



**Projects Effectiveness
Evaluation Supported
by Amazon Fund**

**Ethnoenvironmental
Protection Of
Uncontacted And
Recently Contacted
Indigenous Peoples
In The Brazilian
Amazon Project**

March 2022

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

This report presents the results of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Ethnoenvironmental Protection Of Uncontacted And Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples In The Brazilian Amazon project, which is part of the Ex-Post Effectiveness Evaluation on Indigenous Projects within the scope of the Amazon Fund. The evaluation was carried out by a team formed by independent consultants under the coordination of the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development, through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) within the scope of the Amazon Fund technical cooperation with BNDES. All opinions expressed here in are the sole responsibility of the authors, not necessarily reflecting the position of GIZ or BNDES.

The document with the full ex-post effectiveness Evaluation of projects on the topic of Indigenous can be found on the Amazon Fund's website, in the External Assessments section.



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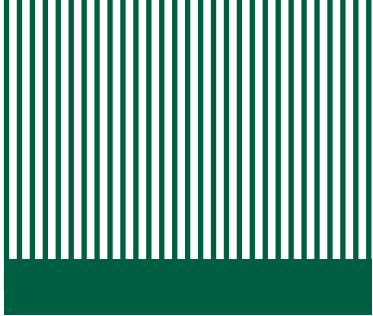
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Acronym list

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

Acronym list

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

Acronym list

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

PROJECT

Ethnoenvironmental Protection Of Uncontacted And Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples In The Brazilian Amazon

Project title:	Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon
Entity in charge:	Center for Indigenous Work - CTI
Project duration:	December 2014 - March 2020
Territorial scope:	Legal Amazon
Beneficiaries:	Uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples and populations that inhabit their surroundings territories.
Objective:	Support the ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in order to preserve the geographical limits and natural wealth of areas where these populations are present, in order to contribute to deforestation reduction in the Amazon.
Total project amount:	BRL 19,043,330.00
Amount of support from the Amazon Fund:	100% of the total

Source: Prepared from the adaptation of information from the Amazon Fund website.
(<http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Protecao-Etnoambiental-de-Povos-Indigenas-Isolados-e-de-Recente-Contato-na-Amazonia>)

1. Project Summary

The term “uncontacted indigenous peoples” refers specifically to indigenous groups with little to no permanent relations and interaction with other national societies, whether non-indigenous or indigenous peoples.¹

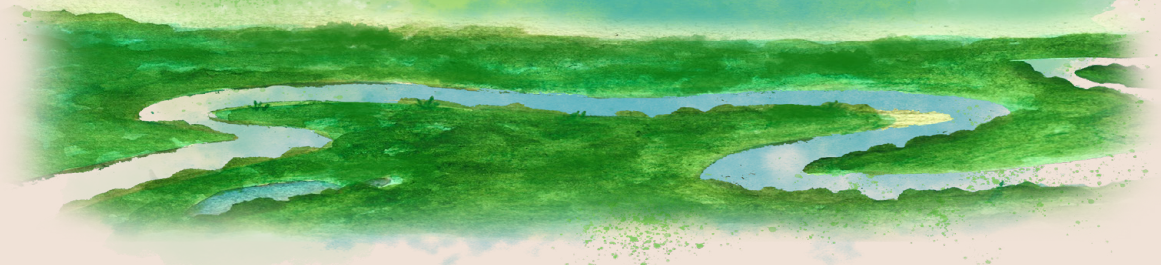
The project aimed to reinforce FUNAI’s strategy of the General Coordination of Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous People (CGIIRC). The CGIIRC structures its staff into Ethnoenvironmental Protection Fronts (FPE) in order to locate the uncontacted indigenous people. To this end, the CGIIRC interacts with populations bordering the territories where the presence of uncontacted indigenous peoples has been reported, in order to obtain more concrete records of the presence of uncontacted indigenous peoples. By strengthening the lifestyle of uncontacted indigenous peoples, who work to preserve nature and ecosystems, it is safe to say that this project contributes to the greater objective of the Amazon Fund, which is to reduce deforestation.

It is a project that covers practically the entire Legal Amazon², although the project focuses on the surroundings of areas where the presence of uncontacted indigenous peoples has been reported (114 reports), that is, where information was given about the existence or passage of uncontacted indigenous peoples through the region³. The project proposed by the Center for Indigenous Work focused, as its priority, on the 114 reports of the presence of uncontacted indigenous peoples in Brazil, the peoples considered as recently contacted by Funai, as well as peoples neighboring them (Korubo, Kanamari, Kulina Pano, Marubo, Matis, Matsés, Tyohom Dyapá, Ashaninka, Kulina Madiha, Huni Kuin, Manchineri, Suruwahá, Jamamadi, Jarawara, Banawa, Tenharin, Tapayuna, Awá-Guajá, Guajajara, Zo’é, Wai Wai, Hexkaryana, Katxuyana, Kahyana, Yanomami, Ye’ kwana, among others).

1. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY. FUNAI. Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples. gov.br. Available in: <https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/atuacao/povos-indigenas/povos-indigenas-isolados-e-de-recente-contato>.

2. Note that the Legal Reserve has an area of 5,217,423 km², that is, 61% of the Brazilian territory.

3. Reports can be of three types: i) “Information”, referring to the news of the existence of uncontacted indigenous people without any qualification study; ii) “reference under study”, when there is strong evidence of the existence of groups, but still lacking proof by systematic efforts to locate them; and iii) “confirmed reference”. see: <http://www.funai.gov.br/index/php/nossas-acoas/povos-indigenas-isolados-e-de-recente-contato>



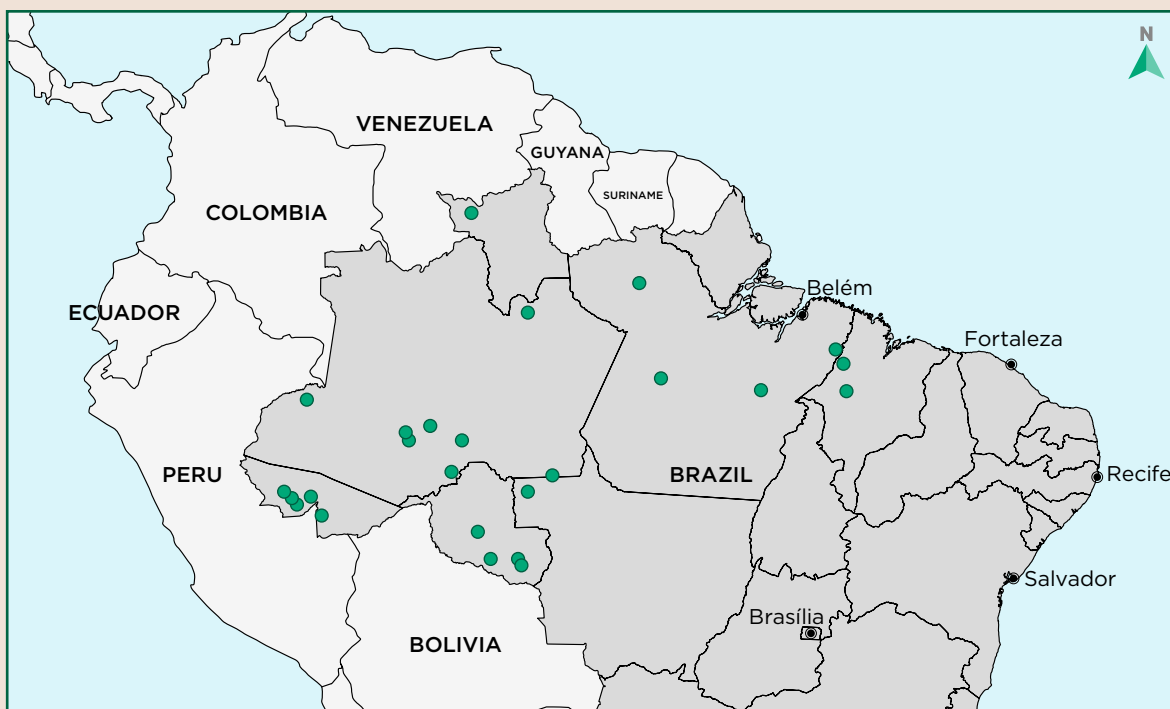
The project has only one General Objective: to consolidate the *Management of Indigenous Lands with the presence of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples, contributing to land-use planning of the Amazon Biome*. To achieve this general objective, the project envisages two direct effects: i) Better protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in dialogue with surrounding populations, and ii) Support for the Indigenist Official Body (FUNAI) to locate, protect and monitor uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples.

In order to achieve these objectives, the project was divided into five steps, namely:⁴ i) search (locating) in at least 20 references of uncontacted indigenous people; ii) improve the search for uncontacted Indigenous people through remote sensing; iii) increase dialogue with indigenous peoples and surrounding populations; iv) expand society's participation in the international agenda for the protection and promotion of the rights of uncontacted indigenous peoples in the Amazon basin; v) train staff of the Ethnoenvironmental Protection Fronts (FPEs) in methodologies for the protection of uncontacted peoples. The project coordinates with Component 3: Land-use Planning of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund. The intervention logic, as well as its direct and indirect effects, will be presented in the next section. The area covered by the project can be seen in Figure 1.

A summary of the main results of the project, according to the indicators established for it, are presented in Table 1:

4. Information taken from the Amazon Fund website. <http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Protecao-Etnoambiental-de-Povos-Indigenas-Isolados-e-de-Recente-Contato-na-Amazonia/>

Figure 1: Coverage area of Project Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon



Source: Amazon Fund/BNDES

Table 1: Main indicators and results achieved by the Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon project [synthesis].

Main indicators	Target	Results
Number of reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples and number of individuals of peoples recently contacted and surrounding populations directly benefited by activities supported by the project (effectiveness indicator).	20	29 ⁵
Number of reports of uncontacted indigenous people qualified based on improvement of information technology tools – georeferenced database (effectiveness indicator).		114
Number of reports on uncontacted Indigenous people provided to FPEs by indigenous peoples or surrounding communities (effectiveness indicator).	32	146

Source: Amazon Fund⁶

5. With 28 in the subgroups “reference under study” and “information”), benefiting 1,166 recently contacted individuals. Based on the Amazon Fund website: <http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Protecao-Etnoambiental-de-Povos-Indigenas-Isolados-e-de-Recente-Contato-na-Amazonia/?contrato>

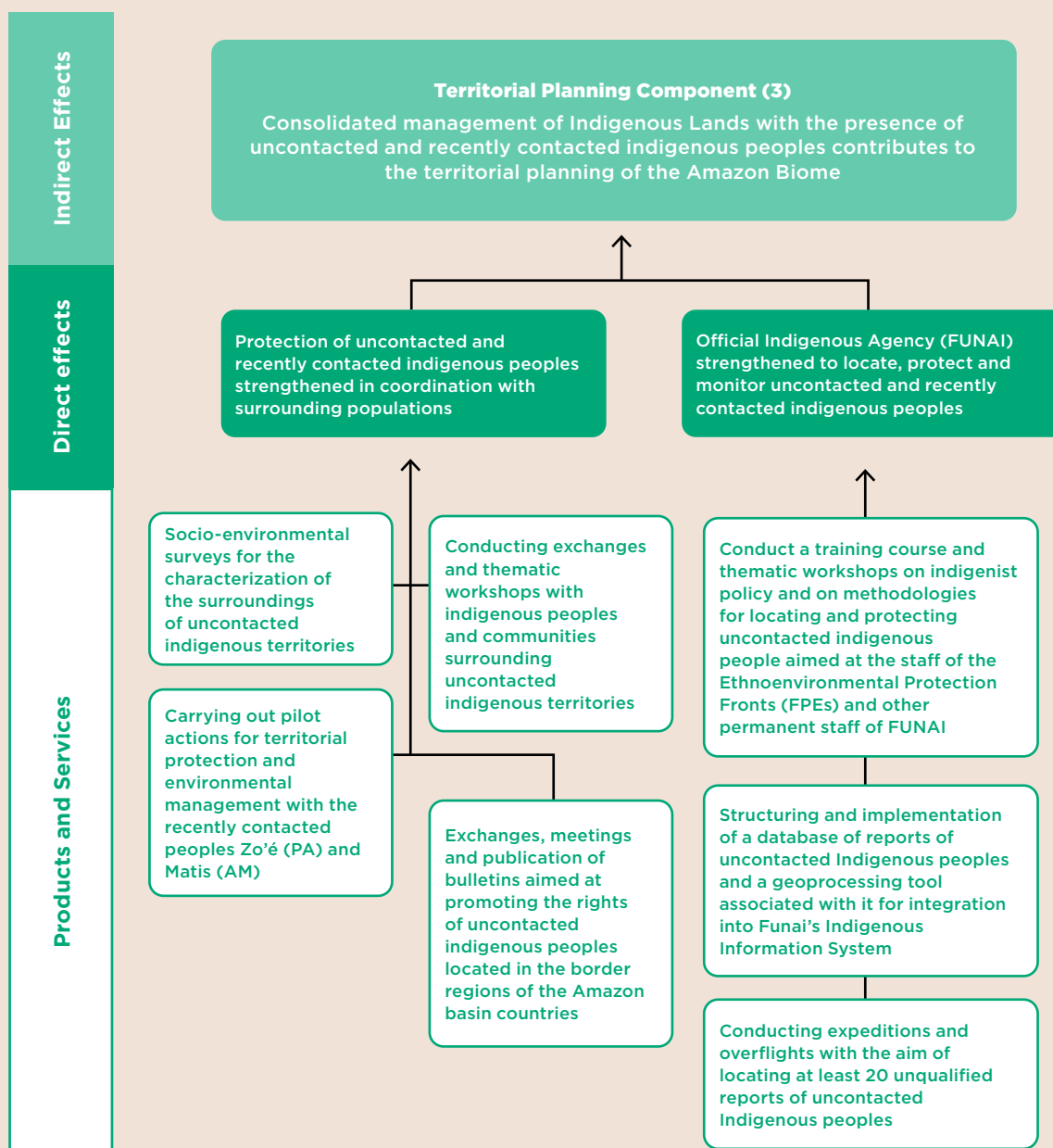
6. Information taken from the Amazon Fund website. <http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Protecao-Etnoambiental-de-Povos-Indigenas-Isolados-e-de-Recente-Contato-na-Amazonia/>

2. Intervention Logic

The intervention logic of the *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon* project is summarized in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Tree of Objectives of the Logical Framework of Project *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon*

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



Source: Prepared by authors

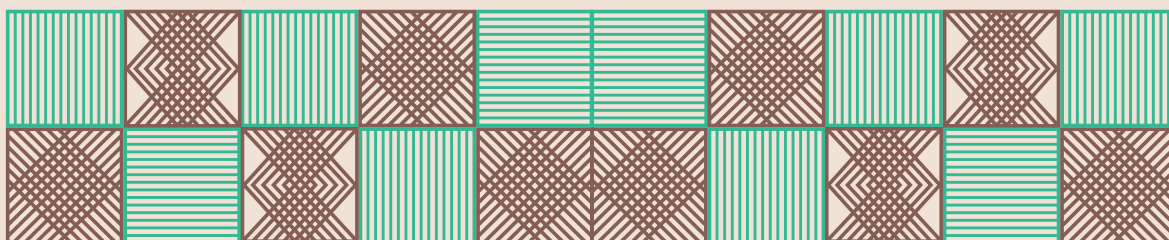
3. Methodology

- The criteria and methodology used in the effectiveness evaluation of the *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon* project contemplated the same as those of the methodological course already presented in the thematic evaluation report, based on the OECD criteria.
- As was the case with other projects, interviews were carried out by videoconference with the technical team of CTI that was directly involved in the project's execution.
- Another important input used in this effectiveness evaluation was the use of secondary and documentary data from the project, available in the Amazon Fund/BNDES database.
- A limitation identified in this evaluation is that it was not possible to carry out interviews with the beneficiaries at the project site.

4. Evaluation of Results

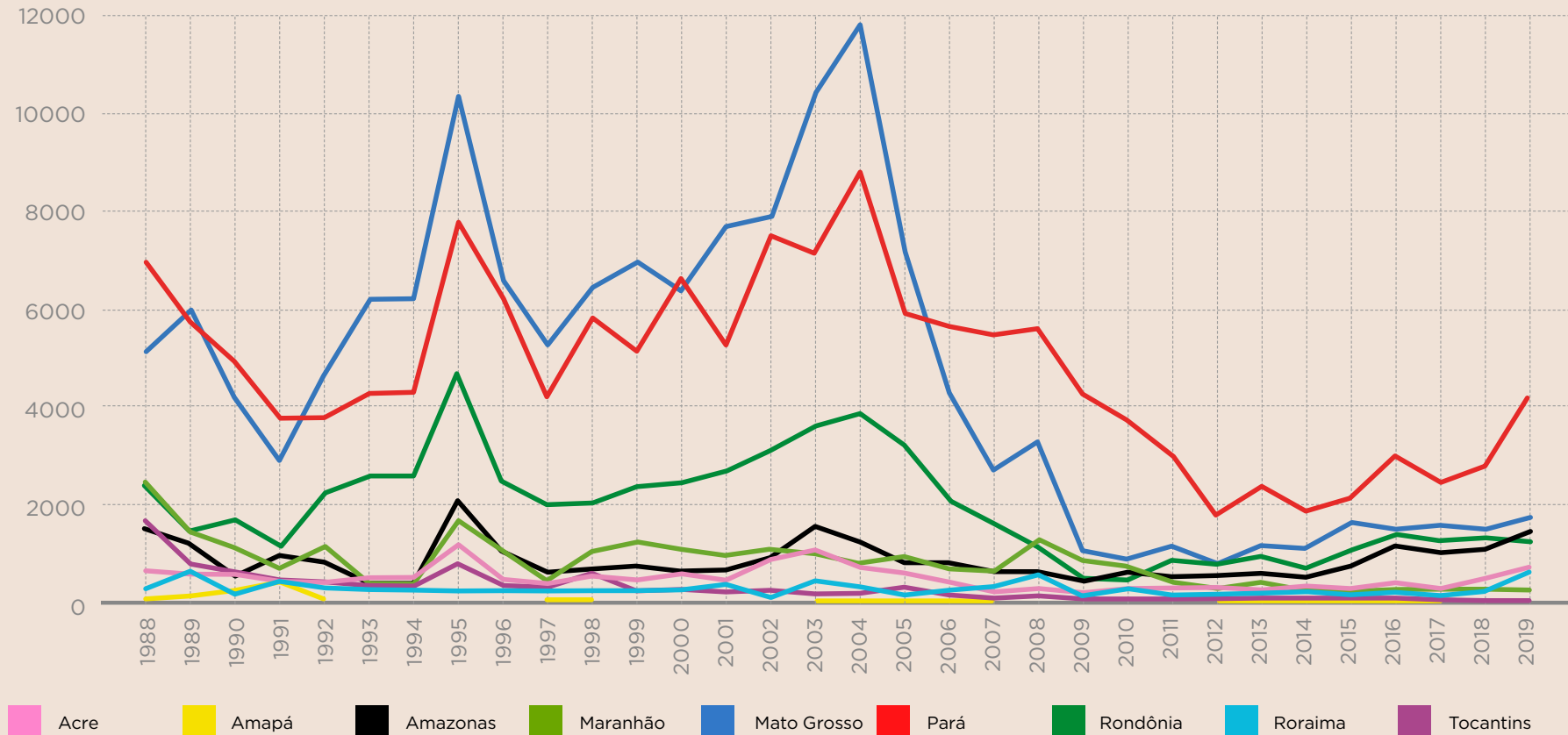
4.1. Indirect Effects [Global]

The main indirect effect of the *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon* project was undoubtedly deforestation reduction in the Legal Amazon, which is one of the Amazon Fund's main objectives. There was no significant reduction in the Legal Amazon as a whole due to the situation in the state of Pará, which drove the average rate of deforestation up throughout the region. This phenomenon can be seen in the graph in Figure 3.



INDIVIDUAL PROJECT EVALUATIONS
 ETHNOENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OF UNCONTACTED AND RECENTLY CONTACTED
 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON PROJECT

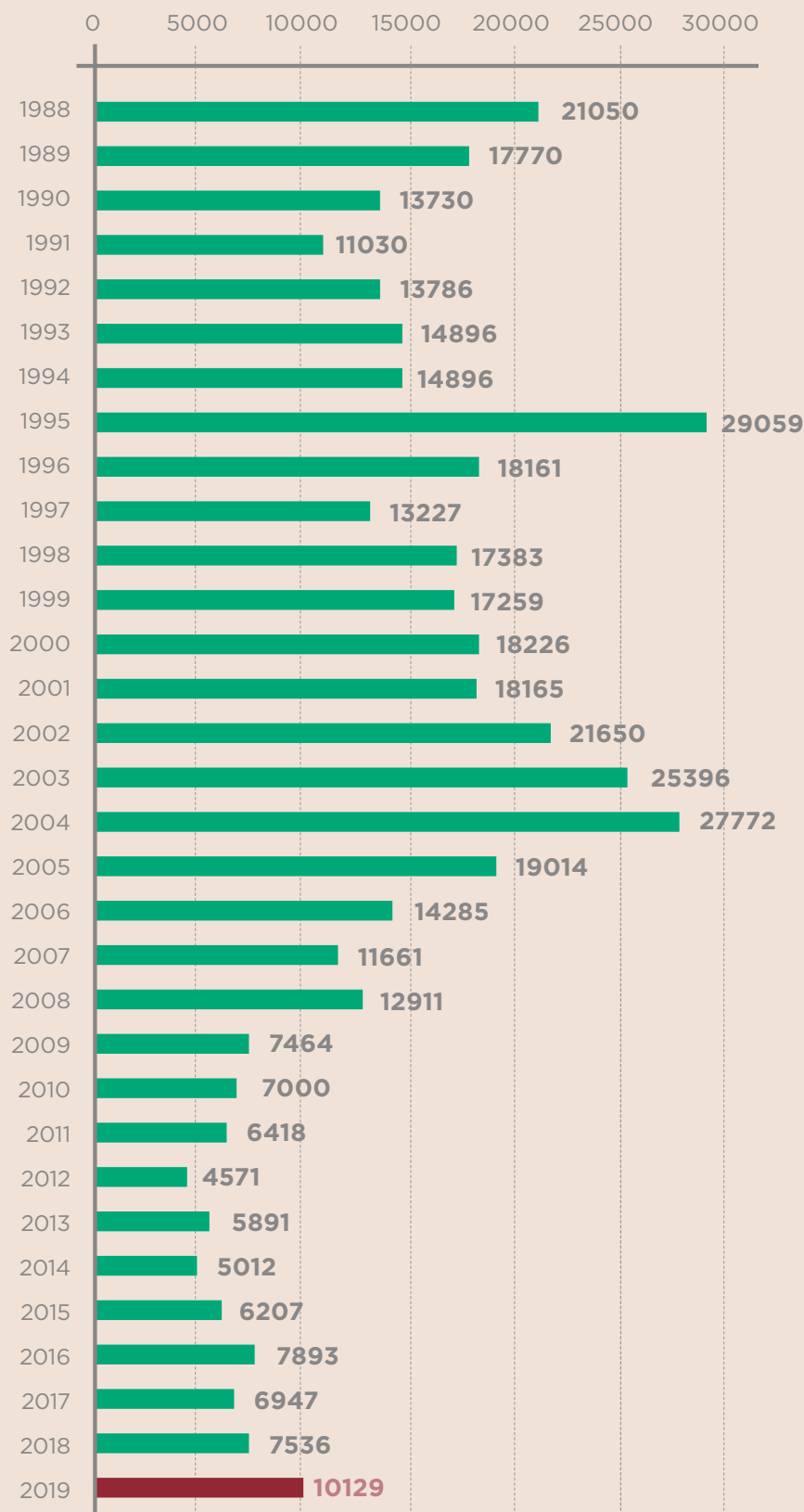
Figure 3: Average deforestation in the Legal Amazon from 1988 to 2019



Source: INPE

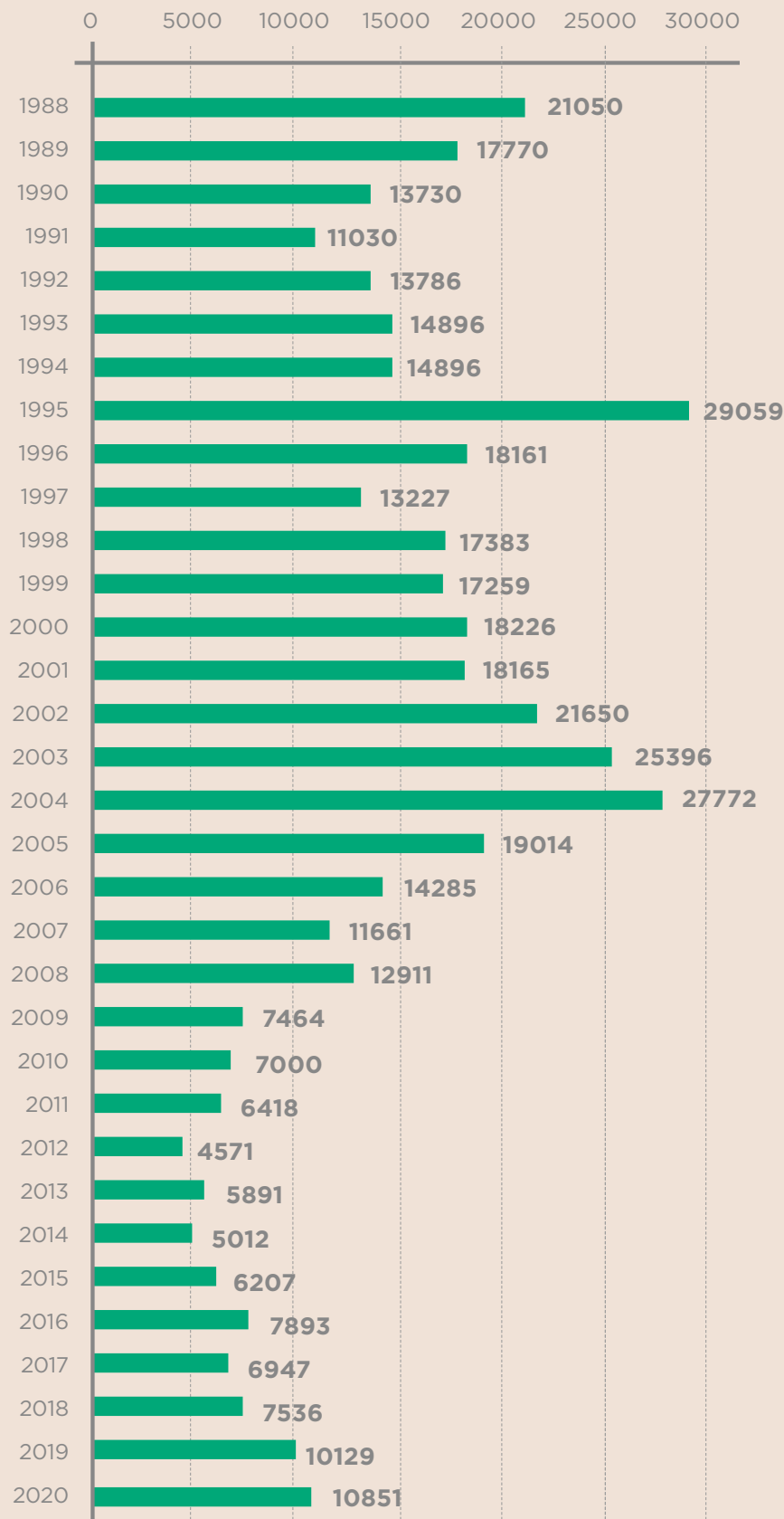
Despite this fact, the importance of the Amazon Fund projects can be seen in Figures 4 and 5, in the graphs prepared by INPE:

Figure 4: PRODES 1988/2019 annual consolidated deforestation rates in the Brazilian Legal Amazon (km²)



Source: INPE

Figure 5: PRODES 1988/2020 annual consolidated deforestation rates in the Brazilian Legal Amazon (km²)



Source: INPE

It is observed that deforestation increased towards the end of the projects. (Table 2)





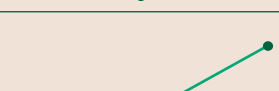

Table 2: Deforestation rate in relation to baseline

Project	Baseline (2009/2013) (km2)	Project execution period (%) 2014-2018	Variation (%)	Post-Project (%) 2019/2020	Variation (%)
Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon	6.268	6.719	7.19	10.490	56.12

Source: Prepared by the author

This was confirmed by the consultancy commissioned by GIZ, which presented the synthesis of deforestation in the areas of the other projects in Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3: Deforestation in the projects' areas of operation, considering baseline, execution period and post project. Data are presented in km²

Projects	Baseline (2009 - 2013)	Project execution period (2014 - 2018)	Post-project (2019 -2020)	Trend (baseline, during and post)
Alto Juruá	0,17	0,06	0,22	
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	3,34	0,84	2,11	
Productive Networks	1,34	1,26	2,18	
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	0,62	0,38	1,41	
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	14,44	12,76	105,99	
Grand total	19,91	15,30	111,91	

Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021.⁷

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

Table 4: Deforestation rate in relation to baseline

Projects	Baseline (km ²)	Project execution period (%)	Post-Project (%)
Alto Juruá	0.166555068	-64.63	33.40
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	3.343512385	-74.93	-36.89
Productive Networks	1.335469284	-5.62	63.33
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	0.622696639	-38.91	126.97
Implementing Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands	14.44487521	-11.68	633.72
Grand total	19.91310859	-23.19	462.00

Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021.⁸

In summary, in all projects supported by the Amazon Fund, it was possible to measure a reduction in deforestation in their areas of operation. However, these projects were not enough to reduce deforestation in the Amazon as a whole, as seen above, as the Amazon is subject to pressure from land grabbers, invasions and the action of economic groups interested only in using the Amazon for productive purposes, without concern for sustainability or the existing fauna and flora.

In the specific case of the *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon* project, it contributed to the general objective of the Amazon Fund, which is to reduce deforestation despite the fact that, due to its specific characteristics, it was not possible to directly measure the deforestation reduction resulting from the project supported by the Amazon Fund. Regardless, it can be inferred that this project also contributed to the containment of deforestation in the Legal Amazon in the period analyzed (2014-2018).

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

4.2. Land-use Planning Component: *Consolidated management of Indigenous Lands with the presence of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples contributes to the land-use planning of the Amazon Biome.*

The basic premises of the Amazon Fund were that:

- Indigenous peoples deforest their lands less; in other words,
- Indigenous lands have historically had a low rate of deforestation;
- Indigenous lands become places of resistance to invasions and deforestation
- Indigenous lands contribute to the land-use planning of the Amazon Biome.

It is estimated that deforestation in indigenous lands (ILs) is 66% lower than in other areas. According to MapBiomas, only 1.6% of deforestation in Brazil between 1985 and 2020 took place on indigenous lands. According to data from Prodes/INPE, indigenous lands accounted for less than 3% of deforestation in the Amazon in 2020.

For its objectives, the *Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon* project can be included in the Land-use Planning Component (3) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund. In fact, the aforementioned project focused directly on the surroundings of areas occupied by uncontacted indigenous peoples, dialoguing with indigenous peoples who had some contact with or reported the presence of uncontacted indigenous peoples, in order to contribute to the territorial management of these areas and, in this way, guarantee the habits and traditions and way of life of uncontacted indigenous peoples.

Due to the characteristics of the project, the protection of uncontacted indigenous peoples depends on external factors and subjective aspects that are difficult to measure, as mentioned above (interaction with other indigenous peoples and strengthening of FUNAI). In this sense, this project is expected to achieve two effects:⁹

9. Information taken from the Amazon Fund website. <http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Protecao-Etnoambiental-de-Povos-Indigenas-Isolados-e-de-Recente-Contato-na-Amazonia>

- i) direct effect: the consolidation of the management of indigenous lands;
- ii) indirect effect: contribute to the land-use planning of the Legal Amazon.

Despite these difficulties, the next section, which will deal with the direct effects themselves, will seek to present the concrete indicators achieved by this project within the proposed objectives.

Finally, it should be noted that this project is linked to the strategic objectives of the Amazon Fund and the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon (*PPCDAm*).¹⁰ The fact that there is no specific data on deforestation reduction in the region achieved by this project does not reduce the importance of this indirect effect, as seen in the previous section.

The central hypothesis of this project remains valid, i.e., that by preserving uncontacted peoples, land-use planning and the conservation of the Amazon are improved.¹¹ Interviews with coordinators suggested that the results of fighting deforestation in the project's regions were heterogeneous, due to the large area covered by the project.

The same can be said in relation to the institutional strengthening of FUNAI.¹² Interviews carried out suggest that there was a gradual deconstruction of the bodies responsible for defending indigenous rights and this project aimed precisely at reversing this trend.

Both themes will be highlighted below.

10. Already seen in the previous section (<http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Protecao-Etnoambiental-de-Povos-Indigenas-Isolados-e-de-Recente-Contato-na-Amazonia>)

11. Likewise, the institutional improvement of Funai can be obtained through the technical training of its staff and the use of technological tools for the production and storage of geographic information on uncontacted indigenous groups, which directly contributes to the improvement of territorial planning management. This in turn contributes to the Amazon Fund's overall objective of "reducing deforestation with sustainable development in the Amazon".

12. In the specific case of FUNAI, its institutional strengthening can be achieved through the technical training of its staff and training in the use of technological tools for the production and storage of geographic information on uncontacted indigenous groups.

4.3. Direct Effects

4.3.1. Axis 1: Better protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in dialogue with surrounding populations

As mentioned earlier, this project has an additional challenge as it needs to work with other indigenous peoples (and FUNAI) to support uncontacted indigenous peoples. This increases the difficulties in adequately evaluating the project's effectiveness.

Another challenge is that some of the activities carried out did not have targets, as is the case of confirming the presence of uncontacted indigenous people, given that this is an exclusive responsibility of the State. The project's targets in this regard referred to the qualification of the reports of the presence of these peoples (which may or may not lead to their confirmation), and they were achieved and exceeded.

In order to achieve the objectives of Axis 1, four activities (products/services) were carried out under the project: Product 1.1: Socio-environmental surveys to determine the surroundings of uncontacted indigenous territories; Product 1.2: Exchanges and thematic workshops with indigenous peoples and communities surrounding uncontacted indigenous territories; Product 1.3: Pilot actions for territorial protection and environmental management with recently contacted peoples of Zo'é (PA) and Matis (AM); and Product 1.4: Exchanges, meetings and publication of bulletins aimed at promoting the rights of uncontacted indigenous peoples located in the border regions of ACTO member countries.

Regarding the socio-environmental surveys (Product 1.1), there was a goal of carrying out six studies. At the end of the project, 13 studies were carried out, indicating that the proposed target was exceeded by 116.67%. Socio-environmental studies and surveys made it possible to substantially expand and deepen qualified knowledge about uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples, their territories and the main vulnerabilities, pressures, and threats on them. They involved professionals with backgrounds in different areas of knowledge and recognized experience and constitute important technical support for the policy of protection and promotion of the rights of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples.

Regarding exchanges and thematic workshops (Product 1.2), there was an expectation of 1,116 participants in the 54 workshops provided for in the project. However, the number of individuals participating in the work-

shops reached 6,512 in the 122 workshops that were actually carried out, exceeding the target by 483.5% and 125.9%, respectively. According to the interviews carried out, this was the project's strong point, as it ensured increased exchanges between indigenous peoples, even above pre-established targets.¹³ In fact, the exchanges allowed each indigenous people to learn more about the culture, activities and techniques used by the others. The exchanges also made it possible to learn a little more about the lifestyle and customs of uncontacted or recently contacted indigenous peoples.

Regarding the execution of pilot actions for territorial protection and environmental management with the recently contacted peoples Zo'é (PA) and Matis (AM) (Product 1.3), there was a target of carrying out six expeditions for environmental monitoring and territorial protection. In practice, seven missions were carried out, exceeding the target by 16.67%. Environmental monitoring and territorial protection expeditions are important insofar as they allow territorial management to be improved, especially in those 'territories of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples'. These are especially vulnerable to external pressures from invaders and landowners who want to expand their agricultural coverage at the expense of uncontacted indigenous peoples.

It should be noted that uncontacted indigenous peoples do not carry out management plans due to the isolation situation and the forms and degree of interaction with other populations. Therefore, actions to improve the territorial and environmental management of indigenous lands where their presence is reported were carried out with peoples and communities neighboring those uncontacted indigenous peoples, as well as with recently contacted peoples. The various workshops, exchanges, meetings and activities on territorial monitoring and training provided this improvement, directly contributing to the protection of these peoples and their territories. In addition, the Center for Indigenous Work recalls that: "The [exchange] experiences presented had as a common reference the territorial sharing/neighboring between uncontacted peoples and other indigenous peoples, and initiatives such as territorial agreements, Life Plans, Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) and mosaics of protected areas".¹⁴ In other words, the exchanges enriched the culture of all the indigenous peoples involved.

The only product that did not meet the targets was Product 1.4: Ex-

13. Interview with CTI project coordinators.

14. CTI. PROTEÇÃO E ISOLAMENTO EM PERSPECTIVA. *Experiências do projeto proteção etnoambiental de povos indígenas isola dos e de recente contato na Amazônia*. Brasília, CTI/Amazon Fund, 2018. p. 393.

changes, meetings and publication of bulletins aimed at promoting the rights of uncontacted indigenous peoples located in the border regions of ACTO member countries, which was divided into two activities: i) publication of electronic bulletins and ii) holding events. In the first case (bulletins) the expectation was to publish 24 electronic bulletins, but only 12 were published. In other words, only 50% of the target was reached. On the other hand, the second planned activity, holding events, exceeded the goal, with 14 events being held despite only 11 having been planned, which exceeds the target by 27.27%.

The CTI justified the number of editions below the target due to the need to adapt the bulletin from the printed format to the digital format.¹⁵ CTI argued that a digital bulletin would give more visibility to the project and its actions.¹⁶ In this sense, it can be said that digital bulletins managed to fill an existing gap by spreading facts, routines, habits and cultural values of uncontacted indigenous peoples.

There is no doubt that the proposal for an electronic bulletin is correct, as it allows prioritization of the contents considered most strategic for the project, even though all aspects of the lives of uncontacted peoples are relevant (and therefore strategic) for the project. However, by choosing to develop a digital platform to host the Bulletin in order to reach a larger audience, it was necessary to hire a company specialized in hosting online bulletins, which ended up causing delays and preventing the publication of all the planned bulletins.

4.3.2. Axis 2: Official Indigenous Agency (FUNAI) better equipped to locate, protect, and monitor uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples.

The second axis of this project (supporting FUNAI) was subdivided into three activities, namely: i) Conducting Training Courses and workshops on indigenous policy; ii) Structuring and implementing a database of records of uncontacted Indigenous people; and iii) Conducting expeditions and overflights. Attention should be drawn to the importance of Workshops, Courses and Training for the establishment of new knowledge, the

15. CTI. Evaluation reports

16. Idem. Evaluation reports

introduction of new techniques and the sustainability of a project.

Product 2.1¹⁷ exceeded the established target. In fact, this product, which was related to Training Courses and Workshops on indigenous policy, aimed to train 85 FUNAI employees, but 106 were trained. In other words, the target was exceeded by 24.7%. In this sense, the CTI secured one of the pillars of the project, which was supporting FUNAI to ensure a consistent indigenist policy in practice.

Product 2.2¹⁸ was started in 2016 and finished in August 2019. In summary, the Information System on Uncontacted and recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples Brazil (SI3RC) was entirely built by the CTI, meeting the requirements and needs indicated by the technical areas of Funai (CGIIRC, CoGeTi and CGGEO) and integrated into the Funai network.¹⁹

In the case of Product 2.3,²⁰ its first activity, that is, measuring the number of unconfirmed reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples verified ²¹, not only reached but exceeded the targets. In fact, 20 measurements were planned and 29 were taken, exceeding the targets by 45%. Regarding the number of expeditions carried out, 12 were planned, but 47 were carried out, 291.6% above the proposed targets. In addition, it is worth mentioning the qualification of a significant number of reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples (44 reports, far exceeding the project's target). The number of hours/flight and expeditions reflects the development of activities through which this qualification was achieved.

Only the number of hours of overflights was not reached as planned. There was a target of 210 hours of overflight, but 198.3 hours were carried out, 5.5% below the established target. Some of the overflights were not carried out due to emergency situations at FUNAI, which had to deal with events that prevented the participation of some key players from that in-

17. Output 2.1 - Conducting a training course and thematic workshops on indigenist policy and on methodologies for locating and protecting uncontacted indigenous people aimed at the staff of the Ethno-Environmental Protection Fronts (FPEs) and other permanent staff of FUNAI

18. Structuring and implementation of a database of records of uncontacted indigenous people and a geoprocessing tool associated with it for integration into Funai's Indigenous Information System

19. The new module includes the topic of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples.

20. Carrying out expeditions and overflights aiming at locating at least 20 unrefined references of uncontacted indigenous people

21. "information" and "reference under study"

stitution in the overflights, making them unfeasible, which caused delays to the project.²²

In fact, the number of invasions recorded in the monitored areas increased from 29 in 2015 to 96 at the end of the project. This is an important discussion: did the invasions really increase or were they just not registered previously? It is true that the improvement of FUNAI's monitoring equipment allowed for more surveillance – and in some cases, in real time – of the invasions as they occurred, which was not the case before the project. But it seems clear that there was an increase in invasions during the execution of the project.



22. CTI. Evaluation reports.

**INDIVIDUAL PROJECT EVALUATIONS
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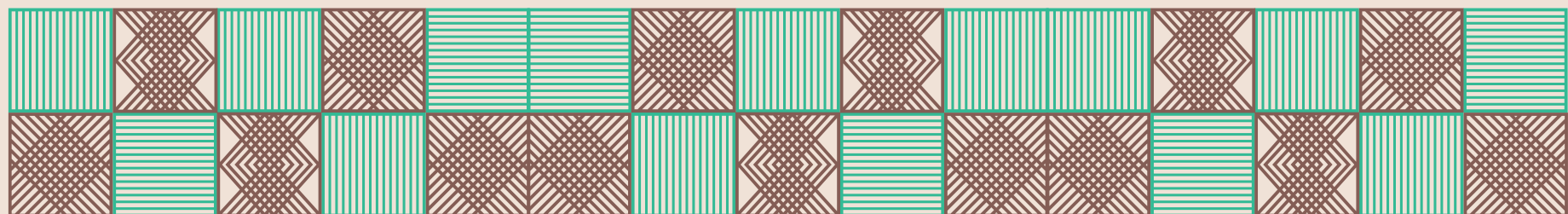
Table 5: Indicators for the Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon project

Indicator	Definition	Target	In: October/2015 (RED1)	In: December/2016 (RED2)	In: June/2018 (RED3)	In: August/2019 (RED4)
Number of reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples and number of individuals from recently contacted peoples and surrounding populations directly benefited by activities supported by the project	Measurement of the number of reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples and number of individuals of recently contacted peoples and surrounding populations directly benefited by the activities supported by the project		21 reports of uncontacted indigenous peoples; 838 recently contacted individuals, and 1059 individuals from surrounding populations (summarization in October/2015).		35 reports of uncontacted indigenous people; 1166 recently contacted individuals; 6099 individuals from surrounding populations.	44 reports of uncontacted indigenous people; 1166 recently contacted individuals; 6512 individuals from surrounding populations.
Number of reports of uncontacted Indigenous people qualified from the improvement of the Information Technology tool (geo-referenced database)	Measurement of the number of reports of uncontacted Indigenous people qualified from the improvement of an Information Technology tool		Tool for methodological improvement in the structuring phase.		114	114
Number of information on uncontacted Indigenous people provided to FPEs by indigenous peoples or surrounding communities	Measurement of the number of information on uncontacted Indigenous people provided to FPEs by indigenous peoples or surrounding communities		32	82	146	146
No. of FUNAI employees effectively applying the acquired knowledge	Measurement of the number of FUNAI employees effectively using the acquired knowledge		23	53	91	106
Number of events on the protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in ACTO member countries with the participation of civil society	Measurement of the number of events on the subject of protection of uncontacted indigenous peoples and of recent contact in ACTO member countries with the participation of civil society		2	4	12	14



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Indicator	Definition	Target	In: October/2015 (RED1)	In: December/2016 (RED2)	In: June/2018 (RED3)	In: August/2019 (RED4)
Number of women holding coordination positions at the CTI and total number of individuals holding coordination positions at the CTI	Measurement of the number of women holding coordination positions at the CTI and the total number of individuals holding coordination positions at the CTI		8 women in a total of 14 individuals in coordination positions.	6 women in a total of 11 individuals in coordination positions.	6 women in a total of 11 individuals in coordination positions.	6 women in a total of 11 individuals in coordination positions.
Extension (km ²) of the IL area with improved control of its territory	Measurement of the extension (km ²) of the IL area with improved control of its territory		184 712, 0082 km ²			
Number of occurrences of territorial invasion observed in the ILs covered by the project	Measurement of the number of occurrences of territorial invasion observed in the ILs covered by the project		29	49	90	96
Area (ha) with the presence of uncontacted and recent contacted Indigenous people characterized through search activities and anthropological and environmental studies	Measurement of the area (ha) with the presence of uncontacted and recent contact Indigenous people characterized through search activities and anthropological and environmental studies		-			



4.3.3. Summary of Direct Effects (main results)

There is no doubt that the project resulted in a significant number of reports of the presence of uncontacted indigenous people (44, far exceeding the initial target, which was 12 reports); it also provided a significant amount of training for 1166 recently contacted individuals (1166 recently contacted individuals and 6512 individuals from surrounding populations), which in turn generated accumulated knowledge for the project and their respective communities.

In addition, 14 events and 122 workshops were held on the protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in ACTO member countries with the participation of civil society, sparking a new interest in uncontacted indigenous peoples.

Important and numerically significant qualified reports (114) of uncontacted indigenous peoples were made thanks to the improvement of the Information Technology tool.

Regarding FUNAI, new information on uncontacted indigenous people was provided to FPEs by indigenous peoples or surrounding communities (146), and FUNAI staff (106) were trained to explore new techniques and functionalities of the Database, ensuring that the acquired knowledge is internalized. This training is fundamental as it generates a permanent effect on the staff, raising them to a new level in terms of information and professional performance.

It is estimated that 184,712.0 km² of the IL area achieved improved control of their territory with this project.

On the other hand, the number of territorial invasions in the ILs covered by the project grew from 29 in 2015 to 96 in 2019.

The considerations present in Table 6 can thus be drawn, according to the evaluative criteria recommended by the OECD.

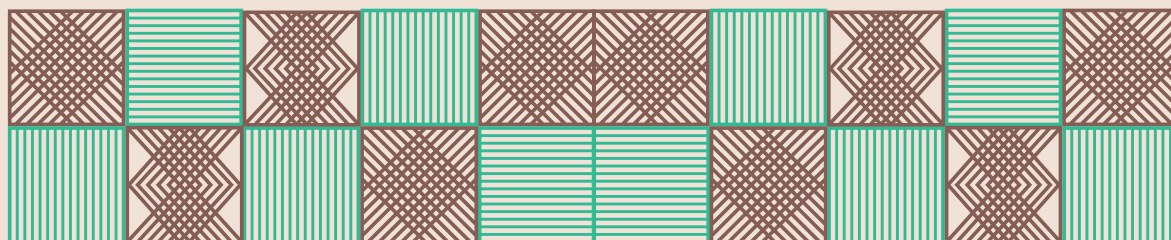


Table 6: Considerations on the Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon project, according to OECD criteria

Criterion	Result
Relevance	The <i>Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon</i> project converges with the objectives of the Amazon Fund insofar as it brings knowledge of environmental and territorial protection to indigenous peoples who live close to uncontacted and/or recently contacted peoples.
Efficiency	There were difficulties regarding the number of published bulletins. On the other hand, the transition of printed bulletins into digital bulletins allowed increase in reach and reduced the publishing costs. The logistics sector also had problems with achieving the targets, especially regarding overflights. In this case, it was an external factor that caused the non-achievement: many scheduled flights could not be carried out due to emergencies (events) that prevented the participation of FUNAI coordinators.
Efficacy	Most of the intervention objectives were achieved, although some (two) of the proposed activities did not meet their targets. Some activities could not be measured in terms of efficacy due to the lack of an initial target, which makes evaluation difficult.
Effectiveness/ Impact	Certainly, the project has generated and will continue to generate positive effects on the lives of indigenous peoples who live in areas close to uncontacted indigenous peoples, as they had training in planning and land-use planning. There have been real changes in the living conditions of indigenous peoples who live close to uncontacted peoples.
Sustainability	<p>This project, executed by CTI, is fundamental for the country, as it deals directly with public policies that need to be carried out by the State. It is unique for having only one component, that of Land-use Planning.</p> <p>a) Regarding the benefits, actions and activities carried out, overall, the training and workshops offered by the project resulted in a significant level of specialization: 1166 recently contacted individuals and 6512 individuals from surrounding populations. The workshops and training generated accumulated knowledge for the beneficiaries and their respective communities, assuring the sustainability of the actions and activities promoted by this project.</p> <p>b) From the point of view of the Land-use Planning Component, the number of civil servants trained in topics related to territorial and environmental management work in indigenous lands exceeded the targets, reaching 101 civil servants as opposed to the expected 60. Indeed, the targets of indigenous lands with PGTA's developed and formalized in FUNAI's Regional Committees and measurement of the area of ILs with territory organization defined through PGTA's formalized in FUNAI's Regional Committees (hectares) were achieved. In the first case, six ILs with PGTA's were developed. In the second case, the area measured reached 3,549,857 ha, as planned, showing the potential for replicability (and sustainability) of these activities.</p> <p>In summary, in addition to developing a geographic information system for Funai aimed at protecting uncontacted indigenous peoples, the <i>Ethnoenvironmental protection of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples in the Brazilian Amazon</i> project provided training for FUNAI staff and indigenous people, ensuring the sustainability and replicability of the actions of this project in the future, either through FUNAI or through another partner institution.</p>

5. Management and Monitoring

The aim of this section is to point out the strengths and challenges in the context of project management and monitoring. Here issues related to structure, human resources, workflows, implementation time and communication for management and execution are addressed.

CTI hired support for administrative services and had a dedicated team for the project, which had an administrative and financial coordinator and four assistants for administration and accounting.

5.1. Strengths

The project had a technical team from CTI with experience in managing projects with a high volume of resources and expertise in the indigenous theme. This simplified the process of readjustment of deadlines to reach the results and objectives foreseen in the project.

The CTI ended the project before the period of the covid-19 pandemic, and only the publication systematizing the results was left pending.

5.2. Challenges

It was necessary to adapt the project's deadlines, due to difficulties in communicating with the official indigenist agency and indigenous organizations, in addition to issues related to the rainy and dry period in the region, associated with the challenge of accessing areas without infrastructure. This situation led to the need to reprogram the Center to go forward with part of the planned consultancies.

Among the external factors, the political environment, especially when related to the official indigenist agency, created the need for readjustments and continuation of dialogue. This was due to coordination changes in the FPEs and in the General Coordination, which led to updates in the execution schedule.

6. Conclusions

It can be said that the project was effective and efficient, although not all targets were achieved.

The project generated an impressive amount of information, through the numerous events (14) and workshops (122) it held. This was facilitated by partnerships both with public institutions at all levels (federal, state, and municipal), as well as with public universities (federal and state) and other indigenous organizations.

The significant number of participants and audience (6,512) allowed for an unprecedented increase in the exchange of information and sharing of aspects of the lives of uncontacted indigenous peoples. This was perhaps the biggest benefit of the project. The electronic bulletin certainly contributed to the dissemination of information on recent habits of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples.

The overflights carried out, even if they did not reach the expected target, also contributed to increasing the information available on uncontacted indigenous peoples. The overflights also allowed for better monitoring of the area covered by the project (184,712 km²), an area significantly larger than that covered by the other projects. As the CTI notes: “The overflights are just part of the actions aimed at locating and monitoring uncontacted indigenous people. They are linked to dozens of expeditions and other territorial monitoring and surveillance activities carried out in indigenous lands, resulting in a significant area monitored throughout the project”.²³

The seven missions carried out certainly also contributed to the environmental monitoring and territorial protection of the area covered by the project, not to mention the importance of these expeditions in improving territorial management, particularly in neighboring areas where the passage of uncontacted indigenous peoples were reported.

This project enabled the empowerment of women, who took on more than half of the project’s coordination positions (six out of a total of 11).

On the other hand, there are points that could be improved upon within the project. For instance:

- The lack of establishment of previous targets for some activities made it difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of such activities;
- It was not possible to measure deforestation reduction in the area directly covered by the project, as a specific measurement was not carried out in all the areas.

23. CTI.

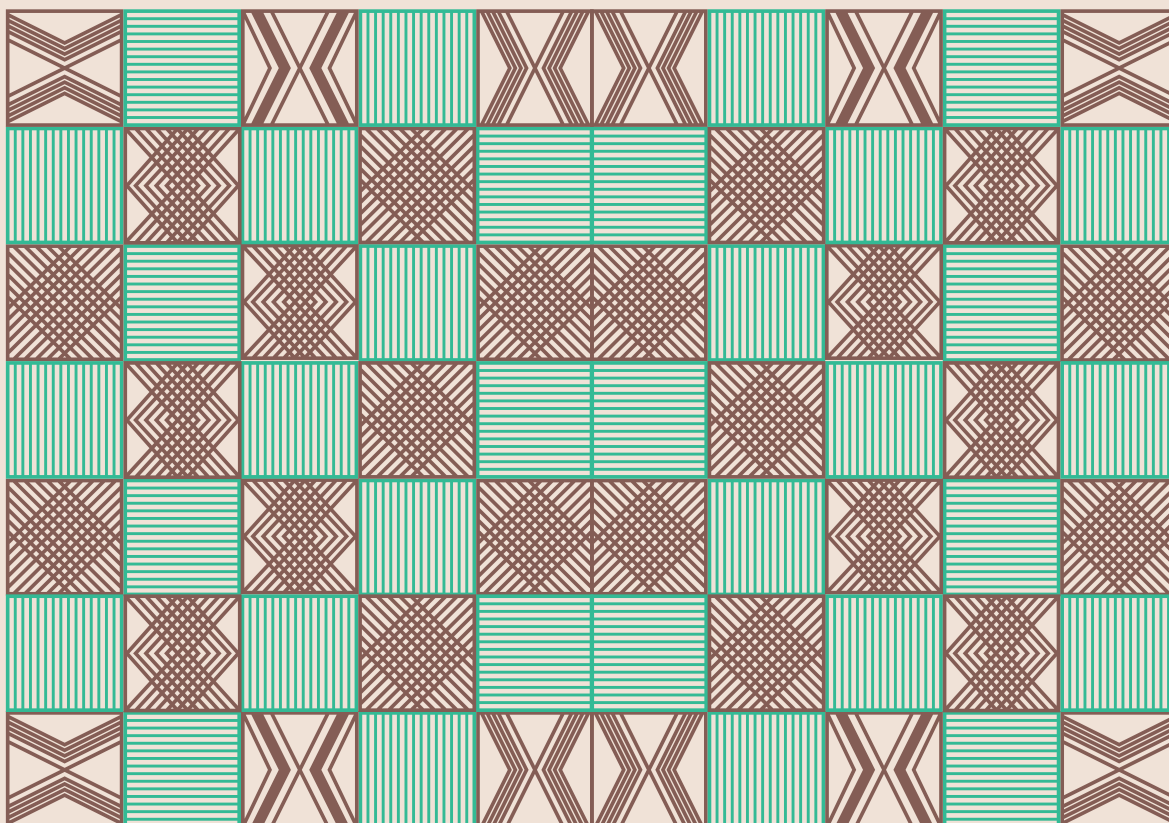
- This project had an important effect on increasing the protection and territorial management of the area adjacent to reports of uncontacted peoples, but it did not prevent the increase in the number of invasions in those areas that were monitored by the project.

7. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

7.1. Lessons Learned

According to the interviews carried out, the main lessons learned were:

- Supporting indigenous and civil society initiatives is a way to avoid setbacks;
- Supporting organized civil society promotes the defense of indigenous peoples' rights;
- Planning workshops were necessary;
- Dialogue and transparency were key to generating trust.



7.2. Recommendations

	Recommendation	Executing entities	States	Amazon Fund	Federal government	Business Sector	Donors
Direct effect	Directly support indigenous organizations as project implementers	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Establish partnerships with other private civil society organizations to improve project results	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indirect effect	Support the presentation of projects that allow the continuity of this and other Amazon Fund projects	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Seek greater support and involvement from Funai, the federal agency responsible for indigenous policy, to coordinate actions and programs with projects supported by the Amazon Fund to facilitate partnerships at the state and municipal levels	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Support new projects and partnerships that are connected to current ones and integrate Sustainable Productive Activities in indigenous lands and conservation units in order to improve land-use planning	X	X	X	X	X	X
General	Partnering with national and international institutions in the area of information technologies (ICTs) and technical assistance	X	X		X		
	Present access channels to other sources of national and international resources	X	X	X	X	X	X



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8. Cancun Safeguards (REDD+)

Safeguard	Meets criterion	Observation
1. Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and relevant international conventions and agreements	YES	The activities proposed in the project contribute to the preservation of forests and have a connection with national and state forestry programs.
Have the projects shown to be in line with the PPCDAm and state plans to prevent and control deforestation?	YES	The project contributes to fighting deforestation in areas adjacent to those inhabited by uncontacted indigenous peoples and is consistent with the State Program for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCD-AC).
What other federal public policies or international agreements did the projects show alignment with? In which aspects?	YES	Climate Agreement (Paris): agroforestry systems contribute to the preservation of the environment and dilute the effect of global warming in the benefited territories. There were some discussions at the international level, one of the highlights of the project. Two international meetings were held within the scope of the project, important activities that managed to improve and expand the performance of a wide range of indigenous organizations and civil society from the countries of the Amazon and Gran Chaco in the agenda of advocacy for uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples' rights. PNGATI - National Policy on Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management: insofar as it improves the occupation of ILs with sustainable economic activities. State Climate Change Programs: see above
Did the project contribute, or could it contribute directly or indirectly to the reduction of emissions from deforestation or forest degradation? How?	YES	Territorial management of areas along with the registry of uncontacted indigenous peoples contributes to reducing CO2 emissions.
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	YES	The project supported by the Amazon Fund is the result of an international cooperation (donors and Brazil) that is in compliance with national legislation and is consistent with international agreements to which Brazil is a party on forestry issues. Two international meetings were held within the scope of the project, important activities that managed to strengthen and expand the performance of a wide range of indigenous organizations and civil society from the countries of the Amazon and Gran Chaco in the agenda of advocacy for the rights of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous peoples.



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Safeguard	Meets criterion	Observation
To what extent did the projects promote coordination between different players (public, private, third sector or local communities)? Were there shared governance instances? Which ones?	YES	The project presented examples of coordination with authorities at federal (FUNAI, UFAM), state (UEA) and local levels, especially municipal level.
To what extent have the projects contributed to strengthening public instruments and forest and territorial management processes?	YES	The project developed a specific geographic information system for the Brazilian public policy to protect and promote the rights of uncontacted and recently contacted indigenous people, in addition to improving upon the Funai database.
3. Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, considering relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the UN General Assembly has adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	YES	The project implemented activities for the preservation of indigenous culture, notably, but not limited to, that of uncontacted indigenous peoples and their surroundings.
To what extent have the projects influenced the constitutional rights associated with formal land tenure and destination in their area of operation?	YES	The project reinforced the rights of indigenous communities over their lands through overflights and improved the monitoring system and FUNAI.
To what extent have the projects influenced the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of operation?	PARTIALLY	The economic use of forests was not a direct objective of the project, but it is believed that it is an indirect effect of land-use planning.
If the projects directly benefited indigenous peoples, traditional communities, or family farmers: Have their sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge been considered and respected throughout the projects?	Sim	There was an intense exchange of information between project implementers, other NGOs and indigenous peoples who lived in areas covered by the project
Are there effects that interfere with the traditional way of life of these groups? What kind of effects: in the social, economic organization or the use of available spaces and resources? How do they interfere: positively, negatively, or both?	YES	The interference was aimed at strengthening existing cultures and traditions.
4. Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16	YES	There was significant participation in most of the training sessions, both by indigenous people and other beneficiaries of the project.
How did the projects guarantee prior consent and the local/traditional way of choosing representatives of their beneficiaries (especially indigenous peoples and traditional communities)?	YES	The project was carried out with the participation of FUNAI and indigenous peoples who lived in areas covered by the project.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	YES	Events and workshops were held to guide decisions.
In the case of projects with economic purposes: Were any benefits arising from the projects accessed in a fair, transparent and equitable manner by the beneficiaries, avoiding concentration of resources?	NOT APPLICABLE	It was not a specific objective of this project.



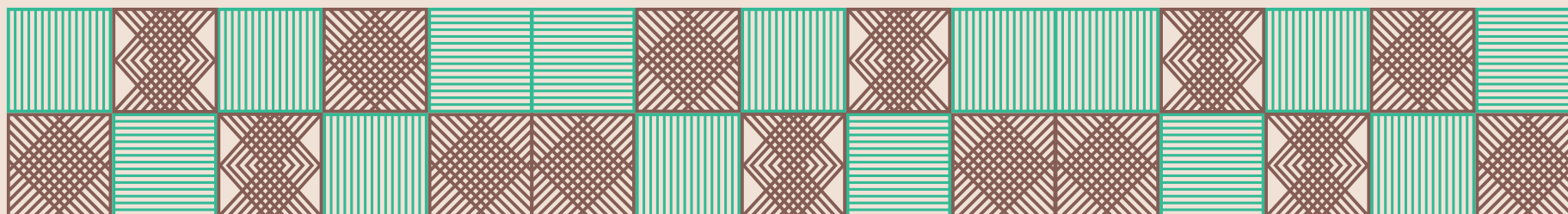
**INDIVIDUAL PROJECT EVALUATIONS
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Safeguard	Meets criterion	Observation
To what extent did the projects provide the general public and their beneficiaries with free access and easy understanding of information related to project actions?	YES	Since the beginning of the project, it has relied on an electronic bulletin to publicize matters of interest to the project on the topic of uncontacted indigenous peoples
Have the projects been able to set up a good monitoring system for results and impacts? Have the projects systematically monitored and disseminated the results achieved and their effects?	YES	The project achieved virtually all of its targets.
5. Actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 Decision 1/CP 16²⁴ are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits	YES	Yes. The entire project was aimed at improving land-use planning actions.
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	YES	Based on the training of FUNAI staff and the strengthening of this institution's monitoring system, with the introduction of new functionalities.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	PARTIALLY	It was not a specific objective of this project.
In the case of area restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies employed prioritize native species?	PARTIALLY	It was not a specific objective of this project.
To what extent have the projects contributed to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?	PARTIALLY	It was not a specific objective of this project.
6. Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD+ results		
What factors constitute risks to the maintenance of REDD+ results? How did the projects address them?	YES	The information available is that the financial offset mechanism (REDD) was not used in this project, although it is considered to be completely compatible with the preservation of forests and the habits of the uncontacted indigenous peoples that this project aims to promote.
7. Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas		
Has there been a displacement of the emissions avoided by the actions of the projects to other areas?	PARTIALLY	It was not a specific objective of this project, but the project certainly contributed to the reduction of deforestation, although there is no specific information that corroborates this perception.

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

9. Crosscutting Criteria

Crosscutting criteria		Meets criterion	Observation
Gender equity²⁵	The project aggregated some results and impacts on gender issues	YES	It was not a specific objective of this project, but the project had a positive effect on the gender issue, as most of the project coordinators were women.
	How did the projects contribute to gender equity?	NO	Not applicable.
Articulation of Public Policies	Was it possible for the project to cooperate with public policies at territorial and state level?	YES	The project featured partnerships at all levels. There were partnerships both with public institutions at all levels (federal, state, and municipal), as well as with public universities (federal and state) and other indigenist organizations.
Food and nutrition security	Did the project contribute to the food and nutrition security of the beneficiaries?	NO	Not applicable
	Has the project managed to include beneficiaries in food and nutrition security policies and programs?	NO	It was not a specific objective of this project.



²⁵ Although it was not the objective of the project, the project had this effect by hiring a significant number of women (about 50%) for its coordination.

**Effectiveness Evaluation Of Indigenous
Projects Supported By The Amazon Fund/BNDES**
Ethnoenvironmental Protection Of Uncontacted
And Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples
In The Brazilian Amazon Project

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