Projects Effectiveness Evaluation Supported by Amazon Fund

Sustainable Indigenous 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 Sustainable Indigenous 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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Summary

Acronym list

ACJ	Association of Community Workers who work with the Development of the Municipality of Jutaí
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 Jutaí
CPI	Pro-Indigenous Commission
CTI	Center for Indigenous Work

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

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

Sustainable Indigenous Amazon

Project title:	**Sustainable Indigenous Amazon**
Entity in charge:	Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association
Project period:	2015 – 2020
Territorial scope:	Indigenous Lands (ILs) Igarapé Lourdes (RO), Zoró (MT), Rio Guaporé (RO) and Rio Negro Ocaia (RO)
Beneficiaries:	Indigenous communities of Igarapé Lourdes, Zoró, Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia Indigenous Lands
Objective:	Activities that keep the forest standing are economically attractive in Indigenous Lands (ILs) Igarapé Lourdes (RO) and Zoró (MT), and Indigenous Lands (ILs) Igarapé Lourdes (RO), Zoró (MT), Rio Guaporé (RO) and Rio Negro Ocaia (RO) with consolidated territorial and environmental management.
Total project amount:	BRL 7,352,757.03
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/Amazonia-Indigena-Sustentavel/)

1. Project Summary

One of the objectives of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project is to support the execution of the Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) of Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró ILs and the design of the PGTAs of the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs.[1]

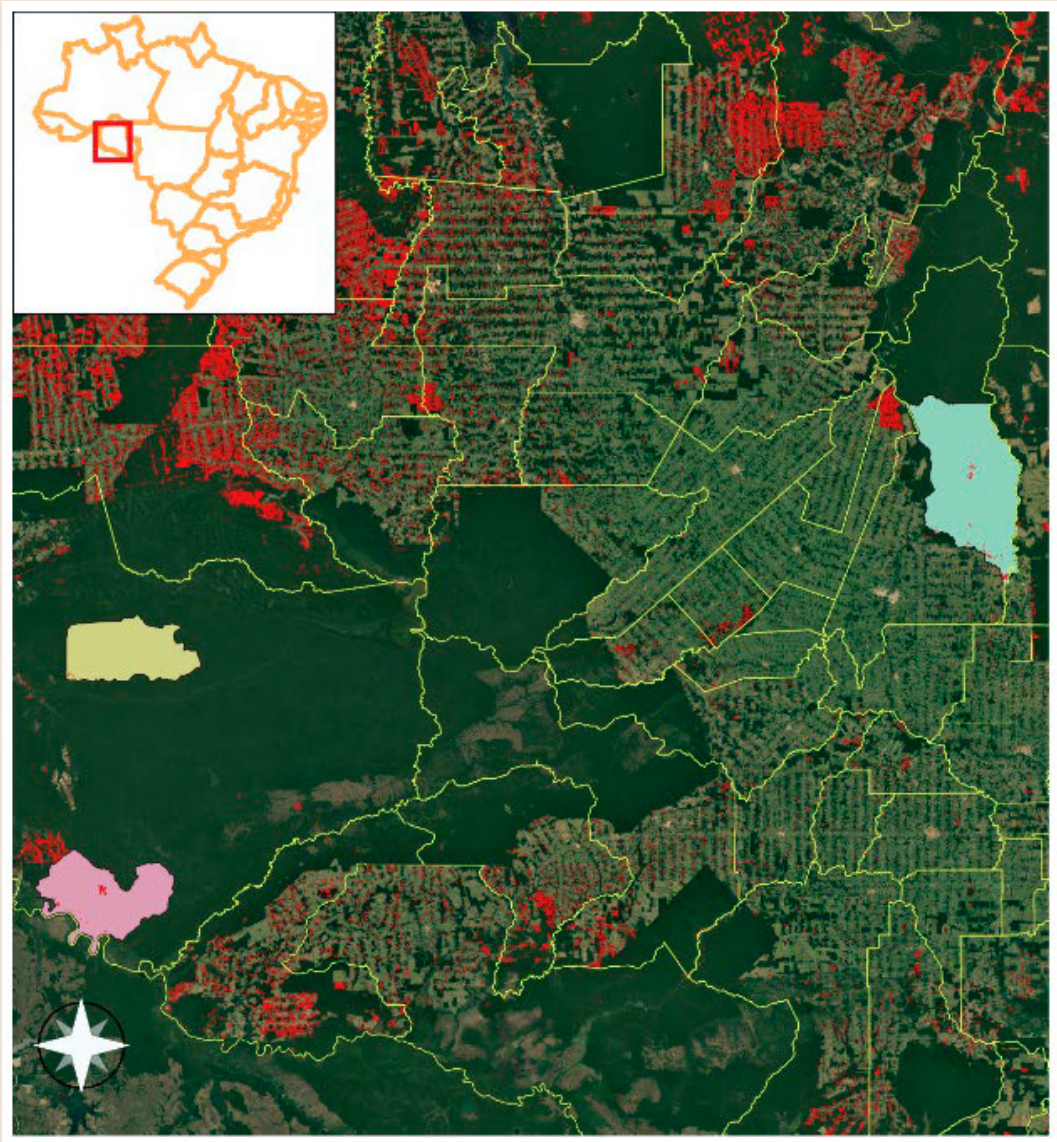
The project was executed in Rondônia and Mato Grosso states, more specifically in the Indigenous Lands (ILs) Igarapé Lourdes (RO), Zoró (MT), Rio Guaporé (RO) and Rio Negro Ocaia (RO). It is estimated that at least 2,840 indigenous people benefited from the project, of which 600 were women.

The project is located on the border of Rondônia state with Bolivia (to the west) and to the east on the border with the State of Mato Grosso.

Figure 1 illustrates the scope of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project.

1. Information taken from the Amazon Fund website. Available at http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Amazonia-Indigena-Sustentavel/

Figure 1: Location and scope of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project



CAPTION

Municipalities

PRODES

Projects Supporting Indigenous Peoples

Sustainable Indigenous Amazon

Igarapé Lourdes

Guaporé River

Rio Negro Ocaia

0 30 60 90 120 150 km

SIRGAS 2000

Sources:
FUNAI, PRODES e IBGE

Production:
Busca Terra
02/10/2021

Source: BUSCA TERRA, 2021[2]

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

As will be shown below, the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project had two components: Land-use Planning and Sustainable Production. In the Land-use Planning component, the design and execution of the Environmental and Territorial Management Plan (PGTA) was the main activity, while the Sustainable Production component focused on the identification of production chains compatible with the areas targeted by the project and the recovery of degraded areas, generally by the management of agroforestry systems (SAFs). This technique, also used in other projects supported by the Amazon Fund, allows for an increase in production and a strengthening of ecosystems. A strategy was also adopted to add value and create the project's commercialization brands. Not only was a brand developed, but labels were also developed (Produtos Zoró) and the brand was patented at INPI.

It can be said that, in general, the main results of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project were[3]:

- Design of the PGTAs of the Rio Guaporé IL and the Rio Negro Ocaia IL;
- Implementation of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) for the Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró Indigenous Lands;
- Six fish farming ponds;
- Six flour mills in the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Land;
- Training for indigenous peoples in sustainable economic activities and
- Production of cassava flour.

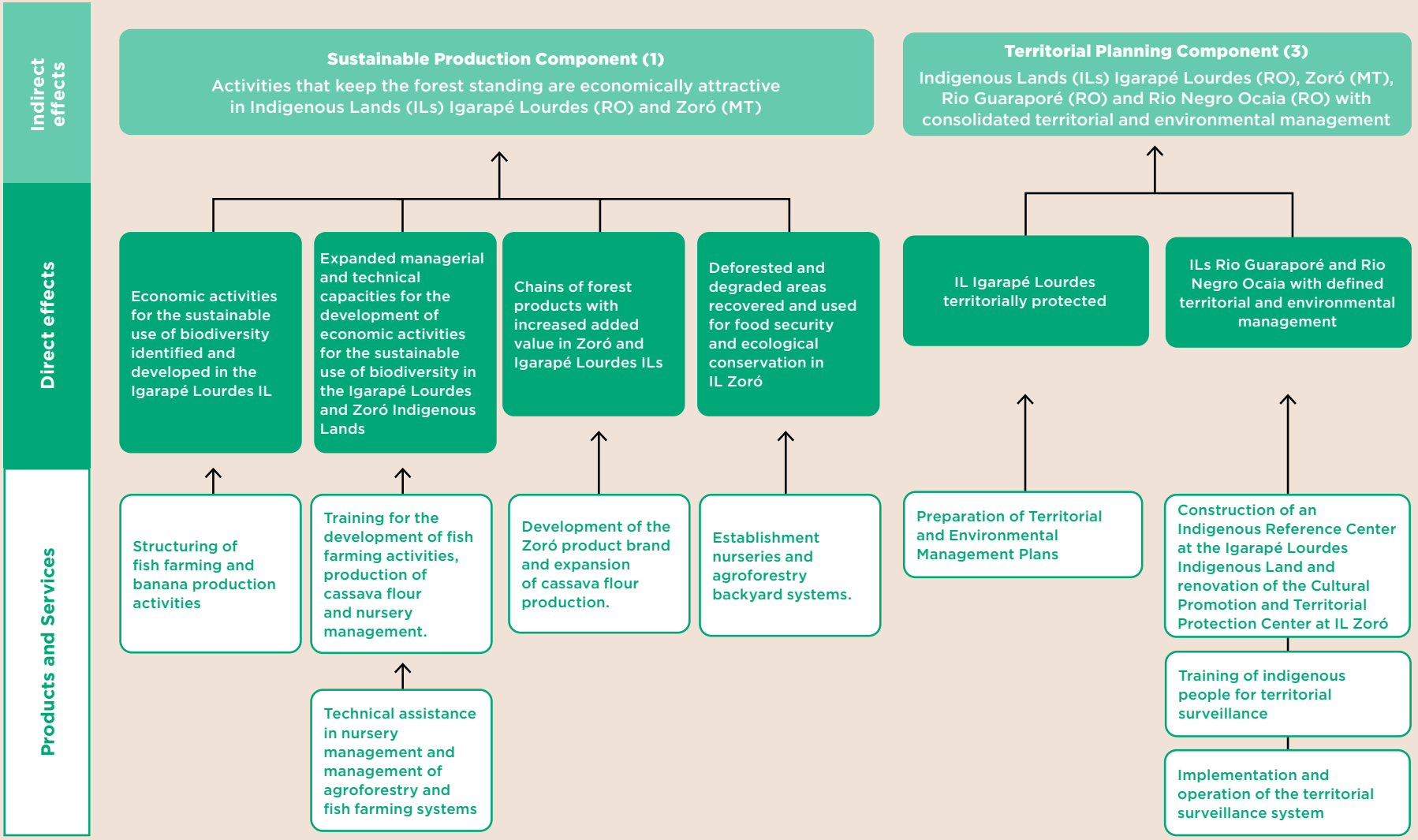
2. Intervention Logic

In the Logical Framework (Figure 2) of the Amazon Fund, the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project fits into components (1) Sustainable Production; and (3) Land-use Planning.

3. GIZ, Terms of Reference, p. 6.

Figure 2: Tree of Objectives of the Logical Framework of project *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon*

Project: Sustainable Indigenous Amazon – Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association



Source: Prepared by authors

3. Methodology

• In this specific evaluation of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project, the criteria and methodology used in evaluating the project's effectiveness contemplated the same as the methodological path, based on the OECD criteria, already presented in the thematic evaluation report.

• As in the other evaluations, interviews were carried out by videoconference with the technical team of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project and the Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association, which were directly involved in the implementation of the project.

• Another important input used in this effectiveness evaluation was the use of secondary and documentary data from the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project, which can be found in the information base of the Amazon Fund/BNDES.

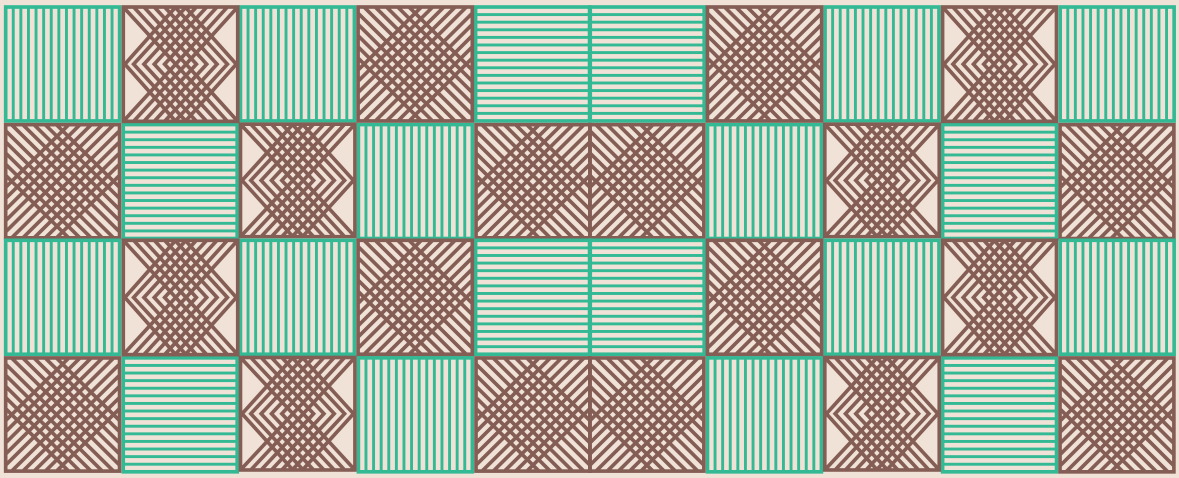
• A limitation identified in this evaluation is that, due to the pandemic, it was not possible to carry out interviews with the beneficiaries at the project site.

4. Effects

4.1. Indirect Effects (Global)

The main indirect effect of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project was the reduction of deforestation in the project's target areas, one of the Amazon Fund's main objectives. The indirect effects will be divided below into the areas of land-use planning and sustainable production.

At the end of the project, these activities were expected to have contributed to improving the quality of life of the indigenous peoples affected by the project, in the aforementioned indigenous lands, through the promotion of sustainable economic activities.



4.1.1. Land-use Planning Component: Indigenous Lands (ILs) Igarapé Lourdes (RO) and Zoró (MT), Rio Guaporé (RO) and Rio Negro Ocaia (RO) with Consolidated Territorial and Environmental Management

Among the objectives of the Amazon Fund, attention should be drawn to the preservation of the Amazon ecosystem and biodiversity and the reduction of deforestation, with sustainable development.

In the case of this project, it focused on: "implementation of Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) for the Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró ILs and for the design of the PGTAs for the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs".[4]

In addition, activities were carried out to reduce deforestation in the Amazon Forest and to contain invasion and land grabbing in the Indigenous Lands reached by the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project.

It can be said that, as a result of these activities, there was a reduction in deforestation in the indigenous territories covered by this project (ILs Igarapé Lourdes, Zoró, Rio Guaporé, and Rio Negro Ocaia). According to the consultancy commissioned by GIZ[5], deforestation in the region covered by the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project reached 0.84 km^2 during the project, against 3.34 km^2 before the project was initiated. Table 1 summarizes these findings.

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4. Information extracted from the Amazon Fund website (http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/projeto/Amazonia-Indigena-Sustentavel/)

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

Table 1: Deforestation in the projects' target areas, considering baseline, execution period and post-project period. (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. *Análise da evolução do desmatamento em áreas de projetos de apoio a terras indígenas no Fundo Amazônia*. Brasília: GIZ, 2021

The Busca Terra study found that the drop in deforestation during the project was significant, reaching 74.93%, as can be seen in Table 2, the highest among all projects supported by the Amazon Fund related to indigenous issues in the same period (2014-2018).

Table 2: Deforestation rate in relation to baseline. Deforestation increaseed rates in relation to baseline in red.

Projects	Baseline (km²)	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
Strengthening territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands	14.44487521	-11.68	633.72
Grand total	**19.91310859**	**-23.19**	**462.00**

Source: TERRA, Busca. *Análise da evolução do desmatamento em áreas de projetos de apoio a Terras Indígenas no Fundo Amazônia* (2021)

Thus, the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project achieved several objectives through its land-use planning activity[6]:

- Protection of the Amazon Forest, its ecosystem and its biodiversity;
- Deforestation reduction;
- Increase in sustainable economic activities;
- Improvement of the quality of life of indigenous peoples in the ILs supported by this project –Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró ILs – and design of the PGTAs of the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs.

6. In the areas covered by the project: ILs Igarapé Lourdes, Zoró, Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia.

It can be inferred that the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project was the decisive factor in deforestation reduction in the supported ILs during the execution of the project. Due to the knowledge acquired and the activities carried out during the preparation and/or implementation of the Environmental Territory Management Plans, the Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró ILs were consolidated and the PGTAs of the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs were designed.

4.1.2. Sustainable Production Component: Activities That Keep the Forest Standing are Economically Attractive in Indigenous Lands (ILs) Igarapé Lourdes (Ro) and Zoró (MT)

The *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project carried out various activities and actions with the aim of: "increasing the attractiveness of the standing forest". Thus, the following strategies were adopted in this project:

i) Training (technical and management)

ii) Identification of sustainable economic activities compatible with the areas covered by the project, notably in Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró ILs (MT)

iii) Adding value in production chains with the creation of its own brand;

iv) Support for the following sustainable economic activities: fish farming, production of cassava and banana flour.

It should be noted that all these selected activities have a significant effect on income and self-esteem, reinforce the traditions of indigenous peoples and, at the same time, contribute to the preservation of Amazon ecosystems.

Thus, one can say that, in addition to the income effect, there was an effect of strengthening the lifestyle and preserving the culture of indigenous peoples, which is one of the objectives of the Kanindé Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association, the executing entity of this project.

4.2. Direct Effects Analysis

4.2.1. Land-use Planning Component

In the Land-use Planning component, there were two specific objectives: i) Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs with defined territorial and environmental management ii) Igarapé Lourdes IL territorially protected.

As a result of the intervention promoted by this project, the main direct effects of the project were, in the case of the first objective (Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs with defined territorial and environmental management), the design and publication of two Plans for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands. (PGTAs) of the Rio Guaporé and the Rio Negro Ocaia Indigenous Lands, which did not have such plans.

In the case of the second specific objective (Igarapé Lourdes IL territorially protected), the plan already existed, but needed to be implemented. It was then decided – in order to strengthen the security and territorial management of the ILs covered by the project – to build/renovate two indigenous centers, meeting 100% of the planned target (two Centers built and/or renovated). In addition, there was a target of training 30 indigenous people for territorial surveillance, and 41 indigenous people were trained, 36.67% above the established target.

Three other activities were crucial to achieving the land-use planning objective: to carry out surveillance expeditions in the Igarapé Lourdes IL, to design a surveillance procedures manual and to renovate and equip surveillance posts.

In the case of surveillance expeditions, 12 expeditions were planned, and a total of 13 were carried out, exceeding the target by 8.33%. Regarding the procedure manual, the target of preparing the manual was met. Regarding the renovations and equipment for the surveillance posts, the target was two renovated and equipped surveillance posts at the Igarapé Lourdes IL. This target was also fully met.

In summary, it can be said that all targets in the area of Territorial and Environmental Planning were achieved, and two of them were exceeded: training (41 indigenous people trained, against a target of 30 indigenous people) and surveillance expeditions (13 expeditions carried out for a target of 12).

It is concluded, at this point, that there was efficacy in the planning and in the achievement of the proposed targets.

4.2.2. Sustainable Production Component

The Sustainable Production component was subdivided into five activities or products, namely:

i) Structuring of fish farming and banana production activities;

ii) Training for the development of the proposed economic activities (fish farming, production of cassava flour and management of nurseries);

iii) Technical assistance (fish farming, management of Agroforestry Systems/AFS and management of nurseries);

iv) Development of the Zoró product brand and expansion of flour production;

v) Implementation of nurseries and backyard agroforestry systems;

Regarding the structuring of fish farming and banana production activities, the target was to build six ponds and plant 3,334 banana stems. The first target (ponds) was fully met (six built for six planned), but the second was not achieved. 2,700 stems were planted out of a total of 3,334 planned, which corresponds to roughly 4/5 (80.98%) of the established targets.

Regarding the training for the development of the proposed economic activities (fish farming, production of cassava flour and management of nurseries), the target was to train 60 indigenous people. In total, 63 indigenous people were trained, exceeding the target by 5%.

Regarding technical assistance (fish farming, management of Agroforestry Systems/SAF and management of nurseries), the target was to provide services equivalent to 960 man-hours by the end of the project. In total, at the end of the project, technical assistance services equivalent to 7384 hours had been provided, exceeding the targets almost sevenfold (669.17%).

Regarding the development of the Zoró product brand and expansion of flour production, the proposed brand (Zoró) was created, registered and received a certificate from the INPI; and six flour mills out of the six planned were built, with the target being fully met (100%).

Regarding the number of nurseries, the target was to implement two nurseries and it was fully met. There was also a target of recovering 11 hectares of degraded areas with the implementation of agroforestry systems (SAFs). At the end of the project, 10 hectares of degraded areas had been

recovered through SAFs, equivalent to more than 90% (90.9%) of the established target (11 hectares).

In short, of the eight targets set out in the *Sustainable Production Component*, six were fully met, two exceeded the targets and two were only partially met.

In general, it can be considered that the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project, from the point of view of Sustainable Production, was effective, as the targets that were not met were offset by the goals that were exceeded.

4.3. Synthesis of Direct Effects

In summary, the main results of the project are presented below.

Total revenues from sustainable economic activities supported by the project reached a total of BRL 130,250 in 2019, from the sale of unprocessed bananas. Regarding the production of cassava flour, a revenue of BRL 15,300.00 was obtained in the same year, totaling BRL 145,550.00.

The baseline (2013) suggests that the ILs did not obtain revenue from the sale of products, or it was not declared. Thus, although the result is significant, the lack of a declared (initial) baseline prevents the evaluation of the project's evolution. The absence of a target does not allow determining the project's efficacy (whether the targets were met).

Likewise, from the point of view of the volume produced with support from the project, 65,500 kg were obtained with the production of bananas (unprocessed) and 2,750 kg of cassava flour in the same period. As there is also no production baseline or target, it is not possible to calculate the project's efficacy in these two activities.

There is no doubt, however, about the effectiveness of the project, since it generated significant and abundant production, which even allowed the donation to other indigenous peoples and communities, according to reports obtained through the interviews made.[7]

Other results included the training of 77 indigenous people, against a target of 60. There was an increase of 28.33% in Sustainable Productive Activities and the preparation of 32 indigenous people to participate in territorial surveillance and monitoring actions at the Igarapé Lourdes IL (against a target of 30). Another result was the recovery of 10 ha of for-

7. Interview with one of the coordinators of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project..

ests through an agroforestry system.

It is estimated that the total number of indigenous people directly benefiting from the activities supported by the project reached 2,840 individuals, exceeding the initial target of 2,762 indigenous people (an increase of 2.82%), of which 600 were women, above the initial target of 400 women, an increase of 50% of the established target. Information on the results can be viewed in Table 3.

Table 3: Indicators of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project

Indicator	Definition	Base-line	Goal	10/ 2017	04/ 2018	08/ 2018	06/ 2019
Revenue generated from sustainable use economic activities (unprocessed products) - banana	Measurement of revenue obtained from sustainable use economic activities supported by the project (unprocessed products). Consider as a baseline the revenue from the products supported by the project in the year prior to the start of its execution. Open line by main products.	0		128,000.00	128,000.00	128,000.00	130,250.00
Volume of unprocessed production generated with sustainable use economic activities (kilos) - banana	Measurement of volume of unprocessed products generated from the sustainable use economic activities supported by the project. Consider as a baseline the volume of production supported by the project in the year prior to the start of its execution. Open line by main products.	0		64,000 kg	64,000 kg	64,000 kg	65,500 kg
Revenue generated from sustainable use economic activity - cassava flour	Measurement of revenue obtained from sustainable use economic activities supported by the project (processed products). Consider as a baseline the revenue from the products supported by the project in the year prior to the start of its execution. Open line by main products.	0		348.00	3,288.00	5,100.00	15,300.00
Volume of processed product generated (in kilograms) - cassava flour	Measurement of the volume of processed products generated with the economic activities of sustainable use supported by the project. Consider as a baseline the volume of production supported by the project in the year prior to the start of its execution. Open line by main products.	0		90kg	548kg	1050kg	2,750kg

→

Indicator	Definition	Base-line	Goal	10/2017	04/2018	08/2018	06/2019
Number of indigenous people trained in Sustainable Productive Activities activities effectively using the acquired knowledge	Measurement of the number of indigenous people trained in Sustainable Productive Activities effectively using the knowledge acquired	0	60 indigenous	47	77	77	77
Area recovered through SAFs (with > 2 years of recovery)	Measurement of the area recovered through SAFs (with > 2 years of recovery)	0	10 hectares	0	0	0	10 hectares
Extension of indigenous lands with strengthened environmental and territorial management (hectares)	Measurement of the extension of the Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia ILs with environmental and territorial management defined through PGTA (hectares)	0	219,851 hectares	115,788	115,788	219,851	219,851
	Measurement of the total extent of the 4 ILs supported by the project (hectares) Total value of Project ILs	0	761,193 hectares	657,130	657,130	761,193	761,193
Extension of Igarapé Lourdes IL under community protection and surveillance (hectares)	Measurement of the extension of Igarapé Lourdes IL with the control of its territory strengthened (hectares)	0	185,553 hectares	0	185,553	185,553	185,553
Number of occurrences of territorial invasion and other socio-environmental conflicts observed in Igarapé Lourdes IL	Measurement of the number of occurrences of territorial invasion of and other socio-environmental conflicts observed in Igarapé Lourdes IL	5 occurrences		0	13	13	13
Number of indigenous people participating in the territorial surveillance and monitoring of Igarapé Lourdes IL	Measurement of the number of indigenous people participating in the territorial surveillance and monitoring of Igarapé Lourdes IL	0	30 indigenous	0	22	32	32

Based on Table 3, the following evaluation results were obtained, according to the evaluation criteria recommended by the OECD. (Table 4)

Table 4: Considerations regarding the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project, according to OECD criteria

Criterion	Result
Relevance	The *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project converges with the objectives of the Amazon Fund and is of great importance for the country, since it addresses conservation of the Amazon biome in the ILs selected by the project.
Efficiency	In some cases, the targets were not achieved, which demonstrates a lack of planning regarding some activities, such as the planting of 3,334 bananas stems, which reached 80.98%, roughly 4/5 of the established targets. But, in general, the achievement of the targets was the norm, showing that the Association followed the Monitoring Plan established by the project adequately.
Efficacy	The project's intervention can be considered efficacious, since almost all the activity targets were reached, although in some of the proposed activities the target was not reached. However, the lack of a baseline, in some activities, and of targets, in others, does not allow verifying whether the project was really efficacious in these activities.
Effectiveness	The interviews demonstrated a high sense of impact by the selected indigenous population, especially regarding increased production. Certainly, the project had and will have positive effects on the lives of indigenous peoples in the Amazon who inhabit the ILs covered by the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project, in the states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso, as they had training on sustainable production and land-use planning.
Sustainability	The sustainability of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project can be analyzed from more than one perspective: **a) From the point of view of the benefits, actions and activities carried out:** Overall, it can be concluded that, due to the high number of activities planned and executed, as well as products delivered, the project generated mechanisms that guarantee the sustainability of its actions, notably the assistance provided and the training carried out. Therefore, the actions developed and executed within the scope of the project are perfectly sustainable over time after the end of the project. **b) From the point of view of the Land-use Planning Component:** in order to strengthen the security and territorial management of the ILs covered by the project, PGTAs were designed and/or implemented. In addition, the project provided for the construction and/or renovation of two indigenous centers that were completed. The target of training 30 indigenous people for territorial surveillance was exceeded, as 41 indigenous people were trained. The other planned activities were also of great importance for the Land-use Planning Component, namely: surveillance expeditions were carried out on the Igarapé Lourdes IL (12 planned), a surveillance procedures manual was designed and surveillance posts were renovated and equipped. All these activities ensured the sustainability of the actions after the completion of the projects. **c) From the point of view of the Sustainable Production Component:** din the same way, the number of training courses delivered out and indigenous people benefited from this project was significant (2,840), showing the impact of the project. An entrepreneurial mindset was stimulated among the Kanindé, which will continue to encourage them to increase their production of cassava and banana flour, even after the project has ended, ensuring the sustainability of the actions. In fact, the Kanindé Association was made aware of the importance of an entrepreneurial mindset to maintain the actions developed in this project, even after the end of the project. To ensure sustainability, training for the development of the proposed sustainable economic activities (fish farming, production of cassava flour, and management of nurseries) stands out, with 63 indigenous people trained (above the planned of 60) in the production of cassava flour, fish farming, and nursery management. Likewise, it is worth mentioning the technical assistance, provided within the scope of this project (fish farming, management of Agroforestry Systems/SAFs, and management of nurseries) to ensure the sustainability of the actions. There was a target of providing services equivalent to 960 man-hours by the end of the project. But in total, at the end of the project, technical assistance equivalent to 7384 hours had been provided. This fact demonstrates the multiplier effect of the technical assistance provided and ensures the sustainability of the actions. There was also the development of the Zoró product brand to guarantee market placement of the project's products, giving them an identity and adding value to them.[8]

8. The proposed brand (Zoró) was created and registered and received a certificate from the INPI. There was no information about its use in the reports.

5. Management and Monitoring

This section aims 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 were addressed.

The project involved 12 people in its management, five were indigenous people. In addition to general, technical and administrative-financial coordination, indigenous coordinators were involved in field activities, alongside anthropologists and interns.

5.1. Strengths

Project management was shared with indigenous leaders, who supported decision-making and provided technical and logistical support for the project. In addition, these leaders were previously trained in administrative and financial management, to monitori activities and reaching agreements with the associations. The training of this team was essential for the project to have its own management, with defined functions and without the need to outsource services, in addition to facilitating direct interaction with supported communities.

The Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association,Kanindé, had previous experience in project management and execution, which facilitated the intervention with the Amazon Fund. These experiences relied on direct involvement of indigenous people in the coordination and support of activities in their communities and associations, which facilitated the execution of resources on the ground.

The project management team held periodic meetings for monitoring of physical-financial execution, decision making and evaluations, using the methodology called Pleno Êxito[9].

To address external factors that could hinder the planned actions, the project prepared and applied a risk and response matrix together with coordinators and indigenous associations to mitigate conflicts and obstacles.

9. Based on Medidas de Éxito - Diseno, manejo y monitoreo de proyectos de conservación y desarrolo. Foundations of Success. Island Press, Washington, D.C. Covelo, California, 1998. Authors: Richard Margoluis and Nick Salafsky.

Regarding the BNDES' technical team, the project has always had support to having their questions answered and provide guidance. The team also understood the challenges faced by the project, as they carried out follow-up activities in the field, directly in the villages, which facilitated progress in the activities.

5.2. Challenges

Among the factors that negatively influenced the project, it was observed that Funai had little involvement in the project's actions and insufficient control over the surrounding actions, since the territories supported by Kanindé suffer constant pressure from illegal mining and logging, in addition to land grabbing.

Coordination with the BNDES' technical team can be optimized, since the time required to carry out analyses and obtain answers is in line with changes in the prices of acquisitions and services, which requires time for new budget adjustments. Processes are suggested to enable faster relocations and adjustments.

The current political moment around the time frame for demarcation of indigenous lands and land exploration projects, mainly for mining and leasing, has led to invasions and conflicts. In addition, a segment of the indigenous people has strengthened the current political discourse and influenced conflicts in the communities.

6. Conclusions

According to the interviews carried out, the general objectives of the project were mostly achieved.[10]

This project can be considered successful and effective. More than 90% of the targets were met. The patrols were carried out according to the established targets.

According to the interviews, the beneficiaries wished to have a Ref-

10. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.

erence Center for Culture and Health. This goal was also accomplished.[11]

According to the interviews, some of the project's objectives, such as the building of a fingerling pond, were beneficial not only for the direct beneficiaries of the project, but also for other indigenous peoples in the surroundings. The project was also strengthened by the provision of river ferries and vehicles to enable the extraction of nuts.[12]

EThis demonstrates that the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project generated social capital, promoting interaction and horizontal coordination with other indigenous peoples. This was confirmed in the interviews, in which it became clear that the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon project generated a network of partners.[13]

It was also highlighted in the interviews that the project promoted greater coordination with public policies, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA).[14] The project also established partnerships with EMATER, according to the interviews. In addition to the federal plan, the project was also coordinated at the municipal level, but not at the state level.[15]

Furthermore, according to the interviews the project contributed to the strengthening of other associations, such as the Sports and Social Cultural Association of Apuiarés (Acesa).

The beneficiaries considered that their quality of life has increased with the introduction of new facilities, such as mobile phones and internet, according to the interviews.[16]

The project generated an impact on the community, with a change in the local reality, according to one interviewee, generating a more entrepreneurial mindset, with the community generating income for itself.[17] This is extremely important, as it increases the possibility of sustainability of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project. It was even mentioned that, during the covid-19 pandemic, the people benefiting from the project did not ask for help, even though many indigenous people in the

11. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
12. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
13. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
14. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
15. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
16. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
17. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.

community were already accessing public policies.[18]

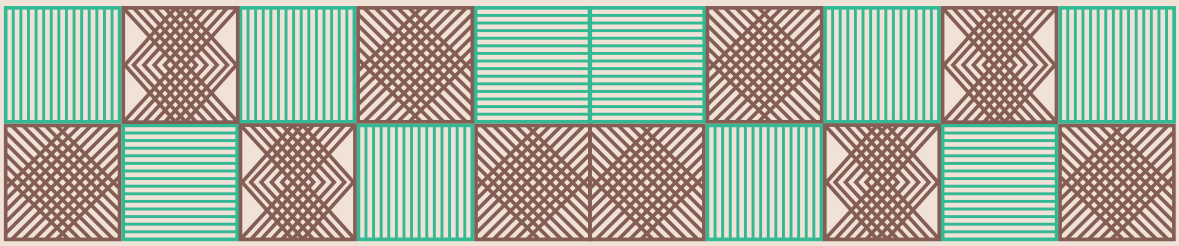
Finally, also according to the interviews, the Ethnoenvironmental Defense Association – Kanindé began working in the area of protection, security and monitoring after the project. The institution wants to be seen as a supporting rather than a supervisory entity. Surveillance is part of the job.[19] The Association's focus is on production, sustainability and food security.[20]

7. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

7.1. Lessons Learned

According to the interviews carried out, the main Lessons Learned from the Sustainable Amazon project were[21]:

- Each project is unique.
- The preparation of the PNGATI call for projects by BNDES was very rich.
- It is important to be familiar with the internal processes for preparing and approving BNDES projects.
- It is always necessary to meet the demands of the community.
- Each NGO has its own culture and is different from other NGOs.
- It is very important to listen.
- Each intervention strategy is different. It is necessary to adapt the intervention to the needs of the moment.
- Logistics expenses were very high. These expenses need to be better planned.



18. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
19. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
20. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.
21. Interview with one of the Coordinators of the Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project.

7.2. Recommendations

	Recommendation	Executing entities	States	Amazon Fund	Federal Government	Business Sector	Donors
Direct effect	Establish private partnerships for the marketing of products from the project in Brazil.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Establish partnerships for the export of products resulting from project activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Propose greater coordination with states and municipalities to make it possible for IL products to be included in school meals and in public Food Acquisition Program.	X	X	X			
Indirect effect	Support new public calls for projects that allow the continuity of this project and other Amazon Fund projects.		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.		X		X		
	Support new projects and partnerships that coordinate with current ones and integrate Sustainable Productive Activities in indigenous lands and conservation units.	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Create a registry of companies that destroy the environment, similar to the registry of companies that employ child labor or slave labor, to prevent them from receiving public funds through loans, exemptions or income tax deductions.		X	X	X	X	X
General	Partnering with national institutions (e.g.: EMATER, EMBRAPA) and international ones (IICA) for technical assistance and rural extension.	X	X		X		
	Present channels of access to other national and international sources of resources	X	X	X	X	X	X

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 agroforestry systems proposed in the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project in the states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso contribute to the preservation of forests and link 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 the fight against deforestation and is consistent with the State Program for 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 targeted territories; PNGATI – National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands: insofar as it reinforces the occupation of ILs with sustainable economic activities; Cultural programs to preserve indigenous heritage: in terms of support for handicraft; Monitora Program (ICMBio-MMA): allows monitoring of biodiversity status in the areas targeted by the project; Brazil Bioeconomy Program: the project supported activities that improved local production chains of the ILs with activities for sustainable use of natural resources; 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	The project recovered 10 hectares of degraded areas. The agroforestry system (SAFs) also contributes to reducing CO2 emissions
2. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty	YES	The *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project is the result of an international joint effort (donors/Brazil) that is compliant with national legislation and is consistent with international agreements that Brazil is party to in the forestry area
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?	PARTIALLY	The project presented few examples of coordination with federal (FUNAI, EMATER) and municipal authorities, such as municipal governments
To what extent have the projects contributed to strengthening public instruments and forest and territorial management processes?	YES	The project adopted agroforestry systems, which intensifies the relationship of indigenous communities with forests and helps to preserve the latter

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Safeguard	Meets criterion	Observation
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 includes activities for the preservation of indigenous culture, in the area of food production (flour) and growth of the forest
To what extent have the projects influenced the constitutional rights associated with formal land tenure and destination in their area of operation?	YES	With the sustainable economic use of the ILs, the project reinforced the rights of indigenous communities over their lands
To what extent have the projects influenced the sustainable use of natural resources in their area of operation?	YES	The economic use of forests in the agroforestry system in the ILs supports the sustainable use of natural resources
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?	YES	An example of this was the strengthening of their crops and plantations, although it did not foresee an activity specifically focused on the cultural area (such as indigenous handicraft, for example)
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 perceived (positive) interference is to reinforce their traditional (economic) crops
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 expressive 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 conducted by the institution that represents the Kanindé indigenous peoples and by the ACESA association.
What participatory planning and management tools did the projects apply during planning and decision making?	YES	Participatory planning was used in the decisions about the project.
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?	YES	Yes. The Kanindé and ACESA Associations kept the results and benefits (from the activities) in their respective areas and will control their use in the future.
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	From the beginning of the project, a participatory planning system was used to guarantee the participation and knowledge of all the actions foreseen by the projects. In relation to the beneficiaries, workshops, courses, and training were held to present the new production techniques.

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Safeguard	Meets criterion	Observation
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?	PAR-TIALLY	The project failed in terms of monitoring the activities to implement the agroforestry system and the number of patrols.
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 16[22] 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	The agroforestry system guarantees the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity
How did the projects contribute to the expansion or consolidation of protected areas?	YES	Through the sustainable use of natural resources and the training of indigenous peoples and patrols in the areas covered by the project.
How did they contribute to the recovery of deforested or degraded areas?	YES	Through the agroforestry system (SAFs).
In the case of area restoration and reforestation activities, did the methodologies employed prioritize native species?	YES	Yes, by planting native seedlings
To what extent have the projects contributed to establishing recovery models with an emphasis on economic use?		Through the sustainable use of natural resources and the agroforestry system, which guarantees the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity. There were also several workshops and courses on implementing agroforestry and new techniques for planting and collecting seeds.
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?		The information available is that the financial offset mechanism (REDD) was not used in this project, although it is considered completely compatible with the preservation of the forests that the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project promotes.
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?	YES	The very nature of agroforestry systems contributes to carbon capturing and emission reduction

22. 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
Poverty reduction	To what extent have the projects effectively contributed to economic alternatives that value the standing forest and the sustainable use of natural resources?	YES	The activities of the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project were aimed at sustainable production, adding value to production chains, and preserving biodiversity
	To what extent have the projects positively influenced poverty reduction, social inclusion and improved living conditions for beneficiaries living in their area of operation?	YES	The project generated additional income for the communities and increased activities, allowing the entire community to participate in the planned actions, although it was not possible to estimate the value based on the available data.
	Have the projects been able to promote and increase the production in value chains of timber and non-timber forest products based on sustainable management?	YES	Yes. The vast majority of targets were achieved, and some even exceeded. They are described in detail in the results section - Direct effects.
Gender equity	The project aggregated some results and impacts on gender issues	YES	Indigenous women were able to participate in the training provided. The courses were also open to non-indigenous beneficiaries.
	How did the projects contribute to gender equity?	YES	Project activities empowered women and promoted gender equity as they allowed women to learn new techniques in their productive activities.
Coordination of Public Policies	Was it possible for the project to cooperate with public policies at territorial and state level?	YES	The project presented clear concrete results in terms of partnership with public entities, such as the federal (FUNAI, EMATER) and municipal government
Food and nutrition security	Did the project contribute to the food and nutrition security of the beneficiaries?	YES	Yes, by strengthening local production chains and Sustainable Productive Activities such as agroforestry.
	Has the project managed to include beneficiaries in food and nutrition security policies and programs?	YES	There were significant public-private and private-private efforts (between NGOs and indigenous associations) in the *Sustainable Indigenous Amazon* project. There were partnerships with official programs, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), resulting in increased production and income of the indigenous peoples involved, generating agricultural production and income increases that were managed by the Kanindé Association.

Effectiveness Evaluation Of Indigenous Projects Supported By The Amazon Fund/BNDES

Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Project

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