges arose related to the appropriateness of these monitoring instruments in face of the specific realities faced in implementing Indigenous projects.

The project approval phase was marked by internal political pressure from BNDES to accelerate the respective process, which resulted in technical details being negotiated rather quickly and left little room for in-depth discussion of the project's logical framework. This discussion ended up occurring only after the project was approved. While this approach was time-efficient, it proved to be inadequate in capturing the reality and specific objectives of IL projects.

The project's logical framework was mainly focused on indicators related to deforestation and other threats, which did not reflect the realities behind the preservation the region's Indigenous lands and the well-being of their inhabitants. The measurement of deforested areas, for example, did not address the complexity of Indigenous territorial management practices and the strengthening of their organizations. The appropriateness of monitoring instruments within the specific context limited the relevance of data collected to assess the project's effective impact.

6. Conclusion

The "Sustainable Bem Viver" project generated a series of results in the Parque do Tumucumaque, Paru d'Este and Zo 'é Indigenous Lands, strengthening territorial and environmental management processes and promoting autonomy and engagement among the Indigenous communities involved.

The project was highlighted for its ability to integrate different dimensions of sustainable development, combining environmental conservation with social inclusion and the valuing of cultural characteristics. The training of young people and women, the promotion of sustainable production practices such as meliponiculture and beekeeping, and the development of community surveillance networks were key elements that strengthened Indigenous governance practices and promoted the resilience of communities in the face of climate change and other external threats.

The strengthening two Indigenous organizations and the seed that was planted with the possibility of creating a self-governed Indigenous fund represented important advances in terms of financial autonomy and capacity for resource management. The political aspect involved in the

strengthening of institutions is extremely relevant as it allows Indigenous communities to continue developing their own initiatives independently, ensuring that activities remain sustainable over the long term.

We were able to establish the following evaluation framework by applying OECD criteria.

CRITERIA	RESULTS
Relevance	The Sustainable Bem Viver project was relevant to the needs of Indigenous communities, addressing issues surrounding territorial protection, the sustainable management of natural resources, and training focusing on territorial and environmental management. The strengthening of Indigenous associations and the inclusion of Indigenous representatives in governance processes point to the project's relevance in relation to Indigenous autonomy and management processes. Indigenous associations receiving access to direct financing represents a breakthrough in terms of financial autonomy and resource management capacity. Offering direct access to funding therefore not only strengthens the autonomy of associations, but also demonstrates the project's relevance in attending to the needs and priorities defined by Indigenous communities themselves.
Efficacy	The provided training resulted in the establishment of a technical center for implementation of a PGTA, which allowed the project budget to be executed in a participatory and transparent manner. This technical center continues to be used even after the end of the project phase and relies on funds raised annually by Indigenous organizations themselves. The center's continued operation can be considered indicative of increased autonomy and governance under the project.
Efficiency	The formation of community surveillance networks and the establishment of control and surveillance bases exceeded initial targets, which indicated a consistent use of available resources. The training of young people and women in sustainable production activities pointed to an efficient application of resources in training and strengthening local capacities.
Impact	The strengthening of Indigenous associations and the AGAMIN's ongoing capacity building efforts demonstrate a lasting impact in terms of Indigenous territorial governance and management. The publication of the "book of honey" generated a significant impact by helping to preserve and disseminate traditional knowledge, promoting sustainable practices, and strengthening intercultural dialogue. Publication of this book also ensured that local practices were subsequently used as a reference model for other communities and projects.
Sustainability	The continuation of AGAMIN's activities after the end of the project phase demonstrated the sustainability of the actions implemented and communities' capacity for self-sufficiency. The synergy established between capacities, exchanges, and the strengthening of organizations promoted long-term sustainability by integrating and strengthening different dimensions of local development and natural resource management, generating a more robust and lasting effect on the communities involved. The continuity of initiatives was guaranteed through means of alignment with FUNAI's public policies. These initiatives not only helped promote sustainability and local development, but also allowed a replicable model to be generated that can be adapted and extended to other ILs and applied to different contexts.

7. Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The main lessons learned through implementation of the project included:

- Dialogue between developing institutions and the Amazon Fund served to establish a respectful and collaborative relationship between these two sectors, providing valuable insights into Project bureaucracy and management.

- Another relevant finding was that the success of the project relied on the experience and knowledge of developing organizations during efforts made within these territories together with Indigenous peoples. These efforts necessarily preceded the preparation and execution of the project.

- Scientific knowledge combined with tradition is fundamental to strengthening territorial and environmental management processes. An example of such integrated knowledge can be seen in the preparation of ethnographic maps and execution of agroecological initiatives aimed at Indigenous peoples;

- Support for meetings, logistical processes, and courses contributed to the territory's governance;

- Adoption of an appropriate methodology for the participation of recently contacted Indigenous peoples in the preparation of the PGTA served to strengthen autonomy among these groups in deciding upon the management of their territory;

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of Indigenous organizations was fundamental to the success of the project;

- In order to successfully implement projects related to the PNGATI and the Amazon Fund's objectives -- for example, reducing deforestation -- it is essential that technical and financial resources be allocated among NGOs, Indigenous peoples and other organizations.

Recommendations

Recommendation	Executors	Subnational Governments	Amazon Fund	Federal Government	Donors
Support the continuity of the Project together with the developing institution, beneficiary Indigenous peoples, and organizations, including conducting applied research and producing information for execution of the PNGATI	✓		✓	✓	✓
Include specific resources for implementation of the PNGATI, in the annual budget, which necessarily implies supporting regional PGTAs				✓	
Encourage and offer financial support for linking the PNGATI and public policies in the areas of education and health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guarantee that civil society and Indigenous peoples are given a voice on the PNGATI Steering Committee				✓	
Support the continued strengthening of Indigenous peoples' organizations, which includes, but is not limited to, providing support for the construction of headquarters, hiring technical staff, holding meetings and courses, certification, consulting, equipment acquisition, and logistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

8. Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

Safeguard	Compliant	Note
1. Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements		
Are the projects aligned with the PPCDAm and the state plans for deforestation prevention and control?	**YES**	Aligned with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation of Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) since one of the public policies that provided guidance in issuing a call for submission of these projects included a review of the PPCDAm's action plan.
What other federal policies or international agreements are the projects aligned with? In which aspects?	**YES**	The following policies have been properly aligned: • Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm); • National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands; • National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production – PLANAPO; • National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
Did the project contribute or have the potential to contribute directly or indirectly to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation? In what way?	**YES**	The "Sustainable Bem Viver" project contributed directly through the implementation of sustainable management practices, territorial control and protection, and training of Indigenous communities in forest conservation techniques.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and national legislation		
To what extent have the projects promoted articulation between various actors (public sector, private sector, third sector or local communities)? Were shared governance bodies used? Which ones?	**YES**	Projects promoted significant engagement between various actors, including the public sector (FUNAI) and Indigenous organizations. Forums for shared governance, such as the development and implementation of PGTAs and the creation of community surveillance networks, were used to strengthen collaboration and territorial governance processes.
To what extent did projects contribute to strengthening public instruments and forest and land use planning processes?	**YES**	By implementing and preparing PGTAs, which helped to consolidate Indigenous territorial management practices. Furthermore, projects promoted capacity building in surveillance and sustainable management, creating community surveillance networks and strengthening local governance, which increased the effectiveness of efforts to protect territories and combat illegal deforestation
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking relevant international obligations and national contexts and laws into account 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 constitutional rights associated with the possession and formal destination of land in their area of activity?	**YES**	By fostering self-determination among Indigenous communities through the development and implementation of PGTAs. These plans helped ensure that Indigenous groups exerted control over their territories, protecting them against land invasions and illegal activities, in addition to reinforcing the legitimacy of territorial claims from the communities involved
To what extent did the projects influence the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of activity?	**YES**	By promoting practices such as meliponiculture and the sustainable management of forest resources. Specific training in management and surveillance techniques allowed communities to implement sustainable production activities, helping to preserve biodiversity and standing forests
In cases in which Indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers were direct beneficiaries of projects: were socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge taken into consideration and respected throughout the project lifespan?	**YES**	Project activities were implemented in close collaboration with communities, using methodologies adapted to their cultural and linguistic characteristics, which can be observed in the preparation of PGTAs and in the value placed in traditional sustainable practices. These efforts served to promote intercultural dialogue and self-determination among communities

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?	**YES**	Projects generated a predominantly positive effect on the traditional way of life among beneficiary groups. Project initiatives promoted social organization by strengthening leadership and empowering young people and women, as well as having a positive influence on the local economy through the introduction of sustainable production practices. However, the need to adapt to new forms of management and governance also introduced challenges that required changes in social dynamics and in the use of spaces and resources
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular Indigenous peoples and local communities, in the initiatives referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16		
How was the prior consent and the local/traditional means of choosing the representatives of beneficiaries (particularly Indigenous peoples and traditional communities) guaranteed under projects?	**YES**	By carrying out wide-ranging and ongoing consultations with Indigenous communities, using consultation protocols adapted to their cultural characteristics. Consultations guaranteed the active participation of communities in decision-making processes, ensuring that their voices were heard and that leaders were chosen according to these groups' sociocultural systems
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	**YES**	Participatory instruments were implemented under projects, including the preparation of PGTAs and the development of community surveillance networks. Communities were directly involved in the planning and management of such instruments. Workshops and consultations were held to promote the active participation of beneficiaries in decision making processes, ensuring that initiatives were aligned with local needs and priorities
In cases involving projects with an economic focus: were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, thereby preventing a concentration of resources?	**YES**	Yes, beneficiaries were able to access the economic benefits of the projects in a fair, transparent, and equitable manner. Sustainable productive activities, such as meliponiculture, were developed with participation from the community, and resources were distributed in a manner that prevented their being concentrated, promoting the inclusion of young people and women and strengthening social cohesion among communities
To what extent have projects provided members of the general public and their beneficiaries open access and easy to understand information related to project initiatives?	**YES**	Through general consultations, community meetings.
Were the projects able to establish a consistent system for monitoring results and impacts? Did the projects systematically monitor and disseminate the results achieved and their effects?	**IN PART**	A system for monitoring results and impacts was implemented under the project, but challenges arose in adapting monitoring instruments to the specific realities faced by Indigenous communities
5. Actions consistent with the preservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the initiatives referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16[67] are not employed in the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services and enhance remaining social and environmental benefits		
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	**YES**	By implementing PGTAS, reducing deforestation, strengthening Indigenous governance practices, and promoting surveillance activities and the sustainable management of natural resources
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	**YES**	By providing Indigenous communities with training in sustainable management techniques and conservation practices. The promotion of sustainable productive activities, such as meliponiculture and beekeeping, helped bring about environmental recovery by encouraging pollination and the restoration of local flora.
In the case of restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies used prioritize native species?	**YES**	Project methodologies involve the use of native species to promote natural regeneration and strengthen local biodiversity.

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

To what extent did projects contribute to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	**YES**	Projects contributed to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic utility by implementing sustainable practices such as meliponiculture. These practices promoted environmental regeneration and generated income for Indigenous communities.
6. Actions taken 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?	**YES**	Key risks include illegal deforestation and land invasions. These risks were addressed under projects by strengthening Indigenous governance, community surveillance, and capacity building as part of sustainable management practices.
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**	The displacement of avoided emissions to other areas under project initiatives was not identified.

9. Crosscutting Aspects

Crosscutting Aspects		Compliant	Note
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects contributed effectively to economic alternatives that value standing forest and sustainable use of natural resources?	**YES**	By promoting meliponiculture practices and empowering communities in sustainable management practices, generating income while conserving natural resources.
	To what extent have projects positively influenced the reduction of poverty, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries living in their area of activity?	**YES**	By generating opportunities for sustainable income generation, strengthening local capacities, and promoting the participation of women and young people in production activities
	Were projects able to promote and increase production in value chains for timber and non-timber forest products sourced through sustainable management?	**YES**	Through sustainable management practices, encouraging the commercialization of honey
Gender equity	The project has had some overall results and impacts on gender issues.	**YES**	By promoting the inclusion and empowerment of women in production and community governance activities.
	How did the project contribute to gender equity?	**YES**	By encouraging the active participation of women in economic activities, training, and community decision-making processes.
Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible to articulate the project with public policies of territorial and state scope?	**PARTIALLY FULFILLED**	Policies were only implemented by the federal government. There was no interaction with state or municipal policies
Food and Nutritional Security	Has the project contributed to beneficiaries' food and nutritional security?	**YES**	By promoting sustainable management practices and the diversification of crops, honey production
	Was the project able to include beneficiaries into food and nutritional security policies and programs?	**NO**	

IV - Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins – PGTAs - Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)

Project data sheet

Project Title:	Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins - PGTAs
Organization responsible:	Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)
Project period:	3rd quarter of 2016 to 2nd quarter of 2021
Territorial scope:	(i) In the Xingu River basin, Xingu Indigenous Territory – TIX, which consists of 4 Indigenous Lands (Xingu Indigenous Park and the Batovi, Wawi, and Pequizal Naruvôtu Indigenous Lands), located in Mato Grosso; (ii) In the Rio Negro basin, a region known as "Cabeça do Cachorro" (Dog's Head), encompassing 7 Indigenous Lands (Alto Rio Negro, Rio Apapóris, Cué-Cué-Marabitanas, Balaio, Médio Rio Negro I, Médio Rio Negro II, and Rio Téa), and the Yanomami Indigenous Land, located in the states of Amazonas and Roraima.
Beneficiaries:	(i) 16 indigenous peoples who inhabit the Xingu Indigenous Territory – TIX; (ii) 23 peoples living in the 7 Indigenous Lands of the Upper Rio Negro region; (iii) 2 peoples who inhabit the Yanomami Indigenous Land (Yanomami and Ye'Kuana).
Objectives:	Support the implementation of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (known as PGTA) of the Xingu Indigenous Park and the preparation of PGTAs for Yanomami Indigenous Lands (TIs) and the Upper Rio Negro region, with the systematization of knowledge and strengthening of local governance structures and indigenous organizations.
Total value of the project	**R$ 12,302,481.90**
Support received from the Amazon Fund:	**R$ 11.685.843,14**

Source: Adapted by the consultants using information taken from the Amazon Fund's website: Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins - PGTAs (fundoamazonia.gov.br)

1. Summary of project

The Socio-Environmental Institute (Instituto Socioambiental) implemented the project "Management of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins," which included (i) the implementation of the PGTA in the Xingu Indigenous Territory – TIX, and (ii) the development of PGTAs for the Indigenous Lands of the Upper Rio Negro and the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

In the Xingu River basin, the PGTA was implemented in the Xingu Indigenous Territory – TIX, consisting of 4 Indigenous Lands (Xingu Indigenous Park and the Batovi, Wawi, and Pequizal Naruvôtu Indigenous Lands), covering a total of 2,825,470 hectares, distributed across approximately 140 villages, located in Mato Grosso. This area is inhabited by 16 indigenous peoples, with an estimated population of around 7,000 people.

According to 2010 IBGE data, the indigenous population of this region was 48,133, accounting for 6% of the country's indigenous population and 30% of Amazonas' indigenous population.

The Yanomami Indigenous Land, covering 9,664,975 hectares, is the largest indigenous land in the country. It is located in the states of Amazonas and Roraima and is distributed across approximately 270 villages, with a total population of 26,780 people, not including the "isolated Yanomami" population.

The implementation of the PGTA in the Xingu Indigenous Territory included the following actions: holding workshops to define priorities, two public calls under the "Support for Community Initiatives

– (AIC)" initiative, which supported small projects in the area of agroecology, support for cultural strengthening projects, audiovisual training workshops, construction of infrastructure, acquisition of seven boats and IT equipment, and indigenous surveillance services and territorial monitoring.

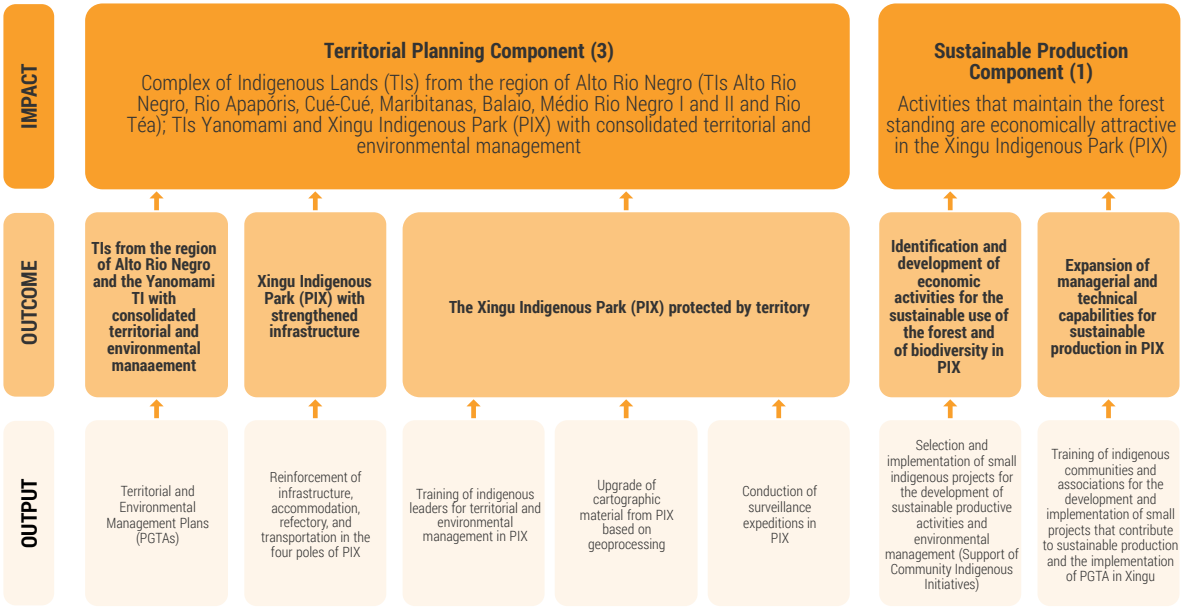
The development of the PGTAs for the Upper Rio Negro Indigenous Lands involved systematizing existing data on the Indigenous Lands of this region, mobilizing facilitators, indigenous and non-indigenous researchers, conducting extensive consultations, and consolidating agreements.

The development of the PGTA for the Yanomami Indigenous Land involved creating a forum for leadership participation, producing bilingual material (Portuguese and Yanomami), and securing agreements.

2. Intervention Logic

Within the framework of the Amazon Fund, the project "Management of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins" is integrated into the Sustainable Production (Component 1) and Territorial Planning (Component 3) components.

Figura 14: Árvore de objetivos do projeto Gestão das Terras Indígenas das Bacias do Rio Negro



Fonte: Termo de Referência da Avaliação temática de efetividade de projetos voltados a povos indígenas no âmbito do Amazon Fund/BNDES (2023)

3. Methodology

The evaluation methodology was guided by the set of criteria from the OECD, which are already detailed in item 4 of the thematic evaluation report. To gather information and answer the evaluation questions, an analysis of the documents provided to the consultancy was conducted.

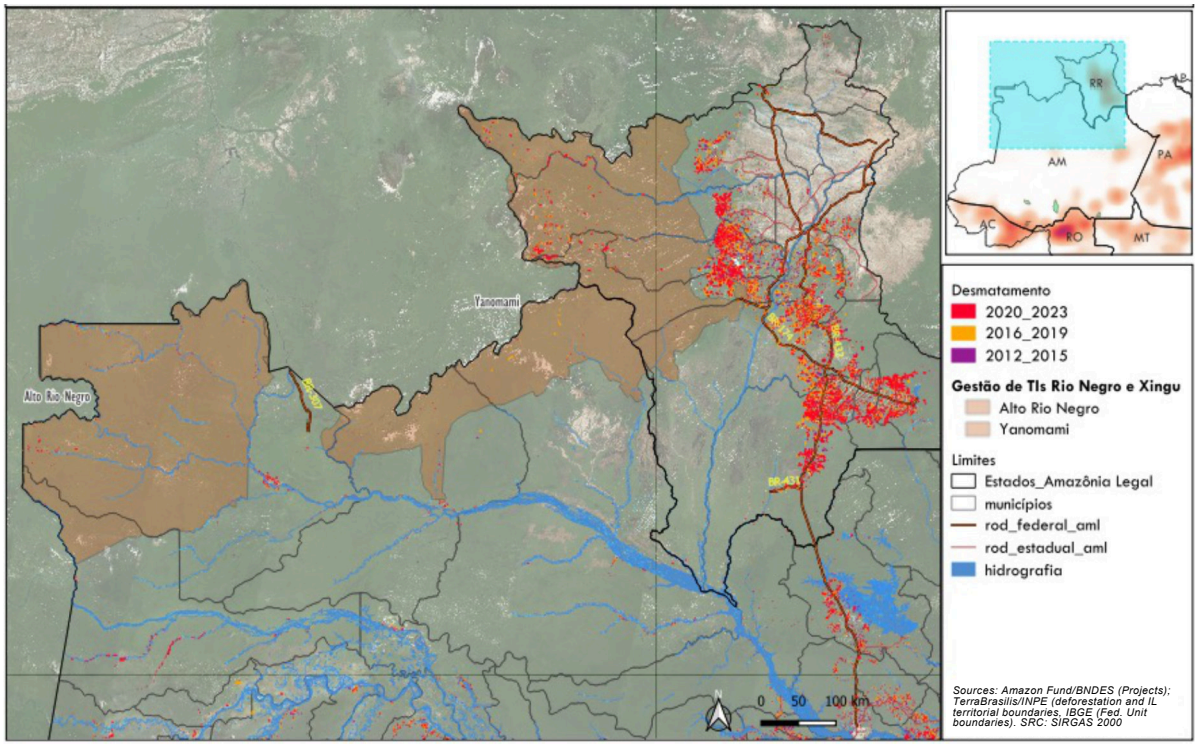
Online meetings were held with the participation of representatives from the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA). Additionally, a face-to-face meeting took place with indigenous leaders from the Xingu Indigenous Park. This discussion occurred in person when a group of indigenous people visited Brasília to participate in the 2024 Free Land Settlement (ATL).

4. Evaluation of Results

The project supported three Indigenous Lands: two in the Rio Negro basin (Alto Rio Negro and Yanomami) and one in the Xingu River basin (Xingu Park).

The Alto Rio Negro Indigenous Land has the lowest deforestation rate among the three. Its remote location likely contributes to this factor. From 2012 to 2018, deforestation decreased from 80 to 20 hectares. However, from 2019 to 2022, more than 1,000 hectares were deforested in total, with annual rates exceeding 300 hectares in 2019 and 400 hectares in 2021. In 2022, deforestation fell below 200 hectares, and in 2023, no deforestation was observed (which may be related to cloud cover and the fact that the INPE data is preliminary).

Figure 30: Indigenous Lands supported by the Indigenous Lands Management Project: Rio Negro and Xingu vs. deforestation per quadrennial period from 2012-2023.

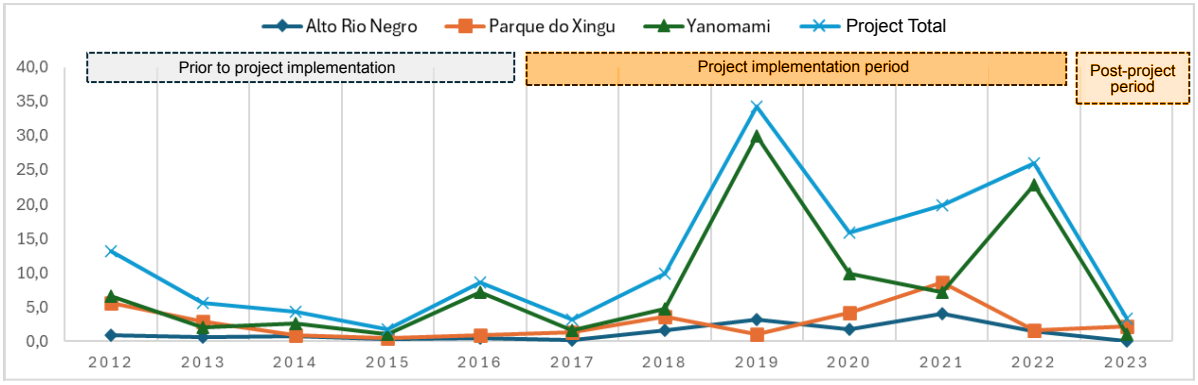


Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

The Yanomami Indigenous Land faces an even more complex situation, with several deforestation fronts detected, especially in the state of Roraima. Illegal gold mining is one of the main threats, with rivers such as the Mucajaí and Uraricoera, along with clandestine airstrips, serving as the primary access routes for this illegal activity. Land grabbing and illegal logging are also significant pressures within the Yanomami Indigenous Land.

From 2012 to 2018, deforestation varied significantly, ranging from 100 to 700 hectares annually. However, in 2019 alone, nearly 3,000 hectares were deforested. For comparison, the total deforestation over the five years prior to the project amounted to approximately 2,000 hectares. In 2020 and 2021, forest loss decreased to below 1,000 hectares, but in 2022, a new peak was observed with over 2,200 hectares deforested. In 2023, there was a sharp reduction in deforestation, primarily due to federal operations aimed at surveillance, combating illegal mining, and removing intruders from the land.

Graph 12: Annual Deforestation in the Indigenous Lands of the Indigenous Lands Management Project for the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins.



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024).

The Xingu Park Indigenous Land, surrounded by several soybean-producing municipalities in Mato Grosso, had already been challenged by deforestation. In 2012 and 2013, high rates were observed, with 565 and 293 hectares, respectively. However, the most significant deforestation spike occurred in 2021, during a critical period for the Amazon, with 856 hectares deforested. Unlike the other areas, in 2023, deforestation in the Xingu Park Indigenous Land did not decrease. In fact, there was a slight increase compared to 2022, from 165 to 2016 hectares, although still lower than the critical period peak.

The main drivers of this deforestation include the strong expansion of agriculture and livestock farming in nearby municipalities such as Gaúcha do Norte and Querência, which primarily use highways BR-159 and MT-242 to transport their production. These roads connect the cities to ports like Mirituba (PA) and Santarém (PA), as well as other cities in the region.

Additionally, there is a project under development to use the Araguaia waterway to transport the region's soybean production. This kind of infrastructure project encourages expansion, which, combined with government neglect and weakened oversight, contributes to the current pressures.

Table 9: Annual increase in deforestation (hectares) in Indigenous Lands supported by the project.

Indigenous Land	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alto Rio Negro	0.89	0.58	0.71	0.31	0.45	0.20	1.62	3.20	1.74	4.04	1.51	0.74
Parque do Xingu	5.65	2.93	0.91	0.43	0.94	1.35	3.59	1.11	4.17	8.56	1.65	2.16
Yanomami	6.57	2.10	2.65	1.08	7.24	1.65	4.74	29.93	9.95	7.20	22.80	1.12
Total project ILs	13.10	5.60	4.27	1.81	8.63	3.21	9.96	34.25	15.87	19.80	25.96	4.02
All Amazon ILs (thousands of hectares)	13.5	14.4	8.6	7.0	10.1	12.9	25.2	49.4	42.7	36.0	32.5	13.2

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024)

In the total deforestation across the three Indigenous Lands (TIs) involved in the Indigenous Lands Management Project in the Rio Negro region, the average fluctuated between 668 and 1,800 hectares, or 18 km^2, which is considered a significantly high rate of deforestation.

The average deforestation during the project's implementation period was 172% higher than the five years prior. In comparison, across the Amazonian Indigenous Lands, deforestation increased by 209% during the same period. However, after the project was implemented, deforestation saw a slightly larger reduction in the five supported TIs, with an 82% decrease, compared to a 60% decrease across all Amazonian Indigenous Lands.

Table 10: Variation in average deforestation between periods: Comparison with Indigenous Lands in the Legal Amazon.

Indigenous Lands	Average 2012_2015	Average 2016_2022	Var (%)	2023	Var (%)
Tis Projeto Gestão de Tis Rio Negro e Xingu	6.68	18.17	↑ 172%	4.02	↓ -78%
Todas TIs da Amazônia Legal	10.7	33.1	↑ 209%	13.2	↓ -60%

Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024).

4.1. Component 1 - Sustainable Production: Activities that Keep the Forest Standing have Economic Appeal in the Xingu Indigenous Park (PIX)

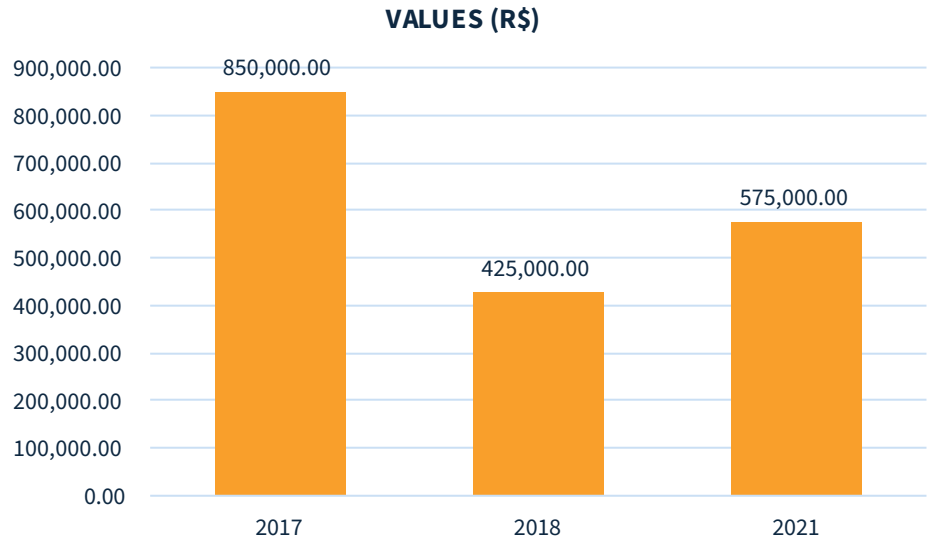
In the context of Component 1, which aimed to promote sustainable productive activities, the project enabled “Support for Community Initiatives (AIC).” The AIC is a fund for small projects created and financed under the Indigenous Land Management Project for the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins. This fund was designed to meet the need for specific actions aimed at the sixteen peoples and 150 villages in the Xingu Indigenous Territory (PIX), functioning as complementary financial support for the implementation of the Xingu Territorial Management Plan. Projects funded by the AIC should focus on core themes such as:

1. food sovereignty,
2. cultural strengthening, and
3. development of economic alternatives.

The Amazon Fund initially supported the AIC through two calls for proposals launched in 2017 and 2018. After the completion of the project financed by the Amazon Fund, a new injection of resources was made in 2021 without a new call for proposals, contracting initiatives that had already been pre-approved in the previous calls due to the high number of proposals received.

In total, 65 projects were supported, benefiting 75 communities and involving 12 Indigenous peoples, with a total investment of R$ 1.85 million. The increase in the number of projects supported over the years demonstrates a growing demand for this type of support, reflecting greater mobilization of the communities to access resources and implement local initiatives. This increase also suggests a strengthening of Indigenous communities' capacity to formulate projects and seek external support, which has significant economic implications, such as diversifying income sources and promoting sustainable practices that contribute to the financial autonomy of these communities.

Figure 13: Values of the calls for proposals supported by the AIC (2017-2021).



Source: Prepared by the consultants (2024).

In 2023, the management of the AIC transitioned from ISA to ATIX, an Indigenous organization, marking an important step toward self-management of funds by Indigenous peoples themselves. Indigenous governance over the fund reflects a movement toward autonomy and empowerment, allowing Indigenous communities to define their priorities and strategies for resource use. Having a fund managed by Indigenous people for their own communities means more direct control over funding processes, ensuring that resources are applied in ways that respect and value local traditions and needs, while also strengthening self-sufficiency and the management capacity of Indigenous organizations.

These Indigenous community funds are significant due to their role as a viable alternative to traditional climate financing methods. Accessing a fund like the AIC provides local organizations with the opportunity to engage with project language, calls for proposals, and all related management aspects.

The AIC's inclusive approach has also been a critical factor in its success. By allowing proposals to be submitted both in writing and through videos, the initiative respected the oral tradition of these peoples and ensured that even the most remote and traditionally excluded communities could participate. This flexibility in proposal submission helped democratize access to funds and promote a more equitable distribution of resources, strengthening the social and organizational fabric of Indigenous communities.

The simplification of access processes to resources and community training in accountability management by the AIC were fundamental to its positive impact. The reduction of bureaucracy and the simplification of processes allowed for more inclusive and effective access to resources, benefiting Indigenous communities that might be marginalized in other funding contexts. The economic and social impact of these initiatives has been significant, resulting in improved living conditions, increased productive capacity, and the strengthening of local organizations.

In terms of sustainability, the AIC has succeeded in ensuring the continuity of resources in the long term through robust strategic planning. The governance of the fund, which includes negotiations for

new financial contributions and careful preparation of future calls for proposals, ensures that support for Indigenous communities is maintained. Additionally, the AIC has excelled in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, demonstrating that funds adapted to the cultural particularities and specific needs of Indigenous communities are not only viable but also replicable for other initiatives.

4.2. Component 3 - Indigenous Lands Complex in the Upper Rio Negro Region (Indigenous Lands of Upper Rio Negro, Rio Apapóris, Cué-Cué, Maribitanas, Balaio, Médio Rio Negro I and II, and Rio Teá); Yanomami Indigenous Land and Xingu Indigenous Park (PIX) with consolidated territorial and environmental management.

Within Component 3, the project had an activity focused on strengthening infrastructure and training for Indigenous communities in PIX. The interventions carried out in the hubs of Leonardo, Diauarum, Wawi, and Pavuru, as well as at the ATIX headquarters in Canarana, were designed to meet the specific needs of each community, reinforcing both physical infrastructure and the institutional capacity for articulation and defense of Indigenous rights.

The construction of new facilities, such as equipped auditoriums, offices, and communal areas, as well as improvements in the energy and communication systems, has played a fundamental role in enhancing community organization, political mobilization, and the implementation of sustainable productive activities. These infrastructural improvements not only provide a more suitable environment for community development but also strengthen the organizational and operational capacity of ATIX, creating a promising horizon for the continuous growth and sustainability of these actions.

Even after the completion of the project, all implemented infrastructures continue to function fully, demonstrating the sustainability of the interventions made. The facilities, which include improvements such as auditoriums with kitchens and offices, are widely used for training in public policies, meetings with government agencies, and training focused on sustainable productive activities. The new ATIX headquarters in Canarana, inaugurated in July 2024, now serves as a support and coordination center, consolidating ATIX's institutional presence and expanding its capacity for articulation and defense of Indigenous rights. The strengthening of infrastructure directly supports the empowerment of Indigenous institutions, like ATIX, by providing appropriate and equipped spaces for training, dialogue, and political mobilization.

The sustainability of these actions is assured by the continued capacity of the infrastructures to serve as logistical and institutional support points for the coordination of community activities and initiatives. According to the OECD evaluation criteria, having infrastructures that are suited to the needs of Indigenous communities is extremely relevant; effectiveness is demonstrated by the continuous and multifunctional use of the facilities; efficiency is reflected in the optimization of resources to meet multiple demands; impact is evident in the strengthening of the organizational and operational capacity of ATIX and the communities; and sustainability is guaranteed by the continuous use and maintenance of the infrastructures even after the project ends.

In the context of this project, the implementation of territorial monitoring and surveillance strategies played a role in strengthening the protection of Indigenous Lands. In this regard, several actions related to surveillance and monitoring were developed, including training sessions, expeditions, and the preparation of cartographic materials.

The training aimed to engage a significant number of Indigenous people in surveillance and monitoring, with an initial goal of 2 participants, which was greatly exceeded, reaching 150 by the end of the project and maintaining this number in the post-project period.

These formative activities enabled the creation of a working group for surveillance and protection, coordinated by ATIX and involving local communities and Funai. This was an important step in this process. This group not only planned and executed surveillance and monitoring activities but also became a forum for continuous training, meeting five times during the project period to coordinate executive actions and conducting three training workshops focused on the use and mastery of technological tools for monitoring and georeferencing.

Additionally, the group provided technical support for the preparation of thematic maps that guided the expeditions and the spatialization of the information collected during the developed planning. Support for territorial monitoring implies not only protection against invasions and illegal activities but also training communities in the use of advanced technologies, data collection and analysis, and informed decision-making regarding the management of their territories. Even after the project completion, the working group remains active in the territory under ATIX's coordination, demonstrating a positive impact on territorial management practices and strengthening local capacities for ongoing monitoring and surveillance.

During the project implementation, 22 Indigenous surveillance expeditions were carried out, covering a total area of 27,974 km^2 of PIX. The execution of these surveillance expeditions had a significant impact, promoting active participation from Indigenous communities in protecting their lands and maintaining territorial security. The project also provided logistical support to ICMBio brigades and local communities in fire management activities, including fire prevention and suppression efforts. This collaboration reinforced the implementation of integrated fire management public policies, creating synergies between Indigenous communities and governmental authorities.

In addition to surveillance strategies, the project promoted mapping and cartography activities that resulted in updating the cartographic materials of PIX based on advanced geoprocessing techniques. The initial goal was to produce 300 new maps; however, by the end of the project, 312 maps were produced, and this number increased to 330 in the post-project period.

This cartographic update is a fundamental element for effective territorial management, as it provides updated data essential for strategic planning, delineation of protected areas, and continuous monitoring of environmental and territorial conditions. The expansion of the number of maps produced beyond the initial target demonstrates the efficiency of the project and its capacity for adaptability and continuity, further strengthening local capacities for sustainable management and protection of Indigenous territories.

Two PGTA plans were developed: one for the Upper Rio Negro region and another for the Yanomami Indigenous Land. The PGTA for the Yanomami Indigenous Land generated significant results in political, social, and territorial aspects. Politically, the PGTA strengthened the autonomy of the Yanomami and Ye'kwana peoples. Socially, the plan promoted internal organization within the communities, involving male and female leaders from various regions. This collective construction process allowed for the strengthening of local Indigenous associations, which now have greater management capacity and political representation. Additionally, the PGTA emphasizes the appreciation and protection of traditional knowledge, including the preservation of Indigenous languages and cultural knowledge, contributing to social cohesion and cultural identity.

Territorially, the PGTA established clear strategies for the sustainable use of natural resources, the protection of biodiversity, and the restoration of degraded areas within Yanomami territory. The plan's guidelines promote sustainable forest management practices, beekeeping, and other activities that help maintain ecological balance and increase environmental resilience. This not only preserves the environment but also ensures food security and continuity of cultural practices linked to the land.

The PGTA for the Upper Rio Negro Indigenous Land strengthens Indigenous governance by promoting the active participation of communities in the development and implementation of the plan. It integrates Indigenous leadership, organizations, and grassroots associations, facilitating collective and coordinated decision-making. It establishes a structured communication channel with the State, allowing Indigenous communities to submit specific recommendations for the implementation of public policies tailored to their realities. This dialogue favors the recognition and inclusion of cultural and territorial specificities in government policies.

The plan also incorporates protection mechanisms and safeguards to ensure the territorial and cultural rights of Indigenous communities, which is fundamental for the preservation of their traditions and ways of life. It also promotes the active participation of women and youth, recognizing their importance in territorial management and the continuity of traditional practices. The plan includes specific training and strengthening programs for female and youth leaders.

It also guides sustainable practices for land use and natural resource management, such as the implementation of agroforestry systems and the protection of forest areas. It proposes actions that promote an orderly and sustainable use of territory, considering the specificities of each sub-region and the different needs of communities. This includes the definition of areas for restricted use, sustainable use, and complete protection.

The plan includes a specific axis focused on activities to mitigate the effects of climate change, such as sustainable forest management, restoration of degraded areas, and promotion of agricultural practices that increase the communities' resilience to climate change.

5. Management and Monitoring

In the context of implementing a project supported by BNDES, and during the process of a pandemic, project managers identified several challenges that required constant adaptations and careful management, along with detailed planning and a keen eye on their activities.

To ensure successful execution, a specialized consultancy was hired to support the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of activities. A planning process was conducted with the entire team during an immersion activity, where there was an opportunity to review and adjust tasks, ensuring an adequate division of responsibilities to meet the established objectives.

The implementation process occurred in territories facing serious external interferences, such as land invasions, illegal mining, deforestation, and logistical challenges. In addition to these challenges, significant political interferences occurred during the period from 2019 to 2023, impacting the progress of activities. The need for adaptation and adjustments to schedules was constant throughout the implementation process.

The management and monitoring experience of this project highlighted the need for a keen and adaptable perspective, capable of promptly responding to unforeseen events and promoting adjustments in strategies as necessary. Implementation faced significant challenges but also brought important advancements, thanks to ongoing support and a good relationship with BNDES, which was characterized by a sensitive and understanding partnership. The bank was open to necessary reallocations and adjustments, recognizing that a project of this nature rarely follows the initial plan without alterations.

6. Conclusion

The "Management of Indigenous Lands of the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins" project achieved significant results in promoting sustainable territorial management and valuing indigenous autonomy. Throughout its implementation, the project contributed to strengthening local environmental management capacities, enhancing indigenous governance, and promoting sustainable use practices of natural resources in various Indigenous Lands (TIs) in the Amazon.

The project's results also include training indigenous people in territorial surveillance and monitoring techniques, which strengthened protection against invasions and illegal activities, such as mining and land grabbing. Additionally, support for sustainable productive initiatives contributed to food security and diversified income sources for communities, promoting economic development aligned with environmental conservation. The project also facilitated the active participation of indigenous communities in the formulation of public policies and the defense of their rights, strengthening the political and social representation of indigenous organizations.

In terms of sustainability, the project established a robust governance structure that will allow for the continuity of actions and the strengthening of indigenous self-management in the long term. The transfer of AIC management to indigenous organizations, such as ATIX, was an important step to ensure financial autonomy and decision-making capacity for the communities involved. However, challenges related to deforestation and external pressures continue to require attention and ongoing efforts to ensure the preservation of ILs and the well-being of the populations living in them.

Applying the OECD criteria, the following evaluative framework is established.

CRITERIA	RESULTS
Relevance	Financing small, specific projects aimed at the sixteen indigenous peoples and 150 villages in the Indigenous Territory of Xingu (PIX), focusing on food sovereignty, cultural strengthening, and the development of economic alternatives. This directly addressed the needs of the local indigenous communities. The transfer of AIC management from ISA to ATIX was an important step toward self-management of funds by the indigenous peoples themselves, reflecting the project's relevance in promoting autonomy and empowerment. The AIC allowed proposals to be submitted both in writing and via video, respecting the oral tradition of indigenous peoples. This inclusive approach ensured the participation of more remote communities that were traditionally excluded from bureaucratic processes.

Effectiveness	The initial goal of engaging 20 indigenous individuals in surveillance and monitoring was significantly exceeded, with 150 participants by the end of the project. This increase demonstrates the effectiveness of training and community mobilization for the protection of their territories. The creation of a territorial surveillance working group, which remains active after the project's completion, indicates that the implemented actions were effective in creating sustainable local capacities for continuous monitoring and territorial protection. The implementation of training workshops focused on the use of technological tools for monitoring and georeferencing strengthened the communities' ability to collect and analyze data for territorial management. The effectiveness of this training is evidenced by the continued use of technologies and the production of maps and thematic charts.
Efficiency	Project management proved efficient by adapting to logistical and political challenges, such as land invasions, illegal mining, and deforestation. The flexibility and continuous support from BNDES allowed for necessary adjustments during the implementation process. The AIC simplified bureaucratic processes, enabling more inclusive and effective access to resources for indigenous communities. This approach reduced administrative costs and increased efficiency in the distribution of funds. The implemented infrastructure continues to be used multifunctionally for training, meetings, and coordination of community activities, demonstrating optimized use of the invested resources.
Impact	Strengthening organizational and operational capacities contributed to a significant impact on the autonomy and empowerment of indigenous communities, enabling more direct governance adapted to their needs. The promotion of the valuation and protection of traditional knowledge, including languages and cultural practices, contributed to social cohesion and cultural identity among indigenous communities. The project implemented sustainable resource management practices and biodiversity protection, contributing to environmental conservation and the communities' resilience to climate change.
Sustainability	Even after the project's conclusion, the constructed infrastructures continue to operate fully, and the territorial surveillance group remains active, demonstrating the sustainability of the interventions carried out. The transfer of AIC management to an indigenous organization and the development of local capacities for continuous monitoring and surveillance indicate a sustainable path toward self-sufficiency for the communities. The PGTA of the Yanomami Indigenous Territory and the PGTA of the Alto Rio Negro Indigenous Territory established strategies for the sustainable use of natural resources and environmental protection, ensuring the long-term sustainability of cultural and ecological practices.

7. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- The dialogue between the executing institution and the Indigenous Fund fostered a respectful and collaborative relationship between these two sectors, providing insights into the bureaucracy and management of the project.

- For the project's success, the experience and knowledge of the executing agency in its operations within the territory alongside Indigenous peoples, which preceded the development and execution of the project, are crucial.

- The integration of scientific knowledge with traditional knowledge is fundamental to strengthening territorial and environmental management, exemplified by the creation of ethnomaps.

- Support for organizing meetings, logistics, and courses contributed to strengthening internal agreements and governance of the territory.

- The adoption of appropriate procedures for the participation of Indigenous leaders in the formulation of the PGTA (Territorial Management Plan) enhanced the autonomy of Indigenous peoples, allowing them to decide how they wish to live in their territories.

- It is essential to support mechanisms that facilitate access to financial resources for local Indigenous communities, which typically do not have access to public or private funding. This includes the Support for Community Initiatives (AIC), developed by the executing agency in collaboration with Indigenous communities in Xingu, and the Indigenous Fund of the Rio Negro (FIRN), created by the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Rio Negro (FOIRN).

- Strengthening the institutional capacity of Indigenous organizations is crucial for the project's success.

- To achieve success in implementing projects related to PNGATI (National Policy for Indigenous Territorial Management) and the objectives of the Amazon Fund, which aim to reduce deforestation, it is vital to allocate technical and financial resources for the work of NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and Indigenous organizations.

Recommendation

Recommendation	Executors	Subnational Governments	Amazon Fund	Federal Government	Donors
Strengthen the capacity of Indigenous organizations and directly support Indigenous Funds		✓	✓	✓	✓
Promote resources that enable the replication of successful experiences, such as the Support for Community Initiatives (AIC), developed with Indigenous communities in Xingu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support initiatives led by Indigenous women. This support should include both financial resources and technical training to promote institutional development, sustainability, and the autonomy of these organizations in managing their own projects and initiatives.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Increase funding for infrastructure activities			✓		

8. Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

Safeguard	Compliant	Note
1. Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements		
Are the projects aligned with the PPCDAm and the state plans for deforestation prevention and control?	**YES**	They are in line with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), as one of the public policies guiding the call for these projects was the revision of the PPCDAm action plan.
What other federal policies or international agreements are the projects aligned with? In which aspects?	**YES**	The following policies have been properly aligned: • Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Legal Amazon (PPCDAm); • National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands; • National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production – PLANAPO; • National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
Did the project contribute or have the potential to contribute directly or indirectly to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation? In what way?	**YES**	Through territorial monitoring and surveillance, promotion of sustainable productive activities, and implementation and preparation of PGTAs.

2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and national legislation		
To what extent have the projects promoted articulation between various actors (public sector, private sector, third sector or local communities)? Were shared governance bodies used? Which ones?	**YES**	The project promoted coordination among various actors, mainly through the creation and strengthening of shared governance instances, such as the territorial surveillance and protection working group coordinated by ATIX. The project facilitated collaboration with government agencies, such as Funai, and established partnerships with Indigenous organizations and local associations for the implementation of territorial monitoring, sustainable management, and cultural strengthening activities, as well as promoting structured dialogues for the inclusion of cultural specificities in public policies and facilitating access to funds like Support for Community Initiatives (AIC).
To what extent did projects contribute to strengthening public instruments and forest and land use planning processes?	**YES**	The project trained Indigenous communities for environmental monitoring and territorial surveillance, integrating georeferencing and mapping technologies, and encouraged the creation of shared governance instances with the participation of government agencies like Funai, reinforcing the coordination and execution of public policies adapted to local realities, resulting in enhanced management and protection capacity of Indigenous territories.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking relevant international obligations and national contexts and laws into account 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 constitutional rights associated with the possession and formal destination of land in their area of activity?	**YES**	By strengthening Indigenous governance and promoting surveillance and protection of territories, ensuring the recognition and defense of territorial rights of Indigenous communities in the area of operation, especially through PGTAs and collaboration with agencies like Funai.
To what extent did the projects influence the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of activity?	**YES**	The projects influenced the sustainable use of natural resources by promoting sustainable forest management practices.
In cases in which Indigenous peoples, traditional communities or family farmers were direct beneficiaries of projects: were socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge taken into consideration and respected throughout the project lifespan?	**YES**	Workshops and consultations were held to ensure active participation of communities, valuing oral traditions and traditional knowledge in the development and implementation of activities, which strengthened Indigenous governance and promoted the autonomy and cultural strengthening of these communities.
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?	**YES**	Positively, they strengthened social organization and governance, promoted cultural appreciation and sustainable use of natural resources, contributing to the economic autonomy of the communities
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular Indigenous peoples and local communities, in the initiatives referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16		
How was the prior consent and the local/traditional means of choosing the representatives of beneficiaries (particularly Indigenous peoples and traditional communities) guaranteed under projects?	**YES**	By conducting extensive consultations and participatory workshops with Indigenous communities. These activities involved local leaders and respected internal decision-making processes, ensuring that decisions were made according to the cultural and social practices of each group, promoting active and informed participation in the planning and implementation stages of actions.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	**YES**	Specific tools were developed for the monitoring and management of the projects.

In cases involving projects with an economic focus: were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, thereby preventing a concentration of resources?	**YES**	The creation of the "Support for Community Initiatives (AIC)" fund and participatory management allowed for balanced resource distribution, addressing the needs of various communities and promoting the inclusion of less favored groups, with governance mechanisms ensuring equal participation and transparency in accessing benefits.
To what extent have projects provided members of the general public and their beneficiaries open access and easy to understand information related to project initiatives?	**YES**	Through workshops, consultation meetings, bilingual materials, and the production of audiovisual content. These strategies facilitated communication and ensured that information was conveyed clearly, respecting oral traditions and local languages, promoting a broad and inclusive understanding of the activities and results of the projects.
Were the projects able to establish a consistent system for monitoring results and impacts? Did the projects systematically monitor and disseminate the results achieved and their effects?	**IN PART**	By conducting regular analyses and adjustments to strategies as necessary. Monitoring was carried out systematically, with periodic meetings, as well as the preparation of updated reports that were disclosed to beneficiaries and stakeholders, ensuring transparency and continuous tracking of the effects of implemented actions.
5. Actions consistent with the preservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the initiatives referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16[68] are not employed in the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and ecosystem services and enhance remaining social and environmental benefits		
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	**YES**	Through the implementation of PGTAs that established clear guidelines for the sustainable use and protection of natural resources. Actions for territorial surveillance and monitoring, such as expeditions and training in georeferencing, reinforced protection against invasions and illegal activities, strengthening Indigenous territorial governance and biodiversity preservation in the Indigenous Lands of the Rio Negro and Xingu basins.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	**NOT APPLICABLE**	
In the case of restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies used prioritize native species?	**NOT APPLICABLE**	
To what extent did projects contribute to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	**NOT APPLICABLE**	
6. Actions taken 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?	**YES**	The factors that pose risks to the permanence of REDD+ results include land invasions, illegal mining, deforestation, and political and logistical challenges.
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?	**NÃO**	

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

9. Crosscutting Aspects

Crosscutting Aspects		Compliant	Note
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects contributed effectively to economic alternatives that value standing forest and sustainable use of natural resources?	**YES**	These activities were fostered through specific funds, training, and strengthening local organizations, promoting income diversification and economic autonomy for communities while preserving and valuing the environment and its natural resources.
	To what extent have projects positively influenced the reduction of poverty, social inclusion and improvement in the living conditions of beneficiaries living in their area of activity?	**YES**	Training and support for productive initiatives increased income generation and food security, while the inclusive participation of women and youth strengthened social cohesion and promoted a more equitable distribution of benefits.
	Were projects able to promote and increase production in value chains for timber and non-timber forest products sourced through sustainable management?	**NOT APPLICABLE**	
Gender equity	The project has had some overall results and impacts on gender issues.	**YES**	The appreciation of women's roles in communities strengthened their leadership, contributed to gender equity, and allowed for a fairer distribution of benefits, increasing the social and economic resilience of the families and communities involved.
	How did the project contribute to gender equity?	**YES**	By including women in all stages of planning and executing actions, promoting their participation in training and productive activities. They also encouraged the strengthening of female leadership and the creation of spaces for discussing women's interests, ensuring an inclusive approach sensitive to gender issues, resulting in greater recognition and appreciation of women in the communities.
Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible to articulate the project with public policies of territorial and state scope?	**PARTIALLY FULFILLED**	Only with the federal government.
Food and Nutritional Security	Has the project contributed to beneficiaries' food and nutritional security?	**YES**	The AIC supported initiatives focused on food and nutritional security.
	Was the project able to include beneficiaries into food and nutritional security policies and programs?	**NO**	

ANNEX 4 - List of interviewees

	Name	Organizations
1	Ana Paula Donato	BNDES
2	Carla Dias	ISA
3	Carlos Sousa	IEB
4	Claudia Nessi	BNDES
5	Cris	IEB
6	Décio Yokota	Iepé
7	Denise Fajardo	Iepé
8	Derick	IEB
9	Dominique Tilkin Gallois	Iepé
10	Gersen Baniwa	Universidade de Brasília – UnB
11	Helena Ladeira	CTI
12	Jayme Siqueira	CTI
13	João Lucas Moraes Passos	MPI
14	Jonas	Liderança Indígena TI
15	Letícia Daidone	Iepé
16	Marcela Menezes	IEB
17	Marcia Catarina David	MMA
18	Mariazinha Baré	
19	Paulo	ISA
20	Priscila Chianca	CTI
21	Raul Xavier de Oliveira	Consultor
22	Renata	GIZ
23	Sara Gaia	IEB
24	Yuri	Funai



Table: Conceptualization of criteria and evaluative questions

CRITERIA	GUIDING QUESTIONS
Relevance	• Was the project designed and planned to address the needs and priorities of Indigenous Lands and their organizations? • Did the project collectively and aggregately contribute to the achievement of the Amazon Fund's objectives?
Effectiveness	• Were the project's goals achieved? Is it possible to get an update on the project's current indicators? • Was the project adjusted to address any concerns and maximize effectiveness? • Was there monitoring of the actions implemented by the project? • What specific results were achieved in relation to the project's initial objectives? • Compared to the goals set at the beginning of the project, to what extent were the expected results achieved? Was there any significant deviation between the planned and achieved results?
Efficiency	• What was the cost-effectiveness of the project's different activities? In other words, how did resource allocation correlate with the results achieved in terms of effectiveness? • Were there processes or procedures within the project that could have been optimized to improve efficiency? If so, what are these aspects, and how could they have been improved? Is it possible to describe innovations developed specifically for this project? • How did the project leverage local partnerships to improve efficiency in implementing activities? • How did project management and decision-making influence resource-use efficiency? Were there management practices that stood out for contributing to greater efficiency? • How did the project adapt to unexpected challenges or changes in context to maintain efficiency? Example: logistical challenges, invasions of Indigenous Lands, illegal mining, damage to environmental assets, and climate change.
Impact/ Effectiveness	• What are the long-term accomplishments of the projects? • Were there significant innovations or lessons learned from the projects that could be applied or replicated in similar contexts? • What were the main aggregate effects of the projects? Were there aggregate impacts?
Sustainability	• Are the aggregate effects achieved by the project long-lasting? • Has sustainability been achieved? • What is the status of the inputs and equipment acquired through the supported project? And do the other supported planning instruments still remain?

Evaluation's Term of reference (TOR)

Project:	Cooperation with the Amazon Fund/BNDES
PN:	15.2132.7-001.00
Output + activity:	3 + 3.5
Objective:	Evaluate the effectiveness of projects focused on indigenous peoples supported by the Amazon Fund, measuring their results and impacts in a thematic and individual manner, considering the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the changes generated by them.

Thematic Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Projects Focused on Indigenous Peoples within the Amazon Fund/BNDES

1. INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

One of the actions supported by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) in the cooperation project with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)/Amazon Fund (FA) is the ex-post effectiveness evaluation of projects. This aims to highlight the results and lessons learned from these projects and to promote institutional learning within the FA itself. Additionally, it meets the demand from donors and international cooperation actors for independent monitoring and evaluation actions.

To date, 28 individual evaluations and 20 thematic evaluations have been conducted, and their results are available to the public on the Amazon Fund's website. Furthermore, in 2019, an Ex-Midterm Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Amazon Fund was carried out by a team of independent consultants, coordinated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations (UN). Concurrently, two complementary thematic studies were prepared to support the evaluation: the Amazon Fund Benefit Distribution Study and the Thematic Study of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) Projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

This Terms of Reference (ToR) outlines the hiring of a consultancy to carry out thematic and individual evaluations of projects focused on indigenous peoples within the Amazon Fund. These projects fall under the "Sustainable Production" (1) and "Territorial Planning" (3) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

The objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of completed Amazon Fund projects, considering initiatives aimed at supporting the development and implementation of Environmental and Territorial Management Plans (PGTA) in Indigenous Lands and supporting and strengthening sustainable production initiatives. To increase efficiency, the projects will be evaluated thematically, which is expected to enhance understanding of the results achieved collectively, particularly their aggregated impacts.

The thematic evaluation covers five projects executed between 2016 and 2023, all selected under the Public Call for Support to Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, launched in 2014. The projects are as follows:

1. **Sustainable Bem Viver -** Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé);

2. **Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands -** Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)

3. **Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins – PGTAs -** Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)

4. **Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State -** International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)

The thematic evaluation is seen as an opportunity to enhance the efficiency of the evaluation process and understanding of the results and impacts achieved, particularly the aggregated impacts of the projects. It will also allow for the generation of recommendations and the systematization of lessons learned for project executors, managers, and other stakeholders involved in projects supporting indigenous peoples.

1.1 Project Context

Indigenous Lands (TIs) cover approximately 13% of Brazilian territory, with 98% of these lands located in the Legal Amazon. In the territories occupied by around 271 indigenous ethnic groups in Brazil, these populations' lifestyles promote environmental conservation and biodiversity in the biomes and act as barriers to deforestation and land grabbing.

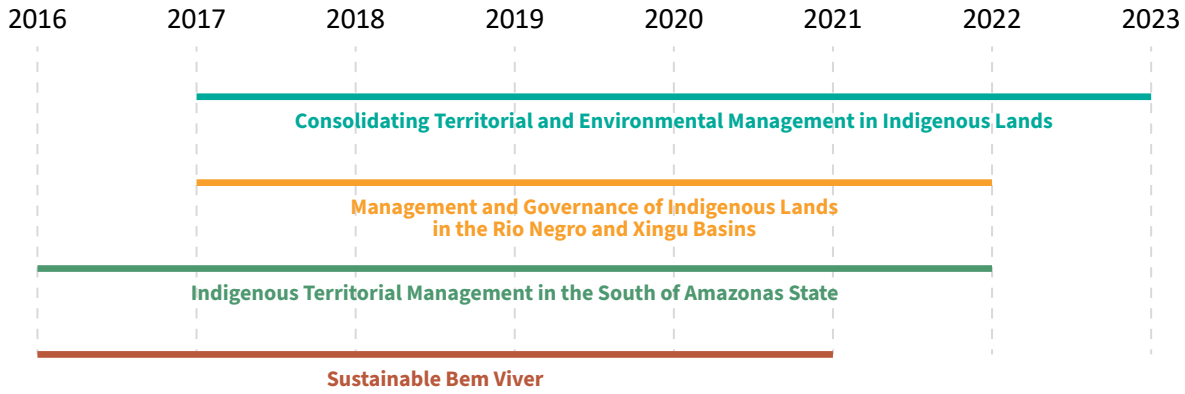
Between 2013 and 2021, there was an increase of approximately 35 km^2 per year in deforestation within the TIs of the Legal Amazon, representing a 129% increase. In contrast, outside the TIs, deforestation grew by about 900 km^2 per year, totaling a 137% increase. It is interesting to note that the magnitude of deforestation increase inside and outside TIs is similar, even though these territories are protected. Many of the drivers of this deforestation are external to the TIs, aimed at illegal logging, mining, and other natural resource exploitation, as well as invasions of these territories.

Indigenous populations face various external pressures, and deforestation is one of the main obstacles to ensuring their rights and sociocultural reproduction. In this sense, the formulation and implementation of public policies are essential to ensure the rights of these populations. In the context of indigenous public policies, the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) was launched in 2012, with the primary goal of:

> *"Guaranteeing and promoting the protection, recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of the natural resources of 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, in accordance with current legislation."*

The consolidation of territorial, environmental, and sustainability management involves traditional land use and management practices, which are an integral part of the cultural and social heritage of indigenous peoples, preserving their identity, and playing a crucial role in food security and income generation. In this context, the Amazon Fund supported, between 2016 and 2023, the five projects to be evaluated through this ToR. These projects promoted territorial and environmental management and encouraged sustainable production.

Figure 1. Project Timeline. Self-made.



Source: Amazon Fund.

Executed by the Institute for Indigenous Research and Training (Iepé) from 2016 to 2021, the Bem Viver Sustentável Project aimed to "contribute to the implementation of PGTA in Indigenous Lands of the Tumucumaque Park (AP and PA) and Rio Paru d'Este (PA) and to the development of PGTA for the Zo'é TI (PA), within the PNGATI framework." To achieve this, activities such as territorial control and protection; sustainable use and management of natural resources; capacity building and training for territorial and environmental management; and PGTA governance were carried out, including the training of indigenous leaders, strengthening of indigenous organizations, regional articulation, and shared management. For the development of PGTA, activities such as awareness and mobilization, field surveys and research, discussion, drafting, agreement, and presentation of PGTA, and definition of subsidies and operational guidelines for recently contacted indigenous peoples were conducted.

The project operated in TIs located in the municipalities of Alenquer, Almeirim, Monte Alegre, Óbidos, and Oriximiná in western Pará, and Laranjal do Jari/AP, aimed at strengthening indigenous organizations and leaderships for territorial and environmental management, publishing the PGTA of the Zo'é TI, supporting the production and commercialization of honey (798kg) and agroforestry products, and conducting training workshops for sustainable production.

In the southern Amazonas region, eight TIs (Boca do Acre, Apurinã, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, Ipixuna, and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto) received support through the Indigenous Territorial Management in Southern Amazonas Project, executed by the International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB), with the goal of "supporting (i) the implementation of the PGTAs of TIs in the Purus River basin (Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, and Caititu) and in the Madeira River basin (Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, and Ipixuna), in southern Amazonas; and (ii) developing the PGTA of the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto TI in the Madeira River basin." The project focused on capacity building in various themes to strengthen territorial management and sustainable production, Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER), monitoring expeditions,

ethnomapping excursions, acquisition of electronic equipment and machinery, installation of internet in TIs, and construction of a surveillance house and storage sheds for nuts.

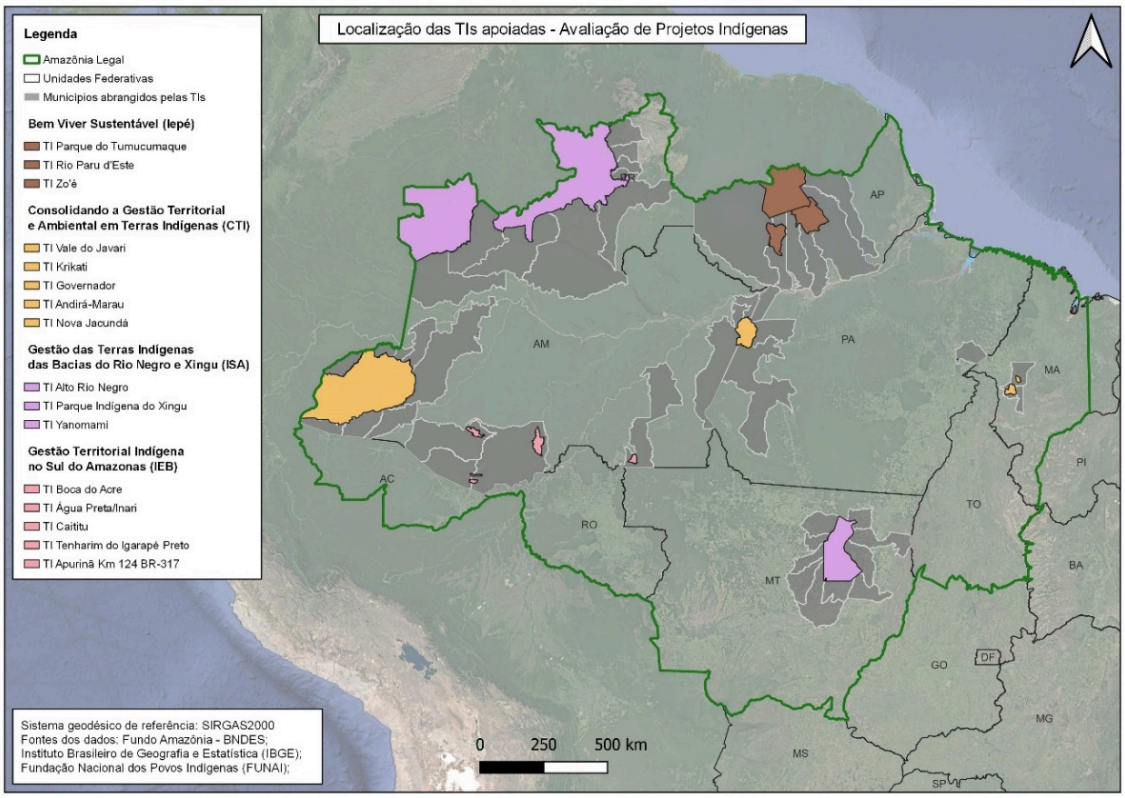
As a result, the project achieved the participation of 12 indigenous leaders in the XI General Assembly of the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of Brazilian Amazon (Coiab), training of indigenous people for deforestation monitoring in TIs through the Georeferenced Information System (SIG), training of Indigenous Environmental Agents (AGAMIN), with 122 participants trained in degraded area recovery, water resource management, and agroforestry systems (SAFs), the third module of continuous training for indigenous managers with the main goal of implementing PNGATI, continuous training of 184 Indigenous Environmental Agents (AAIs) from Madeira and Purus, and an organic fertilization course and acquisition of artisan processing kits for Apurinã and Boca do Acre TIs. Thirty-one structures for artisan and agroextractive production processing were installed, six sheds for nut storage, a surveillance house was built, and the house in the Boca do Acre TI was renovated. The PGTA of the Tenharim do Igarapé Preto TI was completed and sent to the Tenharim for remote review.

The Management of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins Project, carried out between 2017 and 2022, supported 9 TIs in Mato Grosso, Roraima, and Amazonas, with about 60,000 indigenous people. It was executed by the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA), aiming to "support the implementation of the PGTA of the Xingu Indigenous Park and the development of PGTAs for the Yanomami TIs and the Alto Rio Negro region, with the systematization of knowledge and strengthening of local governance structures and indigenous organizations." The project promoted activities in two areas: the first supported the implementation of PGTA actions in the Xingu Indigenous Park, and the second promoted the development of PGTAs in TIs in the Alto Rio Negro region and the Yanomami TI.

The first area involved supporting the implementation of PGTA actions in the Xingu Indigenous Park through meetings and workshops with about 1,600 indigenous people. It addressed forest restoration actions, territory monitoring, and economic alternatives development. Two public calls supported 35 small projects from 11 indigenous peoples, with values between R$ 10,000 and R$ 50,000 per small project, implemented by indigenous associations and communities, focusing on cultural integrity, food security, strategic resource management, and economic alternatives. Highlights include the construction of new buildings, including an auditorium for the Xingu Indigenous Land Association (ATIX) in Canarana/MT, and auditorium, office, and kitchen sets for the Kikatxi and Pavuru poles.

The second area, developing PGTAs and macro-regional indigenous management plans, involved courses, meetings, workshops, and consultations to discuss territorial, environmental, and cultural management. Nine PGTAs were developed based on information collected during the participatory process. There were also improvements in buildings used by indigenous associations, acquisition of vehicles and equipment for Xingu Indigenous Territory poles, including monitoring expeditions and activities to monitor agrotoxins.

Figure 2. Location of TIs supported by the projects. Prepared by Guido Melo. Data source: Amazon Fund.



Elaboration: Guido Melo. **Source:** Amazon Fund.

The Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands Project, executed by the Center for Indigenous Work (CTI), served 5 TIs in Amazonas, Maranhão, and Pará, with the goal of "supporting the implementation of the PGTA of the Vale do Javari/AM TI and the PGTA of the Krikati and Governor TIs/MA; and developing PGTA for the Andirá-Marau (PA and AM) and Nova Jacundá/PA TIs within the PNGATI framework." To achieve this, specialized technical activities were carried out, including native species management and conservation, updating of ethnomaps, management of degraded areas and forest recovery, support for food production, and management and conservation of fishery resources.

The project supported, among other results, the management and conservation of tracajás and turtles in Marubo indigenous communities on the Ituí River, the updating of ethnomaps in TIs Vale do Javari, Krikati, Governor, Andirá-Marau, and Nova Jacundá, workshops for systematization and qualification of territorial information in Krikati, Gavião Pykobjê, and Guarani communities of Nova Jacundá, management and conservation of old capoeiras with the Mayuruna/Matsés people on the Jaquirana River, recovery of degraded areas, and seedling production in Krikati and Governor TIs.

In summary, the projects supported the implementation of PGTAs and aimed to strengthen indigenous organizations for generating sustainable economic alternatives, defending indigenous culture, and enhancing territorial monitoring and vigilance. Further details of the projects are provided below.

Project Title	Implementing Institution	Period	Objective	Amazon Fund Support	Territorial Scope: Indigenous Lands
Sustainable Bem Viver	Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé)	January 2016 - October 2023	Contribute to (i) the implementation of PGTA for the Indigenous Lands (TIs) Parque do Tumucumaque (AP and PA) and Rio Paru d'Este (PA) and (ii) the development of PGTA for TI Zo'é (PA), within the PNGATI framework.	R$ 11,858,793.87	Parque do Tumucumaque (AP and PA), Rio Paru d'Este (PA), and Zo'é (PA)
Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands	Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	February 2017 – march 2023	Support the implementation of PGTA for the Indigenous Lands (TI) Vale do Javari (AM), and the PGTA for TIs Krikati and Governador (MA); and the development of PGTA for TI Andirá-Marau (PA and AM), and TI Nova Jacundá (PA), within the PNGATI framework	R$ 11,934,540.00	Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati and Governador (MA), Andirá-Marau (PA and AM), and Nova Jacundá (PA)
Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins – PGTAs	Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	August 2016 – October 2022	Support: (i) the implementation of PGTAs for TIs in the Purus River basin (Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, and Caititu) and in the Madeira River basin (Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, and Ipixuna), in southern Amazonas; and (ii) the development of PGTA for TI Tenharim do Igarapé Preto in the Madeira River basin.	R$ 11,712,000.00	Nine indigenous lands (known as TIs) in the Legal Amazon, located in the state of Mato Grosso, Roraima and Amazonas
Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State	International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)	December 2016 – May 2023	Support: (i) the implementation of PGTAs for TIs in the Purus River basin (Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, and Caititu) and in the Madeira River basin (Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, and Ipixuna), in southern Amazonas; and (ii) the development of PGTA for TI Tenharim do Igarapé Preto in the Madeira River basin.	R$ 11,448,505.00	Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, and Caititu (in the Purus River basin) and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto (Madeira River basin)

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

The main objective of this thematic effectiveness evaluation is to measure the results and impacts achieved by the projects and their effects, taking into account the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the changes generated by the seven projects supporting municipalities within the Amazon Fund/BNDES framework.

All projects supported by the Amazon Fund follow an individualized logical framework in which 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) are defined. This is known as the project's intervention logic or theory of change, representing a model that explains how the project is expected to bring about the desired change. The logical frameworks of the projects can be viewed in section 3.2 or on the Amazon Fund's website.

The specific objectives of the evaluations are:

- To assist the Amazon Fund in reporting to its donors about the type of project supported and its effects;
- To enable institutional learning for the Amazon Fund, contributing to improving project quality and prioritizing investments, thus informing decision-making;
- To verify compliance by the projects supported by the Amazon Fund with the Cancun Safeguards agreed under the UNFCCC for REDD+ actions;
- To assess the alignment of the projects with the PPCDAm and state plans for preventing and controlling deforestation;
- To analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the project intervention;
- To identify challenges and lessons learned; and
- To ascertain the extent to which the project is relevant, efficient, effective, sustainable, and generates significant impacts.

2.1. Task Description: Object and Focus of the Evaluation

To achieve the objectives outlined in the previous section, projects implemented between 2016 and 2023 will be observed, including their intervention areas and the observation of their direct and indirect effects as outlined in the projects' logical frameworks.

2.2. The Intervention Logic

The logical frameworks of the projects to be evaluated give rise to the respective objective trees, which present the indirect, direct effects, and products and services of each project, facilitating visualization for monitoring and evaluation. Below are the objective trees for the projects to be evaluated.

Figure 3. Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State - International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)

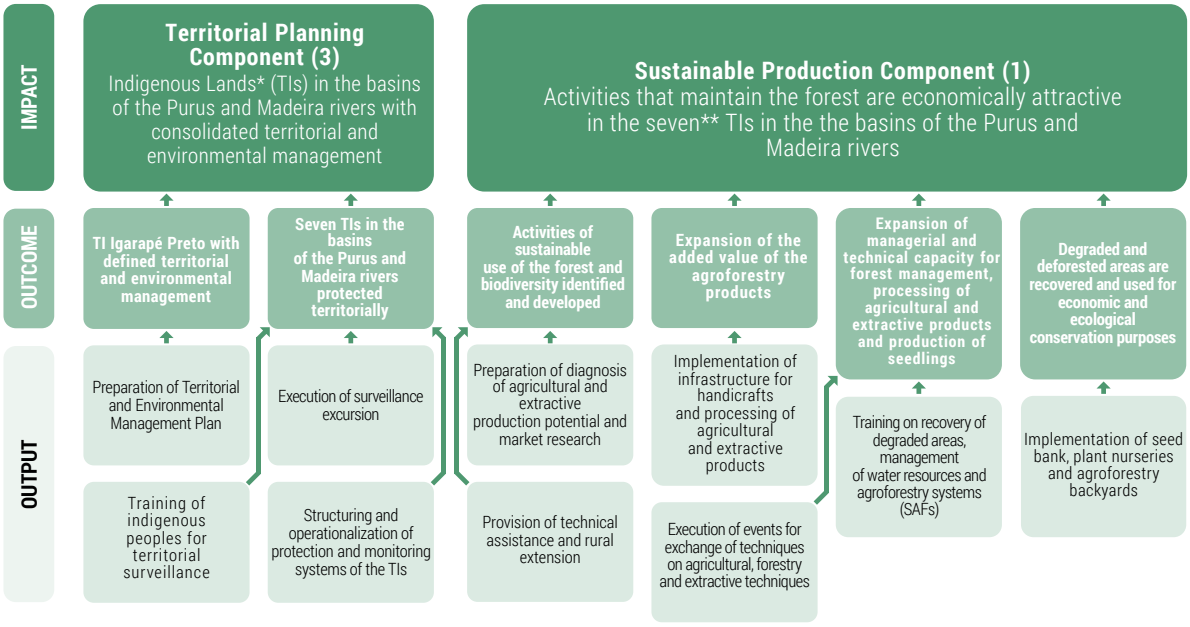


Figure 4. Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands - Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)

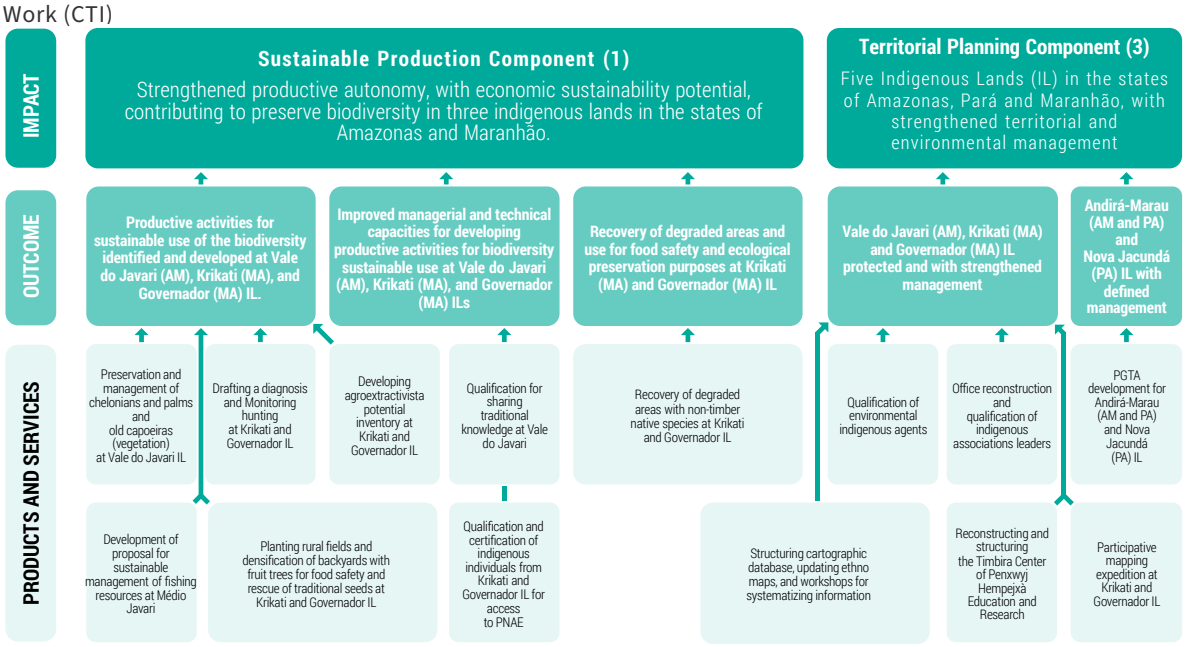


Figure 5. Management and Governance of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins – PGTAs - Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)

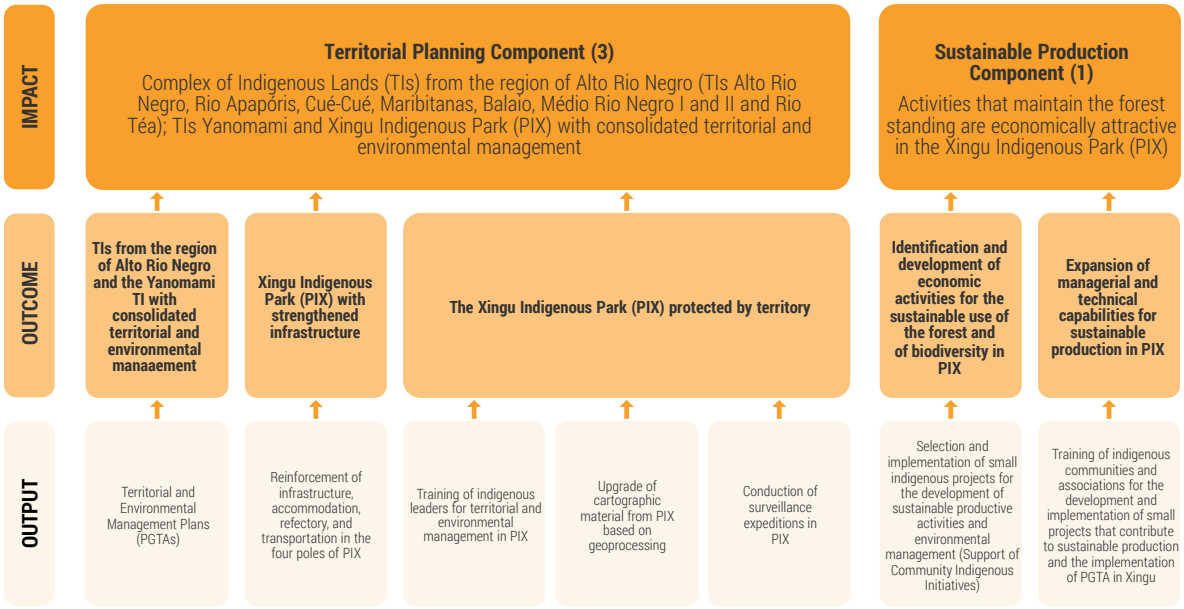
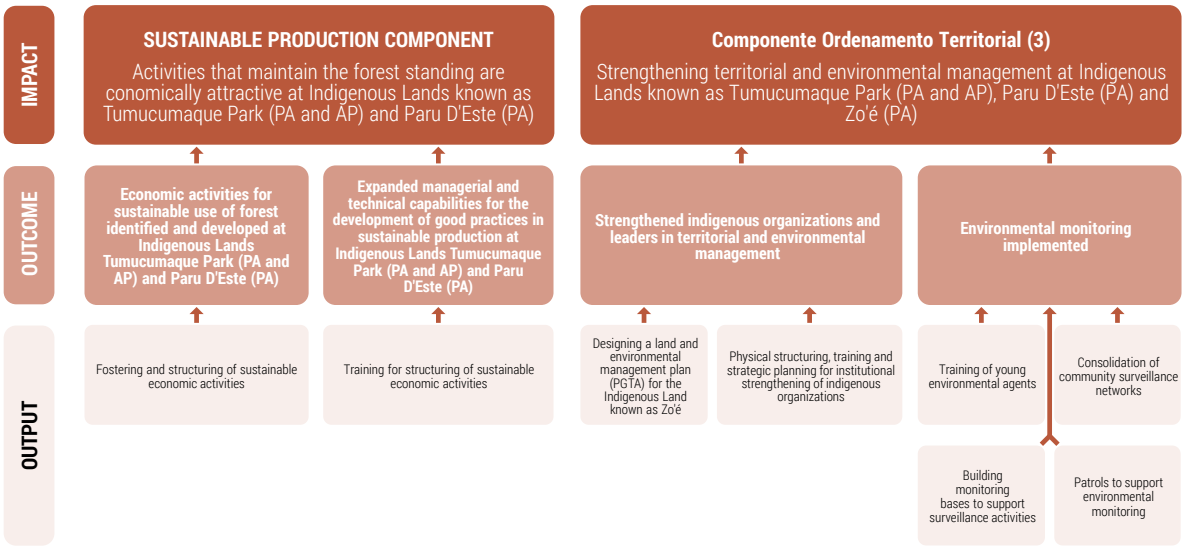


Figure 6. Sustainable Bem Viver - Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé)



2.3. Key Questions and Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation will follow the guidelines and criteria specified in the document "Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework" and its respective Addendum. The proposed methodology is based on the evaluation criteria for projects defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the safeguards for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), as outlined by the Framework Convention (in Annex I of Decision 1/CP 16 and the guidelines of Decision 12/CP 17), and selected cross-cutting criteria. Each criterion adopts a basic set of guiding questions to be applied and answered in the evaluation of the projects, which should be complemented in the Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report (1st Deliverable by the evaluators).

The guiding questions should be selected according to the objectives of each project and evaluation. The consultancy may complement or include specific questions for each project, if deemed necessary. The criteria that should guide the evaluation are presented below.

2.3.1. Critérios da OCDE, Temas Transversais e Questões Avaliativas

Criteria	Guiding Questions
Relevance	• To what extent are the project's objectives still valid at the time of its completion? • Are the activities and immediate results of the project aligned with the objectives defined for the project? • Are the activities and immediate results of the project aligned with the expected effects and impacts?
Effectiveness	• Have the project's direct (specific) objectives been or will be achieved? • What are the main factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the direct (specific) objectives?
Efficiency	• What is the cost-benefit ratio of the activities carried out? • Are the resources applied in a reasonable relation to the results obtained? • Were the objectives achieved within the timeline? • Are there alternative ways to achieve the same results with fewer costs/resources?
Impact	• What were the main changes generated as a result of the project? • What significant effects contributed to achieving the objective? • What external actions or events contributed to the observed changes? • Did the project make a difference for the beneficiaries? • Does the project have scale in the region or influence other initiatives?
Sustainability	• To what extent do the benefits of the project persist after the Amazon Fund's financing has ended? • What were the main factors influencing the achievement or lack of sustainability of the project? • What risks should be monitored to ensure the achieved sustainability?
Cross-cutting Criteria	
Poverty reduction	• To what extent has the project positively influenced poverty reduction, social inclusion, and improved living conditions for beneficiaries in its area of operation?
Gender Equity	• Did the project integrate gender issues into its strategies and interventions or address the topic in isolation? How? • Was there gender-specific data collection for project planning and monitoring? • How did the project contribute to gender equity?

2.3.2. REDD+ Safeguards and Evaluation Questions

CRITERIA	GUIDING QUESTIONS
1. Complementary Actions or consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements	• Did the project show alignment with PPCDAm and state plans for deforestation prevention and control? • To which other federal public policies or international agreements did the project demonstrate alignment? In which aspects? • Did the project contribute, or is it expected to contribute, directly or indirectly to the reduction of emissions from deforestation or forest degradation? How?
2. Transparent and effective national forestry governance structures, considering national sovereignty and national legislation	• To what extent did the project promote coordination among different actors (public sector, private sector, third sector, or local communities)? Were shared governance mechanisms used? Which ones? • To what extent did the project contribute to strengthening public instruments and forest and land management processes?
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances, and laws, observing that the UN General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	• To what extent did the project influence the constitutional rights associated with land ownership and formal allocation in its area of activity? • To what extent did the project influence the sustainable use of natural resources in its area of activity? • If the project directly benefited Indigenous peoples, traditional communities, or family farmers: were their sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge considered and respected throughout the project? • Are there any effects that interfere with the traditional way of life of these groups? What kind of effects: social, economic, or related to the use of spaces and resources? How do they interfere: positively, negatively, or both?
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, especially Indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16	• How did the project ensure free, prior, and informed consent, and the local or traditional way of choosing representatives of its beneficiaries (especially Indigenous peoples and traditional communities)? • What participatory planning and management tools did the project apply during decision-making? • In the case of projects with economic objectives: were the project's potential benefits accessed fairly, transparently, and equitably by beneficiaries, avoiding a concentration of resources? • To what extent did the project provide the public and its beneficiaries with free and easy access to information related to the project's actions? • Did the project establish a good system for monitoring results and impacts? Did the project systematically monitor and disclose the results and their effects?
5. Actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of 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 did the project contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas? • How did it contribute to the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity? • Were the investments in income-generating projects proportional to the increase in areas under management regimes, and did they effectively contribute to preventing deforestation? • Did the project contribute to the recovery of deforested and/or degraded areas? • In the case of restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies used prioritize native species? • To what extent did the project contribute to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?

6. Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD+ results	• What factors pose risks to the permanence of REDD+ results? How did the project address them? Is there a strategy for continuous monitoring of these results?
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas	• Was there a displacement of emissions avoided by the project's actions to other areas?

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in the evaluation should be based on the criteria and objectives outlined in the document *"Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund - Conceptual Framework"* and its respective addendum, as mentioned in section 2.3.

The following deliverables are expected to be generated: the Evaluation Design Report, the Indigenous Projects Effectiveness Evaluation Report, and, at an intermediate stage, a Preliminary Effectiveness Evaluation Report to be used during the Consultation Round.

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

3.1. Preparation

Evaluation Planning: In coordination with BNDES and the organizations responsible for project implementation, documents, data, and reports to be used in the evaluation must be identified. The evaluation team will systematically collect secondary data sources to create a memorandum, which will serve as a reference point, leveling tool, and memory aid for all information related to the projects being evaluated.

Next, a methodological proposal for the thematic evaluation should be presented, based on the document *"Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund - Conceptual Framework"* and its Addendum. This proposal should include data collection methods that contribute to understanding the effectiveness of the projects, taking into account the specific realities of each project; suggestions for the best field mission locations (considering areas with the highest and lowest effectiveness); a preliminary analysis of the dialogue and risks between project effectiveness indicators and the components of the Amazon Fund; and a list of actors to be interviewed. All these methodological elements must be detailed in the **Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report**.

3.2. Implementation

Evaluation Design and Tools: The Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report to be prepared by the evaluators should present the evaluation work plan, detailed methodology, indication of the field areas to be visited, and the tools that will be used during the evaluation. The work plan should include the following items: a. Basic project data; b. Introduction; c. Analysis of the Terms of Reference (TdR); d. Task division and detailing, Work Plan, and Logistics; e. Design/Methodology (should consider specificities about the geographic areas where the projects operate); f. Annexes (should take into account the specificities of the projects, possibly with guiding questions and specific survey methods).

3.2.1. Data Collection and Analysis: The methodology should employ a diverse format, utilizing the following data collection methods: i) Non-reactive (secondary sources: project documentation, public and scientific data available in the project areas, and 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); 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 gathering, aimed at generating an analysis of the intervention logic, the products and services delivered by the projects, and the results achieved. It's crucial to raise doubts and questions that need to be answered by the implementers and beneficiaries, as this will serve as input for the next step, the field mission. The report design should also define similar projects or areas to those where the projects operate but which did not receive support from the Amazon Fund, and have not undergone interventions or support from other major initiatives, to perform a counterfactual analysis. This analysis aims to determine the differences between similar cases outside the projects.

3.2.2. Field Missions: Field trips will be conducted to collect primary data, considering a representative sample of the project's scope, in their operating region and surroundings. The evaluation team will define the locations to be visited and the necessary duration (to be detailed in the Design Reports). During these visits, in addition to observing the projects' physical results and benefits, technicians and beneficiaries who have directly interacted with the projects during the evaluation period may also be interviewed. Field missions can also be complemented with virtual interviews via video conference.

3.2.3. Preliminary Report: After the field missions, the evaluators should supplement the analysis with the collected data. A Preliminary Effectiveness Evaluation Report of the projects will be generated. This report should include an analysis of the results achieved, the aggregated impacts attained by the projects in light of the indicators of the corresponding Amazon Fund component, and individual analyses of the evaluated projects, to generate recommendations for the implementing organizations, the Amazon Fund, COFA, State, etc.

3.2.4. Consultation Round: A presentation of the analyses found and systematized in the Preliminary Report will be made by the team of evaluators to representatives of BNDES, MMA, representatives and beneficiaries of the evaluated institutions, as well as peers – experts who hold relevant knowledge on the themes addressed by the evaluated projects. The methodology of the workshop should be described in the Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report (see Step 1).

3.3. Finalization and Dissemination

Effectiveness Evaluation Report: With the additional inputs received during the Consultation Round, the evaluation team should supplement the analyses of the Preliminary Report based on the comments and justifications presented by the participants of the Consultation Round. The methodology and composition of the Effectiveness Evaluation Reports of the projects are specified in the document "Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund - Conceptual Framework," in sections 5.3 and 5.4, and its Addendum.

3.3.1. Dissemination of Results: The Effectiveness Evaluation Report of the projects and its executive summary will be published on the Amazon Fund's website.

4. ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS, AND DEADLINES (note: These deadlines have been adjusted due to the need for field visits)

The following schedule presents the basic roadmap for evaluating municipal projects. The table contains the activities, services, and products, as well as the deadlines of the process.

	Activity	Responsible	Business days	Deadline	Product
1	Publish Terms of Reference (ToR).	GIZ (responsible for hiring)	07	04/10/2023	
2	Receive and organize consultant proposals, hire selected candidates, and form the evaluation team (consultants + GIZ).	GIZ	31	10/11/2023	Consultoria contratada e equipe formada.
3	• Prepare the initial meeting with the Amazon Fund team; • Contact institutions responsible for the projects to be evaluated; • Analyze relevant documents; • Consolidate the evaluation methodology proposed by the external consultancy; • Consolidate the Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report proposal; • Submit Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report to BNDES; • Present the Report to BNDES.	GIZ	20	08/12/2023	Proposta de Relatório de Desenho de Avaliação de Efetividade.
4	Comment on Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report Proposal.	GEMAV/BNDES, DEFAM/ BNDES	3	13/12/2023	Proposta de Relatório de Desenho de Avaliação de Efetividade com comentários.
5	Revise Effectiveness Evaluation Design Report.	Evaluation team	3	19/12/2023	Relatório de Relatório de Desenho de Avaliação de Efetividade revisado.
6	Approve revised report.	GEMAV/BNDES, DEFAM/ BNDES	3	23/12/2023	Relatório de Desenho de Avaliação de Efetividade (final).
7	Implement evaluation • Collect and analyze secondary data; • Conduct field mission.	Evaluation team	55	24/02/2024	Dados dos projetos coletados e analisados.

8	Prepare and submit Preliminary Effectiveness Evaluation Report.	Evaluation team	10	16/03/2024	Relatório Preliminar de Avaliação de Efetividade.
9	Present results (Consultation Round).	Evaluation team	1	26/03/2024	Relatório Preliminar de Avaliação de Efetividade com considerações relatadas na Rodada de Consultas.
10	Comment on Preliminary Effectiveness Evaluation Report.	GEMAV/BNDES, DEFAM/ BNDES, Organizations responsible for each project	5	01/04/2024	Relatório Preliminar de Avaliação de Efetividade com comentários enviados posteriormente a Rodada de Consultas.
11	Prepare final evaluation report.	Evaluation team	5	05/04/2024	Relatório de Avaliação de Efetividade.
12	Incorporate complementary contents (presentation, foreword, and final review) into the Effectiveness Evaluation Report.	Evaluation team	3	09/04/2024	Relatório da Avaliação de Efetividade (final).
13	Submit Final Effectiveness Evaluation Report.	Evaluation team	1	10/04/2024	Relatório de Avaliação de Efetividade.
14	Design layout for the Final Effectiveness Evaluation Report and its annexes (version 1: Portuguese).	Designer/Evaluation team	15	26/04/2024	Relatório da Avaliação de Efetividade diagramado em formato para divulgação (português).
15	Disseminate and distribute the Effectiveness Evaluation Report.	Amazon Fund team	-		*Upload* no *website* do Amazon Fund/ BNDES
16	Translate, design layout, and disseminate the Final Effectiveness Evaluation Report and its annexes (version 2: English).	Translator/Designer/ Evaluation team	40	10/06/2024	Relatório da Avaliação de Efetividade diagramado em formato para divulgação (inglês). *Upload* no *website* do Amazon Fund/BNDES

5. EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation will be carried out by an external consultancy, selected through a call for proposals published on the Brazilian Monitoring and Evaluation Network. If the need for complementary studies arises, the evaluation may involve additional specialists, including self-identified Indigenous people. Two technical advisors from GIZ will accompany the process to ensure adherence to the Terms of Reference (ToR) and other published documents governing the effectiveness evaluation of Amazon Fund projects.

Required Profile for External Consultancy:

- **Seniority:** Senior or mid-level, with knowledge of national and state public policies, preferably those directed at Indigenous populations in the Legal Amazon. Experience in monitoring and evaluating policies, projects, or programs is mandatory, and experience in territorial and environmental management and sustainable production is desirable.

Consultancy Qualifications:

- **Technical Knowledge:** Must have multidisciplinary experience in sustainable projects or activities, with knowledge of national and state policies related to Indigenous peoples, territorial and environmental management, sustainable production, environmental policies, and sustainability in the context of the Legal Amazon. Experience in monitoring and evaluating these policies and projects is essential.

- **Methodological Knowledge:** Must be familiar with methodologies for project evaluation, especially data collection and analysis, measuring outcomes, and assessing the effects of projects on stakeholders. The ability to combine methods to increase the reliability of results is critical.

- **Regional Knowledge:** Familiarity with issues in the Amazon region, such as social dynamics, economic activity, illegal logging and mining, land grabbing, deforestation, and legal, logistical, and legislative challenges. Professional experience in the Amazon is desirable.

The consultancy must not have prior involvement or ties to the projects being evaluated and will work independently. GIZ advisors and the consultancy will maintain confidentiality regarding all Amazon Fund documentation and projects, except for information disclosed in the Effectiveness Evaluation Report.

6. REPORTING, COORDINATION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Two reports will be produced: the **Evaluation Design Report** and the **Project Effectiveness Evaluation Report**. These reports will follow the guidelines outlined in section 8.1.7 of the document *Effectiveness Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework*.

a. The evaluation will be monitored by a reference group with the following composition:
b. Representatives from the Amazon Fund Management Department at BNDES;
c. Representatives from the Monitoring and Evaluation Division at BNDES Planning Department;
d. Representatives from GIZ under the current cooperation project;
e. Representatives of the evaluated projects and partners responsible for project implementation;
f. Members of the evaluation team.

GIZ will coordinate the evaluation process, and the responsibilities of each member of the reference group are defined in section 5.1 of the document *Effectiveness Evaluation of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund – Conceptual Framework*.

7. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

a. Copyright

All information and materials produced under this contract will have their copyright transferred to GIZ. Partial or total reproduction requires express authorization, recognizing intellectual property. Proper credit will be given to authors of maps, photos, films, and other records used in the study, at the discretion of the contracting institution.

For publishing academic papers, articles, or presentations based on this consultancy's findings, prior authorization from GIZ is required.

b. Code of Conduct

GIZ promotes equity in opportunities and perspectives, regardless of gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, health status, social background, religion, or age. It prioritizes women, LGBTI individuals, Black and Indigenous people, and persons with disabilities for presentations, representations, interviews, and job vacancies.

The selected consultant or company must respect diversity and take a proactive role in promoting equality. Key behavioral guidelines include:

- **Personal Conduct:** Show respect and support for colleagues regardless of background. Listen attentively to marginalized groups and combat sexual harassment and stereotypes.
- **Service Delivery:** Act as a role model in respecting the rights of women, LGBTI people, Black and Indigenous people, and people with disabilities.
- **Corporate Guidelines:** Promote initiatives that increase the presence and advancement of women, LGBTI, Black, Indigenous people, and people with disabilities in decision-making roles within sustainable development.

Rio de Janeiro.

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

cooperação alemã
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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MINISTÉRIO DO DESENVOLVIMENTO, INDÚSTRIA, COMÉRCIO E SERVIÇOS

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