MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AMAZON FUND

STUDY OF THE AMAZON FUND'S BENEFITS DISTRIBUTION

Consultants:
Marcel Viergever
Priscilla Santos

Graphic design and diagramming:
Marcus Vinícios de Oliveira and Emille Catarine Rodrigues Cançado

Translation:
Julia Blunck

December 2019

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABIOVE	Associação Brasileira das Indústrias de Óleos Vegetais *(Brazilian Vegetable Oil Industries Association)*
AFP	Associação Floresta Protegida *(Protected Forest Association)*
AMIQCB	Associação do Movimento Interestadual das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu *(Association of Interstate Coco Babaçu Breakers Movement)*
ANEC	Associação Nacional dos Exportadores de Cereais *(National Grain Exporters Association)*
Apiwtxa	Associação Ashaninka do Rio Amônia *(Ashaninka Association of the Amonia River)*
APP	Áreas de Proteção Permanente *(Permanent Protection Areas)*
ARPA	Programa Áreas Protegidas da Amazônia *(Amazon Protected Areas Program)*
ASA	Agência de Serviços Ambientais *(Environmental Services Agency)*
Assema	Associação em Áreas de Assentamento no Estado do Maranhão *(Association of Settlement Areas in Maranhão State)*
ATER	Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural *(Technical Assistance and Rural Extension)*
BNDES	Banco Nacional de desenvolvimento Econômico e Social *(National Bank for Economic and Social Development)*
CAR	Cadastro Ambiental Rural *(Rural Environmental Registry)*
CDB	Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica *(Convention on Biological Diversity)*
Censipam	Centro Gestor e Operacional do Sistema de Proteção da Amazônia *(Management and Operational Center of the Amazon Protection System)*
Cmtr-Ma	Coletivo de Mulheres Trabalhadoras Rurais do Estado do Maranhão *(Rural Women Workers of Maranhão State Collective)*
CNI	Confederação Nacional da Indústria *(National Confederation of Industry)*
COFA	Comitê Orientador do Fundo Amazônia *(Amazon Fund Steering Committee)*
COIAB	Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira *(Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon)*

CONAREDD+	Comissão Nacional para o REDD+ *(National Commission for REDD +)*
CONTAG	Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura *(National Confederation of Agricultural Workers)*
COOPAVAM	Cooperativa dos Agricultores do Vale do Amanhecer *(Vale do Amanhecer Farmers Cooperative)*
COOPERACRE	Cooperativa Central de Comercialização Extrativista do Estado de Acre (Central Cooperative of Extractive Commercialization of the State of Acre)
CPI	Comissão Pró-Índio *(Pro- Indigenous Commission)*
CRA	Cota de Reserva Ambiental *(Environmental Reservation Quota)*
CTA	Associação do Centro de Tecnologia Alternativa *(Alternative Technology Center Association)*
CTI	Centro de Trabalho Indigenista *(Indigenous Work Center)*
Embrapa	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária e Abastecimento *(Brazilian Agricultural Research and Supply Company)*
ENREDD+	Estratégia Nacional para REDD+ *(National REDD + Strategy)*
FA	Fundo Amazônia *(Amazon Fund)*
FAS	Fundação Amazonas Sustentável *(Amazonas Sustainable Foundation)*
FASE	Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional *(Federation of Social and Educational Assistance Bodies)*
FBB	Fundação Banco do Brasil *(Banco do Brasil Foundation)*
FBDS	Fundação Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável *(Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development)*
FBOMS	Fórum Brasileiro de ONGs e Movimentos Sociais para o Meio Ambiente e o Desenvolvimento *(Brazilian Forum of NGOs and Social Movements for the Environment and Development)*
FINEP	Financiadora de Inovação e Pesquisa *(Innovation and Research Financing)*
FMI	Fundo Monetário Internacional *(International Monetary Fund - IMF)*
FNABF	Fórum Nacional das Atividades de Base Florestal *(National Forum of Forest Based Activities)*
FSC	Conselho de Manejo Florestal *(Forest Stewardship Council)*
Funai	Fundação Nacional do Índio *(National Indigenous Foundation)*
FUNBIO	Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade *(Brazilian Biodiversity Fund)*
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GTS	Grupo de Trabalho da Soja *(Soy Work Group)*
IBAM	Instituto Brasileiro de Administração *(Brazilian Institute of Administration)*
IBAMA	Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais *(Brazilian Institute of Environment and Natural Resources)*
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística *(Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)*
ICMBio	Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade *(Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation)*
Idsm	Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá *(Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute)*
IFT	Instituto Florestal Tropical *(Tropical Forest Institute)*
IIEB	Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil *(International Institute of Education of Brazil)*
ILPF	Integração Lavoura-Pecuária-Floresta *(Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration)*
Imaflora	Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola *(Forestry and Agricultural Management and Certification Institute)*
Imazon	Instituto do Homem e do Meio Ambiente da Amazônia *(Amazon Institute of Man and Environment)*
INPE	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais *(National Institute for Space Research)*
IOV	Instituto Ouro Verde *(Ouro Verde Institute)*
IPÊ	Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas *(Institute for Ecological Research)*
IPEA	Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada *(Institute of Applied Economic Research)*
ISA	Instituto Socioambiental *(Socio-environmental Institute)*
ISPN	Instituto Sociedade População e Natureza *(Institute Society Population and Nature)*
MCTIC	Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia Inovações e Comunicações *(Ministry of Science, Technology Innovations and Communications)*
MJ	Ministério de Justiça *(Ministry of Justice)*
MMA	Ministério do Meio Ambiente *(Environment Ministry)*
MUSA	Museu da Amazônia *(Amazon Museum)*
OCDE	Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico *(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)*

ODS	Objetivo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável *(Sustainable Development Goal - SDG)*
OECD	Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico *(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)*
ONG	Organização Não-Governamental *(Non-governmental organization)*
ONU	Organização das Nações Unidas *(United Nations Organization - UN)*
OPAN	Operação Amazônia Nativa *(Operation Native Amazon)*
OTCA	Organização do Tratado de Cooperação Amazônica *(Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization)*
PAA	Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos *(Food Acquisition Program)*
PAC	Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento *(Growth Acceleration Program)*
PRA	Programa de Regularização Ambiental *(Environmental Regularization Program)*
PGTA	Plano de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental *(Territorial and Environmental Management Plan)*
PIB	Produto Interno Bruto *(Gross Domestic Product)*
PNAE	Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar *(National School Food Program)*
PNGATI	Política Nacional de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental de Terras Indígenas *(National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands)*
PPCD	Plano de Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento (estaduais) *(Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan (states))*
PPCDAM	Plano de Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal *(Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan in the Legal Amazon)*
Ppp-ecos	Programa de Pequenos Projetos Ecossociais na Amazônia *(Small Eco-social Projects Program in the Amazon)*
PSA	Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais *(Payment for Environmental Services)*
RAFA	Relatório de Atividades do Fundo Amazônia *(Amazon Fund Activity Report)*
RDS	Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável *(Sustainable Development Reserve)*
REDD+	Redução das emissões de gases de efeito estufa provenientes do desmatamento e degradação florestal em países em desenvolvimento; incluindo o papel da conservação florestal, do manejo sustentável de

	florestas e do aumento dos estoques de carbono florestal *(Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; including the role of forest conservation, sustainable forest management and increasing forest carbon stocks)*
RESEX	Reserva Extrativista *(Extractive reserve)*
SAF	Sistema Agroflorestal *(Agroforestry System)*
SBPC	Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência *(Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science)*
SEMA	Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade *(State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability)*
SFB	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro *(Brazilian Forest Service)*
Sisnama	Sistema Nacional do Meio Ambiente *(National Environment System)*
SISREDD+	Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Salvaguardas de REDD+ *(National REDD + Safeguards Information System)*
TAC	Termos de Ajustamento de Conduta *(Conduct Adjustment Terms)*
TI	Terra Indígena *(Indigenous land)*
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UC	Unidade de Conservação *(Conservation Unit)*
UD	Unidade Demonstrativa *(Demonstration Unit)*
UEA	Universidade Estadual do Amazonas *(State University of Amazonas)*
UFPA	Universidade Federal do Pará *(Federal University of Pará)*
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	Fundo Mundial para o Meio Ambiente *(World Environment Fund - WWF)*
ZEE	Zoneamento Ecológico Econômico *(Economic Ecological Zoning)*

1. INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Amazon Fund is the first payment for results experiment in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation reduction in developing countries; including the role of forest conservation, sustainable forest management, and increased forest carbon stocks (REDD+) in Brazil. As a financial mechanism to protect forests, the Amazon Fund aims to raise donations for non-repayable investments. The funds raised are invested in actions to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation, in addition to promoting conservation and the sustainable use of forests in the Amazon. In addition, up to 20% of its resources can be used to support the development of systems for monitoring and control of deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries.

The Amazon Fund seeks to increase the effective allocation of resources to combat deforestation, as well as to ensure that benefit distribution is fair and inclusive, especially for projects that contribute to environmental conservation and sustainable development in the region. In this sense, this study functions as a support for the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Amazon Fund, specifically in its analysis of benefit distribution from the available data of the supported beneficiaries, according to the specific Terms of Reference.

This study was conducted by two selected consultants through a selection process carried out by the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development, which in turn is done by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The selected consultants worked in the period from April to July 2019, their work included semi-structured interviews with 17 representatives of the government and the civil society (APPENDIX A). In addition to the interviews, they also analyzed documents and laws related to the Fund's operation, as well as its evaluation reports of the supported projects, minutes of meetings of the Amazon Fund Guidance Committee (COFA), public bids, portfolio reports of projects, etc. The study also conducted an analysis of public policies supported by the Amazon Fund and its legal framework.

This report is divided into sections defined by the authors. First, it presents the current context in which the Amazon Fund operates. Then it follows with details of its objectives, methodology and important analysis concepts, indicators and benefit criteria distribution evaluation. The types of supported entities and beneficiaries are featured in the results sections, as well as relevant stakeholders, analyzed geographically, socially and thematically. In the following section, the study presents reflections on the Amazon Fund's fulfillment of the REDD+ Social and Environmental Safeguards and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Finally, the poverty reduction and gender equality criteria are considered in more detail as they must be met by all projects across the board.

2. BACKGROUND

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The Amazon Fund is part of the National Strategy for REDD + (ENREDD +)[1]. The strategy implementation lies with the National Commission for REDD + (CONAREDD +)[2] and thanks to that, the Commission has representatives in the government's federal, state and municipal levels and with civil society organizations. Like the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), CONAREDD+ is an important space for ensuring greater social control, transparency and legitimacy in decisions that directly affect the Amazon Fund's beneficiaries.

According to CONAREDD+, resource allocation for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, including the role of forest conservation, sustainable forest management and increasing forest carbon stocks (REDD +), should comply with the equity principle to ensure that benefits are distributed fairly and inclusively among all contributing actors, or to those that may contribute to REDD + actions and outcomes. Being part of ENREDD +, the Amazon Fund should contribute to reducing deforestation, restoring forests and large-scale reforestation, building an economy that maximizes environmental benefits and respects the REDD+ (MMA, 2016) safeguards, promoting sustainability and social inclusion.

All this complex governance demonstrates that the Amazon Fund goes beyond a financial mechanism per se, which transfers resources to selected entities, considering pre-established criteria. Therefore, its results go beyond those listed by the supported projects, as relevant public policies are strengthened through it, as well as federal, state and local government structures, as well as many organizations in civil society, ranging from funds to farmer cooperatives. The results attributed to the Fund should take into account the various actors, bodies, and public policies contemplated and the extent to which they have contributed to achieving the objectives of fostering sustainable development and reducing deforestation.

Thus, one of the important aspects when analyzing the results of the Amazon Fund concerns the distribution of benefits to these various actors, noting if they follow the assumptions of fairness, justice and the principles established by ENREDD + and the Amazon Fund specifically. Considering the poor availability of data on emissions from deforestation and degradation and benefits allocation systems established in the projects, the created analysis encompasses aspects such as evaluation of monetary and non- monetary benefits and compliance with REDD+[3] safeguards, adapted from the general guidelines approved by

1 the Information National Strategy for REDD + is available in: http://redd.mma.gov.br/images/publicacoes/enredd_documento_web.pdf .

2 the National Commission on Information for REDD + is available in: http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/comissao-nacional-para-redd .

3 The REDD + Safeguards are intended to ensure that REDD + initiatives address properly sensitive issues such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, preservation of natural ecosystems, the permanence of REDD + achieved results and the risk of shifting pressure from deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

the Framework Convention of the Nations United for Change Climate (UNFCCC) through Resolution No. 9 of CONAREDD + 2017[4] to the Brazilian context.

Since its inception, the Amazon Fund has supported projects in different segments, from different levels of government entities, non-government entities, traditional communities, indigenous peoples, farmers, gatherers and the academic circle, divided into four Components: a) Sustainable Production; b) Monitoring and Control; c) Territorial Planning; and d) Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments. These beneficiaries are responsible for project implementation, which should contribute to the overall objective of the Fund, reducing deforestation and promoting sustainable development in the Amazon. After analyzing all projects supported by the Fund, this study has a specific focus on the Sustainable Production and the Territorial Planning projects precisely because of their rich range of recipients.

Throughout its operation, the Amazon Fund has had a legacy of projects, beneficiaries, challenges and lessons learned, which require systematic and robust analysis, aiming at its continuous improvement. This review is looking specifically at its benefits distribution mechanism, which is extremely relevant in the context of possible governance and business strategy changes.

4 CONAREDD + Resolution No. 09 of December 7th, 2017. Available at: http://redd.mma.gov.br/images/conaredd/SEI_MMA---0160864---Resoluo-9.pdf

3. BENEFIT ALLOCATION STUDY

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3.1. OBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY AND RELEVANT CONCEPTS

The objective of this study is to evaluate the benefit-distribution of the implemented projects with the support of the Amazon Fund from 2008 to 2018, taking into account the indicators of the Amazon Fund Logical Framework[5]. For the purposes of this report, concepts relevant to the analysis are presented as follows.

i. *Benefits* are understood as material goods (product, resource) or immaterial goods (information, training) produced by the intervention.

ii. *Beneficiaries* are understood as individuals, groups or organizations, intended or unintentional targets, which benefit from the project intervention.

iii. *Direct beneficiaries* are people or organizations directly positively affected - usually, but not always, intentionally - by the intervention.

iv. *Indirect beneficiaries* are individuals or groups that do not have direct or intended contact with the intervention but are affected by it positively, for example, communities downstream of a riverbank restoration project.

In the current context, this study also distinguishes between project *proponents*, who may also be considered as beneficiaries – especially in the case of projects aimed at institutional strengthening in general or of a specific attribution – and *intended beneficiaries* of the proposed interventions, generally producers, communities, or government officials at all levels. Thus, three types of beneficiaries are distinguished: a) proposing beneficiaries; b) direct beneficiaries of the intervention; and c) indirect beneficiaries of the intervention.

It is important to distinguish the *beneficiaries* from the *stakeholders*, with the latter being agencies, organizations, groups or individuals who have an interest, direct or indirect in the intervention. Generally, stakeholders form a larger universe than beneficiaries. In most interventions, it is important to understand the relationship between stakeholders and beneficiaries, as stakeholders who are not part of the beneficiary group can influence the distribution or impact of the benefit.

Considering the strategy established by the Amazon Fund in 2011 to finance small projects through aggregating agencies (BORBA, 2011), *aggregating projects* are defined as those which are characterized by their support for sub-projects, which are properly defined in the Fund's website Amazon. These sub-projects are coordinated by small institutions, called *aggregated* (KADRI, 2018). Still, in the case of aggregating projects, two categories are distinguished: a) projects in which the formal project proponents determine their (aggregated) partners from the beginning of the intervention to the Fund; and b) projects in which the formal project proponents to the Fund determines its partners (aggregated) after making public bids, during the implementation phase of the project.

5 BNDES. Amazon Fund 2017 Logical Framework. Available at: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoramento-avaliacao/FA_Quadro_Logico_2017.pdf

This study will analyze benefits distribution in three levels: a) the Amazon Fund portfolio, between the socio-economic sectors, the defined components and the geographical and environmental characteristics of specific regions; b) the already evaluated projects and; c) the ongoing projects, mainly from the Sustainable Production Component.

Based on these definitions, the Amazon Fund Logical Framework indicators, the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) guidelines, the already carried out project evaluations on benefit distribution[6] and alignment with other sustainable production activities public policies, this study defined a methodology that consists of the following steps:

Step 1: Data and Information collection and analysis.

- Analysis of the project portfolio, of geographical and sectoral distribution, and of bidders and intended beneficiaries, as well as of the main trends;
- Reading available documents;
- Selection of projects for in-depth evaluation of the direct and indirect beneficiaries from interventions, particularly of the Sustainable Production and Land Planning Components, and of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund.

Step 2: Selected projects evaluation.

Selecting a limited number of projects means being able to identify in more detail the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the intervention. To this end, the consultants analyzed the proposals and interviewed representatives of the proposing institutions. This step included the following steps:

- Intervention proposals' analysis;
- Identifying the people to be interviewed;
- Preparing and defining interviews scripts with semi-structured questionnaires;
- Interviewing selected beneficiaries;
- Comparing and systematizing results.

Step 3: Analysis of benefit distribution against cross-cutting criteria.

The analysis of benefit distribution in relation to the cross-sectional criteria aims to assess whether the benefits had an impact on poverty reduction and gender equality and/or benefited disadvantaged groups of the population (indigenous peoples, quilombolas, ribeirinhos etc.). Gender equality as a cross-cutting criterion includes the extent to which the project has considered the different interests of men and women and has integrated gender equality aspects into its interventions. Following the approach of the Conceptual Framework of the Effectiveness Assessment of Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund[7], the following guiding questions were applied:

6 List of evaluations already carried out in benefit-sharing projects: 1) Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques (IFT) Project; 2) Socio-Environmental Management Project of municipalities of Pará (Imazon); 3) Amazonian Olhos D'Agua Project (Alta Floresta); 4) Seed Portal Project (IOV); 5) Virada Verde Project (TNC) and 6) Bolsa Floresta Project (FAS). Available at: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/monitoramento-e-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/

7 Conceptual Framework for Evaluating Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund Effectiveness. GIZ Technical Cooperation and Amazon Fund. Available at: https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/Marco_Conceitual_Avaliacao.pdf

- Has the project been able to integrate gender issues into its strategies and interventions or address the issue in isolation? How did it do this?
- Was there gender separation in data collection for project planning and monitoring?
- How did the project contribute to gender equality?

The study "Equality between men and women in sustainable productive activities projects supported by the Amazon Fund / BNDES"[8] also served as a reference for the analysis.

Step 4: Sharing Preliminary Conclusions.

The fourth step is to prepare a report to share preliminary findings with the Amazon Fund evaluation team and receive their comments, observations and suggestions. It also includes the preparation of a text box for inclusion in the preliminary assessment report. This step also involved participation in the Consultation Round held in August 2019 to gather comments and suggestions from a wider audience.

Step 5: Final Benefit Distribution Report and Recommendations.

Data consolidation, incorporation of complementary inputs and adjustments proposed in the Consultation Round. A review of the analysis and its recommendations was conducted based on the comments, justifications, and suggestions made by the participants.

3.2. EVALUATION INDICATORS AND SELECTION CRITERIA

Of the 103 projects in the Amazon Fund portfolio, this study selected 23 for further study. The criteria for project selection were as follows: a) projects already completed or with 100% of the amount paid by the Fund[9]; and b) projects that distribute resources to multiple institutions and beneficiaries, called aggregating projects. These criteria took into account the intended approaches in this study, namely: a) distribution of benefits to various beneficiaries; b) supporting the Fund's sustainable production and territorial planning components; c) aggregating projects, with those with a higher percentage of execution and payments being prioritized.

Overall, the completed projects were all selected, except in the case where they did not fit the aforementioned approaches, such as university projects, which are not covered in this analysis. In the case of very similar projects, it was decided to analyze only one that included the same category of beneficiaries. In addition, it was decided to exclude from this report projects that focus on the implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), as they will be the subject of a parallel study.

8 GIZ. Equality between men and women in sustainable productive activities projects supported by the Amazon Fund / BNDES (2019). Available at: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/bibl Biblioteca/ GIZ_Estudo-genero.pdf

9 The Amazon Fund website differentiates between completed projects and projects with 100% funding received. In the second case, parts of the projects are still pending, such as the analysis and approval of the final report and the institutional audit, which must happen for the project to be considered as completed.

The criteria and the reasons for project selection according to the type of applicant were, as following, including EU projects; state projects; municipal projects; and Third Sector projects. As for the latter, we divided the analysis into a) completed projects and b) projects with a redistribution of resources to multiple partners (aggregators).

- Union projects: According to the information available at the Fund's website, no Union project is classified as completed. Thus, the projects closest to completion were selected for analysis, which already had 100% of the total amount paid.
- States Projects: According to the information available at the Fund's website, four state projects are classified as completed: (i) Reforestation in the south in the state of Amazonas; (ii) The Pará State Department for the Environment and Sustainability (SEMA); (iii) Mato Grosso Forest Firemen; and (iv) Acre: Zero Forest Fires. As the projects in the states of Amazonas and Pará have focused CAR implementation, we chose to exclude them from this analysis, as explained earlier.

Upon consideration of the two fire brigade support projects, the Acre project was not chosen to be included within the scope of this study, considering its similarities with the Mato Grosso Forest Firefighters project – prioritized since it is the state with the highest incidence of detected outbreaks on the National Institute for Space Research (INPE)[10] satellite. Such an exclusion occurred to prioritize more distinct projects and give a richer assessment of the different beneficiaries supported by the Fund. In this case, both of the projects' foci are on the Monitoring and Control Component, supporting firefighting.

- Municipal Projects: According to the information available on the Fund's website, four municipal projects were classified as completed and all are in the state of Mato Grosso. Two of them - Projetos Olhos d'Água da Amazônia- Project Phase 1, and the same project in Phase 2, have a strong CAR support component. Thus, the two remaining projects were the object of analysis.
- Third Sector completed projects: Among the 58 Third Sector projects supported by the Amazon Fund, seven are classified as completed. In total, five projects were selected for analysis, as the project "Social and Environmental Management in Pará Towns", of the Institute of Man and Environment in the Amazon (Imazon), and the "Green Turn", by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) , in the state of Mato Grosso, taking into consideration its focus on the CAR support approach.
- Aggregating Projects by the Third Sector: In addition to the Third Sector projects classified as completed, other projects with a high percentage of payment received (between 91 and 100%) were selected for analysis, as they were distinguished by the diversity of actors involved: Conservation Units (UCs) managers, settlers, quilombolas, family farmers, extractivists, etc. These projects (known as aggregators) envolve the redistribution of resources for multiple institutions (aggregated). So, this selection aims to ensure a more comprehensive analysis of beneficiaries, considering the focus on benefits distribution and Sustainable Production and Territorial Planning Components.

The purpose of the selection was to ensure that among the selected projects there is a diverse range of beneficiaries covered by the analysis. Thus, in the case of this analysis,

10 INPE's Burning Program. Available information is in: http://www.inpe.br/queimadas/portal/estatistica_estados

the beneficiaries are ribeirinho families and farmers in areas of influence of hydroelectric projects, living in rural properties under four modules tax; extractivists; small farmers; members of UCs management councils and residents associations; communities that live in Extractive Reserves; family farmers; cooperatives; among others.

4. RESULTS

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This section presents the Amazon Fund support and discusses based on the available data, the geographic, thematic, and social benefit distribution. Interpreting this data is not a simple task, for three reasons in particular.

First, the implementation of the Amazon Fund spans over ten years and involves 103 supported projects, which result in a wealth of data still not systematized. In addition, several of the projects, especially the Third Sector are projects with aggregated local partners. From 2012, the Fund also began to admit partner institutions promoting public bids to support subprojects. According to the study on the Fund's increased overall dispersion[11], several of the Amazon Fund's projects support subprojects (KADRI, 2018). There were 2,659 small projects and 91 medium and large projects, according to the Amazon Fund Activity Report (RAFA) of 2018.[12] This approach proved essential for granting support to beneficiaries who could hardly get support from the Fund independently.

The second reason is related to the dynamics of the Amazon Fund and the fact that its focuses are adjusted biennially. As a consequence of it, it has several priorities, that are adjusted frequently meaning that possible correlations between variables tend to get lost in a larger universe.

The third reason concerns the complexity of determining direct and indirect beneficiaries of the supported projects. For example, support for the recovery of permanent protection areas (APP) on a stream's sandbank directly benefits the owners with environmental liabilities in the area but can potentially benefit other residents along the river. The available data does not go into this level of detail.

Thus, considering the previously mentioned limitations, this study consists of a first effort to assess the distribution of benefits from the Amazon Fund, identifying challenges and opportunities, as well as making recommendations for the improvement of the Fund's financing mechanisms.

4.1. SUPPORTED ENTITIES

Since its inception, the Amazon Fund has approved 114 projects, of which 11 have been canceled. Therefore, a total of 103 projects were financed, nine of which are projects with federal agencies, 22 with state agencies, seven with towns, 58 Third Sector organizations, six with universities and one with international organizations. The total contract value, until March 2019, was R$ 1,860 million. The number of projects supported by sector as well as their values can be seen in Table 1.

11 KADRI, Nabil Moura (2018). The search for dispersion through public policy partnerships: the Amazon Fund experience. Available at: http://bibliotecadigital.fgv.br/dspace/handle/10438/25839

12 Kadri's study (2018) identified 604 sub projects instead of the 2,750 reported by the Fund in its 2018 activity report.

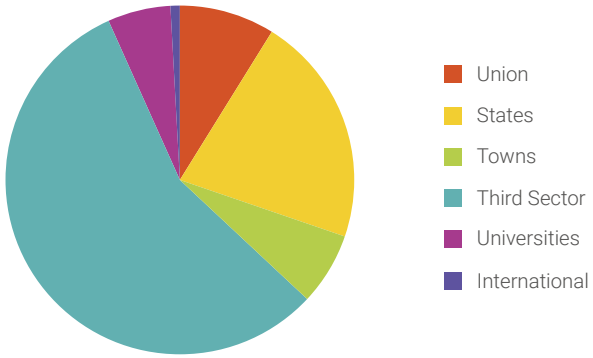
Table 1 - Number of projects funded by sector

Sector	Number of Projects	Amounts (R$)	%
Third sector	58	706,352,997.71	37.97
States	22	577,766,547.17	31.06
Union	9	521,254,711.75	28.02
International	1	23,693,641.00	1.27
Universities	6	16,430,974.32	0.88
Municipal level	7	14,654,218.71	0.79
Total	**103**	**1,868,063,712.85**	**100.00**

Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

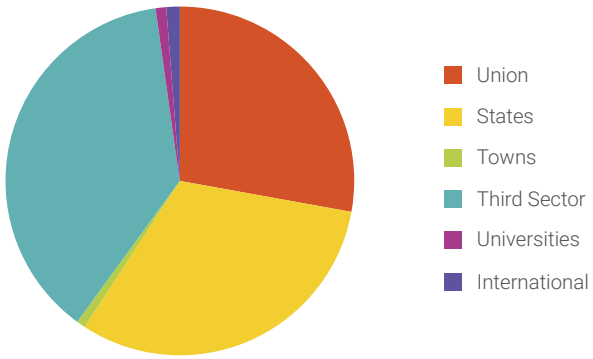
The distribution of projects financed by sectors can be seen in Graph 2 below, which shows that 62% of the funds were allocated to public entities (Union, states, towns, federal or state universities and international collaboration).

Graph 1 - Number of projects by sector



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

Graph 2 - Projects Investment by sector

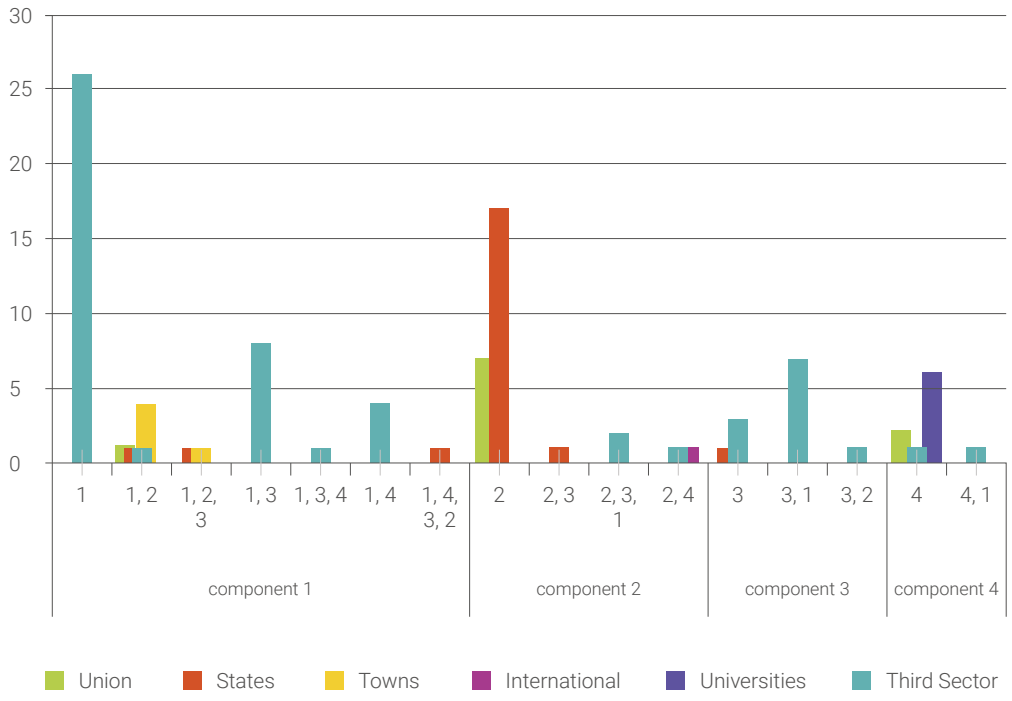


Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

Of the total 103 portfolio projects, 20 were formally completed, with three being at the state level, four at the municipal level, seven projects with Third Sector organizations and six projects with universities. In addition, 30 more projects have already had 97% or more of funds paid by July 2019[13], according to the information available on the Amazon Fund website.

Graph 3 shows projects by Components. It can be noted that nearly half of the projects belong to Component 1 - Sustainable Production and a third to Component 2 - Monitoring and Control.

Graph 3 - Projects by sector of implementation and component of the Amazon Fund (1, 2, 3, 4 or combination of them)



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

Graph 4 shows the allocation of resources by Component, showing that almost half of the funds are allocated in Component 2 - Monitoring and Control[14], and while one third goes to the Component 1 - Sustainable Production[15]. The remaining funds are allocated in Component 3 - Territorial Planning and Component 4 - Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments[16].

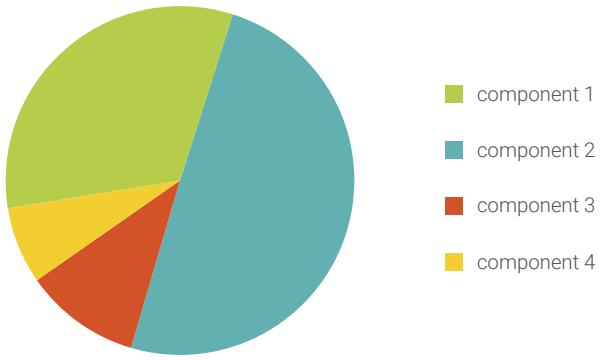
13 During the interviews it was found that most projects with this level of payments were already finalized but were not considered to be completed on the site due to some administrative backlog, such as formal approval of the final report or conducting institutional audit. Thus, the number of projects with activities already completed is much higher than can be attributed to the "completed projects" filter of the Amazon Fund website.

14 Includes Component 2 and projects that were classified as Component 2 and secondary components.

15 Includes Component 1 and projects that were classified as Component 1 and secondary components.

16 Includes the Component 3 and projects that were classified as Component 3 and secondary components.

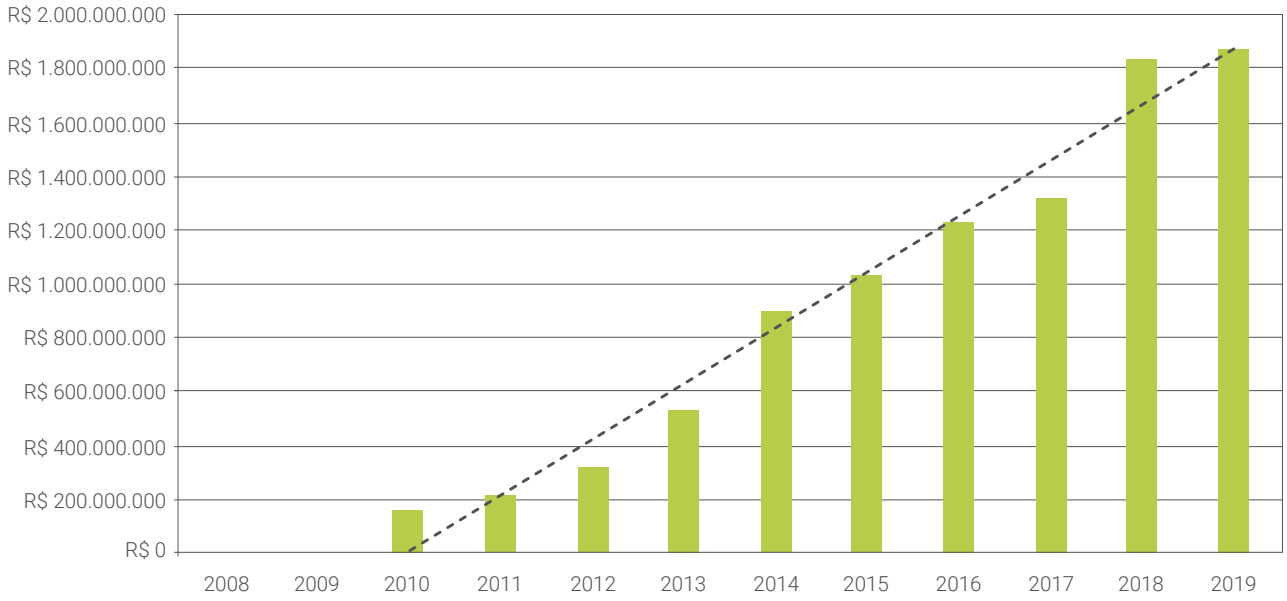
Graph 4 - Resource Allocation by Component



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

Graph 5 shows the cumulative financial resources commitment from 2010 to June 2019 and how implementation has grown, particularly from 2014 to 2018.

Graph 5 - Cumulative commitment of financial resources 2008 - 2019

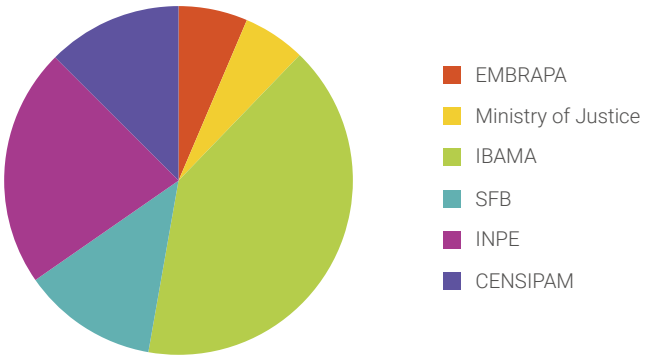


Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

4.1.1. PROJECTS WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES

Until July 2019, the Amazon Fund supported nine projects related to five federal agencies. The total amount allocated to this sector is R$ 521,254,711.75, which is equivalent to 27.97% of the total resources. The Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) has received almost 41% of the allocated resources so far. Other proponents include the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), the Ministry of Justice (MJ) and the Amazon Protection System Management and Operational Center (Censipam).

Graph 6 - Projects financed by the Amazon Fund - Allocation of funds from the federal public sector



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

In general, the projects with public institutions set out to improve the services they provide. This means that in most projects, the proponents are also direct beneficiaries, even if betters service while also benefits these services' clients. Embrapa defined the project's supported clients as, "small farmers, traditional communities, ribeirinhos, artisanal fishermen and extractivists". Other institutions were less specific and defined their beneficiaries as "the population of the Legal Amazon...," or "...all the people and institutions that might use the produced data". In most cases, it was not possible to check the number of beneficiaries and what specific groups were supported, as well as data regarding how many of these beneficiaries were women.

A better definition of beneficiaries is important in order to emphasize the legitimacy of the services provided. For instance, supporting IBAMA is often criticized for not meeting the additionality criteria[17]. Regardless of criticism, the support was approved due to the budget cuts that came from the Constitutional Amendment 95 of December 15, 2016, establishing an expense ceiling for the public sector, which threatened to weaken the institution's monitoring and acting capacity. At the same time, the public debate, in its old supposed dichotomy between development and conservation questions the need and legitimacy of the monitoring actions. In these conditions, it is important to emphasize that enforcement, in general, protects parts of the economy and the market that acts according to current laws - both environmental and labor ones - and reduces the risk of illegal activities harming the ways of living of parts of the population, their healthcare, and others.

4.1.2. PROJECTS WITH STATES

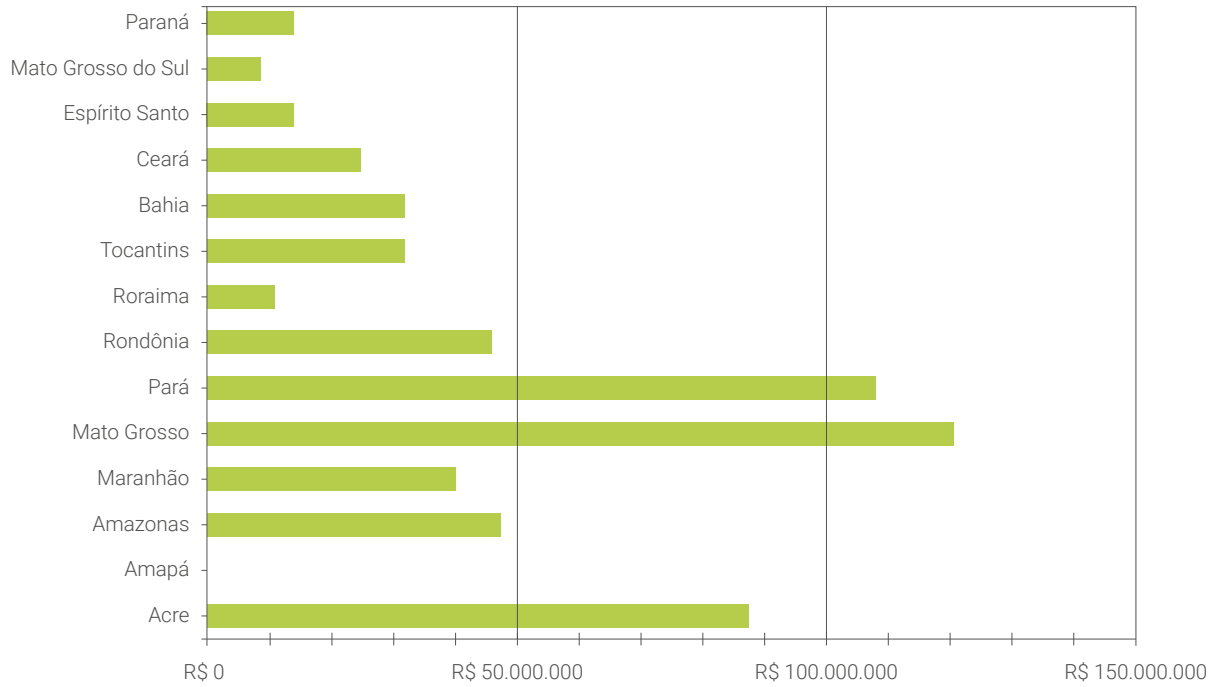
The Amazon Fund approved 27 projects with state public agencies. Of this total, five projects were canceled. Lack of institutional capacity to implement projects and the churn of state governments were factors in their cancellations[18]. The amount allocated in the

17 The COFA approved an exception measure to the additionality condition in the Legal Amazon. This exception provided that projects aimed at continuing or improving environmental surveillance and control of deforestation, by federal or state public agencies or institutions with a legal mandate to carry out enforcement actions within the National Environmental System (Sisnama), and projects related to state support may exceptionally be exempt from the minimum additionality constraint. For this purpose, a formal consultation with the Ministry of Environment is required and the statement of the proposing agency / institution is presented, stating that there is no source of resources available for the requested financial support. The technical justification and the declaration are mandatory documents and with the proposal formally filed with BNDES, which verifies, for framing purposes, adherence to the condition under the Amazon Fund donation contracts.

18 According to an interview with Amazon Fund / BNDES team.

remaining 22 projects with state entities amounted to R$ 577,766,547.17, equivalent to 31.06% of total funds allocated by the Amazon Fund. Graph 7, below, shows the equivalent in resources supported for each of these projects.

Graph 7 - Projects financed by the Amazon Fund - Allocation of resources to states



Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES

Projects with states are mainly those of support for the implementation of the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR), monitoring, prevention and combating deforestation and forest fires, but there are also some structural initiatives to promote sustainable development, such as Sustainable Mato Grosso and the Green Cities Program of the Para state. It would be strategic for the Amazon Fund to seek, along with the states, opportunities to extend their support to these structural initiatives.

The Amazon Fund also supported the implementation of the CAR in the states of Bahia, Ceará, Espirito Santo, Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul, for a value of more than R$ 93 million, almost 16% of total support intended states projects. The state of Amapá had its only project with Amazon Fund support canceled for lack of implementation capacity. Consequently, Amapá is the only state in the Legal Amazon to receive no support from the Fund.

The states outside the Legal Amazon were supported based on the legislation that created the Amazon Fund, which establishes, in its 1st Article that, "...up to 20% of the Amazon Fund's resources may be used in the development of monitoring systems and deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries" (BRASIL, 2008). For these proposals, the Amazon Fund functioned as a submission hub without active proposal solicitation from their part. This observation is relevant because, from the point of view of possible deforestation leakage to other regions of the country, support for environmental management in grain production in towns in Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia, the so-called " Matopiba " region, would have been strategic. According

to calculations by the Amazon Fund, the agreements with the states of Bahia and the Tocantins include family farmers in agribusiness production regions. The new project with the state of Maranhão, currently under consideration by the Fund, also includes the towns in the grain-producing region in the southeast of the state. Therefore, only the region of grain production in Piauí is missing.

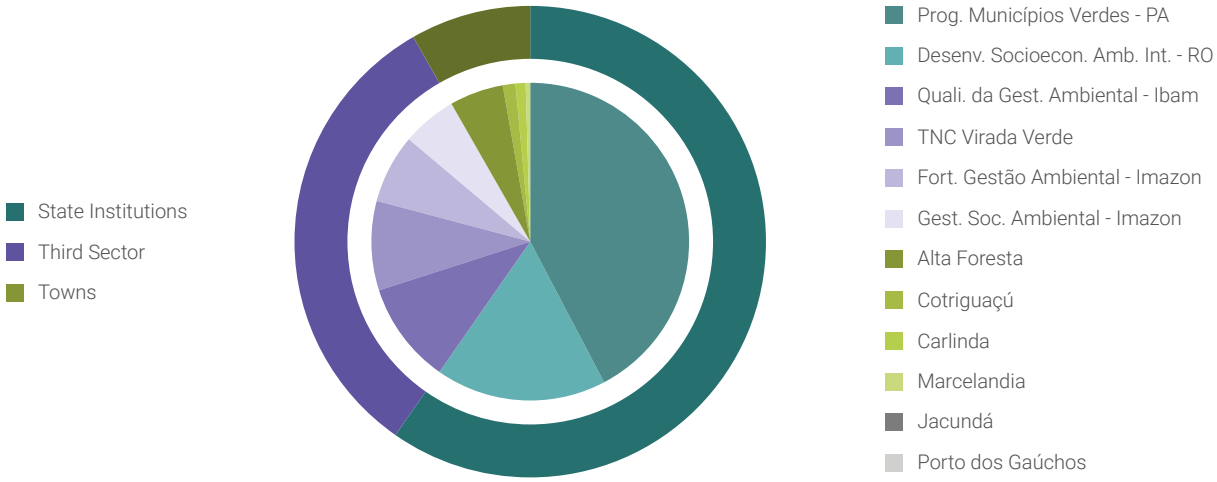
4.1.3. PROJECTS WITH MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

The Amazon Fund had approved ten municipal government projects. However, three were canceled. The total amount allocated to municipal projects does not reach R$ 15 million, representing less than 1% of the resources allocated. The support involves five towns in Mato Grosso and only one town in Pará.

The number of projects with the town is smaller because, among other reasons, of the decision of the COFA, in 2016, to support them through projects with states. The reason for this decision is the weakness of most municipal governments to implement an Amazon Fund project, but also the high churn of governments and of those responsible for implementation, which undermines the sustainability of the results.

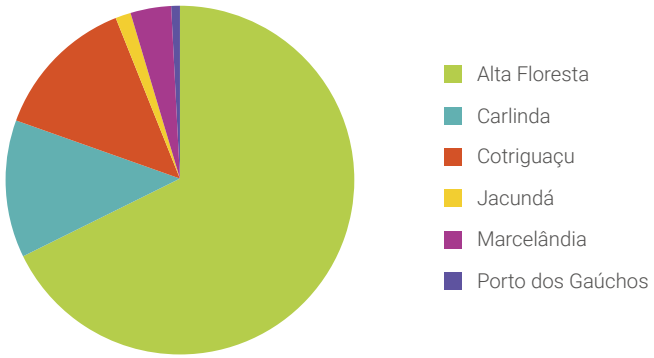
In addition, the support by state governments, municipal management was also strengthened by the Amazon Fund through Third Sector projects. This demonstrates synergy and complementarity implementing public policies involving different actors working together. Graph 8 shows that most of the support for towns was implemented by state governments (60%) and Third Sector organizations (32%). Only 8% of support for towns was implemented by municipal governments.

Graph 8 - Projects focused on municipal management



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund/BNDES)

Graph 9 – Projects Financed by the Amazon Fund - Resource Allocation to municipal governments



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

Examples of projects conducted focusing on municipal management by civil society organizations are the Environmental Management Qualification Program, implemented by the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM), as well as the Socio-Environmental Project of Municipalities of Pará, implemented by the Instituto do Homem e Amazonian Environment (Imazon). The latter supported the towns of Abel Figueiredo, Bom Jesus do Tocantins, Moju, Dom Eliseu, Goianésia do Pará, Itupiranga, Jacundá, Paragominas, Rondon do Pará, Thailand and Ulianópolis.

Regarding the projects carried out by municipal governments, the review of the Olhos D'Água da Amazônia project, in Alta Floresta/MT, demonstrated the potential of partnerships with municipal governments to combat deforestation and to generate income for family farming. According to the assessment, the environmental regularization of the producers involved resulted in the maintenance of APP ranges beyond those required by the legislation. It also allowed the municipal government to create a Municipal Environment Policy and a Municipal Environment Fund, which is funded with resources from environmental fines (ANACHE; TONI; MAIA; QUEIROZ, 2016).

This project also enabled the elaboration, by the Public Ministry of Mato Grosso, of the Terms of Conduct Adjustment (TACs) and the approval of the municipal Environment Code and the Urban Forestry Code. In addition to these direct impacts, indirect impacts were also identified, such as a formal partnership with the Rural Union and an agreement with McDonald's to purchase meat from two Alta Floresta suppliers. Reputation and locally developed expertise were also factors that have been pioneered for fundraising from other sources, such as the Moore Foundation and the Vale Fund Althelia Climate Fund. Finally, support for the promotion of meliponiculture and the production of bee honey has generated income, even at an early stage, for the producers involved.

This experience demonstrates the importance of decentralizing environmental management to the municipal level and its potential in combating deforestation and generating income for the poor. It also suggests the importance of maintaining a direct support opening from the Amazon Fund to more qualified towns that are committed to its objectives.

4.1.4. UNIVERSITY PROJECTS

University-designated support includes six projects from only two universities: one project with the Amazon State University (UEA) and five projects with the Federal University of Pará (UFPA). The total amount allocated to these projects was R$ 16 million, equivalent to less than 1% of the total amount committed to the Fund. Almost 72% of the total allocated to university projects benefited UFPA.

According to representatives of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) interviewed, support for scientific research was debated within the scope of COFA and the possibility of supporting a structuring project or a specific call for scientific research was considered. There was even a preliminary articulation with the Financier of Innovation and Research (FINEP), an entity linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications (MCTIC), but so far this articulation has not resulted in concrete support. It should also be recognized that scientific research is not unique to universities. In the Amazon Fund portfolio there are also four projects classified in Component 4 – Science, Innovation, and Economic Instruments, namely:

a) Amazon Integrated Project - implemented by Embrapa and the Foundation Eliseu Alves, to promote the production and dissemination of knowledge and technologies focused at the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome, by supporting the implementation projects of decentralized units of Embrapa, selected through internal proposal submissions;

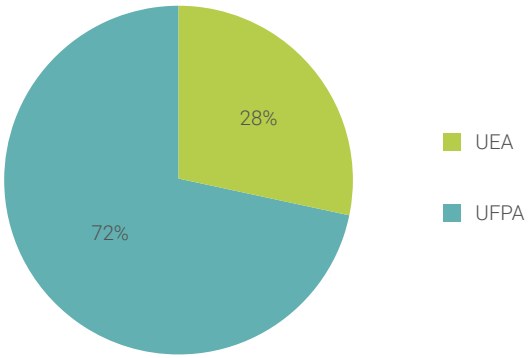
b) National Forest Inventory Project - Amazon, implemented by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) with the purpose of making forest inventory in the Amazon to produce information about forest resources, carbon storage and use of the territory by the regions' populations;

c) Amazon Museum Project (MUSA), with the purpose of establishing a museum and a training center in the Água Branca Settlement, in Manaus, aiming at the dissemination of knowledge that contributes to the improvement and conservation of the Amazonian natural resources and its cultural heritage through an innovative model of forest visitation; and

d) Mamirauá Project of the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (Idsm), with the goal of supporting participatory management and actions in the Mamirauá and Amanã Sustainable Development Reserves (RDS) using research, development and dissemination of knowledge on topics involving sustainable agriculture, sustainable timber forest management, sustainable non-timber forest management, environmental education, environmental protection and monitoring.

It is important to note that the inclusion of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (SBPC) as a member of the COFA helps represent the sector in Amazon Fund governance. However, this has not been translated into support for research and knowledge production institutions. A recommendation to extend support for this sector would be the suggestion that Fund encourages a partnership model in which projects that are not exactly research can add applied research components which are relevant and aligned to the project objectives, allowing the production of evidence that can inform decisions about the project and the policies supported by them. In addition, holding a public bid for research, possibly focused on strategic themes.

Graph 10 - Projects funded by the Amazon Fund - Resource Allocation to Universities

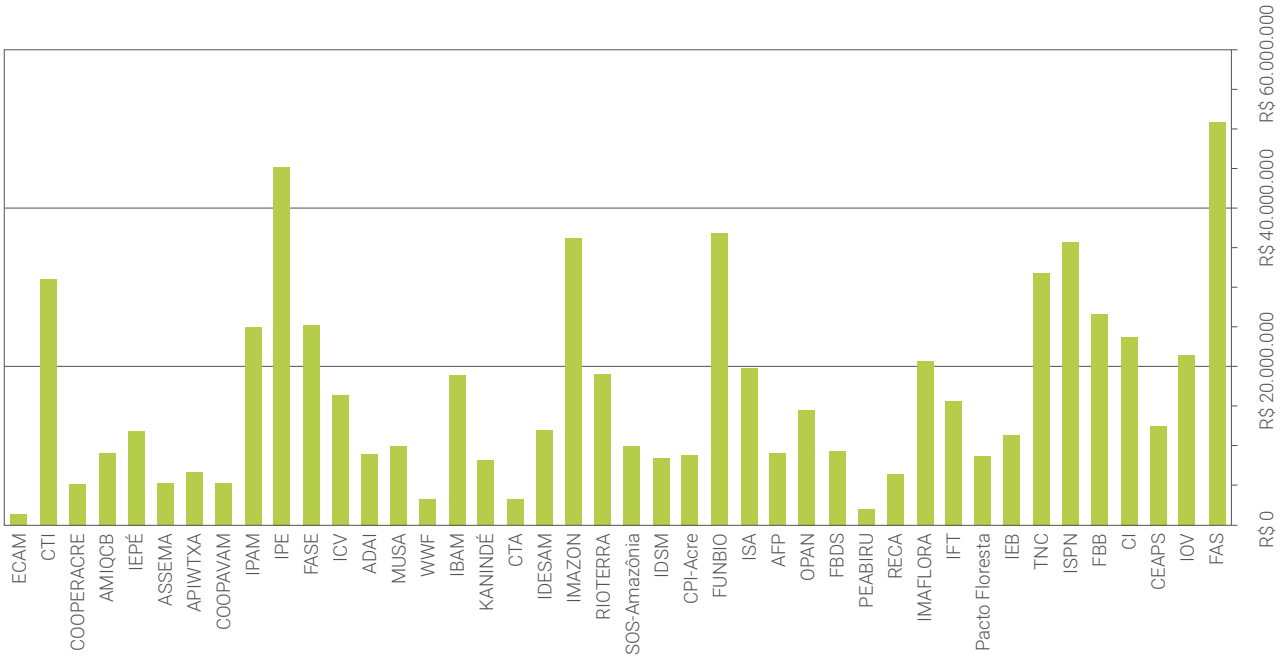


Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

4.1.5. PROJECTS WITH THE THIRD SECTOR

Support for the Third Sector is quite diverse. To date, 58 projects have been supported, involving 42 different institutions, including local, national and even international organizations. The latter, however, operates in Brazil through their national subsidiaries. Some of the most consolidated organizations had two projects supported, such as the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS); Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB), Ouro Verde Institute (IOV); Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC); Tropical Forest Institute (IFT); Institute of Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora); Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN); Operation Native Amazon (OPAN); Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA); Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO); Acre Pro-Indigenous Commission (CPI-Acre); Amazonian Culture and Environmental Studies Center - Rioterra; Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE); and Indigenous Work Center (CTI) , and one organization, the Amazon Institute of Man and Environment (Imazon) had three projects approved. The amount allocated to this sector was R $ 706,352,997.71 or 37.97% of the total committed by the Fund to date.

Graph 11 - Projects financed by the Amazon Fund - Allocation of resources to the Third Sector



Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

It is worth noting that the term "the third sector" is very broad and involves different types of organizations and therefore beneficiaries[19]. To demonstrate this diversity, we have distinguished in practical terms the several approaches included in the list of projects supported by organizations, of which we highlight the following characteristics:

a) Organizations with scientific guidance, such as the Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development (Idsm); the Amazon Institute of Man and Environment (Imazon); and the Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS);

b) Organizations with operational guidance, such as the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS), created to implement state policies; the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO); and the Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB);

c) Organizations focused on training, such as the Tropical Forest Institute (IFT); the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IIEB) and the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM);

d) Organizations focused on social organizing, such as the Coco Babaçu Breakers Interstate Movement Association (AMIQCB); Ashaninka Association of the Ammonia - Alto Juruá River (Apiwtxa) and the Association in Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhão (Assema);

e) Organizations with a focus on productive organization, such as the Vale do Amanhecer Farmers Cooperative (COOPAVAM); Central Cooperative of Extractive Commercialization of the State of Acre (COOPERACRE);

f) Organizations focusing on the environment, such as The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Conservation International (CI), and the World Fund for Nature (WWF), all represented by their Brazilian subsidiaries;

g) Organizations focused on advocacy and empowerment, such as the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) and the Indigenous Work Center (CTI).

Although the typology presented above is intended to demonstrate the diversity of the group described as Third Sector, it is worth mentioning that some of the organizations supported have their well-defined stakeholders, such as cooperatives and social organizations, while other organizations have a wider target audience, such as operationally focused organizations. Given the significant support from the Amazon Fund to this sector, it is particularly important to highlight this diversity. Several projects conducted by civil society organizations also aimed to support the implementation of public policies, in particular the CAR and the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI).

It is observed that the term "aggregator" proposes different approaches adopted by the Amazon Fund. In some cases, project proponents define in advance who their agglutinated institutions will be. In others, the project proponent commits to defining the aggregated

19 There is a vast literature on types of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), their role and function. As early as 1989, the World Bank distinguished five types of NGOs in a private audience continuum: community associations; *advocacy* groups, service providers; non-profit contractors and cooperatives. Available at: Salmen, Lawrence and Eaves, Paige (1989). Between Public and Private. A review of non-governmental organization involvement in World Bank Projects / country World Bank, Country Economics Department, Public Sector Management and Private Sector Development Division, 06/16/89, p. ii-iii. Other frequently cited documents about the role of non-governmental organizations are: OECD (1988). *Voluntary Aid for Development. The role of non-governmental organizations, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development;* OECD, Paris, 1988 and Mezzalama, Francesco and Schumm, Siegfried, (1993). *Working with NGOs: Operational Activities for Development of the United Nation System with Non-Governmental Organizations and Governments at the Grassroots and National Levels.* UN *Joint Inspection Unit, Geneva.*

institutions following an internal public bid. In addition to the aggregating projects coordinated by organizations of the Third Sector cited above, Embrapa also conducted an internal bid for hiring researchers.

The aim of bids for partner selection, according to the Amazon Fund team, is further expanding the range of supported organizations to incorporate other partners that, a priori, would not be spotted by the Fund. Both models are complementary and necessary. The bids give access to organizations that otherwise would not have direct access to the Fund and allows BNDES to get to know institutions that would previously be "invisible" to it.

There is also a difference in the scope of projects between the two types of aggregators. In the case of no-bids aggregated projects, proponents work with aggregated entities with larger and more robust projects. In the case of bids to partners, projects are smaller, even because proponents are dealing with institutions that do not necessarily have prior knowledge. Within the range of aggregating projects, there are examples of collaboration between larger and smaller institutions that have enabled the latter to access other resources. This was the case for IOV smaller institutions that subsequently were able to access resources through other larger, aggregating ones such as ISPN and FBB. There are also cases where smaller institutions are promoted and become project proponents[20].

Board 1 - List of aggregating institutions and their projects

FBB I
FBB II
ISPN I - Small Ecosocial Projects in the Amazon
ISPN II - Small Ecosocial Projects in the Amazon
Institute of Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora) - Sustainable Calha Norte
Reca Project Small Agroforestry Association - Concreting
Peabiru Institute - Amazonian Nectar
Operation Native Amazon (OPAN) - Araipaima Productive Networks
Socio Environmental Institute (ISA) - Productive Socio Biodiversity in Xingu
Acre Pro-Indian Commission (CPI-Acre) - Value Chains on Indigenous Lands in Acre
SOS-Amazon Association - Non-Timber Forest Products Value Chains
Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE) - Dema Fund
Association in Settlements in the State of Maranhão (Assema) - APL Babaçu
Central cooperative of extractive commercialization of the state of Acre (COOPERACRE) Strengthening sustainable forest-based economy
Alternative Technology Center Association (CTA) - Family Farming Value Chains in Mato Grosso State
Vale do Amanhecer Farmers Cooperative (COOPAVAM) - Forest Sentinels
Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ) - Amazon Region Integrated Legacy ("Lira")
Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE) - Agroecological Amazon

Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES

20 Interview conducted with Amazon Fund team on 06/13/2019.

On the other hand, there are also cases where aggregated projects would hardly be able to dispense with more structured support of aggregating institutions. This depends on the level of administrative and financial management of these institutions, but often also on how the project was designed. It is important that the Amazon Fund monitors the relationships between institutions to ensure that the due exchange of learning happens, at the end of the project, the smaller institutions have left strengthened. The short, medium and long term can be thought of as a smaller institution training strategy that contributes to their access to funding not only from the Amazon Fund but also from other sources, which would ultimately contribute to improving the Amazon's socio-environmental governance and the empowerment of local and grassroots organizations.

The transaction cost of the BNDES as the manager of the Amazon Fund means it is more strategic to support institutions with lower institutional capacity through larger institutions. In addition, the Fund is considered to have had significant results in increasing overall dispersion with the aggregated projects. In this sense, it is a win-win solution, both for management and beneficiaries of the Fund, which should improve the aggregators approach, establishing specific criteria to ensure the empowerment of smaller institutions through public bids and in investing in synergies with other funders with a similar profile.[21]

4.1.6. INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

Finally, the Amazon Fund supported an international initiative with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), worth almost R$ 24 million, to contribute to the monitoring of deforestation, and changes to land and forests use in the member countries. In this case, although the project is formally recorded as the only one with an international approach, activities were mainly related to environmental management implemented by the public sector in member countries, formed by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. The project also has an important focus on the institutional capacity of these bodies and the transfer of knowledge and technology between Brazil and the other members of the organization through a regional cooperation strategy.

4.2. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

Considering the characteristics of the support to the mentioned sectors, we highlight some observations:

- The role of the private sector - The Amazon Fund does not include direct support to the private sector. However, to promote sustainable production, the sector's involvement is of paramount importance, even indirectly, because of the complexity of public resources for purposes of private donations. The analysis of the potential for joint action is essential to advance in this respect, but initiatives already underway in the

21 Partners such as the Ford Foundation and the Moore Foundation could be addressed on training initiatives for local, grassroots and smaller civil society organizations.

Legal Amazon to promote livestock and sustainable grain production can contribute to this agenda. The BNDES has a preliminary proposal to support the private sector, however, it still needs COFA discussion and approval. The sector would be inserted within Component 4 of the Amazon Fund, related to economic instruments.

- Support for universities, government and municipalities - For various reasons, the number of beneficiaries-proponents in the university sectors, government and towns is still limited. In the case of academic institutions, the Amazon Fund is evaluating the possibility of support through a specific bid or a structuring project. In the case of towns, the Fund has established that, because of the fragility of many local governments, the support is to be provided via states. However, experiences with towns demonstrate the importance of involving municipal governments. Actions on the municipal level can have significant impacts in relation to the deforestation reduction and generate income for the poorest populations. The Fund should, therefore, evaluate alternatives for directly involving municipal governments. Regarding support for Federal organizations, the Constitutional Amendment 95 of December 15, 2016, reduced access from federal agencies to the Amazon Fund. It is worth mentioning that, in this sector, the National Indian Foundation (Funai) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) were indirectly benefited. In Funai's case, it was through the public bid for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands. In the case of ICMBio, this was through support for the Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA), implemented by FUNBIO, to create and enhance protected areas.
- Support outside the Legal Amazon - The Amazon Fund supported states outside the Legal Amazon - Bahia, Ceará, Espirito Santo, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná - mainly with CAR implementation. This study did not review these initiatives, but the logic of the National Strategy for REDD + (ENREDD +), meant that a greater focus on support for emissions leakage prevention, and increased conversion on Cerrado areas would be strategic. This includes mainly the Cerrado biome in the Mato Grosso state (not currently contemplated), Piauí, Goiás and Minas Gerais to avoid the risk of emissions leakage. The Fund may, in cooperation with Cerrado state governments, assess the risk of emissions displacement and the possible actions that could be supported by the Amazon Fund in order to reduce this risk.

4.3. BENEFICIARIES

The Evaluation Reports of the Amazon Fund (RAFA) submit annual updates on the supported projects portfolio and of its monitoring, as well as highly relevant data for analysis of benefit sharing. However, in terms of details on project beneficiaries, this data is generally disaggregated by race (in the case of indigenous or quilombola), gender, and a number of people benefited by social groups within the scope of the projects. These data's lack of systematization and availability directly affects this study's analysis capacity. In this sense, this report is based on existing, albeit sometimes limited, incomplete and inaccurate data, and on obtaining supplementary data through interviews.

It must be recognized that accounting for beneficiaries of an intervention, whether direct or indirect, is not an easy task. As an example of this complexity, we can mention seed collection support projects that tend to consider the collectors and not the network of actors involved in the chain as their main beneficiaries, although this includes, in many cases, agribusiness producers with environmental liabilities to be restored. Another difficulty in this context is the distinction between different groups of beneficiaries. A comprehensive mapping of social groups in Mato Grosso identified 42 social groups in the state, in addition to different populations and indigenous groups (SILVA; SATO, 2010). There are people or communities whose identity, "...emerges from a temporal and cultural space of connection with a territory that often focuses on ethnic identity (indigenous, quilombola, etc.), linked to a specific ecosystem (geraizeiros, barranqueiros, verdadeiros, etc.) or even some agro-extractive activity (babassu trees, rubber tappers, coconut breakers, etc.)," (RODRIGUES; GUIMARÃES; COSTA, 2011). In context, the recommendation is therefore that the Amazon Fund invests more in the systematization of the beneficiaries in the supported initiatives.

4.3.1. GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

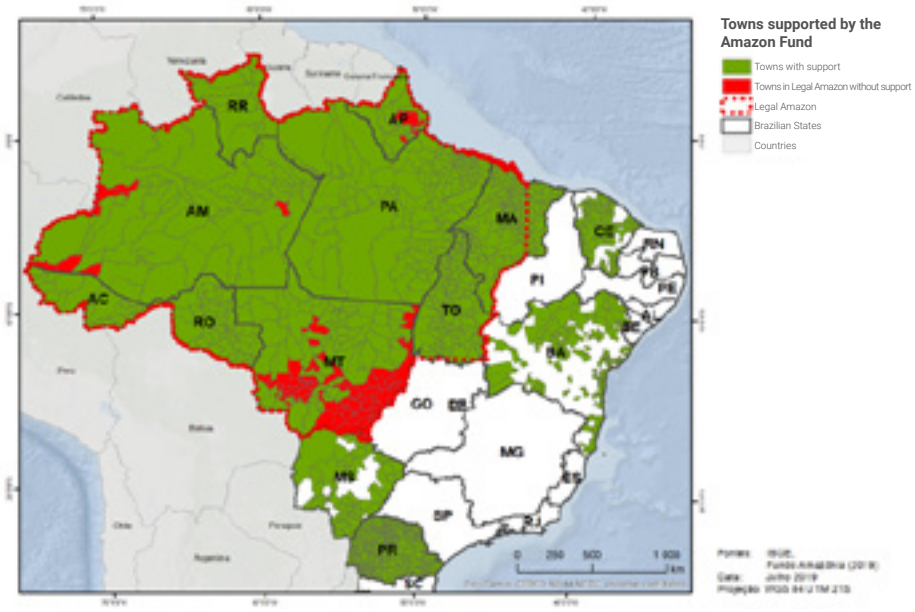
Where was the support of the Amazon Fund: which states and towns, which biomes and what types of towns in terms of wealth and deforestation rates? This section aims to show the geographical distribution of support and assess whether it is possible to find a correlation between the location of the support and deforestation or the lack of the population inhabiting the territory.

According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the Legal Amazon is made up of 772 municipalities.[22] Of this total, only six received direct support from the Amazon Fund, that is, they were the projects proponents. Including these six, a total of 543 towns have benefited from Amazon Fund-funded initiatives within their jurisdiction. This corresponds to over 70% of the municipalities of the Legal Amazon, which shows that the Fund has a strong presence in the region.

In addition to the towns in the Legal Amazon, the Fund also supported the CAR implementation in the states of Bahia, Ceará and Mato Grosso do Sul, benefiting a total of 635 municipalities, of which 161 are in Bahia, 107 in Ceará, 68 in Mato Grosso do Sul and 399 in Paraná. Map 1 shows the distribution of supported towns, showing that those who have not benefited from the Amazon Fund are concentrated in the transition region between the forest and the Cerrado the state of Mato Grosso.

22 IBGE. Register of Municipalities located in the Legal Amazon. Available in: https://ww2.Ibge.gov.br/home/geociencias/geografia/amazonialegal.shtm?c=2

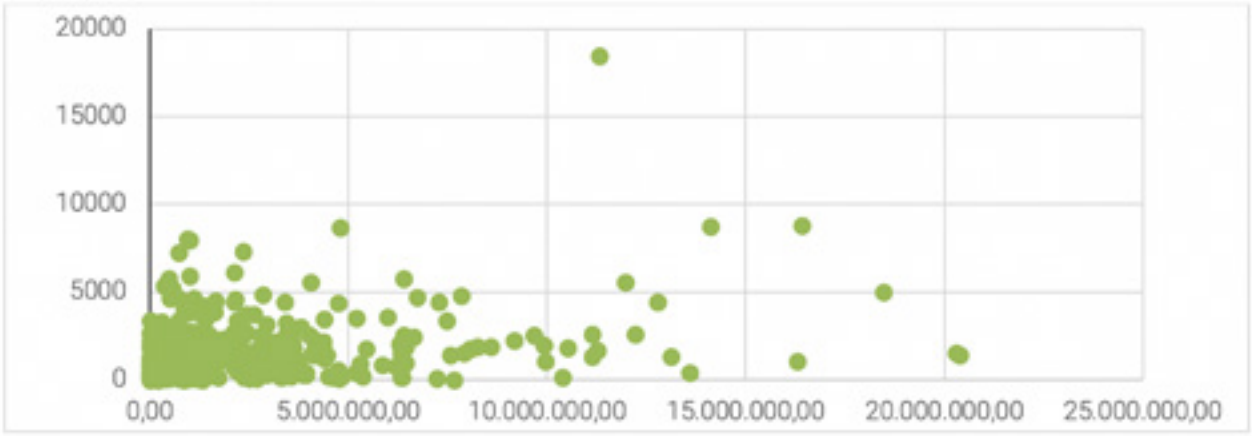
Map 1 - Municipalities benefited by the Amazon Fund



Source: Philipp Mack (2019), with data from IBGE and the Amazon Fund

There is a reasonable positive correlation between[23] accumulated deforestation levels in square kilometers (km^2) per municipality and Amazon Fund support[24], as shown in Graph 12. This correlation is not larger only because of support for Indigenous Lands Management, the implementation of Conservation Units (UCs) and sustainable production projects to keep the forest standing in towns with low deforestation rates. The very large universe of supported towns, regardless of past deforestation or current threat, may also have reduced the correlation. Nevertheless, the support provided shows a reasonable relationship between current and past deforestation.

Graph 12 - Correlation between the accumulated deforestation (in km^2) by municipality and Amazon Fund support (in R$) to towns in the Legal Amazon, excluding towns without Prodes data and state capitals

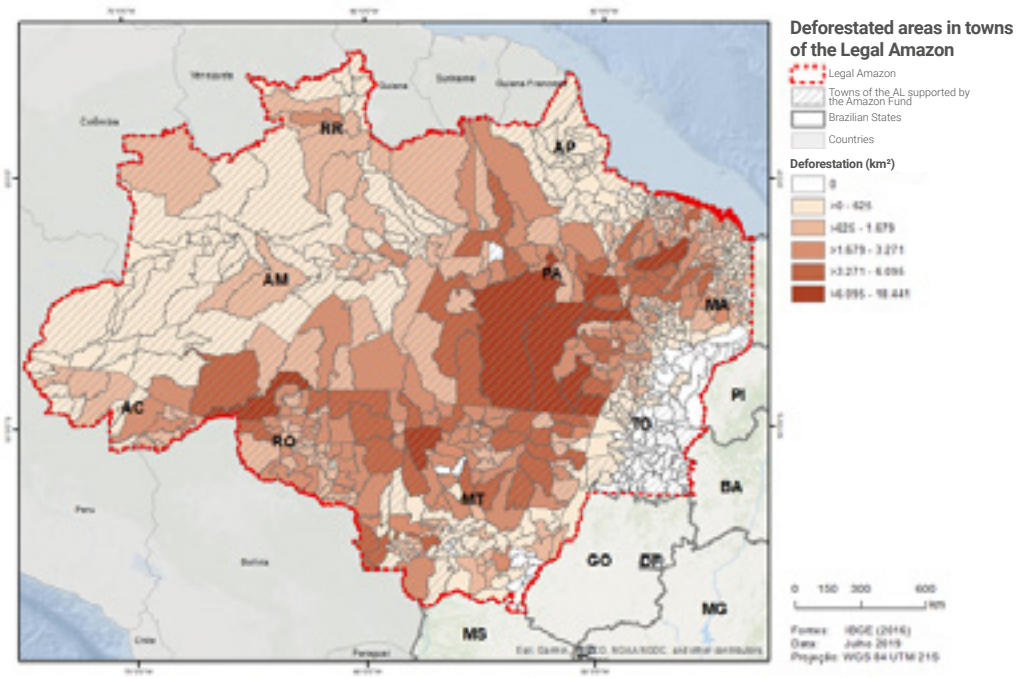


Source: Authors' elaboration, IBGE and AF data.

23 From 0.37.

24 Excluding Cerrado towns for which Prodes does not collect data and state capitals.

Map 2 - Amazon Fund support and deforestation (in km²) by towns



Source: Philipp Mack (2019), with data from IBGE and INPE.

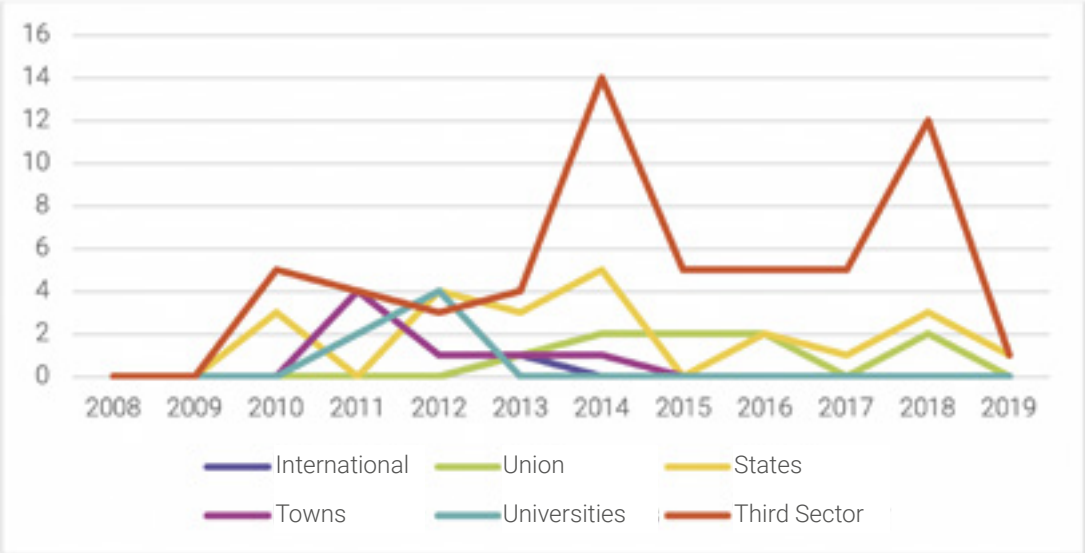
This result matches the criteria defined by COFA for support priorities in the 2011-2012 biennium: (i) priority to towns for prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation; (ii) projects carried out in the towns on the area of influence of major works of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC); and (iii) projects carried out in towns/ regions with greater conservation of forest cover[25]. Additionally, the timeline of supported projects suggests that the main focus was on the agricultural frontier towns with high rates of deforestation. TNC (Virada Verde) and Imazon (Socio-Environmental Management of Pará Towns) projects, for example, are among the first supported projects and included towns with clearly high deforestation rates[26].

Graph 13 shows the number of projects contracted by year and by sector and shows that, to date, there were two employment peaks in 2014 and 2018. These peaks represent high points in third sector projects hiring and also projects with states. It can be observed that the hiring of towns and universities is concentrated in 2010 and 2011 and is discontinued respectively in 2014 and 2013. In terms of contracted values (Graph 14), the same peaks of 2014 and 2018 appear but represent high values contracted projects not only by the Third Sector but also by the state and federal government.

25 According to the 2009 RAFA

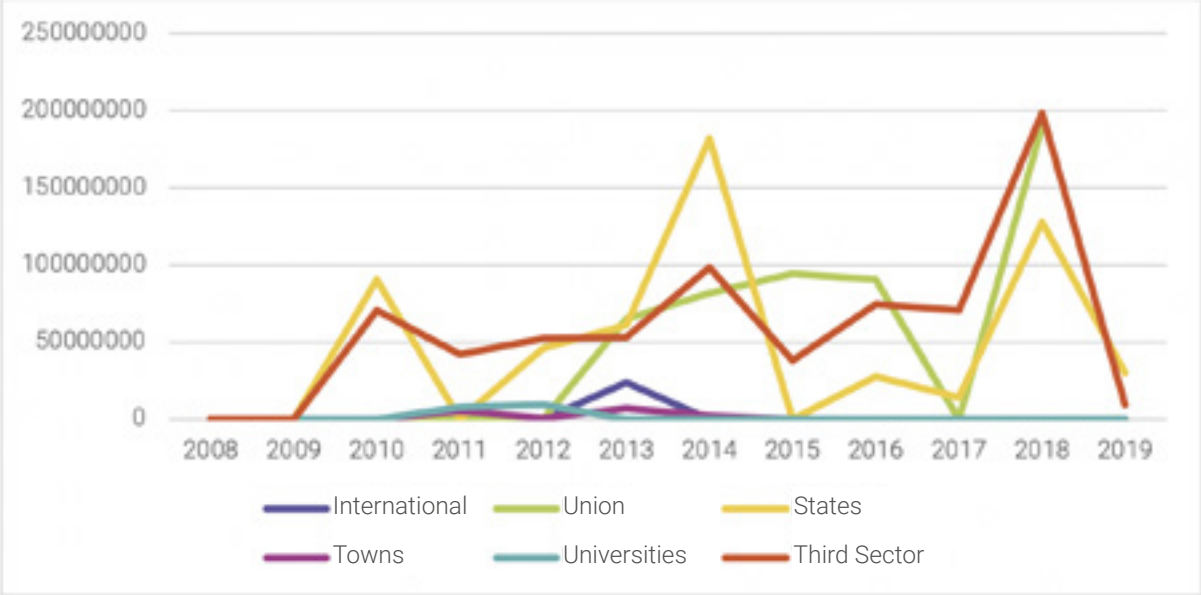
26 The Virada Verde project worked in the municipalities of Bannach (PA), Cumaru do Norte (PA), Ourilândia do Norte (PA), Sao Felix do Xingu (PA), Tucumã (PA), Campos de Júlio (MT), Cotriguaçu (MT), Juruena (MT), Nova Mutum (MT), Nova Ubiratã (MT), Sapezal (MT) and Tapurah (MT). The Socio-Environmental Management Initiative of Pará do Imazon Municipalities included 11 towns in the State of Pará: Abel Figueiredo, Bom Jesus do Tocantins, Breu Branco, Dom Eliseu, Goianésia do Pará, Itupiranga, Jacundá, Paragominas, Rondon do Pará, Thailand and Ulianópolis.

Graph 13 - Number of projects contracted per year by sector



Source: Author's elaboration, with data from the Amazon Fund

Graph 14 - Value of approved projects by year and by sector



Source: Authors' elaboration, with data from the AF.

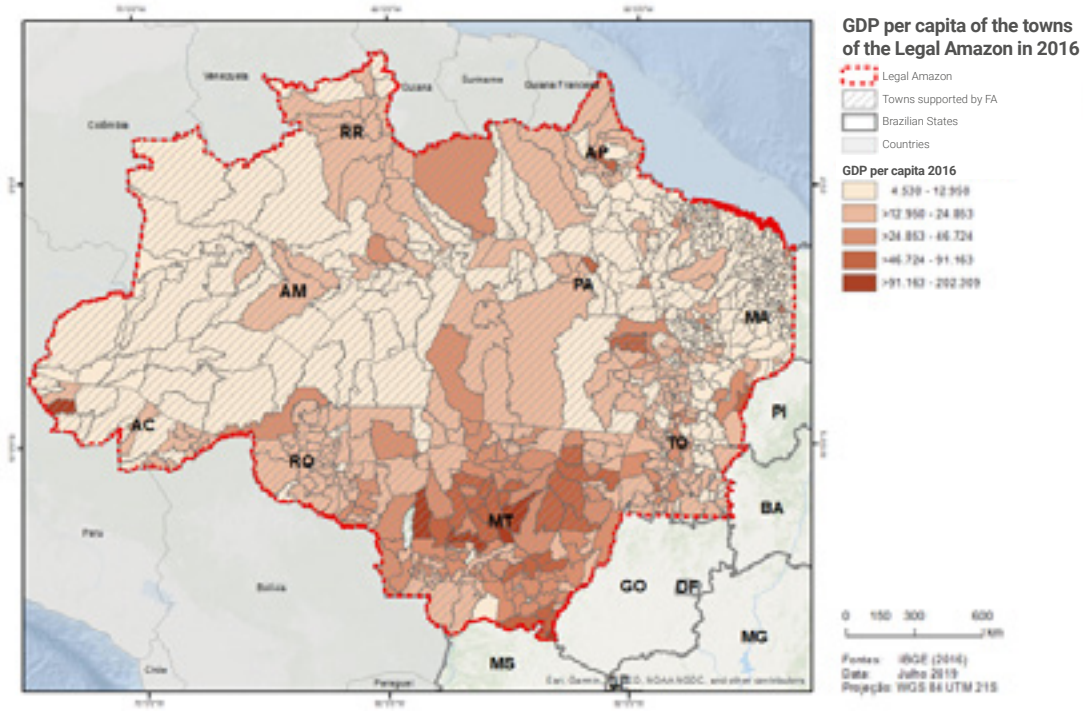
Resource distribution and relationship with GDP per capita of municipalities

Overall, the poorest municipalities are located within the Amazon and in the transition areas in the state of Maranhão[27] while the richest are located in agricultural production areas in Mato Grosso[28] (Map 3).

27 Of the 50 poorest municipalities, 41 are Maranhão towns

28 Of the 50 richest municipalities, 38 are Mato Grosso towns

Map 3 - GDP per capita of the towns of the Legal Amazon in 2016



Source: Philipp Mack (2019), with IBGE data.

This study verified a possible correlation between Amazon Fund support and the relative wealth of the town, measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. There was no significant correlation relating to the per capita GDP of the town with support from the Fund. In other words, the relative wealth of the towns did not determine support.

Obviously, it cannot be concluded from this result that the Amazon Fund did not support poorer communities. It is worth noting that GDP per capita of towns consists of a limited indicator and that the available information and evaluations already clearly indicate that mainly, the projects in the Sustainable Production Component intend to benefit the neediest communities. The evaluation of the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation's Bolsa Floresta project, for example, shows that low-income communities and residents of extractive reserves have benefited from support to all levels of supply chains and added value to products, especially artisanal crafts. However, monthly per capita income remains insufficient to overcome the extreme poverty line (BRITO; FERREIRA; BUDI; RODEKIRCHEN; SÁ , 2018).

4.3.2. SOCIAL DISTRIBUTION

According to data provided by BNDES arising from the monitoring system of the Amazon Fund, the projects benefited a total of 162,195 individuals, of which 34,146 are women and 49,318 are indigenous (Table 2). The Fund supported 101 Indigenous Lands (TIs) and based on data provided by individual projects, 60 TIs were identified, with more than 80 ethnic groups.

Table 2 - Individuals directly benefited by the Amazon Fund - Sustainable Production Component

Women	Indigenous	Total
34,146	49,318	162,195

Fonte: Fundo Amazônia/BNDES. RAFA 2018.

The Amazon Fund also benefited 4,330 rural properties with sustainable production projects and 7,801 properties with technical assistance. In addition, more than 746,905 thousand producers benefited from the registration of their properties in CAR, totaling an area of over 90 million hectares.

3,177 individuals, including 1,311 indigenous people, were trained in activities related to protected land management. Almost 6100 servers have been trained, of which 776 women. In addition, the Fund also benefited more than 300 researchers in the Legal Amazon (BNDES, 2019).

Social group monitoring is paramount because it allows for a more detailed analysis and systematization of the effectiveness of the employed activities in promoting sustainable development in timber and non-timber products from the forest. Keeping that base in mind, for example, the Small Projects Ecossocial Program (PPP-Ecos) by ISPN identified the demand for regularization of small community enterprises and supported, in this context, a guide for community agribusiness projects[29].

4.3.3. THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION

This section lists the main beneficiaries by Amazon Fund Component support and assesses whether the fact that the proposed activities included all stakeholders needed to achieve the expected direct and indirect effects. The expected direct and indirect objectives and effects are shown in Board 2.

Board 2 - Objectives, indirect and direct effects of the Amazon Fund

Component 1: Sustainable Production	
Indirect effect	1. Activities that keep the forest standing are economically attractive
Direct effect	1.1 Economic activities on sustainable use of forest and biodiversity identified and developed
	1.2 Agroforestry product chains and expanded value-added biodiversity
	1.3 Expanded managerial and technical capacities for the implementation of sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities
	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes.

→

29 LIMA, Sandra A. Kitakawa & VILAS-BÔAS, Jerônimo. Guide for preparing community agro-industry projects. Brasília-DF; Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza (ISPN). 2a edição. 2018

Component 2: Monitoring and Control	
Indirect effect	2. Governmental actions ensure the anthropic activities are adapted to the environmental legislation.
Direct effect	2.1 Structured and modernized environmental monitoring, control and accountability institutions
	2.2 Increased access of farmers to environmental regularization of their properties
Component 3: Land-use Planning	
Indirect effect	3. Legal Amazon area is territorially ordered
Direct effect	3.1 Public forests and expanded protected areas
	3.2 Protected Areas with Infrastructure, Territorial Protection and Consolidated Management
	3.3 Areas of land with extended regular land situation
	3.4 Land Areas with territory defined by Economic and Ecological Zoning (EEZ) expanded
Component 4: Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments	
Indirect effect	4. Economic instruments and science, technology and innovation activities contribute to the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
Direct effect	4.1 Knowledge and technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the monitoring and control of deforestation and the territorial planning produced, disseminated and used.
	4.2 Economic instruments for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, monitoring and control of deforestation and territorial planning developed, disseminated and used

Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES. RAFA 2018

Component 1 - Sustainable Production

According to data from the 2018 Fund Activity Report (RAFA), support for sustainable productive activities represented 26% of the value of the Amazon Fund project portfolio. The set of projects supported by this axis includes, for example, extractive activities, processing (industrialization) of extractive products, family farming, food security (food production for own consumption), artisan crafts and community-based tourism. Supported products include rubber, seeds, artisan crafts, cassava flour, cocoa, tourism, wood, honey, resin, soaps, oils, babassu and sugar (BNDES, 2019).

In Table 3, the following list shows the results and the main beneficiaries of Component Sustainable Production according to RAFA 2018. Indicators include, but are not limited to: number of individuals trained to engage in sustainable economic activities; strengthened community organizations; projects supported by aggregating entities, rural properties benefiting from technical assistance, processing units for family farming and extractivism

implemented, forest area directly managed as a result of the supported projects (hectares), reclaimed area used for economic purposes (hectares) and revenue from the sale of products *in natura* (R$ thousand).

Table 3 - Beneficiaries of the Sustainable Production Component

Sustainable Production indicators (Component 1)	Cumulative Up to 2018
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (total)	24,236
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (women)	878
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (indigenous)	2,544
Strengthened community organizations	434
Small projects (up to R$ 150,000) supported by merged entities*	2,659
Medium or large projects supported by merged entities	91
Rural properties with sustainable production projects	4,330
Rural properties (families) benefited with technical assistance	7,801
Processing units for family agriculture and extractive products	357
Individuals directly benefited from supported activities (total)	162,195
Individuals directly benefited by supported activities (women)	34,146
Area of forest directly managed as a result of supported projects (hectares)	22,026,165
Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)	12,274
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities effectively using acquired knowledge (total)	9,679
Revenue from the sale of in natura products (R$ thousand)	98,369
Revenue obtained from the marketing of processed products (R$ thousand)	44,084

**The concept of design in this case includes, for example, the simple acquistion of equipment for a productive activity that has been planned in the community.*

Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES.

The results summarized in Table 3 suggest large dispersion capacity, environmental and economic impact. Beneficiaries involve a wide range of producers. An example are the so-called Ppp-ecos, implemented by the ISPN, whose first phase involved 88 projects with quilombolas, women, indigenous populations, settlers, beekeepers and others. Board 3 lists some examples coming from this program.

Board 3 - Description of some projects supported by PPP-ecos in the Amazon (2013-2017 Portfolio)

Quilombola Mothers Club Lar de Maria - Project for Environmental and Productive Strengthening: Preserving Green and Life in Babassu This club brings together 35 quilombola women who manufacture babassu products. The project aimed to improve this industry by conducting market research, organizing workshops on access to institutional markets and conducting exchanges to learn about trading experiences.
Collective of Rural Women Workers of Maranhão State CMTR-MA - Project Strengthening Economic Experiences of Rural Women Workers for the Sustainable Use of the Forest, Adding Value to Agroforestry Products. This project was attended by 70 families and involved five community organizations from Santa Inês, Santa Luzia and Zé Doca (MA). This project has sought to strengthen women's economic experiences for the sustainable use of the forest by adding value and marketing agroforestry producers.
Yarikayu Association - Project: Territorial Surveillance, Monitoring and the Rescue of the Yudjá People's Food and Medicinal Plants. This project supported the Yudjá in the rescue of medicinal traditional species and food and, in particular, bamboo species used in the making of flutes, whose raw material was inaccessible for years, and in the extraction of traditional clays used in their ceramics.
Santo Expedito II Settlement Association - Project: Support Center for the Storage and Commercialization of Family Farming. This project sought to improve the living conditions of small rural farmers by promoting agroecological production in an area of approximately 40 hectares and allowing their producers access to municipal, regional, institutional and solidarity markets in the region of Nova Canãa do Norte.
Nova Olinda Beekeepers Association / TO (Aapino) - Beekeeping Chain Consolidation Project in the Nova Olinda Region. The supported project involved 30 families and sought to improve the local productive arrangement of honey produced by Aapino. For this training courses in basic beekeeping and improvement of production were carried out, and courses on raising stingless bees, distribution beekeeping materials, renovation and acquisition of new equipment for the Honey House (Casa do Mel in Portuguese) and the office and managerial monitoring of the association.

Source: ISPN (2017). Small Ecosocial Projects Program in the Amazon, 2013 - 2017 Portfolio

In the context of this study, the main issue is if support for the sustainable production of local initiatives can advance the indirect effect expected to keep the forest standing because of its importance in generating income. The experience generated indicates that there are challenges, such as Technical Assistance and Rural Extension's (ATER) lack of capacity and the lack of differentiated policies, for example with respect to health standards. A lack of support and policies for the commercialization of forest products was also identified. It is known that public policies usually pay little attention to issues directly related to the articulation between production and commercialization, such as coordination of activities and production enhancement, transportation, management, logistics and organizational practices.

These observations suggest that to advance the aim of the Sustainable Production Component, it is necessary to prepare and adjust the support structure, which is usually state base, for family farms and their inclusion in the formal market. In other words, there is a need to include state departments responsible for family farming and to address structural issues related to the establishment of a business environment more susceptible to production.

Component 2 - Monitoring and Control

Component 2 - Monitoring and Control accounted for, at the end of 2018, 47% of the Amazon Fund's project portfolio. According to RAFA 2018, the actions supported by the

Amazon Fund include a) expansion and strengthening of CAR as a tool for management and monitoring of rural establishments; b) expansion and improvement of satellite environmental monitoring carried out by INPE and implementation of a deforestation detection system in the Amazon using orbital radar images by the Amazon Protection System Management and Operational Center Defense (Censipam); and c) control of deforestation in the Legal Amazon through inspection actions carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA).

The indicators for the Monitoring and Control Component include, among others, the number of strengthened environmental agencies; the number of trained servers; the number of individuals trained in monitoring technologies; the number of rural properties and the extent of areas registered in CAR; the reforested areas for regularization purposes; and the number of infraction notices issued. Table 4 lists the results by the end of 2018.

The beneficiaries-proponents of projects in the Monitoring and Control Component are mainly federal and state agencies. Moreover, Third Sector entities are included in support initiatives adequacy rural properties in the CAR and empowering municipal environmental management. In context, there seems to be room to expand direct support to municipal environmental management.

Table 4 - Component 2 Indicators - Monitoring and Control

Monitoring and Control Indicators (Component 2)	Until 2018 (cumulative)
Strengthened environmental bodies (federal, state and municipal)	304
Servers trained (total)	6,091
Servers trained (women)	667
Amount disbursed for projects to combat forest fires and illegal burnings (R$ thousand)	74,349
Individuals trained in monitoring technologies	344
Environmental inspection missions carried out	687
Unauthorized forest fires or fires fought by the Military Fire Brigade	23,630
Servers trained effectively using the knowledge acquired (total)	5,329
Rural properties registered in the CAR (protocol)	746,905
Area of rural properties registered in the CAR (protocol) (ha)	90,343,357
Area with vegetation cover recovered for conservation or environmental regularization (regeneration in progress)	13,420
Infraction notices issued for infractions against the flora	9,158

Source: RAFA 2018 (Amazon Fund / BNDES)

The Indirect Effect - Governmental organizations ensure the adequacy of human activities with environmental legislation -- emphasizes government monitoring. However, the market also plays an important role as it monitors on an increasing scale the origin of production. Probably the best-known example is the Soy Moratorium and the monitoring of the Soy Working Group (GTS), made up of companies associated with the Brazilian Vegetable Oil Industry Association (ABIOVE) and the National Cereal Exporters Association (ANEC), as well as by civil society organizations, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and Banco

do Brasil. There are other producer initiatives, often in association with the Third Sector organizations and the processing industry to monitor and certify the origin of production.

Initiatives like these show that there is market interest in data on the origin of production. Large, consolidated markets such as soy or beef probably have sufficient capacity and capital to meet this interest. However, new markets for family farming or extractive products may need support to inform them of the origin of marketed products and to consolidate the market niche for products that come from sustainable practices and comply with current legislation.

Component 3 - Land-use Planning

The RAFA 2018 reports that support for actions land and regional planning represented 14% of the portfolio of Amazon Fund projects (BNDES, 2019) and the support from the Fund benefits 56% (190) of 338 (145 federal and 193 state) UCs[30] and 23% (101) of 424 TIs in the Brazilian Amazon[31], directly involving 49,318 indigenous people. As already mentioned, based on the data provided on the Amazon Fund website, it was possible to identify just over 60 TIs, with a total population of 125,000 inhabitants from over 80 ethnic groups.

According to the RAFA 2018, the Fund has trained 3,177 people in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas, of which 1,311 are representatives of indigenous people (Table 5). Indicators include, but are not limited to, UCs and supported TIs; benefited Indigenous people and trained individuals; and extension of protected areas with environmental management.

Table 5 - Beneficiaries of the Land-use Planning Component

Land-use Planning Indicators (Component 3)	Until 2018 (cumulative)
PAs supported	190
TIs supported	101
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (total)	3,177
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (indigenous)	1,311
Indigenous people directly benefited by the support of the Amazon Fund	49,318
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas effectively using the knowledge acquired.	1,376
Area of PAs created (km²)	7,083
Extension of protected areas with infrastructure, environmental management and/or control of its strengthened territory (km²)	425,974

Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES. RAFA 2018

30 https://uc.socioambiental.org/en/paineldedados

31 https://pib.socioambiental.org/en/Locates%C3%A7%C3%A3o_e_extens%C3%A3o_das_TIs

Beneficiary-proponents of projects in this component are the Third Sector, with the main direct and indirect beneficiaries being resident populations in protected areas and indigenous lands, and possibly also the surrounding residents of these protected areas.

The Indirect Effect – The area of the Brazilian Amazon is ordered territorially – the creation and consolidation of protected areas and indigenous lands advanced. It considers possible to go further through landscape planning at the municipal level. In this sense, the municipal master plan can serve as a basis for monitoring deforestation and for planning that facilitates and the adaptation of producers to environmental legislation through production landscape planning. Towns and municipal agents, especially those with high deforestation rates, can be important for stakeholders to be engaged in promoting territorial planning.

Component 4 - Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments

Finally, Component 4 - Scientific and Technological Development and Economic instruments, is focusing on enhancing the standing forest, representing 13% of the Fund's portfolio value Amazon. In addition to the projects of universities, including the support of i) the SF, to carry out the National Forest Inventory; ii) Embrapa, with the purpose of promoting the production and dissemination of knowledge and technologies related to the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome, by supporting the execution of projects of Embrapa's Decentralized Units, selected through internal bids. ; iii) ACTO , for the monitoring of forest cover in the Regional Amazon; and iv) INPE , for environmental monitoring by satellites in the Amazon biome.

According to the results reported on this Component, the Amazon Fund benefited 368 researchers in the Legal Amazon and generated 465 academic publications. The Fund also benefited 1,902 families through Payments for Environmental Services (PSA) in 4 specific projects. An example of this type of approach is the project Olhos d'Água da Amazônia - Phase II, implemented by the municipality of Alta Floresta (MT). One of the actions of this supported project is the Guardião de Águas Program, created by municipal law, which through PSA rewards those who protect and preserve the natural springs that supply water used at the municipal headquarters. This action benefits 72 families, corresponding to an area of 535 hectares of protected riparian forests.

Table 6 - Indicators Component 4 - Science, Innovation and Economic Instruments

Science, Innovation and Economic Instrument Indicators (Component 4)	Until 2018 (cumulative)
Total amount disbursed for scientific and technological research (R$ million)	134
Researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities resident in the Amazon region during project execution	368
Families receiving payment for environmental services	1,902
Scientific, pedagogical, or informative publications produced	465
Patents requested or deposited	2

Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES. RAFA 2018.

Undoubtedly the projects supported the advance the Indirect Effect - Economic instruments as well as scientific activities, technology, and innovation contributes to the recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity. However, it has been observed that relatively few projects are supported in this Component and there are few beneficiary-proponents. It is possible to increase the number of beneficiaries through specific public bids or support for a structuring project.

4.3.4. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ON BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION

The first conclusion about benefit distribution from the Amazon Fund is that there is little data available to conduct the analysis and to support recommendations. For a more comprehensive assessment and direct benefit-sharing monitoring, data needs to be collected, systematized and made available on a public platform that is easily accessible and understandable. More direct monitoring is essential to assess the distribution of benefits in the context of the goals and intended impacts for each of the Fund's Components of support. It is also important to better evaluate which approaches have the greatest potential for replicability and scalability and to expand the direct and indirect effects of the initiatives supported.

A second conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that despite the reasonable correlation between accumulated deforestation levels by town and support from the Amazon Fund, there are probably opportunities to intensify their intervention in recent deforestation regions and, via planning, monitoring and production promotion actions, increase the impact on ongoing deforestation.

The lack of correlation between support from the Amazon Fund and the relative wealth of towns does not allow for a conclusion about support directed to poorer communities. The Fund did not target the relatively poorer towns ostensibly, but there is much evidence in the form of reviews and reports, especially the Sustainable Production Component initiatives which resources have reached the neediest populations.

With regard to social distribution, the study did not have access to such data. The conclusion was reached that both data collection and definition of concepts are lacking. The Amazon Fund should insist on collecting and systematizing data on different groups of beneficiaries and their relationship with the conservation (or not) of the standing forest. This systematization is fundamental for learning and dissemination of lessons, as well as the improvement of approaches and development of innovations.

Regarding the thematic distribution, this study had access to more data, mainly because the themes reflect more clearly the components of the Amazon Fund. Even with this data, the interpretation of reported results is compromised by the lack of well-defined baselines and success targets within the project scope. A comparison of beneficiaries with the intended effects of the Amazon Fund in order to assess whether beneficiaries are the indicated (and insufficient numbers) target groups to meet the Fund's desired direct and indirect effects, revealed that there are stakeholders who have not benefited, and whose participation may be important in advancing the intended effects and impacts. Among these stakeholders, it should be pointed out:

i. actors responsible for providing technical assistance and rural extension services and key actors in the local articulation between production and marketing;

ii. key actors in monitoring the origin of production to promote production space in the market for products from sustainable production;

iii. key actors in municipal planning and in planning sustainable productive landscapes;

iv. additional key actors for producing applied scientific solutions to reduce the pressure of unsustainable forest practices

4.4. AMAZON FUND AND REDD+ SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS

The Amazon Fund, created in 2008, precedes the international definition of the mechanism for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; including the role of forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of stocks of carbon forestry (REDD+) and the approval of the respective Environmental Safeguards, determined by the Framework Convention of the Nations United for Change Climate (UNFCCC). However, since the creation of the Fund, COFA has established a set of guidelines and criteria that, coupled with the BNDES' operational policies, has functioned as safeguards from their inception.

According to the UNFCCC, countries wishing to obtain payment for REDD+ results should provide the means through which the Safeguards will be followed. The first means is by establishing an information system for monitoring of how the Safeguards are being addressed and respected during the implementation of REDD+ activities, which in Brazil are called the National Safeguards Information System REDD+ (SISREDD+).

This system, under development since 2015[32] has the MMA as a coordinator agency. According to the MMA, the methodology and the system's conceptual model are being finalized to implement the computational tool of the system. The implementation and monitoring of safeguards by Brazil must take place concurrently to this process. In addition, there is a Thematic Advisory Board on Safeguards set up under the National Commission for REDD+ (CONAREDD+), which is composed of experts and average citizens, as well as the government, and is responsible for contributing to SISREDD+'s development.

The second means of monitoring compliance with the Safeguards is through the development of an information summary, which should provide information on if the Safeguards were addressed and respected during REDD+' s implementation and must be submitted to the UNFCCC periodically. In 2015, Brazil submitted to the UNFCCC the 1st Safeguards Summary[33], comprising of the Brazilian Amazon from 2006 to 2010. This paper reports how the Safeguards were fulfilled in the Amazon Fund since its creation, in 2008, until 2010. This first summary was built before the launch of the National Strategy of REDD in 2015 and recommendations included a technical group consisting of experts.

32 Information on the SISREDD + available at: http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/pub-noticias-principais/item/388-visao-sisredd

33 MMA. Summary information on the Safeguards Cancun were addressed and respected by Brazil during the implementation of emission reduction actions from deforestation in the Amazon between 2006 and 2010. Available at: http://redd.mma.gov.br /images/publications/saving_1_1summary.pdf

In 2018, the 2nd Safeguards Summary[34] was submitted to the UNFCC, which also includes information pertaining to how the Amazon Fund addresses and respects this subject, covering the period from 2011 to July 2018. In general, the Amazon Fund's compliance with the Socio Environmental Safeguards can be analyzed by their monitoring reports and actions, which are available on the Amazon Fund site.

While SISREDD+ is not properly implemented, any attempt to assess the compliance of environmental safeguards in Brazil should be considered limited. This study aims to bring preliminary reflections on compliance with the Safeguards, in accordance with the provisions of its Terms of Reference. Next, considering the interpretation of REDD+'s Safeguards in the Brazilian context, a brief analysis of their treatment by the Amazon Fund is presented, comments on the implementation of each of them, as well as recommendations for measures that might strengthen it.

1) Actions complementary to or consistent with the aims of the national forest programs, relevant international conventions and agreements.

The Amazon Fund has in its governance structure a Steering Committee, COFA, which is responsible for developing guidelines and priorities to be adopted in the analysis of the Fund's project proposals. One of the conditions for projects' approval is to demonstrate clearly consistent actions with the Deforestation Prevention and Control Plan in the Amazon (PPCDAM) and Plans for Prevention and Control of Deforestation (state level) (PPCDs). This Safeguard is to be properly fulfilled in all Amazon Fund projects, since it constitutes an exclusionary criterion in the evaluation phase of proposals. Thus, proposals that are not consistent with the aims of the national programs and international agreements, of which Brazil is a part of, are not analyzed at the early stages.

2) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, in view of national legislation and sovereignty.

The assessment of compliance with Safeguard criteria considers the institutional arrangement of the governing body (COFA) and the Amazon Fund's transparency. Regarding the arrangement, the data raised was related to the a) composition of COFA's structure; b) number of meetings frequency; c) assignments, structures and decisions suffering interference from these structures; and d) dispersion. Information on data availability and publicity was considered for transparency's sake.

Regarding the institutional arrangement, COFA is responsible for determining the guidelines for investment in projects and monitoring the obtained results. The committee has representatives from the Brazilian Federal Government, the state governments of the Amazon legal and civil society. The voting rights of states in COFA are only guaranteed to those who follow PPCDS. Thus, COFA decisions are made by a set of national organizations. The criteria for voting for states that follow PPCDs is appropriate, since it encourages them to engage with the building of public policies in line with the Fund's objectives. Representatives of the Fund's main donors (Norway and Germany) attend the meetings as observers and do not have the right to vote or to speak.

34 MMA. Summary information on the Safeguards Cancun were addressed and respected by Brazil during the implementation of emission reduction actions from deforestation in the Amazon between 2006 and 2010. Available at: http://redd.mma.gov.br /images/publications/saving_1_1summary.pdf

It is noteworthy that the MMA, who chairs the COFA, uses the prerogative to propose strategic direction to the Amazon Fund and exerts a direct influence on the Committee, bringing demands to their considerations often. For example, the specific support bid for firefighting projects can be attributed to MMA's concern about the increase of forest fires in the Amazon. Thus, there is an opportunity to propose to the COFA emerging and relevant issues in the national context, which needs to be addressed by its members in order to become focal points of support. The decision-making of the Committee ultimately reflects priorities discussed among members in order to respect national sovereignty. As for representation, the COFA is a tripartite committee, in which three blocks, formed by Federal and state governments and civil society organizations have voting rights. However, from the point of view of indigenous representatives' participation, only in 2016 did FUNAI has become an effective member of COFA, demonstrating a weakness, considering that Committee meetings have taken place since 2008 (BNDES, 2016).

In regard to the COFA's meeting frequency, it was discovered that they do not occur regularly but vary in number depending on the year[35]. As can be seen from the minutes of meetings, attendance tends to be uneven, by both government and civil society representatives. Thus, greater predictability for the Committee meetings are suggested, and a plan that can permit higher participation of relevant actors. Sharing the agenda of each meeting in advance also increases the possibility for members to participate as well as prioritizing these meetings over other agendas.

With regard to dispersion, the Fund chooses to make public bids with specific focuses recognizing the great challenge of reaching more actors, particularly those most vulnerable in the Amazon. It considers that this initiative has been successful in attracting a diverse range of beneficiaries. Support for projects with administrative proponents who are capable of engaging with communities and institutions that would not normally have access to the Fund played an important role in developing their dispersion. However, it is considered that much remains to be done to expand access to resources, especially with regard to actors with less ability to propose projects. In this sense, the Amazon Fund could invest in training organizations, cooperatives and specific actors identified as important in combating deforestation and the promotion of sustainable development in the Amazonian region.

About to transparency in the decision-making process, the COFA meeting minutes are available on the Fund's website. Beyond that, general information about the projects in execution in the Fund may be accessed through the website, as well as updates via the project portfolio and the reports on annual activities. As for specific projects, there is an opportunity to share more details about their scope, such as the number of beneficiaries and disaggregated data by municipality, community, gender, etc. Data on the projects' baselines is also very important for monitoring indicators and benchmarking results.

While some projects provide a high level of detail (citing, for example, the total number of beneficiaries), others provide only general data (e.g. the population of the Amazon as a whole). Therefore, for results tracking, project comparability and data systematization, it is recommended to establish a list of desired data that will be required from project proponents, which would be publicly accessible.

35 Meeting Referrals and Themes Records (RETs) are made available after approval by the Committee members on the Amazon Fund page. The RETs are available at: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/fundo-amazonia/governanca/COFA/

3) Respect for the knowledge and the rights of indigenous peoples and local community members, considering the relevant international obligations, circumstances and national laws, observing the UN General Assembly adopted Declaration of Nations Convention on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The Amazon Fund, in partnership with the MMA and FUNAI, launched in May 2014 public bids to select proposals for non - refundable funding of plans for Territorial and Environmental Management (PGTAs) in TIs in the biome Amazon. The bids contribute directly to their implementation. As a requirement for approval and implementation, PGTAs should consider the Guidelines for the Preparation of Territorial Environmental and Indigenous Lands Management[36] prepared by Funai. Funai also participated in the Interministerial Working Group on ENREDD + and, together with the MMA, prepared the basic document[37] for the development of REDD + in TIs.

However, the lack of national regulation on the International Labor Organization Convention 169[38], regarding the rights of indigenous peoples and the lack of space or specific instances for representation (reporting) of rights violations on REDD + initiatives were identified as an area that demands improvements by the Brazilian government for this Safeguard's[39] effective implementation.

In addition, Funai has only become a full member of COFA from 2016, despite its importance on the issues addressed in the Committee and the importance of indigenous peoples to achieve the objectives of the Amazon Fund. Even after joining, however, Funai's participation in COFA meetings can be evaluated as irregular and incipient.

4) Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities.

Ensuring representation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities in the decision making process during the design and implementation of REDD + policies and initiatives is paramount to ensure compliance with this Safeguard. In this regard, representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities should be considered and promoted as protagonists of REDD + initiatives in their territories.

In the context of the Amazon Fund, the guidance regarding effective stakeholder participation is provided by its Environmental Safeguards. In COFA, the following segments of civil society are represented: (1) the NGOs and Social Movements for the Environment and Development Brazilian Forum (FBOMS), (2) the Organizations Indigenous to the Brazilian Amazon Coordination (COIAB) , (3) the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers (CONTAG), (4) the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC), (5) the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), (6) the National Forum for Forest Based Activities (FNABF).

36 Funai. Indigenous Peoples and REDD + in Brazil: General Considerations and Recommendations Available at: http://cggamgati.funai.gov.br/index.php/download_file/view/1527/503/

37 MMA. Premise set for REDD + implementation in Indigenous Lands. Available at: http://redd.mma.gov.br/images/publicacoes/premissas_funaimma.pdf

38 OAS. ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Available at: http://www.oas.org/dil/port/1989%20Convent % A3o% 20OIT% 20n% 20% C2% BA% 20169.pdf

39 REDD + Working Group Specific Recommendations

The Amazon Fund guidelines approved by COFA state that projects must include the consent of all partners and co-executors. In addition, projects involving traditional communities and indigenous peoples must present a document proving the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

In general, though there are opportunities for participation, the debates promoted by the Amazon Fund including indigenous and traditional peoples are still predominantly technical, comprising of exchange workshops between projects and meetings at COFA. Thus, these opportunities become less inclusive for grassroots organizations, which makes the legitimate participation of these actors impossible. Considering specifically COFA meetings, the presence of indigenous people was not always observed. Moreover, despite the expected instances for participation in the Amazon Fund, representatives from Brazilian civil society are critical and emphasize that the participation of non-governmental actors and state governments should be intensified.

In this sense, this Safeguard requires more attention Amazon Fund, as measures are necessary to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples. There is an opportunity to strengthen the participation of indigenous and traditional peoples in the Fund's decision-making bodies, and their role as direct project proponents and beneficiaries. Measures such as broadening specific workshops for indigenous peoples and traditional communities, preparing specific booklets and materials, and broadening the dissemination of public bids may be adopted. Encouraging project proposals directly by local institutions and accompanying existing institutional strengthening initiatives for these organizations can also enhance the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

5) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision 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.

This Safeguard indicates that the actions of REDD + should be consistent with the conservation of native forests and biodiversity, ensuring against the risk of conversion of natural forests, especially in regard to the increase in carbon stocks. Brazil currently has specific legal instruments for forest conservation and biodiversity[40].

In general, this Safeguard relates to the support lines of the Amazon Fund, namely: the management of public forest and protected areas; the recovery of deforested areas; and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The effective implementation of these instruments is a fundamental condition for this Safeguard's compliance, as well as the consolidation of protected areas and their surroundings, especially those supported through projects approved by the Amazon Fund, like the ARPA project, which is managed by FUNBIO.

However, despite the proven importance of maintaining protected areas to contain deforestation, greater efforts are needed to ensure the effective implementation of these areas, given the increasing deforestation in these areas. Thus, strengthening of command and control mechanisms is important not only through financial support from the Amazon

40 Among the instruments we can cite the National Biodiversity Policy (Decree No. 4.339 / 2002), the National Program for Biological Diversity and the National Biodiversity Commission (Decree No. 4.703 / 2003), Decree no. 2519, which promulgates the Convention Diversity Biological (CBD), the Policy National Environment (Law no. 6938/1981), among others.

Fund as seen in projects supporting IBAMA and INPE, but also through budget allocation, integrated strategy building involving relevant actors (federal police, state police, IBAMA, ICMBio, intelligence agencies, etc.) and prioritization by the Federal Government.

6) **Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD + results. Among the existing instruments in Brazil to ensure the permanence of the result REDD + reached, there are the Law of Vegetation Native Protection (New Forest Code), which states that one should keep 80% of the area with native vegetation cover with a Legal Reserve title, the Incentive Program for Productive Rural Activities (Law n. 12,512 / 2011) and the vegetation programs and monitoring systems that assist in enforcing the laws in force (Prodes Project, Deter, etc).**

Paying for REDD + results is a key incentive to address reversal risk. The results of emissions reduction from deforestation in the Amazon biome were largely achieved through monitoring and supervision actions, funded with resources from the Union Budget and the Amazon Fund.

In this sense, projects that support IBAMA and INPE were instrumental in ensuring compliance with this Safeguard. On the other hand, the Amazon Fund support for monitoring and control activities has been criticized by civil society representatives, who argue that the Fund can not be used to replace the Nation Budget and end-activities of the organs, respecting the additionality rule.

7) **Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.**

Actions to eliminate the risk of leakage must include robust, comprehensive and constant monitoring of forest cover, ensuring the environmental integrity of REDD +. In Brazil, this monitoring is done by INPE, which provides official data.

In addition to the Brazilian Legal Amazon, the Amazon Fund may allocate up to 20% of its resources to other biomes for monitoring purposes. The change from the Amazon Biome Fund to the Legal Amazon, through Decree, provided that a larger area could be supported without limitation. Monitoring of other Brazilian biomes, particularly the Cerrado, is of paramount importance to ensure a comprehensive national approach that contributes to reducing emissions displacement.

More than that, in order to focus on the shift of emission reduction it is important that the Amazon Fund can support towns with the highest deforestation indexes or those that are in high-risk areas. As checked by this study, this criteria was not decisive for project support by the Fund.

4.5. THE AMAZON FUND AND THE CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set by the United Nations (UN), provide an opportunity to implement solutions to solve global challenges that can be felt locally. In 2015, 193 countries agreed on a policy model to be adopted by 2030 - known as Agenda 2030 -, which includes 17 SDGs and their 169 goals, which were endorsed as a way to act

on complex interconnected agendas and challenges. In short, the SDGs seek to realize rights and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The SDGs can be viewed in Image 1.

Image 1 - Goals for Sustainable Development

Source: UN

The financing is essential to achieving SDGs. It is estimated that US$ 5-7 trillion per year will be needed to meet global sustainable development goals (UNFCCC, 2017). Banks manage US$ 140 trillion in assets, while institutional investors manage over US $ 100 trillion, but, even with several engaged financial institutions to finance the implementation of SDGs (Weber, 2018), this is still a major known challenge.

Some institutions operate through financial groups, which have measurable criteria for the impact of investment on this agenda. These include the International Monetary Fund (IMF)[41], European Fund for Sustainable Development[42], a group of 18 Dutch banks, Australian Ethical, Itaú Bank, BNP Paribas, BMCE Bank of Africa, Caisse des Depots Group, Desjardins Group, First Rand, Hermes Investment Management, ING, Mirova, NedBank, Pax World, Piraeus Bank, SEB, Societe Generale, Standard Bank, Triodos Bank, Westpac, and YES Bank etc. Other institutions choose to specifically support some objectives in order to maximize impact on a specific objective, while others support the set of SDGs.[43]

The Amazon Fund is considered to support the SDGs in a diffuse manner, as it finances initiatives related to several of the objectives that fall within the Fund's areas of activity. Among the supported objectives we can name: reducing poverty, promoting sustainable agriculture and gender equality, sustainable water management, promotion of sustainable and inclusive development to ensure sustainable production, combat climate change and promote sustainable use of ecosystems. The very existence of the Amazon Fund

41 More information: Valor Econômico Magazine. The IMF and the objectives of sustainable development. Available at: https://www.valor.com.br/blogfmi/5707301/o-fmi-e-os-objetivos-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel

42 More information: Agency for Development and Cohesion. The European Fund for Sustainable Development enters into force. Available at: http://www.adcoesao.pt/content/o-fund-europeu-para-o-development-sustentavel-entra-em-vigor- tomorrow

43 More information: Sustainable Development Goals Investing . SDGI Launch at GIIN Investor Forum . Available at: https://www.sdgi-nl.org/

contributes to the goal of strengthening the means of implementation for sustainable development (SDGs 17).

Each of the objectives is supported in particular by the Amazon Fund, and some receive more attention than others in supported activities. The following is the methodology used to categorize which objectives were implemented by each project.

4.5.1. CATEGORIZATION METHODOLOGY

We analyzed 103 projects investment receptors of the Amazon Fund, using data available in the official[44] site. For categorization purposes regarding the stage of completion of each project, it was considered that those who received more than 95% of the available funds are *completed* and others were considered hired, according to the categorization by the site itself. The beneficiaries were adjusted according to the information provided by each project in case of a vague description of the category (e.g "population of the state of Pará").

SDG categorization criteria

To establish which SDGs were addressed by each project of the Amazon Fund, an independent categorization of each one using information available on the Amazon Fund website goals, beneficiaries, context, design, intervention logic, activities (where applicable), organizations contemplated (where applicable) and final assessment (where applicable) and in the objectives tree section. Besides the criteria for an intuitive connection with 17 Goals for Sustainable Development (UN), some criteria has been taken into account in the project context, contributing to each objective which are:

- SDG 1 - Ending poverty in all of its forms, everywhere: projects involving increasing incomes of particularly poor and vulnerable populations, such as traditional communities, settlements and family farmers.
- SDG 2 - Ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture: projects aimed at the food security of traditional peoples, as well as the production and marketing of agricultural surpluses.
- SDG 3 - Ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for all, at all ages: projects that encourage the production of organic and healthy food or contribute to drug development.
- SDG 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all: projects that provide training and vocational training for traditional communities.
- SDG 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls: projects that support the incorporation of women's associations in activities directly related to value chains or that promote the participation of women in positions.
- SDG 6 - Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all: projects that promote riparian forest restoration, sustainable river and lake management, and watershed recovery or that seeks to ensure access to safe drinking water.

44 Official Amazon Fund website available at: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/home/#

- SDG 7 - Ensure reliable, sustainable, modern and affordable energy access for all: projects that promote initiatives for sustainable energy production.
- SDG 8 - Promoting sustained economic and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all: Projects that propose models of production and occupation of the Amazon territory that are sustainable or increase productivity chains' existing value
- SDG 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation: projects that invest in production infrastructure, integrate value chains into markets or promote innovation and scientific research.
- SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and between countries: projects involving benefits for historically disadvantaged communities such as indigenous people, quilombolas, settlers and family farmers.
- SDG 11 - Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable: projects supporting CAR implementation, addressing the preservation of territorial integrity of traditional communities, supporting the formulation and implementation of PGTAs or fighting forest fires.
- SDG 12 - Ensure Sustainable Production and Consumption Standards: Projects that support sustainable agricultural production, that strengthen sustainable supply chains, that promote monitoring and control of production for sustainability, that support the implementation of CAR or the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA)[45]
- SDG 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: projects aimed at environmental recovery, combating deforestation or combating fires.
- SDG 14 - Promote the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development: mangrove preservation and recovery projects.
- SDG 15 - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss: projects aimed at environmental restoration, to deter loss of biodiversity, implement projects to combat deforestation and recovery of degraded areas and combat forest fires.
- SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels: projects that contribute to the defense of indigenous rights and security.
- SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: projects that promote cooperation between countries.

Limitations of categorization

It is possible that part of the projects is aligned with more SDGs than have been specified, but were not identified due to lack of information for each project benefit in the Amazon Fund site, particularly the lack of information projects on aggregating entities and the activities to be performed by them. In addition, some projects are in their initial phase of implementation. It is possible that in the course of performing their activities, they contribute to more SDG than inferred from their initial design.

45 Information about the CAR and PAR available in: http://www.florestal.gov.br/regularizacao-ambiental

4.5.2. ANALYSIS

Contributions to the SDGs

- SDG 15 - Life on Land makes up 84 of 103 projects. Most have focused on combating deforestation and the preservation and restoration of degraded areas.
- SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production make up 82 of the 103 projects, and most have a focus on sustainable production of agricultural products and agro-forestry in the Amazon Region. This indicates a significant investment in stimulating alternative activities to deforestation and production with a negative environmental impact.
- SDG 13 - Climate Action make up 80 of 103 projects, including combating fires and deforestation.
- SDG 8 - Decent work and economic growth make up 57 of 103 projects. Most of these projects (93%) also contribute to the SDG 12 - consumption and production charge, being intimately connected to initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund.
- The least addressed objectives were SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 15 - Life below Water, SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions, and SDG 17 - Partnerships and Implementation. This information, as well as the distribution of projections by SDGs in absolute numbers and percentages can be seen in Table 7.

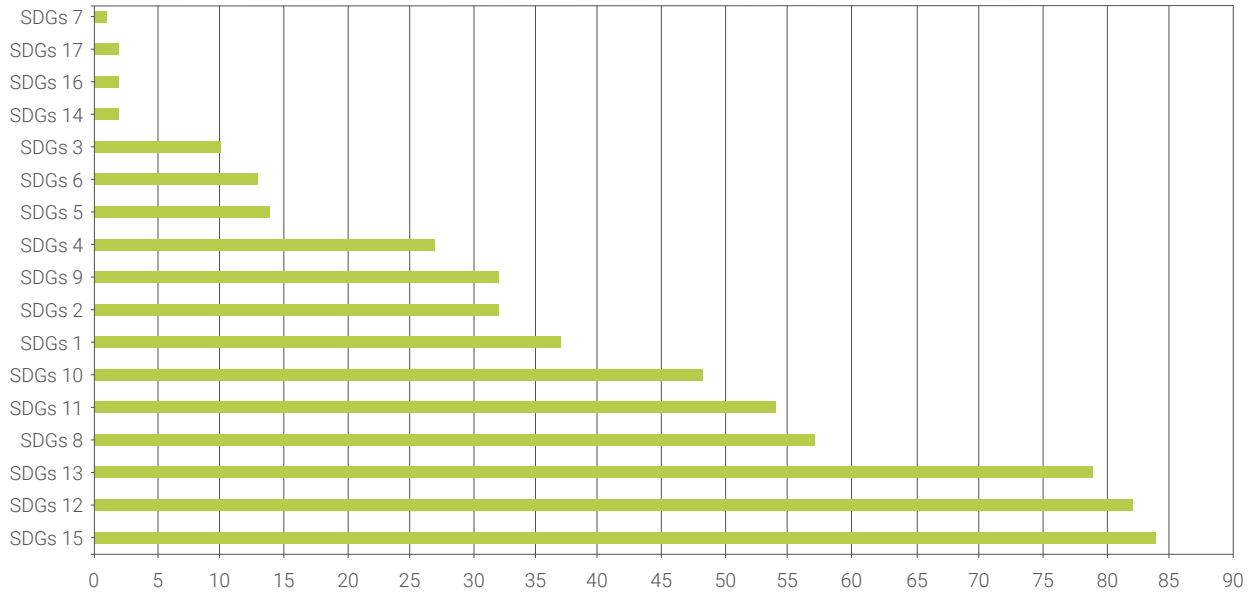
Table 7 - Quantity and percentage of SDGs

Sustainable Development Goal	Amount	Percentage
SDG 1 - No Poverty	37	35.9%
SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	32	31.1%
SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-being	10	9.7%
SDG 4 - Quality Education	27	26.2%
SDG 5 - Gender Equality	14	13.6%
SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	13	12.6%
SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy	1	1.0%
SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth	57	55.3%
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	32	31.1%
SDG 10 - Reduce Inequalities	48	46.6%
SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	54	52.4%
SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production	82	79.6%
SDG 13 - Climate Action	80	77.7%
SDG 14 - Life below Water	2	1.9%
SDG 15 - Life on Land	84	81.6%
SDG 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Instituitions	2	1.9%
SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	2	1.9%

Source: Authors' elaboration.

Graph 15 shows a visual representation of the projects' proportions that contribute to each SDG.

Graph 15 - Number of project contributions to SDGs



Source: Authors' elaboration.

Contributions by sector

- Most of the projects proposed were by the Third Sector (56.3%), followed by state agencies (21.4%).
- Among the Third Sector projects, more than 91% contribute to the SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production and more than 81% contribute to the SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, indicating the economic and sustainable development focus on the Amazon Fund.
- Among the projects of the Third Sector, just under 70% contribute to the SDG 10 - Reducing inequalities, revealing interests in working with disadvantaged populations and traditional communities, such as farmers, quilombolas, riparian and indigenous. The conclusion is backed by the proportion of initiatives that contribute to SDG 1 - No Poverty, which represents 60% of the sector's projects.
- Among the projects by state entities, 95% contribute to SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities and 86% to SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production. This occurs, in part, due to the significant number of projects (59%) supporting the CAR [46]and the projects that prevent and combat forest fires made by fire departments (23%).
- Within the projects with state entities, 73% contribute to SDG 15 - Life on Land. This contribution is usually combined with the monitoring and control of deforestation or is due to projects with investments for fire fighting and prevention by the state fire departments.

46 The adherence of rural properties to CAR allows for more sustainable production patterns.

- All nine projects proposed by federal entities contribute to SDG 15 - Life on Land and SDG 13 - Climate Action. The contributions come from monitoring and supporting the command and control activities in protected areas, as well as the acquisition of infrastructure to carry out these activities.
- All seven projects proposed by towns contribute to the SDG 15 - Life on Land and the SDG 13 - Climate Action. The initiatives contribute to environmental monitoring and recovery actions, which contribute to the fight against climate change.
- Towns are responsible for 46% of initiatives contributing to SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation, with six out of seven sector projects, demonstrating an important role in a goal little addressed by other sectors, and their concern with water management. Although it has the most absolute numerical representation (seven initiatives), projects that contribute to this goal by civil society make up 12% of all initiatives and indicate a more marginal concern with the theme.
- The projects proposed by universities are mostly composed of initiatives that support SDG 15 - Life on Land, with five (83%) of the projects. Despite the common SDG, the nature of the projects is quite diverse and is composed of biodiversity studies, social environmentalism and sustainable production, among other topics.
- The Third Sector represents the majority of the initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund, counting for more than 56% of cases. The significant diversity of initiatives proposed by civil society organizations can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8 - SDGs in the Third Sector

Sustainable Development Goal	Amount	Percentage
SDG 1 - No Poverty	35	60.3%
SDG 2 - Zero Hunger	27	46.6%
SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being	7	12.1%
SDG 4 - Quality Education	26	44.8%
SDG 5 - Gender Equality	14	24.1%
SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation	7	12.0%
SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy	1	1.7%
SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth	47	81.0%
SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	27	46.6%
SDG 10 - Reduce Inequalities	40	69.0%
SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities	25	43.1%
SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production	53	91.4%
SDG 13 - Climate Action	43	74.1%
SDG 14 - Life below Water	0	0.0%
SDG 15 - Life on Land	46	79.3%
SDG 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	2	3.4%
SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals	0	0.0%

Source: Authors' elaboration.

4.5.3. ANALYSIS' CONTRIBUTION

The RAFA 2018 reports how the Amazon Fund as a whole contributes to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, there is a need for further detail on the individual contribution of each project to the 17 SDGs. This analysis represents the first effort in this direction, that is, to understand the collaboration of each initiative and each sector. It allows to check which SDGs are less implemented, industries' preferences and job opportunities in these gaps. It is considered that it is useful to set priorities, mobilize stakeholders and guide the future of the Amazon Fund within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.

To better support this reflection, it would be necessary to take into account the amount of investment that each SDG receives through the initiatives. It would be possible to make these estimates with the categorization used, but, faced with the potential inaccuracies, due to the limitations on the date about resources used for each project, this method was not chosen. Thus, it is hoped that this contribution points to the importance of a greater concern by the BNDES to make project collaborations to the SDGs on an activities' level more objective.

4.6. CROSSCUTTING CRITERIA

Poverty reduction and gender equality are cross-cutting criteria for Amazon Fund support. This means that ideally, they permeate the entire portfolio of projects supported by the Fund. Considerations on poverty and gender were made throughout the report, as it is often difficult to dissociate them from other social and environmental components. Therefore, this report would bring an analysis of the projects and the respective recommendations of the initiatives that expressly say that they have poverty reduction as an aim, which is to say they focus on income generation, as well as reducing gender inequality.

4.6.1. POVERTY REDUCTION

For this analysis, projects that listed their main objective to generate income for the intended beneficiaries whose projects have been completed were ranked. According to the review carried out, nine projects in the Amazon Fund's Sustainable Production Component fit this profile, which are described below.

Overview and methodological considerations

The Amazon Fund aims to reduce deforestation with sustainable development, and the Sustainable Production Component is what best expresses this goal. Thus, through the nine completed projects within this Component, the impact indicators of increased income in communities and target audience working to reduce deforestation were analyzed. For this evaluation, we used an approach in two parts: the first with objective criteria, and after qualifying the results presented in each project for lessons to the Amazon Fund.

As described in Board 4, the projects in the Sustainable Production Component were evaluated in four criteria: a) economical scope; b) effectiveness of actions with target audience (productive sector); c) potential distribution of benefits; and d) continuity/ scalability. The choice of this criteria is based on the assumption that, to generate income, the Sustainable Production Component must include the project beneficiaries in market economies without generating dependence on third parties, like (non) governmental organizations, and incorporating alternatives to production without deforestation. Projects can have a total score of zero to eight in the sum of the criteria and the final grade is the relationship between the points achieved by projects divided by eight.

Board 4 - Evaluation Criteria for potential benefits distribution in the Sustainable Production Component and within the scope of the proposal

Criterion	Description	Score
Economic scope of the proposal	Proposed activities in the sustainable production axis have a clear connection with markets and income generation through the use and management of natural resources.	0 - Nothing 1 - Indirect 2 - Low 3 - Fully linked to economic activities
Effectiveness	The actions were taken with the productive sector (stakeholders) and market via project	0 - No 1 - Yes, some 2 - Yes, most or all
Potential of benefit distribution in vulnerable groups	Proposed activities are linked to markets and income generation for vulnerable groups such as low-income communities, family farming, women, ethnic minorities, etc.	0 - No 1 - Yes, some 2 - Yes, most or all
Continuity and scalability	Are there indications of replicability of the project actions in a viable manner after project completion? Ex: trained technicians continue to work with practices taught in the project; management practices developed were absorbed throughout the local community.	0 - No 1 - Yes

Source: Authors' elaboration.

The assessment is not just about indicating good or bad projects, but about divergent experiences with future lessons. Examples include: a) the outcome of the project with the IFT, which had good dissemination and expected impact on the continued use of technologies and; b) the WWF project, which points to evidence an indefeasibility of artisanal fishing as a market economy, a result that cannot be seen as negative or 'bad' project, as it can prevent future investments in an activity without sustainable economic impact or facilitate the necessary adjustments to the project scope to mitigate risks in project implementation.

Finally, the evaluation describes lessons and general recommendations from these projects for future contributions from the Amazon Fund. The nine projects evaluated in the Sustainable Production Component are in Board 5, as they are the only completed projects

in this component until the end date of this report (July 2019). The total amount of support from the Fund to the projects amounts to over R$ 35.4 million.

Board 5 - List of projects completed in the Sustainable Production Component

Project name	Nature of responsible sector	Institution	Location
Socio-environmental Management in Municipalities of Pará	Third Sector	Imazon	11 towns in PA
Amazon's Water Springs	Town	Alta Floresta Town	Alta Floresta, MT
Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques	Third Sector	IFT	AM, PA and RO
Reforestation in the Southern Region of Amazonas State	States	AM State	South of AM
Sustainable Fishing	Third Sector	WWF	AC
Forest Assistance Program	Third Sector	FAS	AM
Portal Seeds	Third Sector	IOV	MT
Amazon's Water Springs	Town	Alta Floresta Town	Alta Floresta, MT
Recovering Marcelândia	Town	Marcelândia	Marcelândia

Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES

Results

In general, projects with poorer performance for this assessment displayed common problems of the Component's proposals like little understanding or guidance on market insertion and the low replicability of the projects' actions after completion. There are also structural problems, such as labor availability and a lack of baseline for some sustainable activities. At the same time, it is possible to cite as best practice actions that target these same problems, expanding market access and empowering communities with technical capacity for low impact forest activities.

Board 6 shows the evaluation summary with objective criteria in relation to the generation of income in the Sustainable Production Component.

Board 6 - Evaluation of the Benefit distribution potential, in the Sustainable Production Component and within the scope of the proposal

Project name	Econ. scope of the proposal	Effectiveness	Potential dist .[47]	Continuity and scalability	Final grade[48]
Socio-environmental Management in Municipalities of Pará	Low	Some	Some	Not	50%
Amazon's Water Springs	Fully linked to economic activities	Most	Some	Yes	88%
Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques	Fully linked to economic activities	Most	Most	Yes	100%
Reforestation in the Southern Region of Amazonas State	Low	Some	Some	Not	50%
Sustainable Fishing	Fully linked to economic activities	Most	Most	Not	88%
Forest Assistance Program	Fully linked to economic activities	Most	Most	Yes	100%
Portal Seeds	Low	Most	Some	Yes	88 %
Amazon's Water Springs	Fully linked to economic activities	Most	Most	Yes	100%
Recovering Marcelândia	Indirect	Not	Not	Not	13%

Source: Authors' elaboration

Subsequently, the results are qualified by their bond to Sustainable Production Component and some observations are made for each project.

Socio-environmental Management in Municipalities of Pará

The expected results include the restoration of the Uraim basin in Paragominas (PA), with mapping and analysis of carbon sequestration trading potential and other environmental services; creation of the Environmental Services Agency (ASA) of the town of Paragominas to coordinate the PSA; deforestation risk estimate; and the creation of the booklet on Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA) for producers. However, in relation to income-generating potential, ASA has not advanced in negotiations, restoration has not been for-profit and connecting forest products to markets, and CRA has not advanced, largely due

47 Potential for benefit distribution in vulnerable groups.

48 Final score for the evaluation of benefit distribution potential.

to the regulatory and demand context. It is therefore considered there was no income growth linked to the project.

Lessons and recommendations: As the Sustainable Production Component, some activities directed toward the market feasibility for products restoration were lacking. The carbon and CRA components demand advances in regulation and in Brazilian negotiations for compensation market, via CRA or cap - and - trade, in a larger political - economic context.

Amazon's Water Springs

The expected results include the reforestation of 1,738 hectares in PPAs; 20 demonstration units of pasture management and agroforestry systems (SAFs), recovering 80 ha of pasture and implanting 49 ha of SAF. Regarding the potential for income generation, reforestation can generate jobs and direct income, in addition to protecting the environmental services associated with the production of water, pollination and production costs reduction in the long run, and the Demonstration Units (UDs) disseminated information that is replicated, increasing productivity and income. Moreover, with the 80ha of recovered pastures, an increase of up to US $ 500 / ha / year is expected, and with the 49 SAFha implanted, a total close to tR$ 2000 / ha (SILVA; NUNES, 2017) can be expected. With this, US$ 322,000 per year may have been added in the production value these areas, excluding the effect of income in the town. Considering the value of Amazon Fund support, this project is likely to pay for itself in less than nine years.

Lessons and recommendations: Linking recovery strategy with SAFs and other productive systems was the great advantage of this project, with direct income generation. The main challenge is the scalability of these efforts for the sustainable long-term effects in the region. On this, the Amazon Fund might work better, in future projects, with these indicators and activities into the local economy after the end of the projects.

Amazon's Water Springs, Phase II

The expected results include 17 UD of sustainable technology for the production of milk, with an increased production of 51%; 3 UDs of beef cattle with 103 benefited properties by pasture management; 1557 producers trained in SAFs and other productive technologies; 300 distributed hives; 85 new fish ponds; PSA to producers with protected springs, in the total amount of R$ 291 thousand for 72 producers with 535 ha. As in Phase I, this project in Phase II has the correct strategy of addressing farmers with training in sustainable use of land technologies, like AFS, linking it to economic activities.

Lessons and recommendations: Again, the main challenge is the scalability of these actions for sustainable long-term effects in the region. Thereon, the Amazon Fund may work better in future projects such as indicators and activities with potential integration into the local economy after the end of the projects.

Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques Project

The expected results include expanded managerial capacity and techniques to practice sustainable forest management, with 1933 individuals trained in 140 courses and raising awareness by 2141 people on the subject. Regarding the potential for income generation,

several studies in the literature have already shown that sustainable management practices increase income by increasing timber efficiency and production. In the case of this project, this is presented with a 10% increase in productivity, besides the possibility of access to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification.[49] Moreover, the actions brought to the communities, like in Extractive Reserves (RESEXs), along with practices that enable more competitiveness in the face of illegal logging activities, allowed for better distribution of local income from better opportunities.

Lessons and recommendations: The project matched activities with the local communities and universities to pass on increased productivity technologies that will continue after the end of the Amazon Fund's support. As noted in the final report submitted to the Fund, the challenges for this sector is linked to the economic arrangements for financing sustainable forest management, including legal certainty. In relation to this specific project, the main lesson is to work more on publicity and in future arrangements with future sites for forestry development.

Reforestation in the Southern Region of Amazonas State

The expected results include the recovery of 1074 hectares of deforested or degraded areas, the deployment 656-767 SAFs, the training 903-945 farmers with 12 units in loco (five SAF, three rotational grazing, four of crops and livestock and forest integration - ILPF).

Lessons and recommendations: Regarding the potential for generating income, the project lacks a more elaborate report describing the actions taken available. The results reported on the official website also differ from those found on the Amazon Fund site - for more or less, depending on the indicator. Although SAFs are proven to be an economical option for restoration and environmental conservation, the lack of description of the systems used makes it impossible to understand the potential for income generation. For example, there is no list of species used or a producer profile. The simple delivery of seedlings and inputs does not guarantee viability or even presents a market strategy for the Sustainable Production Component. Although completed, the project's description seems incomplete and, moreover, a description of the strategy for the dissemination and continuity of its actions after the end of Amazon Fund support would be valid.

Sustainable Fishing Project

The expected results include 19 approved fisheries agreements (original target: 15), 1627 individuals benefited from the activity (original target: 920), three community organizations strengthened, a 7.6% reduction of the total with sales revenue (meta original: 30% increase). Regarding the potential for income generation, the project had effective actions to raise awareness in actors about the pirarucu artisanal fishing production model, but with little effect on the increase of income generated by the sustainable business model. The pirarucu *(Arapaima gigas)* extraction fishing model shows economic infeasibility without subsidies and conflicts with tank fishing, which is strongly encouraged and supported by the Acre state government. In the description of the results, the need for support for the business

49 Through the forest products value chain, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification provides a number of benefits such as access to new markets. Information about FSC is available at: https://en.fsc.org/en-us/certification/certified-types-fsc .

model is mentioned, either with PSA and or other subsidies. In the results' description, the reduction in revenue from the activity is associated with agreements limiting the volume caught for ecosystem conservation. The results also show a stratified revenue, with a nominal increase of 24% between 2013 and 2016. However, if we consider the correction for inflation, the stratified values have negative real gain. In fact, the project report states that WWF covered 82% of operating costs in 2014.

Lessons and recommendations: As a business model, market economy, artisanal pirarucu fishing is not feasible, as it is dependent on subsidies and price premiums. But that does not mean it is impractical in other regions, since the main difficulties are associated with infrastructure. For example, in West Pará there has been a growth of the local market and production value of pirarucu fishing, even with more regulation in recent years. It is also worth comparing it with other activities in Acre: fish farming, an activity encouraged by the government that competes directly with artisanal fishing, also suffers from a lack of inputs and high production costs. The project does not shy away from these results, which can be seen as positive, as it avoids future investments in a non-return activity.

Forest Assistance Program

The project achieved a 94% of the target attendance of 10 thousand families, and primarily supported six production chains, in addition to eco-tourism activities, crafts and community trade, with an increase in total revenue from R$ 2 million to R$ 7 million in 5 years. Regarding the potential for income generation, income transfer programs, such as Bolsa Floresta have a positive effect, confirmed in several studies[50], though this project does not present a consumption and local economy analysis. Regarding the project's support for productive activities, the increase in income was largely due to market factors such as high prices. A report from GIZ on the Bolsa Floresta Project shows no evidence of significant effects of the project on the income of participants versus non-participants. Thus, investment in infrastructure and the social structuring of supply chains, such as support to associations and cooperatives, represent the main evidence of its marginal effect on positive income growth.

Lessons and recommendations: This project has challenges common to all income transfer programs: demonstrate its effect on the local economy (consumption) and structure a sustainable financial arrangement(s) of the resource source(s). This could have occurred through studies for public and / or private budget allocation. Regarding investments in infrastructure and social organization, the timing to assess the impacts is long at the moment.

Portal Seeds Project

The results include 1.246 hectares recovered with SAFs in 518 rural properties and the purchase of R$ 1,5 million in seed from 300 producers. Although SAFs are proven to be a cost-effective option for environmental restoration and conservation, the used systems' lack of description makes it impossible to understand the potential for income generation.

50 Effect of income transfer: on GDP, welfare and income. Available at: http://rooseveltinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Modeling-the-Macroeconomic-Effects-Report-Brief.pdf , https://economics.mit.edu/files/15434 and https : //economics.mit.edu/files/12488 .

The effectiveness report cites the inclusion of some of these products in programs such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA),[51] and the National School Food Program (PNAE)[52] - indicative of a positive effect on income growth - although without values or volume traded. This project proposed to develop a seed market, however, it shows simple seeds purchase, which does not indicate positive and sustainable effects for the structuring of a seeds chain after project completion. There was a lack of action to create a demand for seeds.

Lessons and recommendations: The project goes right by combining activities with the local communities to SAFs and seed collection, but does not provide a connection between this production and a market economy, especially for seeds. In the case of SAFs, it shows change by prioritizing the use of species for economic purposes at a given point in the project (according to the effectiveness report). In Phase II, making agroforestry products for commercialization feasible in the institutional market (government procurement, mainly for school meals) and in 21 peasant agriculture fairs are important advances, but these models need to be better described for future lessons and recommendations.

Recovering Marcelândia Project

The results are expected to include the recovery of 38,25ha of riparian woods in 50 springs, the production of 125,000 seeds and 37 properties joining the degraded areas recovery program. Regarding the potential for income generation, reforestation can generate jobs and direct income, in addition to protecting the environmental services associated with the production of water, pollination and reduce long-term production costs. However, there is not a guide to promote recovery in some market incentive arrangement or outside of the project, being restricted to direct action by a municipal government. For example, it is unclear whether the production of 125,000 seeds was intended to meet a producer's recovery demand. The average cost per hectare restored in the project is also high when compared to other examples of recovery, even those for economic purposes in the timber or non-timber markets.

Lessons and recommendations: Lack of clarity regarding method and restoration costs, plus the disconnect with the Sustainable Production Component, since there are no direct actions focused on market and economic activities with the recovery of areas.

Conclusions and general recommendations

The Amazon Fund's Sustainable Production Component can facilitate sustainable development, combining production with forest conservation. However, projects in this Component need economic guidance to include productive activities in consumer markets, especially with those of greater community access, enabling these actors to have low-impact forest activities. From the evaluation of these nine projects, the following general recommendations were made:

51 Created by Art. 19 of Law No. 10,696, of July 2, 2003, it has two basic purposes: promoting access to food and encouraging family farming.

52 The National School Food Program (PNAE) offers school food and nutrition education to students at all stages of public basic education. The federal government transfers to states, towns and federal schools supplementary financial amounts made in 10 monthly installments (from February to November) to cover 200 school days, according to the number of students enrolled in each school system.

- *Improve indicators of income and economic effects*. Few projects present or have elaborated baseline indicators for income. Furthermore, in most cases the results cannot be compared to the effect on income and local economy. For future projects, this point is important so that the Amazon Fund can measure effectiveness and align its results with other public policies.
- *Connect sustainable production actions with market economies,* thus ensuring the effectiveness and (socioeconomic) sustainability of the projects. For example, actions such as donating seeds and deployment of SAF could be aimed at agro-industrialization and local marketing in these areas because most projects do not present evidence of action in this sense.

4.6.2. GENDER EQUALITY

The promotion of equality between men and women is fundamental to protect human rights and is an essential condition for sustainable and inclusive development. The path to building a sustainable and just society goes through the governance relationships between the various social actors belonging to the public, private and Third Sector. However, overcoming gender inequality has been a challenge at all levels of action, in urban areas or rural areas.

The need to support actions related to women's economic and social empowerment emerges from the historical recognition that they have always been and are still disadvantaged in relation to men. Men and women are assigned different roles, responsibilities and activities according to what society considers appropriate. According to information released by IBGE, women work more, study more and earn 20% less than men (PERET, 2017).

The Amazon Fund, in addition to its objective of financing projects that reduce deforestation and foster sustainable development, listed support for education and poverty and gender inequality reduction as a crosscutting criteria. This means that the Fund should take into account these two criteria across its portfolio and adopt to a strategy for mainstreaming these policies, or who that incorporates the perspectives of gender and social justice in all its actions and financing components.

Given the approach established by the Amazon Fund, this study consists of a quantitative and qualitative analysis of all funded projects, with the goal of evaluating how gender is treated in these projects, considering the information available on the official website of the Amazon Fund. This data was also complemented through project reports and interviews (Annex A - List of Interviewed).

Although the Amazon Fund adopts a gender mainstreaming strategy and encourages women's inclusion and empowerment, the implementation of this strategy is still incipient. In addition, analysis of the Fund's effective contribution to reducing gender inequality in supported interventions is compromised, as the information available on its official website is insufficient in regard specifically to gender objectives and outcomes.

On the other hand, it was possible to see through interviews which results related to women have been passed over during project planning or were not observed in most of the initiatives supported. The adoption of gender indicators in the project negotiation phase should be prioritized, as well as the monitoring of these indicators throughout project implementation.

The systematization of data disaggregated by sex as well as their public availability are important measures to ensure a fair assessment of the Amazon Fund's role in reducing inequality. The treatment and disclosure of this data should be prominent on its website, as this is the official source of information for results. This is even more important when it comes to reducing gender inequality as a privileged goal, as it has been elected as a cross-cutting support criteria.

Despite these limitations, RAFA 2018 contained relevant data on women's empowerment, which is evaluated as positive. Still, making this data available on the website is a recommended measure to ensure that the true impact on gender equality is captured and widely known to society.

Analysis

The analysis of benefit distribution with respect to the cross-sectional gender criteria seeks to assess the extent to which women benefited directly or indirectly from the Amazon Fund and whether the benefits had an impact on gender equality. Gender equality as a cross-cutting criteria includes the extent to which the project considered the different interests of men and women and integrated aspects of the pursuit of gender equality in its interventions. According to the methodology presented below and the approach established by the Conceptual Framework for the Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund, three guiding questions are applied:

1) Has the project been able to integrate gender issues into its strategies and interventions or address the issue in isolation? How?

2) Was there gender separation in data collection for project planning and monitoring?

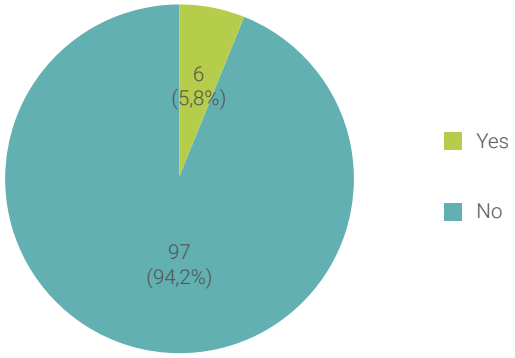
3) How did the project contribute to gender equality?

The step-by-step answer to the first guiding question consists of three steps. First answer "yes" or "no" on the issue of the integration of gender issues in projects considering the possibility of a project not complying with this requirement. Then the information must be qualified, citing if the approach was made in an integrated way or if the gender component was treated in isolation. Finally, in the case of projects that do have gender in their scope, its role in the project is analyzed.

A review was made of the site's contents, and the 103 funded projects were divided and classified into four categories, according to the verified gender approach: a) intended focus includes gender; b) intended focus does not include gender, but there is a noted impact on women; c) intended focus does not include gender, but there is potential for impact; and d) No intended focus and the nature of the project is irrelevant. The following describes each of these categories.

a) The intended focus includes gender. The first category refers to direct mentions, in the presentation or description, that the project goal (or one of the goals) is to encourage female participation in at least one of the project activities. In this sense, it was expected that the projects would show an integrated gender strategies mode with its general strategies on the Amazon Fund's components actions.

Graph 16 - Projects with intended focus on gender



Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES

It is possible to note that only 5.8% (6) of the projects clearly cite support for women as one of its intended goals. One such project is the Non-Timber Forest Products Value Chains of the SOS Amazônia Association, which describes in its beneficiaries as "populations of family farmers and traditional communities, such as extractivists, ribeirinhos and indigenous peoples, from nine aggregated institutions, among them a cooperative of indigenous peoples and **a women's association,"**. In addition, the project also reports the amount paid to encourage similar operations to other associations.

b) Intended focus does not include gender, but there is an observed impact on women. This category refers to projects that, even without providing the desired focus on female empowerment, report the impact on women in the activities performed or results. In this case, projects that show activities and results that affect women, even without this being their main motivation, can be found.

We can note that 22.3% (23) of projects affect women even if that is not in its foundation. The Indigenous Experiences of Territorial and Environmental Management in Acre project of the Acre Pro-Indigenous Commission (CPI-Acre) fits as an example of this category because, although it has not presented clearly the aim of impacting women in its activities, the project promoted a workshop of Territorial and Environmental Management of TI Kaxinawá / Ashaninka of Rio Breu, in Vida Nova village, attended by 63 participants from various local organizations, with being 18 women and 15 residents around TIs.

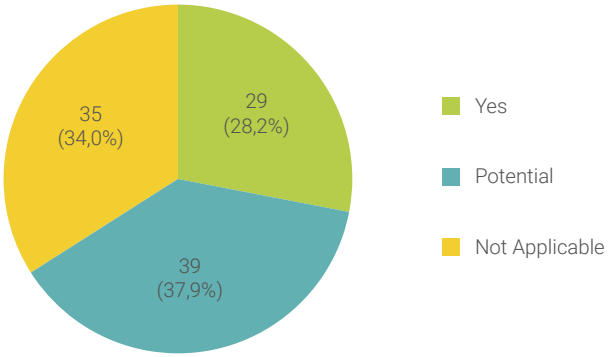
c) Intended focus does not include gender but has the potential for impact. The third category presents projects that have no intended focus on gender and show no results in women's lives, but it would be possible to expect some link between planned activities with a gender component. 37.8% (39) of the projects do not affect women but have the potential to do so. These projects are usually those that promote training, courses, workshops or activities that improve the public- target skills, but the number of women who have benefited was not reported. The project PPP-ecos in the ISPN's Amazon Stage 2, is a good example because it makes it clear that it aims to fund other small projects that can strengthen the community institutions and disseminate information, but it does not show explicit involvement with gender or displays that information about the public-target that will receive these qualifications within the community.

d) No intended focus and the nature of the project is irrelevant. The last category involves projects that are not expected to focus on or impact women because of their nature. These

projects total 33.9% (35) of those funded by the Amazon Fund. Most are those related to infrastructure works, purchases of goods and / or services or deforestation monitoring and control. As such, it is unclear if these projects have a potential impact to reduce gender inequality. We recognize that some connection of planned activities could be made with a gender component, but such a relationship would be, to say the least, unlikely.

One example is the Tocantins Forest Protection project, coordinated by the state government, which seeks to support actions to monitor, prevent and combat deforestation due to forest fires by training, structuring integrated management mechanisms and acquiring materials and equipment for the instrumentalization of the Environmental Protection Battalion, located in the municipality of Araguaína. In this case, it would be possible to establish a quota of women to be trained for fighting forest fires. However, considering the project as a whole, evaluation has concluded that there is little room for a gender approach, which is why it was this project was considered as not applicable, as well as with other projects of the same nature.

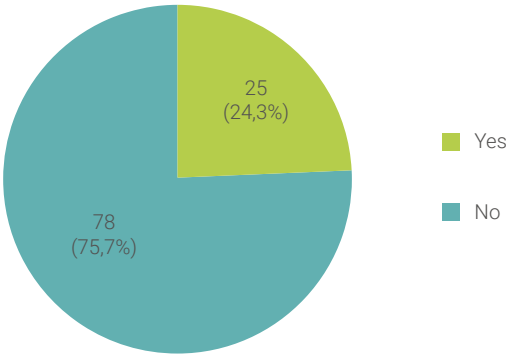
Graph 17 - Categories on gender impact



Source: Authors' elaboration

Regarding the second guiding question **"Was there gender separation in data collection for project planning and monitoring?"**, following data provided by the 2018 Amazon Fund Activity Report (RAFA) team, the following situation was found: of 103 projects, 23.4% (24) of them were disaggregated by sex between 2017 and 2018. Of these 24 projects, 82% (19) present data on 2017 and 2018, and of these, 57% (8) show an increase in the number of women benefited between these years. In addition, the 24 projects that provide disaggregated data by sex data have a total of approximately 209.3 million beneficiaries, of which 15% are women (approximately 37 thousand).

Graph 18 - Projects presenting gender-disaggregated data



Source: Amazon Fund / BNDES

Still following the RAFA 2018 and moving to answer the third guiding question **"How has the project contributed to gender equality?"**, it can be observed that up to 878 women were trained to practice sustainable economic activities in 2018, representing 0.41 % of the total of people benefited from the projects. Despite being a very low number, it is possible that more women were trained during the highlighted year since no particular data were available from the whole projects. Only four projects out of 103 presented data disaggregated by training.

When it comes to the analysis of women who have been trained and who are effectively using the knowledge acquired, which directly contributes to the appreciation of female work, the value increases to 1,490, or 0.71% of the total beneficiaries. It is right to assume that all women, before applying a new technique, had to go through the training process, which confirms the argument that more women were trained than the data presented.

Results and limitations

The 5,8% (6) of projects that sought to affect women also reported impacts on their lives. That is, its final efforts are in accordance with what was proposed, especially in the investment in income. As mentioned, all of these gender-focused projects have brought actions related to financial empowerment into their activities. Thus, it is possible to observe that there is a direct relationship between support for economic development and female emancipation.

22.3% (23) of the projects also affect the lives of those living in the target-community, even without pre-setting this action as an aim. Moreover, it is possible to evaluate that 37.8% (39) of projects in the Fund's portfolio have the potential to affect the lives of those who live in spaces around the projects because of the activities carried out locally, and 33.9% (35) do not involve the gender category due to its nature. Table 9 shows the distribution of projects among the categories mentioned.

Table 9 - Project distribution among classification categories

	Intended focus includes gender	Unfocused, with impact[53]	Unfocused, with impact potential[54]	Nature not applicable
Number of Projects	6	23	39	35
Matching Percent	5.8%	22.3%	37.8%	33.9%

Source: Authors' elaboration

Considering the potential for impact, 78% (29) of the projects include actions that involve training to improve techniques and services. In this way, the potential contribution of these projects to the goal of reducing gender inequality is significant, if the inclusion of women in these trainings is considered as a measure of easy implementation. Nevertheless, only four projects that include training activities report the inclusion of women, considering accessible data.

53 No focus intended, but with impact on gender.

54 No focus intended, but with potential gender impact.

Examples of projects that may contribute to gender equality include the Territory, Culture and Autonomy Kayapó (Association Protected Forest, AFP) project, which mentions the execution of training activities for indigenous environmental agents and implementing community-based tourism. In these cases, there is a contribution to fairness because they offer the woman a role in the community that goes beyond the domestic activities customarily assigned to them. With better qualifications, women can be protagonists in other areas and inserted themselves into an environment that previously could be mostly male.

The Ppp-ecos in the Amazon (ISPN) project, in turn, funded other small projects and women's associations; lectures on female empowerment were done, to make them aware of their role in society and the local economy; workshops on sustainable economics and techniques for fruit extraction or improving agriculture were also offered. Benefited women are able to earn a way to increase income, which favors their financial autonomy, encourages their independence and contributes to the local economy.

When resources from the Amazon Fund are used to support other projects involving women, there is a contribution to gender equality as well as the economic factor, as women are strengthened and embedded in local trade. An interesting case to be studied in detail is the Dema Fund, coordinated by the Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE), which is relevant as it is the largest aggregating project in the Amazon Fund and exemplifies several possibilities to contribute to reducing gender inequality, ranging from support to specific women's associations, to the inclusion of women in project management and leadership positions in the associations.

Of the 112 associations supported through the Amazon Fund partnership, only seven are women-specific, but 27 of them had women in presidential roles and were registered as legal guardians of the organizations. In addition, 32 initiatives had women as coordinators. Women are at the forefront of major projects supported in the field of innovation and the food production diversification, oils and medicinal herbs, as well as the enhancement of native products, their processing and marketing and the densification of their backyards with species of fruit and native trees.

In addition, the role of women has been central to community spirits and formal access to national and regional organizing networks, such as the National Articulation of Amazonian Agroecology, and environmental justice networks. Women also lead exchange initiatives between the projects, which have shown ways to improve production, working conditions and living with the forest, through the use of plans and fisheries agreements and query protocols for protection and defense of territories and their ways of life[55].

An important aspect to highlight is the analysis regarding projects' progress. About 78% of the projects are still in force, that is, they do not have all the possible results since they have not been completed. Therefore, some of them may have an impact on the quest for equality when all activities are reported.

Conclusions and recommendations

Despite the limitations mentioned, the gender mainstreaming strategy adopted by the Amazon Fund has been guiding important steps to contribute to gender equality. An example was the holding of seven events in 2018 that contributed to giving more visibility to gender issues. Another relevant point is that 100% (6) of the projects that have gender

55 Data obtained through interview.

as an intended focus, also mentions the financial factor, which means investment in the production chain, empowering women and supporting the marketing of its products.

When asked in interviews, representatives of project proponents confirmed they have data on female participation and inclusion in the projects. Some of these data were forwarded shortly after the interview. Respondents were unanimous in stating that the intervention of the Amazon Fund was instrumental in increasing women's social participation in community decision-making. The increase in financial independence and the role of women in projects were mentioned as being expressive, as well as their increasing insertion into project management.

Advances and challenges of the Amazon Fund on gender issues. Despite the availability challenges of project public data and systematization, as disaggregated by sex, there are noteworthy advances from the Amazon Fund in addressing gender issues. According to RAFA 2018, the number of women trained in sustainable economic activities grew by 11% and the number of women directly benefited from the supported activities increased to 69%. These percentages show a reality that is not clearly perceived with the website information, since, according to the evaluation performed, only 5% of the projects have as gender as one of their pre-defined objectives. In addition, the report mentions that 75% of women were included as skilled female servants in the project implementation and execution phases. That is, not only women from communities benefited from the project, but there was also a concern from the Amazon Fund to include them in technical management activities.

Another relevant factor is that, from 2012, the Amazon Fund began to request public bids for projects as a strategy to a) incorporate women and youth in activities directly related to value chains; and b) promote women's participation in leadership positions. An example of progress in this theme is the incorporation in the results framework, to be presented by the supported projects, of indicators related to the number of women involved in each process. However, both the data related to the public bid requirements as the gender indicators did not result in the provision of this public information. The final evaluation of completed projects, for example, does not always report on the impact of promoting gender equality.

Finally, it should be noted that 66% of the projects (5.8% with an intended focus including gender, 22.3% without intended focus but with gender impact and 37.8% without intended focus but with potential to have a relevant potential to contribute to the reduction of gender inequality on a greater or lesser extent). However, the findings in this report are based on the availability of public data on the Amazon Fund website, which is the Fund's primary source of information and transparency.

Based on the findings as mentioned above, the following is a list of recommendations to the Amazon Fund to enhance its contribution to gender equality, as well as to ensure that the current contributions are properly accounted for. These recommendations refer basically to a) support for actions with a specific focus, data availability and monitoring of actions; and b) institutional strengthening of organizations.

a) Specific support for actions with a specific focus, data availability and monitoring of actions

- **Inclusion of gender-specific actions:** Encourage all projects to present at least one way to promote women's empowerment. As gender equality is a cross-cutting criteria for support from the Amazon Fund, this should be expected from most or all projects.

- **Submission of Disaggregated Data:** As mentioned in the limitations, including the number of women attending the training courses, along with the submission of disaggregated data may favor further analysis, which would ideally be done from the Amazon Fund website. Thus, it is recommended to include a category on the site to allow a focus on the income statement as related to gender.
- **Collection Availability:** Encourage the dissemination of media and documents in the site collection to expand the availability of project materials.
- **Accounting for women in management:** accounting for the number of women researchers, agents or technicians involved in the process of project management, implementation and execution.
- **Inclusion of Indicators:** Inclusion of indicators to measure the impact on women in all projects still in the early phase enables these results to be captured, properly reported and accounted for, including short, medium and long term goals for the projects, facilitating their development's assessment.

b) Institutional strengthening

- **Support for specific women's organizations:** Support the institutional strengthening of organizations that work specifically on gender issues or promote the inclusion of women, such as women's associations and cooperatives that promote women's economic empowerment.
- **Introduction of Gender Committees:** to promote the creation of programs and / or specific committees to deal with policies and actions related to gender equality, both within the Fund staff's, as in the context of projects supported in all sectors
- **Making public bids:** with a specific focus on actions targeted at gender equality, similar to the support for sustainable production activities. These bids would bring the possibility of access to the Amazon Fund by organizations that a *priori* would not be expected beneficiaries
- **Institutionalization of the Gender Board of Technical:** in which experts in the field could help in making public bids, preparation of specific criteria and indicators to support and serve as an advisory body for the Amazon Fund. This is a common practice in mutual funds that focus on supporting technical projects that are beyond the expertise of the fund manager.

In addition to those specifically cited in this study, we corroborate all the recommendations listed by GIZ in the gender study of the three Amazon Fund[56] supported projects. The recommendations were as follows:

- Develop an action plan for gender mainstreaming that will ensure the institutionalization of the theme in the Amazon Fund / the BNDES and give greater credibility to current and, eventually, new donors;

56 PONS, Esther Gomila; MELLO, Denyse; BUDI, Janina. Gender Equality in Sustainable Productive Activities Projects Supported by the Amazon Fund / BNDES. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. National Bank for Economic and Social Development - BNDES, Rio de Janeiro. Pp. 30. 2019.

- Designate a focal point for the theme, which will oversee the implementation of the action plan and enhance staff skills in gender mainstreaming;
- Give visibility to the gender issue, disseminating good practices and results on the website, at events or through awards, etc;
- Request the inclusion of a gender equality analysis in the project proposal;
- Identify attractive opportunities that enhance women's role especially in non-timber value chains;
- Introduce, at the technical review phase of project proposals, a checklist to help ensure that the theme is observed at the planning stage (logical matrix / indicators, work plan, budget for specific resources or activities)

Finally, based on this set of recommendations, it is understood that the Amazon Fund can make its commitment to reducing inequalities more explicit as to emphasize the need to address gender as a cross-cutting criteria to project proponents, and above all, to account for their actual contribution to society.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

5. CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This study mentions conclusions and recommendations throughout its sections. The following are highlights of those considered most relevant.

1. Database structuring and communication strategy.

Robust benefit-sharing analysis requires a high degree of availability, systematization and disaggregation of data related to gender, race, ethnicity, number of beneficiaries per project, etc. In the case of this study, the lack of such data compromised the development of a 'high definition portrait' of sorts. The Amazon Fund should prioritize information organization on the different groups of beneficiaries through a systematic and structured database, that is transparent and accessible. After ten years of legacy, organizing this rich database in a disaggregated and structured manner is critical for measuring impact, learning and spread lessons, as well as for continually refining approaches and developing innovations.

To ensure society's greater knowledge of outcomes and impact, the Amazon Fund should also invest in a robust and comprehensive communication strategy that not only provides information to decision makers, managers, researchers, academics and the general public but also ensures more opportunities for experience sharing between project proponents and their beneficiaries.

2. Majority support to the public sector.

The Amazon Fund has 103 projects in its portfolio. From this total, nine are from federal agencies; 22 from state agencies; and seven from towns. There are 58 more projects with Third Sector organizations; six projects with federal universities and one project with an international entity. Most of the resources (62%) were allocated to the public sector - whether international (through the OCTA project), federal, state, municipal in scope or through public universities -- mainly for environmental management, monitoring and enforcement activities. Thus, it is possible to conclude that institutions and public policies at all levels were strengthened with Amazon Fund resources. While on the one hand, this is a positive assessment, on the other it is important to ensure that the Fund is not the only source of resources for the implementation of socio-environmental policy and that the allocation of additional resources is prioritized to ensure necessary progress will be achieved.

3. Diverse Third Sector and the contribution to the implementation of public policies.

38% of the resources were allocated to the Third Sector. However, the generalization of the term third sector hides a diversity of institutions with different focuses, including (a) productive organizations such as cooperatives and producer associations; b) organizations with scientific orientation; c) organizations with operational guidance or resources transfer; d) organizations focused on training; e) organizations focused on social organization; f) organizations focused on the environment; and g) organizations focused on advocacy and empowerment.

Projects in this sector act as an important driver of the implementation of public policies. Among the main policies supported by civil society organizations are the implementation of environmental regularization through enrollment in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), the consolidation of Conservation Units (UCs) and the implementation of state environmental policies. If the values of these projects are added to public sector support, the total allocated to the public sphere reaches 77% of the resources of the Amazon Fund. The Third Sector enabled reaching populations living in remote areas with little access to public services and poor state presence. This demonstrates an important synergy and complementary technique, working towards the implementation of public policies, as well as an integral Fund strategy to organize different actors around a common goal.

4. Significant support for CAR implementation.

366 municipalities in the Legal Amazon were supported by the Amazon Fund to adapt rural properties to environmental legislation through CAR, making up 47% of the municipalities in the region. 343 municipalities out of the Legal Amazon, in the states of Bahia, Ceará, Espirito Santo, Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, received support for this purpose. The Amazon Fund supported the registration of 750 thousand properties, which currently corresponds to 12.6% of all properties registered in CAR in the country. Support for the CAR was through state projects inside and outside the Amazon and in some cases, Third Sector projects and the towns that were intended to support the Registry's implementation. CAR's implementation contributes to an environment of legal and land security, essential to gain increase sustainable production and access new markets, respecting social and environmental legislation (CHIAVARI; LOPRES, Cristina, 2016).

5. Sustainable production combined with standing forest maintenance and reduced deforestation.

The promotion of sustainable productive activities is the largest of all axes of the Amazon Fund and demonstrates that it is possible to make sustainable development viable, reconciling production and forest conservation. With support coming mainly from the Third Sector, the Fund has financed more than 7,500 sustainable production initiatives, benefiting more than 160,000 individuals, of which 34,000 are women. 4,330 rural properties benefited from sustainable projects and 7,800 properties received Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER). 357 processing units for family farming products and extractivism were created and almost 10,000 individuals were trained to practice sustainable economic activities, using the knowledge acquired effectively.

However, the major challenge is the sustainability of these activities or even the expansion and replication of experiences in a poor economic and social context. Among the main barriers to scale are structural factors such as low availability of ATER, lack of policies that match local reality, such as appropriate regulation of products from socio - biodiversity, and compliance with phytosanitary standards. The Amazon Fund should support structuring initiatives, if possible in coordination with other instruments of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), to develop an appropriate context for production growth and the marketing of forest products. This may include supporting ATER, promoting the inclusion of production in local markets, improving logistics and flow and investing in original certification programs and ways to add value to such a vast array

of diverse products as well as initiatives and policies that improve articulation between production and marketing.

6. Support for the consolidation of protected areas.

The Amazon Fund supported 190 of 338 UCs and 101 of 424 Indigenous Lands (TIs) in the Legal Amazon, directly benefiting almost 50,000 indigenous people from an estimated total population of over 430,000 people in the Legal Amazon (ISA, 2017). Until 2019, the Fund supported the training of more than 3,000 individuals in the management of protected areas, of which 1,300 are indigenous. Support for the implementation and consolidation of protected areas was mainly carried out by Third Sector organizations, especially for the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO). Support for TI management was also carried out by Third Sector organizations in response to a public bid created specifically for this purpose. The strategy of connecting civil society organizations and protected area management bodies seems to have been essential to scale the operation up.

Considering the progress made and that this support was given under the Land Management Component, it is possible to advance this agenda through territory planning and sustainable productive landscapes at the municipal level, combining instruments of local territorial management, like master plans, with regularization and environmental management.

7. Aggregating interests.

The strategy of aggregating projects with smaller institutions has significantly expanded the Amazon Fund's overall dispersion. All projects with this approach were coordinated by Third Sector organizations. However, the level of management by the aggregators and the empowerment of the smaller institutions varies substantially depending on the project. In some cases, financial transfers are made to the larger institutions, and in others, the transactions are brokered by the project proponents and the smaller institutions receive support in project activities, training, goods and services.

There are good examples of improving the administrative and financial management of smaller institutions, and even cases where smaller institutions were able to raise funds from other sources after this process. To ensure that smaller institutions can emerge stronger from this process, it is essential for the Amazon Fund to evaluate and monitor the relationships between aggregators and their smaller institutions, prioritizing greater institutional capacity, building grassroots movements and local organizations, and thereby contributing to a gradual improvement process of the socio-environmental governance of the Amazon.

8. Poverty reduction and income generation.

No correlation was found at the municipal level between Amazon Fund support and poverty. However, this correlation, if it existed, probably disappeared into the broad universe of other initiatives. As already mentioned, the Sustainable Production Component demonstrates that it is possible to have sustainable development combining production and forest conservation. However, in general, projects supported by this axis need greater economic guidance to include productive activities in consumer markets, especially for greater community access and training for low-impact forest activities. Supporting initiatives and

actors that help create a business environment conducive to socio-biodiversity product chains is essential for scalability.

Enhancing poverty reduction and income generation initiatives requires clear indicators of the effect on income and the economy and more solid baselines. In addition, it is necessary to better connect sustainable production stocks with market economies, thus ensuring the effectiveness and the project's socio-economic sustainability.

Working on these points is critical to measuring effectiveness and aligning the results of the Amazon Fund with other policies related to poverty reduction and income generation. Projects with a specific focus on income generation in the Sustainable Production Component which already have been completed corresponds to a total amount of more than R$ 35.4 million.

9. Support for the private sector.

Although not a direct beneficiary of the Amazon Fund, the private sector was indirectly involved in some projects. In this case, project proponents were responsible for connecting producers to retail or a more formal market. Consumer market assurance for socio-biodiversity products is essential to enable communities to engage in sustainable activities and to maintain the forest. In this sense, the focus of the last BNDES public bid, by requiring project proponents to demonstrate the ability to attract the consumer market still in the selection process, is an important step towards a gradual approach towards the private sector and most significant in achieving results.

There are also private sector initiatives such as monitoring and tracking of supply chains, which constitute a growing niche that follows sustainability principles of the production market. Since 2016, the Amazon Fund has been discussing possible partnerships with the private sector to promote the commercialization of forest products, but so far there has been no proposal for concrete action. It is essential for the Fund to advance in engagement with the private sector to structure a sustainable forest-based economy (timber and non-timber) and to define the sector's participation strategy to further the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Some options raised are the structuring of risk-sharing funds to offer to the private sector some guarantee to introduce traditional populations into their production chain through training, technical improvements, and a range of market instruments, combining the Amazon Fund with other sources of financing from BNDES.

10. Contribution to the implementation of the SDGs.

The Amazon Fund contributes as a whole to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but measuring this contribution is difficult to attribute since until now there has been no analysis at the project level while considering the amounts contributed to specific activities. A preliminary analysis in this regard shows that most of them focus on combating deforestation, preservation and restoration of degraded areas, therefore encompassed by SDG 15. There is also a significant investment in stimulating alternative deforestation activities and production with a negative environmental impact. On the other hand, the objectives related to clean and affordable energy (SDG 7) and the water (SDG 15) were hardly addressed, even considering the water stress situation experienced by many of the beneficiary communities.

Requiring project proponents to list proposed activities and their relationship to the SDGs will allow the Amazon Fund to account for its contribution to the 2030 Agenda more effectively and from that it can invest based on evidence and focus on support for more strategic targets in the local context, aligned with their goals.

11. Contributions to reducing gender inequality.

The Amazon Fund has advanced in considering gender over the last few years, including the insertion of specific indicators and criteria on the theme in public bids, but there is still so much work to be done. By listing the reduction of gender inequality as a cross-cutting support criteria, the Fund adopts a gender mainstreaming strategy.

Despite this, only 6% of projects clearly mention supporting women as one of their intended goals. It was also found that 22% of the projects affect women, even if this is not their basis and that almost 38% of the projects do not affect women, but have the potential to do so, generally constituting initiatives that promote training, courses, workshops or activities that enhance target-public skills, but they did not report the number of women who have been benefited.

Thus, it is possible to observe that the Amazon Fund needs to effectively implement the gender mainstreaming to its portfolio and to report results related to women in all projects. In order to broaden the Fund's support to the gender issue and ensure that the current contribution is measured, it is essential to support actions with a specific focus on this theme, as well as ensuring the availability of gender-disaggregated data and the institutional strengthening of organizations that work directly with this topic. The Fund should encourage all projects to present at least one way to promote female empowerment, considering that gender equality is a cross-cutting criteria for support.

Providing information regarding women's participation – both in project management and project implementation - can help to improve future analysis, which ideally would be based on easily accessible data. The establishment of gender committees and public bids focusing specifically on gender equality are other recommended measures.

12. Support to states.

The 22 Amazon Fund projects with state agencies mainly benefited state environmental agencies in the Legal Amazon and some states in the Northeast and South of the country through support for CAR implementation. Despite CAR's importance for monitoring and enforcement of illegal deforestation, there is also an opportunity for the Fund to support structuring projects aimed at promoting sustainable development, and that articulate in an integrated way, critical areas for illegal deforestation, policies and command and control actions with initiatives that can generate income from the standing forest.

13. Support to municipal levels.

The Amazon Fund directly supported seven municipal government projects. Due to operational problems with these projects, in 2016 COFA decided that support to towns should be through projects with state governments. The evaluation of the Alta Floresta township project indicated that actions at the municipal level can have significant impacts

on reducing deforestation and generating income for the most deprived populations. This, therefore, suggests that local authorities' involvement is important.

In this sense, the strategy to support towns via the states must ensure that they have the opportunity to determine their priorities for action. Regarding the Amazonian states and their territorial magnitude, as well as the governance of a state project and the difficulty of strategic interaction with towns, this is considered a challenge to be faced by both the Amazon Fund and by the state managers of supported projects.

In total, the Amazon Fund supported projects in 519 towns or two-thirds of the 772 municipalities of the Legal Amazon. In accordance with the initial decision that the Fund could benefit only towns in the Amazon biome, the beneficiary towns are mainly within the Legal Amazon. Despite the decision established in the 2016[57] Decree, to extend the Amazon biome region to the Legal Amazon, many towns in the transition regions between the forest-Caatinga and forest-Cerrado have not yet been included.

14. Need for expansion of technical assistance and rural extension.

Experience with projects to promote the processing and marketing of forest products indicates that the results obtained could be greater if the capacity for technical assistance and rural extension to systematize and promote their replication were more robust. The same would be seen if there were different policies and norms for such initiatives. Today, many existing standards treat community or local processing the same as industrial-scale processing.

The Amazon Fund may invest in initiatives that promote a more favorable environment for the processing and marketing of forest products. Establishing a business environment that is more favorable to forest and biodiversity protection, however, is certainly not the task of the Fund alone, as it must involve the government in different spheres and bring in the private sector into the debate. However, the Amazon Fund can play a strategic role as a policy inductor. Initiatives such as support for the Origins of Brazil platform, through the project led by the Institute for Forestry and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora), for example, show that the Fund has taken some steps in this direction.

57 Decree No. 6,527 of August 1, 2008. Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2016/Decreto/D8773.htm#art1

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APPENDIX A – INTERVIEW LIST

Date	Interviewed	Institution	Location *
29/05/2019	Fábio Vaz e Rodrigo Noleto	Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza (ISPN)	Brasília
12/06/2019	Andrezza Alves Spexoto Olival, Vinicius Teixeira Arrantes	Instituto Ouro Verde (IOV)	Call
12/06/2019	Ricardo Mello	WWF	Brasília
13/06/2019	André Ferro, Claudia Nessi e Ângela Skaf	Fundo Amazônia/BNDES	Rio de Janeiro
19/06/2019	Carla Dias	Instituto Socioambiental (ISA)	Call
27/06/2019	Ana Beatriz de Oliveira	IBAMA	Brasília
04/07/2019	Hermógenes de Sá	Instituto Peabiru	Call
04/07/2019	Vânia Carvalho	Federação de Órgãos para Assistência Social e Educacional	Call
05/07/2019	Claudia Zulmira	FBB	Brasília
08/07/2019	Roberto Palmeri	Imaflora	Call
10/07/2019	Ricardo Mello	WWF	Call
10/07/2019	Valcléia Solidade	Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS)	Call
11/07/2019	Iran Paz Pires	Instituto Floresta Tropical (IFT)	Call
11/07/2019	Leonardo Kurihara	Operação Amazônia Nativa	Call

** Interviews were conducted remotely or via video call*

MID-TERM EVALUATION REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AMAZON FUND

STUDY OF THE AMAZON FUND'S BENEFITS DISTRIBUTION