

Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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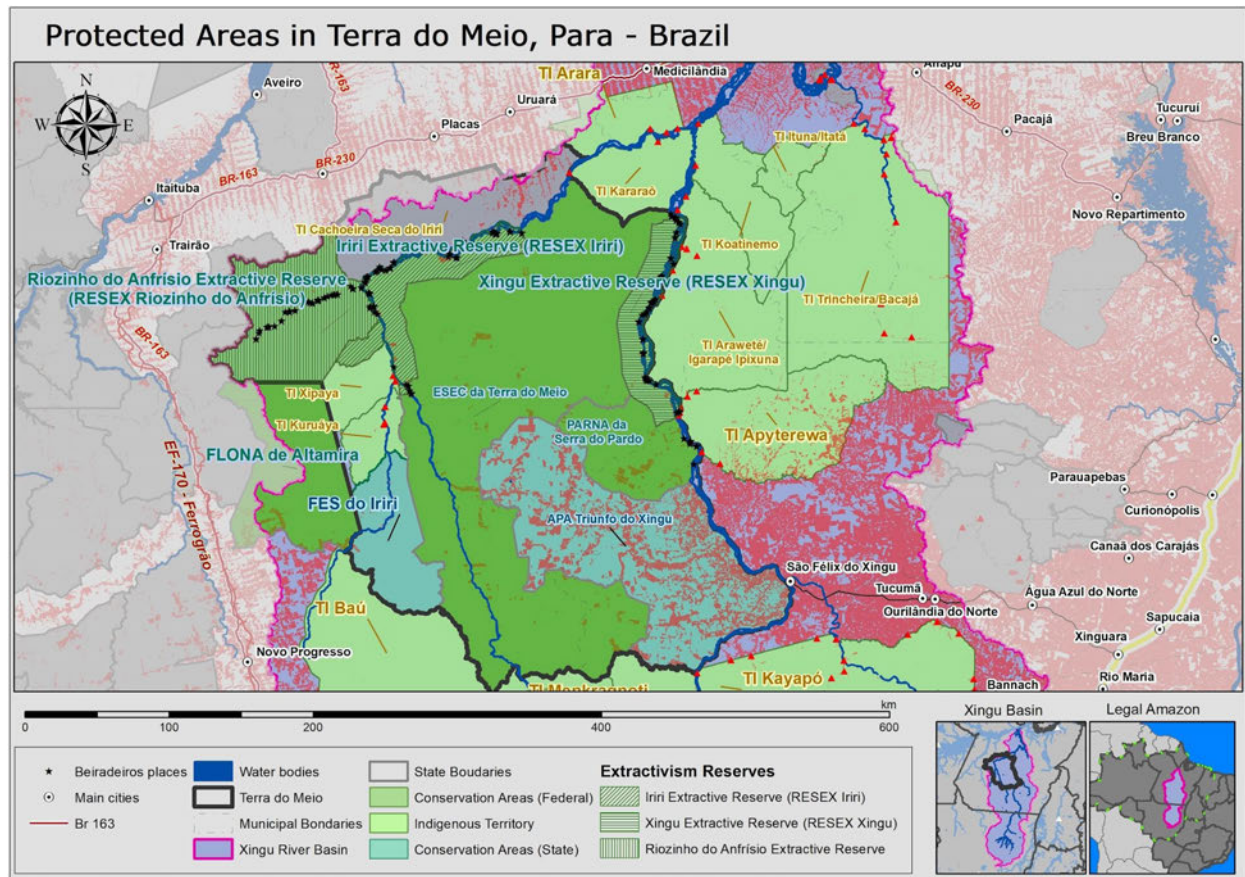
1. Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	28-011
Project title	"We are the forest:" beiradeiro training and socio-environmental services, Amazonia
Country/ies	Brazil
Lead Partner	Instituto Socioambiental (ISA)
Project partner(s)	Associação dos Moradores do Riozinho do Anfrísio (AMORA) Associação dos Moradores do Rio Iriri (AMORERI) Associação dos Moradores do Rio Xingu(AMOMEX) Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA) Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará (UFOPA)
Darwin Initiative grant value	£370,604.00
Start/end dates of project	01/07/2021 / 30/06/2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2022-March 2023, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Dr. Roberto Rezende
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Dr. Augusto Postigo (ISA)

3. Project summary

The project seeks to address abandonment and poverty of Beiradeiro communities and territories in three "Reserva Extrativistas", or RESEX (Sustainable Use Protected Areas where they live, called Riozinho do Anfrísio; Rio Iriri and Rio Xingu) in the Terra do Meio region in southern Brazilian Amazonia (see Annex 4, Map 1), generated in part by a chronic absence of the State. This situation has led younger generations of Beiradeiros to depart from their territories, paving the way for invasions by landgrabbers, wildcat goldminers and loggers, among others, thus reducing the protection that these communities provide to approximately 1.5m hectares of Amazon forest characterised by high biodiversity. Both the Instituto Socioambiental – a socio-environmental NGO that has worked for over a decade in this area – and its partner Beiradeiro Associations (AMORA, AMORERI and AMOMEX), have identified the problem and worked out strategies to resolve it. This problem is relevant not only to the Beiradeiro communities who live in the Terra do Meio, but also to their indigenous neighbours, and to the Brazilian and global populations as a whole, since this area currently acts as a barrier to the advance of deforestation in this part of southern Amazonia.

By working towards official State recognition of their way of life and Traditional Agroforestry System (TAS) and of the socio-environmental and ecosystem services they provide, by undertaking a training course for Beiradeiro youth to fulfil new social roles and to monitor their territories, the project is going to help Beiradeiro communities of the Terra do Meio to achieve basic rights and enhance their protagonism and autonomy in the management and care of their forests. By adding value to their Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), this official recognition will also lead to the generation of income by different markets, something that is crucial to alleviate poverty and therefore ensure that they remain in their territories, and that they continue to engage in NTFP.



5. Project stakeholders/ partners

In the last year, the partners involved in the project were the following: 1. Beiradeiros Associations (AMORA, AMORERI and AMOREX); 2. Federal University of Western Pará (UFOPA); 3. Altamira's municipal secretary of education; 4. technical specialists; 5. Chico Mendes Institute for Conservation and Biodiversity (ICMBio); and 6. Federal University of Pará (UFPA); 7- Xingu+ Network; 8-Sumaúma journalism; 9- Research Project Traditional Communities, Environmental Conservation and Territorial Policies (UNICAMP, UFPA), 10- Project "Amazon Revealed: Mapping Cultural Legacies"

The relationship developed between ISA and the partners has been strengthened through online and face-to-face meetings and consultations to discuss different aspects of project planning, execution and evaluation. All project partners were involved in decisions relevant to their areas of expertise.

1- The Beiradeiros associations helped in the logistical planning and execution of the project, and in the organization of 3 Assemblies (see Image 1, 2, 3 and photos, 1, 2, 3, Annex 4) where the work of the project was again evaluated. The technical coordinator of the Associations, Francinaldo Lima, was mainly responsible for this organization and for these events. He also articulated during the period the relations with the Municipal Secretary of Education, the interaction with our project and the improvement of public education policies, and the promotion of health for the territory, in addition to acting in the municipal health council, and in the strengthening of associations communities and in negotiations with the commercial partners of the Terra do Meio Network of Entrepôts.

2- UFOPA: UFOPA archeology professors (Drs. Bruna Rocha and Vinicius Honorato) and anthropology professors (Drs. Diego Amoedo and Lucybeth Arruda) helped to plan the schedules, select the content and review the study notebooks for the modules 3 and 4 of the territorial management course that we are promoting with young people. Professors Vinicius Honorato and Bruna Rocha taught in the modules. Professor Vinicius Honorato participated in assemblies and community meetings to present the proposal of a research in archeology that is part of the project. Professors Vinicius Honorato and Bruna Rocha, together with other archaeologist colleagues and the ISA itself, approved a new research proposal in archeology in the region with resources from National Geographic. Professors Diego Amoedo, Lucybeth Arruda, Bruna Rocha and Vinicius Honorato selected undergraduate students who will start working on the project with research and specific tasks. There are four students from UFOPA, two from archeology and two from anthropology (photo 4, Annex 4).

3- The Municipal Department of Education of Altamira supported the implementation of the six modules of the territorial management course with Beiradeiros from Terra do Meio carried out during the period, providing the necessary infrastructure for schools in the development poles of each of the 3 Extractive Reserves where the courses take place. In partnership with the project, the Secretariat organized two days of training for teachers from the beiradeiros' schools. The content of the training for teachers was based on the the content taught in the territorial management course (photo 5, 6, 7, Annex 4). Teachers from schools in the Beiradeiros of Terra do Meio became partners in the project in a proposal to develop didactic material suited to local reality. The teachers also received didactic material elaborated based on the training course and a game related to the beiradeiros history, developed by Dr Nurit Rachel Bensusan, one of the coordinators of the project and of the modules of the training course. They will use this material and game in the formal teaching of Beiradeiro schools, seeking to adapt school teaching to the reality and culture of the Beiradeiros.

4- The technical specialists Dr. Raquel Santos (ecologist) and Dr. Natália Guerrero (anthropologist) helped in the discussion of the content to be addressed, in the selection of suitable texts and in the production of the textbook for the second and third modules. Dr Santos also participated in the follow-up visit for students between modules. Both also participated as teachers in different classes of the course modules held during the period (photo 8, Annex 4).

5- ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - federal body responsible for managing Federal Conservation Units, including Extractive Reserves) maintains a local inter-

institutional cooperation with ISA and the Federal University of Pará to develop fauna monitoring in the region, using the basic, advanced and local protocols of the federal government's Monitoring Program (Programa Monitora: <https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/monitoramento>) in the Terra do Meio region. In partnership, we carried out fauna/biodiversity monitoring expeditions.

6- Students and professors from the Federal University of Pará carried out the monitoring of biodiversity foreseen in the project.

7- The Xingu+ Network was already a partner of the project in the production of information on deforestation in the territories and also became a partner of the project in the training process of young people to act as local communicators. Young students from the course were selected to compose the network of communicators of the Xingu+ Network. The students of the course modules Maria Patrícia (Baliza community, Rio Xingu Extractive Reserve), Maxiel da Silva (Boa Esperança community, Rio Iriri Extractive Reserve) and Marta Gomes da Silva (Morro Verde community, Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve) were selected by the course professors and endorsed by the associations to compose, together with other members of the Xingu River basin, most of them indigenous, the group of Communicators in Training of the Xingu+ Network (ver foto 9, Anexo 4). The coordinator of the training process for the Xingu+ Network communicators participated in one of the modules of the training course in territorial management that we are promoting. (<https://www.xingumais.org.br/>)

8- Sumaúma journalism (<https://sumauma.com/en/>) is also developing one of its activities in partnership with the project in its training process and with the Xingu+ Network. Students selected among the participants of our training course in territorial management will be the young people on the beiradeiros trained by Sumaúma journalism to become journalists in their territories.

9- This year we also had a partnership with the research project "Traditional communities, environmental conservation and territorial policies" developed by the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and the Federal University of Pará. Members of this project directly participated in the realization of 3 modules of the training course in territorial management that we developed. They brought the special guests of these modules, traditional peoples from two other river basins in Brazil, three caiçara leaders from Juréia (Dauro, Macos Prado and Daiane Alves), a region located in southeastern Brazil, and a leader from the beiradeiros of the Tapajós River basin, Francisco Firmino Silva (photos 10 and 11, Annex 4).

10- Project "Amazon Revealed: Mapping Cultural Legacies". From now on we will also have a partnership with the project "Amazon Revealed: Mapping Cultural Legacies, led by archaeologist Eduardo Neves and with participation of professors Bruna Rocha and Vinícius Honorato who participate in our project. This project intends to use the LiDAR tool in threatened areas of the Amazon to raise archaeological structures under the forest canopy. Terra do Meio will be one of the four areas to be flown over. In addition to the overflights that can reveal old land structures and roads, the project seeks to invest in the work already started by the Darwin project with students from the region, so that they continue recording material elements related to their cultural heritage. Based on the data generated by the overflights, the archaeological team will visit sites with archaeological potential to carry out interventions. The objective of this initiative financed by the National Geographic Society is to establish a new layer of protection for the territories of the peoples of the forest, since in Brazil archaeological sites registered with the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute must be protected. This proposal will also guarantee a part of the contribution of resources to our project.

7. Project progress

7.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Young people trained in content and skills to assume social and technical roles, to lead their associations and communities

1.1: 18 training modules for 60 students in three Extractive Reserves in three years (three per expedition)

According to our schedule, six modules were held during two expeditions of one month each, in July 2022 and January 2023 (see attendance lists of 6 modules, images 4 to 9 and photos 12 to 19, Annex 4).

1.2: 18 actions to monitor and evaluate students in their homes during these three years (six trips, three classes each).

Three of the six follow-up trips between modules were carried out (Photos 35 and 36)

Output 2: Formal recognition processes of *colocação* agroforestry system, submitted to the proper government bodies, and raised, qualified and, when possible, monetarily valued socio-environmental services.

2.1: Six field trips with 20 days for surveying archeological, anthropological and ecological data; Expeditions were made to identify the archaeological sites that will be excavated in the next period and negotiated with the locals both the excavation sites and the local authorizations (Photos 20 to 23, Annex 4)

2.2 - Four workshops about research techniques on archaeology, ecology and ethnography with the young beiradeiros;

Within the scope of the territorial management course with beiradeiros from Terra do Meio, we carried out basic training on these topics.

2.3: One community assembly in each Extractive Reserve per year during the three years (nine in total), for information disclosure, monitoring, evaluation and approval of research results, and preparations for the recognition of the production system;

Undertaken in accordance with schedule (Photos 24 to 29, Annex 4)

2.4 - One dossier on the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system;

We have the material for the dossier. We will try to detail safeguards activities for the heritage in this next period.

2.5 - Audiovisual material about the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system;Activity

It was not done during this period.

*2.6 - Submission for the recognition as national intangible cultural heritage of the *colocações*, the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system, to the IPHAN (National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage) and to the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) program, the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems(GIAHS);*

We resumed the dialogue with IPHAN after the difficulties with the previous Brazilian government.

*2.7. To qualify and monetarily value the socio-environmental services provided by the *colocações* and propose negotiations to take this into account at meetings held to this end every May*

As a larger strategy, ISA has published guidelines and videos on the socio-environmental contributions of traditional peoples and their territories to conservation and diversity ([guidelines](#), [video](#), and [short-video](#)). The guidelines and videos stresses the importance of the traditional systems in providing surveillance over the territories, *in-situ* conservation, territorial management over large forest areas, traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, amongst other contributions. Regarding negotiations with companies, the monitoring website on quality of life and conservation now provides indicators for negotiations and will help the valuing processes of the

socio-environmental services related to the non-timber forest products. The Network of Entrepôts. has a contract for socio-environmental services and is currently negotiating another one. The negotiation meeting between communities and companies will take place next May, at the Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve.

Output 3: Monitoring system of biodiversity and quality of life developed and undertaken by the beiradeiros themselves.

3.1: Training and field follow-up of the activities of 12 young beiradeiros in monitoring and assessment tools, in two field trips yearly;

Of the 51 course participants who were trained, 24 are monitoring their diet and daily activities with the Open Data Kit (ODK).

3.2. One monitoring system implemented until 2022;

The monitoring system has been implemented and a set of indicators is available on a website. The monitoring spreadsheets have more detailed information than the data on the website. It can be analysed in the future when we will have a larger series of data.

3.3. Two monitoring reports and evaluation on biodiversity and quality of life systemized until 2024 (one in 2023 and one in 2024)

The first bulletin on quality of life and conservation is available online (<https://sites.google.com/socioambiental.org/terradomeio/2022>). The data series on food and daily activities from the first bulletin is based on only 6 months of monitoring by the local monitors. The bulletin to be launched in 2024 (with data from 2023) will have more reliable information.

3.4. Three fauna surveys using transects and beiradeiro tracks (one per year), training six young beiradeiros for the activity. Baseline: first year of the project.

In partnership with the ICMBio Monitora Program (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation) trips were carried out in the first half of 2022 to monitor biodiversity (Annex 5).

7.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. Young people trained in content and skills to assume social and technical roles, to lead their associations and communities.

The team carried out six training modules with young Beiradeiros to exercise leadership roles in their territories, two in each of the three Extractive Reserves. The modules were carried out in July 2022 for a month, carrying out the same module two by three times, one in each of the three Extractive Reserves. The third modules were carried out between January and February 2023, also identical modules, one in each of the three Extractive Reserves (RESEX). Despite efforts to have at least 50% female participants, we maintained an average of one third of female participants.

Table 1: Evolution of youth participation in modules by sex:

	female	% female	male	% male	total
3 modules one	17	33,33%	34	66,67%	51
3 modules two	26	37,68%	43	62,32%	69
3 modules three	18	33,96%	35	66,04%	53

The three second modules, in July 2022, dealt with stories of struggles for rights and also the rights of traditional peoples. Representatives of traditional peoples from other territories were present to explain their struggles for rights and the tools they use in these struggles. We also deal with these “tools”, namely: 1- Brazilian and international legislation relating to traditional peoples and communities; 2- Brazilian organizations of traditional peoples and communities; 3-

Organization of the Brazilian State; 4- Reading and interpretation of maps and use of georeferencing tools; 5- The role of the federal public ministry in the fight for the rights of traditional peoples and communities; 6- What is and what is a consultation protocol for traditional peoples and communities for and 7- The importance of narratives and historical and archaeological evidence of the presence in the territory. We also worked on monitoring what some of the students were doing.

Another baseline for this Output, in addition to the number of students in the territorial management course, is the number of young people taking on community roles. In March 2023, the team counted the number of young Beiradeiros involved in different community activities (information regarding this can be seen in Table 1, Annex 4). In 2022 there were 25 young people, currently there are 25 young Beiradeiros involved in these functions.

2. Processes for formal recognition of the placement agroforestry system, submitted to the competent government bodies, and raised, qualified and, when possible, monetarily valued in socio-environmental services.

As we had foreseen, the change of government in Brazil in January 2023 opened up new possibilities for dialogue with the body that takes care of the heritage process of traditional agricultural systems as Brazilian intangible heritage, IPHAN (Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional). Representatives of our team met virtually on March 16, 2023 with IPHAN representatives to discuss the process. We explain the history of our actions to date and, in particular, the consultation process we carry out using the community consultation protocols. The IPHAN representatives requested that the Beiradeiras associations make their own request for a meeting with IPHAN with the participation of our team to hear directly from the associations about this claim. This request was sent and we are waiting for a face-to-face meeting to be scheduled in Belém. We have also agreed with IPHAN representatives that, as far as possible, we will make it possible for them to be present at the community assemblies of the Beiradeiras associations in 2023. We have also made progress in permitting archaeological research with the Beiradeiras families. Professor Vinícius Honorato was present at the Beiradeiras Assemblies with the mission of explaining the archaeological work and its importance in this process.

3. Biodiversity and quality of life monitoring system developed and carried out by the Beiradeiros themselves.

As previously reported, we celebrated a partnership with ICMBio and UFPA, for the resumption of basic and advanced biodiversity monitoring protocols of the federal monitoring program that was paralyzed, the MONITORA program. Thus, also with the support of our project, this monitoring was resumed in 2022. In addition, and also in this partnership, we carried out the monitoring of families' food and daily activities.

Between May and June 2022, we carried out biodiversity monitoring with our partners at the Federal University of Pará, registering the basic and trail protocols of fauna residents in ODK forms produced by us.

In the past period, we trained Beiradeiro students from the territorial management course to use the ODK to record elements of their historical and biocultural heritage during the modules we held in March 2022. Part of these students carried out monitoring of food and daily activities. .

We published a website on the internet with the results of the most basic analyses of this monitoring data (<https://sites.google.com/socioambiental.org/terradomeio/2022>).

Regarding biodiversity monitoring, we sampled terrestrial wildlife biodiversity data in 2022 and analysed them in Annex 5 and published part of the results on the same website mentioned above.

7.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Socio-environmental services provided by the recognized Colocação Traditional Agroforestry System, generating better income to 300 Beiradeiro families and conservation of 1.5 million hectares of a high biodiversity forest.

Despite the considerations specifically related to the Brazilian political context in the first periods of project execution, we move towards the project's results in relation to the formation of a new generation of beiradeiros who will be able to directly influence collective decisions in the 3 RESEX towards the improvement of family income and conservation of the high biodiversity forest. Although this progress cannot be measured in the short term, we consider young people's involvement in public functions to be a positive indicator of success, and we have seen good results in this area. We also consider that perhaps the increase in revenue of the Network of Entrepôts. observed below cannot be immediately related to the project's actions in a more direct way. It seems to be related to the growth of the Network of Entrepôts. in relation to the number of participating producers. This needs to be investigated in more detail for a future report.

Regarding the signed contracts that take into account the socio-environmental services provided by the Traditional Agroforestry System, there was no numerical change, but significant information in this regard is that the contracts with natural rubber began to distinguish in detail the market value and the value paid for these services. Negotiations with another company (Wickbold, who buys brazil-nut) are currently ongoing.

0.1. Revenues of the Network of Entrepôts. increased in 15% compared to the baseline of R\$ 980,000.00 in 2020;

Below are the revenues for recent years considering the 2020 baseline.

2020 - R\$980,000.00
 2021 - R\$1,290,000.00
 2022 -R\$1,489,519.70

0.2. Increase in the number of contracts that aggregate value to the socio-environmental values associated to the productive system, from a baseline of no contracts in 2020 to three in 2023;

A contract for the purchase of natural rubber has been negotiated in 2021, recognizing the socio-environmental contributions of the Beiradeiros. The contract differentiates the price paid for rubber and for socio-environmental services. And the global amount paid to producers is five times greater than the usual market value. Negotiations with a company are underway for socio-environmental services related to the Brazil-nut value chain. The quality of life and conservation monitoring system designed by our team will support the contracts for socio-environmental services as a set of indicators for negotiations.

0.3. Keeping of the high index of forest coverage in the areas of community use compared to the invaded areas. The baseline will be settled in the first year of the project

In March 2022, we established the baseline for the project based on SIRADX data, presented in the table below.

Extractive reserve (RESEX)	Invasion	Mining	Airstrip	Small Stakerholder farm	Total
RESEX Rio Iriri	6,2	11,3		35,1	52,6
RESEX Rio Xingu	0,6			36,6	37,2
RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio	1.313,8	45,4	4,8	44,9	1.408,8
Totals	1.320,5	56,7	4,8	116,7	1.498,6

The data show a deforestation of 1377.13ha related to illegal activities and invasions, against 116.67ha related to the gardens and swiddens of the Beiradeiros, which are associated with their way of life. The previous government significantly weakened the state's ability to monitor and protect the area, and the immediate and high monetary value to be obtained from illicit activities attracted the Beiradeiros. We hope to be able to face these threats with the actions of the project.

In March 2023, this same survey had the following result:

Extractive reserve (RESEX)	Invasion	Mining	Airstrip	Small Stakerholder farm	Total
RESEX Rio Iriri	6,2	11,7	0,0	36,6	54,4
RESEX Rio Xingu	5,1	0,0	0,0	41,4	46,4
RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio	1.797,0	47,1	4,8	61,5	1.910,5
Totals	1.808,3	58,8	4,8	139,5	2.011,3

There was a general increase in deforestation across all categories, with a sharper increase in deforestation related to encroachments at the Riozinho do Anfrísio RESEX. We understand that it is still a reflection of the previous government in relation to the dismantling of the institutions responsible for inspection. On the website that we are launching with the monitoring of quality of life and the environment, we use data from MapBiomias (<https://mapbiomas.org/>), which add information on the regeneration of the areas used by the beiradeiros, indicating the maintenance of these areas over time. Most of the areas deforested close to the beiradeiros houses are used in swidden agriculture. If we consider regeneration the overall data on forest cover points more than 99% of the Resex as forested areas and other natural formations.

0.4. Keeping of occupation rates, species richness and diversity of terrestrial vertebrates data, gathered via signs and traces of animals and beiradeiros' transects and tracks (Benchimol e Peres, 2015, Fragoso et al. 2016, 2019). The first year data will be the baseline.

Along the sampling effort in the Monitora Program trails, a total of 148 direct wildlife sightings and 204 indirect animal signs were detected. At the Beiradeiros forest trails, 228 direct sightings and 427 indirect signs were mapped. Thus, we have 1.12 sights/km and 1.55 signs/km for the Monitora trails, and 4.02 sights/km and 7.53 signs/km for the Beiradeiros. Although this result may indicate higher abundance within Beiradeiro's areas than on unused forests, this should be interpreted very carefully, as the sample site is already small, especially if compared with other studies using similar methods. For robust analysis, effort on sighting transects should include hundreds of accumulated kms walked (Peres, 2001). Interestingly as well, after calculating the sighting/sign ratio in both conditions, a striking difference is evident: we have 1.34 indirect signs for each animal visualisation at the Monitora trails, where no hunting is carried on. For the Beiradeiros trails, this ratio rises to 1.87 sign per visualisation. The data for each species (or Taxon) detected by each method is listed in Table 2 of Annex 5. As expected, composition registered through sightings and signs was quite different. Considering species richness for each method, although a higher species richness was observed along Beiradeiro's trails, these results should be considered preliminary, as the sampling effort can be considered small compared to other studies, as already mentioned.

A combination of sightings (based on distance sampling) and track and sign assessments can be done simultaneously and the combined methods produce a considerably more representative picture of the wildlife community in the region (Ponce-Martins et al. 2022). This integrated protocol will be used as the wildlife biodiversity indicator for monitoring in the following years of the projects and, hopefully, should be periodically replicated to evaluate stability and possible trends, considering local, regional and global factors that may influence the ecosystem and it's function. It include primates and large game birds (from the sightings) as well as armadillos, large rodents and other nocturnal species, which will be detected only if tracks and signs are detailedly registered.

The next steps must include replication of all methods with greater effort, and evaluate if the occupation rates will allow the assessment of different populations over time, both in areas managed by the verges and in unused areas.

7.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Illegal activities such as logging and mining compete with the beiradeiros' dedication to non-forest timber products. The income from these illegal activities is most of the times greater than any legal activity.

Comments: The defeat of then-President Jair Bolsonaro in the 2022 elections brought about a change in this context. However, as predicted in the last report, illegal activities grew in 2022 and even more on the eve of the elections. With the current government's victory, we expect inspection and control bodies to be re-established in the medium term.

Assumption 2: Strengthened communities aware of the consequences of such activities for their territory and resources are fundamental, as well as the valuing of their legal products. We will work on these two factors in this project. But the presence of the state with its police power to restrain illegal activities and to protect the territory from invaders is another important factor in the decision to keep the traditional way of life.

Comments: We are working on both factors, although progress on contract negotiations for forest products has been slow due to the economic crisis in the country. However, Network of Entrepôts revenues grew again this year. Illegal activities have increased in the last year, particularly in Resex Riozinho do Anfrísio. We hope that awareness and the new government policy, which promises to restructure surveillance, can improve this situation.

Assumption 3: Unfortunately, the current Brazilian government has dismantled the protection and inspection bodies and do not curb illegal activities. The continuation of the environmental policies of the current Brazilian government will increase the external pressures on the communities and their territories.

Comments: Fortunately, this issue has been addressed. The newly elected government made the preservation of the Amazon and the rights of traditional peoples two of its main campaign flags. We hope that these promises will be converted into concrete actions, and the first actions indicate this. Several groups of environmental law enforcement staff are arriving in Altamira and patrolling via road and helicopter is being conducted on a regular basis.

Assumption 4: The increase of external pressure can also increase forest loss, independently of community efforts to combat this.

Comments: Deforestation due to invasions practically doubled from one year to the other at Resex Riozinho do Anfrísio due to increased external pressure combined with the dismantling of supervisory bodies by the past government. We believe that this situation will be reversed in the medium term with the new policy (see attached SIRAD-X data).

Assumption 5: Annual climatic variations might affect the production, revenues and income from the products.

Comments: This year the chestnut harvest was good. However, observation by the Brazilian chestnut trees near the trees indicates that the next harvest will be of low productivity. Brazilian Chestnut are the main non-timber forest product of the Beiradeiros families. El Niño is expected this year and could impact brazil-nut harvest in the following years.

Assumption 6: The COVID-19 pandemic and the safety measures and permissions to stay in the communities might vary and delay activities.

Comments: The pandemic issue has been controlled in the country.

Assumption 7: It is common for young beiradeiros to marry and have children before 20 and then to provide for a family. This is an important factor for the withdrawal from the training, which demands dedication to studies and absence from home to undergo the modules. This is especially serious for women that are under pressure from their husbands, children and neighbours to stay at home taking care of the domestic chores and children, which ends up hindering their participation in public events and travels like the training modules. Moreover, many husbands are jealous of their wives going outside, urging them to stay at home. These questions can be mitigated and coped with the strategies mentioned in the question on gender equality and also with the offering of modules shorter than the ones ISA has conducted previously in other training programs.

Comments: In this case our strategy still works. Young couples who participate in the course are more consistently assiduous than young people, especially single males, who are sometimes attracted by the modernity of the city and the possibility of a job, even if temporary, there. We will maintain these strategies. We also hired a nanny to help with the young children, which helped put their mothers at ease during the course, something we hope will encourage them to return over the next few modules of the course.

Assumption 8: Climatic variations might hamper navigation on the regional rivers and delay or even make it impossible to carry out any given scheduled module.

Comments: The dry season (between August and December) makes most of the rivers in the region almost unnavigable, making it impossible to carry out course modules during this period. However, we have managed to build a strategy of concentrating the modules in holiday periods, which coincide with relatively good navigability. Additionally, we need to be prepared to adapt our schedules to unexpected weather events that may affect navigation.

Assumption 9: The formal recognition of the agricultural system obliges the state to develop actions and policies of safeguard and promotion of the system and its associated intangible culture, widening the legal defenses related to the territory and its conservation. The formal recognition strengthens the intangible values associated with the products and services provided by communities. However Brazil today faces a grave institutional crisis in which several public policy achievements have been reversed by the current government. The current government has been especially harmful with regard to public policies addressing minorities and environmental issues. In this sense we cannot be sure that the Brazilian Heritage Agency will continue to exist, along with its policies of recognition of Traditional Agroforestry Systems. This can hamper the process of formalisation of this demand.

Comments: As expected, during the past government, IPHAN had difficulties in acting in favour of its purposes. Two months after the new government took office, we managed to hold a meeting with members of IPHAN who were willing to act in order to follow up on this demand and we are negotiating about this.

Assumption 10: In previous experiences with collaborative research, we have had some problems with the use of tablets when they presented technical problems, but this led only to a delay in sending data to the servers, because the beiradeiros also make copies of their records in their notebooks as a precautionary measure.

Comments: We are facing technological difficulties due to the limited internet access points in the territory, which makes it challenging for monitors to upload data to the network frequently. We are working on implementing a more robust internet infrastructure to improve connectivity. Additionally, we have secured data recovery from cell phones by using cables to transfer data between the phones and our computers during follow-up visits to the communities.

7.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

According to the Logical Framework, the impact expected from our project is “Protection of beiradeiro territories’ biological diversity, strengthening of beiradeiro peoples, socio-environmental services provided by recognition of colocação way of life and added value to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)”

We believe that guaranteeing a dignified and full life for the Beiradeiros, based on their traditional way of life, will support generations of Beiradeiros to maintain this way of life in the future, so that they do not abandon their territory neither to live in urban centers nor to work in illegal and predatory activities. The forest peoples who need the forest to guarantee a full life according to their traditions are the ones who are most interested in keeping the forest alive and standing, with its biodiversity preserved. For the Beiradeiros, the living and standing forests guarantee them the means for a dignified and full life.

Our project aims to provide training for beiradeiros and information for a broader public about the interrelationship between local communities of the Amazon and biodiversity conservation, showing that a good life in the forest is related to increased conservation. In this sense, we focus on training young beiradeiros to assume social roles related to the management and leadership of their associations; NTFP management, production and marketing; the production of communication content; knowledge of legislation that can guarantee your rights; territorial management; research and monitoring of biodiversity and associated socio-environmental and ecosystem services. For this goal, we offered six additional modules (two in each RESEX) of five-day training in the past year. We also worked towards generation of income and rights through the recognition and appreciation of their way of life and TAS within their positions and the socio-environmental and ecosystem services they provide by the Brazilian State (in relation to rights, public policies and safeguards) and by different markets (adding value to your NTFP). We developed and implemented a monitoring system for socio-environmental and ecosystem indicators based on the participation of beiradeiros researchers and secondary data gathered by partner institutions, such as the Monitora Program and the MapBiomass platform. Today a group of young beiradeiros are monitoring diet and activities. A website with the first annual bulletin of the monitoring system will be launched this year.

As a result of our activities, young people are now more engaged in community activities and affairs, with increased participation in community meetings, assemblies and at the Deliberative Council of the Extractive Reserves.

8.

9. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is carried out in three Extractive Reserves whose objectives are related to both the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity. This involves guaranteeing the maintenance of the ways of life of the communities that live there, as they constitute the basis for the preservation of traditional knowledge and practices, which in turn constitute essential elements to ensure the continuity of biodiversity.

Both the theory of change, presented by the post-2020 CBD strategic documents, and its milestones are strongly related to the project: Goal A, from the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ("The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with at least a 15 percent increase in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced by at least tenfold and the risk of extinction for species in all groups taxonomic and functional, is halved, and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 percent of the genetic diversity within all species maintained") can only be achieved with initiatives like this one. In a biome like the Amazon, the permanent presence of people with guaranteed subsistence is the only possibility of maintaining the integrity of ecosystems, their connectivity and their species. The enormous variability of local agrobiodiversity is due to Traditional Agroforestry Systems, and

these can only be protected through federal and international recognition and with local communities engaged in their maintenance.

10. Project support to poverty reduction

Approximately 300 rural families live in the Extractive Reserves (RESEX) of Terra do Meio, in an area of 1.5 million hectares of Amazonian forest characterised by high biodiversity. Far from urban centers and the presence of the State, these areas are under constant pressure from invaders and loggers. The beiradeiro are the guardians of the forest, as they monitor their territories and conserve the biodiversity, on which they depend for their sustenance.

The absence of the State also leads to poverty and lack of access to basic rights related to health and education; to markets and revenues. But over the last few years, with the support of ISA, the beiradeiro people have managed to organize themselves into associations, complete the implementation of primary schools in their territories and structure supply chains to sell their non-timber forest products (PFNM) to obtain income .

The project's actions aim to: 1- Train young people engaged with their own identity and history, preparing them to assume community roles on different fronts and lead their associations in claiming basic social rights appropriate to their reality and culture; 2- Associate value (including monetary) to their traditional way of life, both through political recognition by the State and Brazilian society and through the incorporation of environmental values and services, related to their way of life in contracts for non-timber forest products. They are managing to sign these contracts with business partners who are looking for them because they recognize that their way of life preserves the forest; 3- Build with the Beiradeiros and with the national State the monitoring of a set of indicators related to the quality of life and environment that can be carried out by the Beiradeiros themselves and that serve, on the one hand, for the management of their territory and, on the other hand , to indicate that the objectives of its way of life and its partnerships are being achieved, namely, the improvement of its quality of life and the preservation of biodiversity.

This last year we highlighted the training process that we are carrying out as a structural way to fight poverty and exclusion, since with this training we will have in the families capable cadres to not only assume other functions with their own responsibilities and remunerations, but these young people will also be fundamental to seek changes in essential public policies for all families in the region. We highlight the process of training local communicators associated with the Xingu+ Network and Sumaúma journalism.

11. Gender equality and social inclusion

The project takes special care in offering and creating conditions for women to participate in all its activities. In preparing the first module of the course, women were especially invited to participate and many of them responded to this call. Even so, there was a greater participation of men. We are aware that this search for gender equity is a process that involves not only numbers, but also a reflection to be made by the brinkeiros themselves about gender roles in the management of RESEX and in the daily practices within them and in their engagement with actors external (see Annex 4, table 4, which shows the number of candidates applied and selected on the basis of gender. We selected almost all the women who applied – the only ones we did not apply were excluded due to age). The project will attract more women to territorial management activities through course participants. Other activities, linked to education and health, could also be undertaken by more women, based on the training we are carrying out. It is also important to mention that the course itself promotes discussions related to gender issues, with the aim of stimulating autonomous reflection by these communities on this subject and its consequences.

The participation of women in the course is noteworthy, not only for the number of participants, but also for the quality of their participation, which has continually brought new perspectives to the debate. The perception of the invisibility of women's history in these territories also drew attention and could be the seed for men and women to reflect on their histories. The recognition

of the role of indigenous women, as important transmitters of knowledge to the rubber tappers after the fall in the price of rubber, and as decisive figures in shaping current ways of life, showed that this invisibility can be revisited and the inheritance of female ancestors can be valued. One of the conclusions, mainly from the women on the course, was that the history of their ancestors is positively marked by the participation of indigenous women who formed families with single men who came from the Brazilian northeast to work in rubber extraction. The way of life that the Beiradeiros practice today only exists thanks to these indigenous women who were often violently uprooted from their people to marry northeastern migrants. That history has been largely erased, especially the contribution of these indigenous women to current practices and knowledge of life in the Amazon rainforest.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	5 men, 5 women (Roberto, Augusto, Naldo, Vinícius, Diego), (Nurit, Bruna, Lucybeth, Natália, Raquel)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	6 by women (AMOMEX, Sumaúma, Consultants, UFOPA, ICMBio) 7 by men

12. Monitoring and evaluation

After more than a year of the project, we verified that our processes are being coherently monitored and the directions and decisions have been changed in order to improve the actions during the execution of the project.

To monitor and evaluate the progress of the project this year, we use the following systems and processes associated with each of the outputs:

Product 1: The preparation of the modules of the territorial management course has been evaluated by the team of professors based on the previous modules in terms of construction of learning and knowledge by the students who are evaluated during the module itself through group work and individual assessments. The study notebooks that are prepared before each module are evaluated in terms of their effectiveness and shortcomings, as well as their use and individual monitoring of students, which has already led to format changes between one and the other. Also on the didactic issue, Professor Nurit Bensunsan developed a game about the content of the modules by verifying the students' difficulty with the written texts, due to the precariousness of school training in the region. Also in the meetings between teachers and coordination, we decided to also act in the training of school teachers and support the production of paradidactic material for schools, which led to the establishment of a partnership in this sense with the Municipal Secretary of Education. .

Product 2: Regarding the recognition by the Brazilian state of the Traditional Agroforestry System of Beiradeiros as Brazilian intangible heritage, we continuously assess the situation of the Brazilian government agency in relation to the best political moment to start the process. For this, we have the support of members of the ISA office in Brasilia. We also evaluated during the consultation process that we carried out in the previous period that more moments of explanation would be needed about the possible contributions of an archaeological research work for this process with the Beiraderios in their spaces of collective reflection and consultation. In this way, one of the team's archaeologists participated last year in the assemblies of the Beiradeiras

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

associations. Also, in a decision shared with the associations, we decided on the best time to start dialogue with the governmental body for the recognition of intangible heritage in Brazil.

Product 3: The collaborative monitoring model is in operation and can be seen on the website mentioned above. In modules 2 and 3 of the course on territorial management with beiradeiro from Terra do Meio, we trained students in the use of the ODK form to collect information on food and daily activities with beiradeiro families. Today, 24 young people are collecting this data and during the monitoring of students and monitors we collect the information and send it to the spreadsheets that feed the monitoring website. During this process, we had several technical issues that needed to be resolved when interacting with the monitors, especially with regard to problems configuring accounts and personal cell phones. One of the decisions taken based on these ongoing assessments and monitoring was to purchase tablets for monitors who had cell phones with insufficient settings or who did not have personal cell phones.

Fauna monitoring had to follow a schedule shared with several institutions that made up the Terra do Meio monitoring working group that we mentioned in the previous report. From several joint meetings during the process, we were able to establish routines and procedures that made our collaborative monitoring activities compatible with the ICMBio Monitora Program. In parallel to the ICMBIO protocols conducted in trails opened with the specific purpose of biodiversity monitoring, we are sampling beiradeiro trails using similar sampling methods (the Minimum Protocol coupled with wildlife tracks and signs monitoring).

In general, we had difficulties with mobilizing common agendas among all project partners. In the post-pandemic period and with a new government, the agendas of all partners and ourselves are more crowded and difficult to reconcile, especially due to the intensity of field activities. Thus, we have had daily difficulties in meeting for common evaluations and planning with the frequency that we initially planned. This has generated some implementation and joint evaluation problems. Although there is a relationship of trust and established partnerships, sometimes some partners are unable to participate in all stages of the project.

13. Lessons learnt

We prepared our proposal at the height of the pandemic, when people were completely isolated and the normal activities of the various partners were interrupted. Faced with this situation, our schedule was prepared, at a time when there were no activities other than those related to the home office environment. With the pandemic under control and the return of face-to-face activities, the different partners had a large amount of work to do and agendas that now needed to be fulfilled, of which the activities planned in our project were just a part. We underestimated the impact of this scenario on the elaboration of the proposal. Therefore, when we returned to face-to-face activities, there were other commitments that had not been accounted for and that needed to be worked around. For example, the school calendar of the partner universities was gradually defined and was beyond our control, as well as the school calendar of the schools in the Beiradeiro territory, and the agendas of the associations which, in turn, depended on consultations with the communities that began to open to receive partners and start activities. Added to this is the somewhat unexpected weather (i.e. heavy rains and flooding in January) and the navigable conditions present when the project was finally approved.

Another issue that we had not properly dimensioned due to the isolation imposed by the pandemic was the consequences of the time we spent away from the communities, which had an impact on the agreements made before the pandemic. We had to resume contact respecting the communities' schedules, and respectfully reminding them of these agreements and arrangements within local protocols. One lesson learned is that clear communication with communities is essential. The months from October to December were dedicated to this careful work respecting local protocols, both to inform about project approval and to give organicity to our proposals, which were approved in all locations. The consultation processes related to both the project itself and the process of recognizing the traditional Beiradeiro way of life as Brazilian intangible heritage worked very well.

If we had to rewrite the project, we would be more careful to leave greater margins in the timelines for carrying out these processes, as well as in budgetary terms. Such consultations may be

necessary at different times during project execution and demand significant time and logistical resources.

These considerations about the pandemic conditions when the project proposal was developed also affected the way we articulated the proposals themselves, in a way that was more isolated from other institutions than we would like. So, for example, during the preparation of the proposal, we did not talk to ICMBio about the monitoring system we were proposing. We only built this conversation after the proposal was approved, after the resumption of face-to-face activities at different institutions. While we were successful, we could have saved precious time if we had started these discussions earlier. Thus, the suggestion remains for others who want to work on similar proposals, to build possible engagements with public policies during the development of the proposal, and not during the execution of the project. This also applies, in our case, to the engagement with the municipal education department, which we started only at the beginning of the course, and not during the development of the proposal.

Specifically in relation to the territorial management course, we faced several challenges. The first was the extremely complex logistics required to ensure the participation of a greater number of young Beiradeiros from different communities in an immense territory. This was only possible thanks to our previous experience, the deep knowledge of logistics of our professional boatman and the participation and articulation with local associations and the municipal secretary of education. The participation of young women was also complex, but this was something we anticipated. In addition to the strategies already foreseen in the project, we actively seek and persuade, adapting from person to person. In addition, the strategy of selecting young couples was used when the woman placed her husband's participation as a condition. This was also very important to make the most of the course. Young couples supported each other and were very dedicated to learning. Although we adopted the policy of hiring nannies for the students' children, in many cases this was not enough, especially with younger children who needed to be constantly with their mothers. In these cases, classes were given with the presence of these children and we tried to offer materials so that they could play in the classroom while their mothers studied. We had to deal with a husband who did not support his partner in caring for the child; this was especially difficult because we were in a position not to intervene directly in their relationship, while problematizing such situations and the condition of women and mothers during the course.

In the last year, despite trying to solve these problems that were still generated many times in the conditions of preparation of our proposal, we still had problems related to this, since this time the agenda of elections and change of government in the country also generated agenda difficulties between institutions. However, we observed that what was learned in the first year was very useful for us to have more developed procedures and processes both in the course and in monitoring, where we deal with different institutions.

Another lesson learned was that it is essential to add partners to the processes so that they have more structural and sustainable results. Thus, we are working today with a large number of partners among universities, civil society and government. However, these partnerships demand more time and bureaucracy than we had initially planned. These issues must be considered when structuring proposals.

14. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not applicable

15. 10. Risk Management

16. Not applicable

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project was significantly improved by engaging more actors in the territory. We made even more partnerships with institutions and are more present in the territory than in previous years, since the pandemic. We work together with the municipal secretary of education not only to carry out the territorial management course with Beiradeiros da Terra do Meio, but also to train teachers and produce didactic material for schools. We established a partnership with an archaeological research project in the territory. In terms of monitoring, we helped form an inter-institutional working group that will allow environmental and quality of life monitoring to become a public policy.

12. Sustainability and legacy

To publicize the project, we established partnerships with federal universities and ICMBio.

For now, the main means of proof to increase the capacity resulting from the project is the interest of the students who participated in the course in continuing with the following modules, gathering minutes when the process of recognition of the traditional way of life of the Beiradeiros was approved and the partnerships that we built with universities and ICMBio to resume and complement the Monitora program.

We published an article on the ISA website about the territorial management course with beiradeiros from Terra do Meio (<https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/ciclo-de-formacao-busca-aprofundar-conquistas-de-beiradeiros-na-terra-do>).

We have also published the monitoring system we developed on a dedicated website. (<https://sites.google.com/socioambiental.org/terrado meio/2022>).

Our exit strategy remains unchanged and we do not intend to make any modifications.

Our goal is to ensure a sustainable legacy of the project through the formation of a body of young people committed to their territory and identity. We aim to promote the recognition of the traditional Beiradeiro way of life as an intangible heritage of Brazil and guarantee a system for monitoring the quality of life and environment as public policy.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

We have publicized and promoted both the Darwin Initiative and the UK government's contribution to the project's participating riverside farmers and new partners who are participating in the project's actions. The financing of the Darwin Initiative is, in this respect, recognized as a different project from the others we maintain because it faces different issues in the territory in which we operate: this is clear to the partners and within the commitments we are building. Brazil is a huge country and the Amazon is often considered a peripheral region of the country. There is no prior understanding in the country of the Darwin Initiative.

We have news about the land management course with Beiradeiros from Terra do Meio where support from the Darwin Initiative is explicitly mentioned. It is also mentioned on the Terra do Meio socio-environmental monitoring website.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	No

Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 100% of ISA staff [5] Planned: 0% [0]
<p>Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.</p> <p>ISA adhered to safeguarding platforms for its employees, in addition to maintaining a welcoming group for cases of abuse at any level. In our year-end annual planning (December 2023) we had training for these channels. ISA is currently finalising the review of its code of conduct and ethics and has its ethics committee. We also make permanent investments in training our employees and promoting anti-racist, gender equity and affirmative action policies at the institution. In this specific project, we promote gender equality in the selection of students for the course, in the selection of the teaching team and in the discussions addressed during the course. For example, we have already begun to debate the historical invisibility of women, blacks, indigenous peoples and the Beiradeiros themselves. The selection processes for new ISA employees give priority to the entry of black, indigenous, plural gender people.</p>	
<p>Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.</p> <p>In the 6 modules that we carried out during the period, we maintained our welcoming and care actions with the participating women, enabling their participation in the modules, especially from people hired to take care of their children, but also in relation to the treated contents. Debates on gender are promoted in every training module.</p>	

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				Execution in local currency was very close to plan. However, as we manage to exchange the amount received for a better rate, the execution in pounds is smaller (due to a higher conversion rate).
Capital items				
Others				There was an increase in the cost of consumables at the time of acquisition. As the budget value is low in this line, absolute variations in values, even small ones, generate a considerable proportion variation.
Audit costs				
TOTAL	142.750	142.750		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

18. Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The beiradeiro way of life recognized and respected, fostering biodiversity conservation, better income, quality of life for their families, and generating opportunities for young people in their territories.</p>		<p>We carried out six modules of the territorial management course with Beiradeiros from Terra do Meio, two in each of the three RESEX. In these modules, we work directly with a representative group of young people on issues that associate combating exclusion and poverty and conserving biodiversity. We consulted on following local protocols on archaeological work and its association with territorial integrity and protection. We signed a dialogue with IPHAN for the process of recognition of the way of life on the edge of the river as an intangible Brazilian heritage. We carried out surveys to monitor fauna and a group of students from our course began to carry out collaborative monitoring of quality of life.</p>	
<p>Outcome:Socio-environmental services provided by the recognized <i>beiradeiro</i> agroforestry system, generating better income to 300 <i>beiradeiro</i> families and conservation of 1.5 million hectares of a high biodiversity forest.</p>	<p>0.1. Revenues of the Network of Entrepots increased in 15% compared to the baseline of R\$ 980,000.00 in 2020;</p> <p>0.2. Increase in the number of contracts that aggregate value to the socio-environmental values associated to the productive system, from a baseline of no contracts in 2020 to three in 2023;</p> <p>0.3. Keeping of the high index of forest coverage in the areas of community use compared to the invaded areas. The baseline will be settled in the first year of the project.</p> <p>0.4. Keeping of occupation rates, species richness and diversity of terrestrial vertebrates data, gathered via</p>	<p>0.1. Rede Cantinas' revenue in 2022 was BRL 1,489,519.70 in 2022, but we believe that this increase is not yet due to project actions.</p> <p>0.2. In 2022, also with the natural rubber chain, another contract was signed influenced by the idea of socio-environmental contributions. This contract is also linked to the transfer of a value-adding process into the territory. All new contracts will be signed with this payment format separated between market value and socio-environmental services.</p> <p>0.3. The baseline was established in 2022 with SIRADX data: 1378ha of</p>	<p>Holding of the annual meeting of the Terra do Meio Network in May, where contracts with non-timber forest products will be discussed. At this meeting, we will discuss the incorporation of socio-environmental services into contracts.</p> <p>The inter-institutional biodiversity working group composed of ISA, several universities and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) will carry out activities to monitor fauna, butterflies and vegetation, resuming the Federal Biodiversity Monitoring Program called Monitora. We will carry out fauna</p>

	<p>signs and traces of animals and <i>beiradeiros'</i> transects and tracks (Benchimol e Peres, 2015, Fragoso et al. 2016, 2019). The first year data will be the baseline.</p>	<p>deforestation related to illegal and predatory activities against 117ha of deforestation related to occupation by the Beiradeiro way of life (small gardens and backyards) in the 3 Extractive Reserves. In 2023, with data from the year 2022, the area deforested by predatory activities increased to 1867ha, against 144ha of deforestation related to the way of life, small temporary gardens.</p> <p>0,4. We will monitor relative abundance along transects and trails used by community members using the integrated monitoring protocol that includes the Monitora Program basic protocol and track and sign surveys. The core area that has very little or no use will also be subject of monitoring through occupancy models based on data from camera traps and the application of the Team Network protocol. The Team Network protocol consists of a sampling area with 60 camera traps distributed in a regular grid of 1,4km of distance between each camera, and each camera and each trail corresponds to a sampling unit. We will compare the relative abundance data in the Monitora Protocol sampling area and along communities areas of use and extraction of natural resources. Thus, the relative abundance wildlife baseline will be established.</p>	<p>monitoring on the residents' trails. We will publish the Terra do Meio monitoring website.</p> <p>We will carry out the fourth and fifth modules of the territorial management course in the 3 Extractive Reserves of Terra do Meio.</p>
<p>Output 1. Young people trained in contents and skills to take over social and technical functions, to lead their associations and communities.</p>	<p>1.1. Number of trained young people. Between 40 and 60 young people prepared to take over functions in their communities and associations (50% women) up to 2024; 1.2. Increase of 20% in young people occupying communitarian functions</p>	<p>1.1. We carry out modules 2 and 3, in each Extractive Reserve and the individual follow-up inter modules. In module two, a total of 67 students participated, 38% women and 62% men. In modules three, 53 students participated, 34% of whom were women.</p>	

	up to 2024, with baseline determined in the first year of project;	1.2. The baseline is 25 young people performing community functions in the 3 Extractive Reserves in 2022. Today, according to the associations, there are 30. Among the 5 new young people, 3 are women (see table 1, Annex 4)
Activity 1.1 18 training modules for 60 students in three Extractive Reserves in three years		1.1. Six modules were carried out, two in each RESEX. Six more course modules will be held, 2 in each of the 3 RESEX.
Activity 1.2, 18 follow-up actions and evaluation of the students in their homes during these three years		1.2. We made three trips, one for each RESEX, for follow-up between modules. We will do 6 follow-up visits. 2 in each of the three RESEX.
Output 2. Formal recognition processes of <i>colocação</i> agroforestry system, submitted to the proper government bodies, and raised, qualified and, when possible, monetarily valued socio-environmental services.	2.1. Submission of one dossier for recognition of <i>colocação</i> traditional production system until 2024; 2.2. At least five socio-environmental services associated to the production system mapped and described until 2023; 2.3. Three publications (printed, audio-visual or scientific) on the <i>colocação</i> production system in <i>Terra do Meio</i> and its associated services until 2024;	2.1. We presented the archaeological work that will be done at the RESEX assemblies and started the dialogue with the government body responsible for recognizing the Beiradeiro Traditional Agroforestry System. 2.2. and 2.3. Guidelines and videos on the socio-environmental contributions of traditional peoples and their territories to conservation and diversity published (guidelines , video , and short-video). Website with indicators of quality of life and conservation related to the <i>colocações</i> available.
Activity 2.1 - Six field trips with 20 days for surveying archeological, anthropological and ecological data;		Between April 2022 and March 2023 three incursions were carried out by archaeologists working within the project. The recognition of the area's archaeological potential has been carefully undertaken, building on engagement and understanding about what archaeology is and how it can be applied to understand local history. Archaeological sites have been identified beneath or near several beiradeiro communities, sometimes by the beiradeiros themselves. Thus far we have selected two archaeological sites for further investigation. These sites are located beneath/within the "central" communities of Manelito and Morro do Anfrísio. These places present anthropogenic soils (Amazonian Dark We will take two field trips.

	<p>Earths) and large quantities of pottery and knapped lithic material. Furthermore, the localities of Manelito and Morro do Anfrísio host the training course modules, therefore enabling students to take part in the archaeological activities, such as mapping and digging.</p> <p>In November 2022, a member of our team took part in the annual community assembly of the Resex Rio Iriri and Resex Rio Xingu. During the assemblies he presented the actions carried out to the date and asked for authorisation for the next phases of the project, which will involve archaeological survey and excavation. The presence at the assemblies was important to present some of the discussions that are being held at the training course to a wider public, specifically other inhabitants of these Extractivist Reserves.(see Photos 30-34)</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2 - Four workshops about research techniques on archaeology, ecology and ethnography with the young beiradeiros;</p>	<p>2.2. We have been carrying out these workshops in the context of the territorial management course with Beiradeiros from Terra do Meio. We performed on two occasions this year.</p>	<p>We will carry out in July 2023 a set of research and training.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 - One community assembly in each Extractive Reserve per year during the three years (nine in total), for information disclosure, monitoring, evaluation and approval of research results, and preparations for the recognition of the production system;</p>	<p>2.3. General assemblies were held in the 3 Extractive Reserves in the period (See example of attendance list in Annex 4).</p>	<p>We will carry out the assemblies foreseen in the schedule.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4 - One dossier on the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system;</p>	<p>2.4. We have the dossier material in a publication about the Beiradeira culture and we will start working on the plan to safeguard the intangible heritage.</p>	<p>This year we will be working on the creation of a plan to safeguard the heritage.</p>

Activity 2.5 - Audiovisual material about the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system;Activity	2.5. Not performed, not foreseen for the period.	We will collect the images and testimonials in July 2023 and edit the material in the second half.
Activity 2.6 - Submission for the recognition as national intangible cultural heritage of the <i>colocações</i> , the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system, to the IPHAN (National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage) and to the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) program, the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems(GIAHS);	2.6. Not performed, not foreseen for the period.	Depending on the dialogue with IPHAN this year, we will be able to start the process.
Activity 2.7 - To qualify and monetarily value the socio-environmental services provided by the <i>colocações</i> and propose negotiations to take this into account at meetings held to this end every May.)	2.7. Guidelines and videos on the socio-environmental contributions of traditional peoples and their territories to conservation and diversity published (guidelines , video , and short-video). Website with indicators of quality of life and conservation available.	The Network of Entrepots. has a contract for socio-environmental services and is currently negotiating another one. The negotiation meeting between communities and companies will take place next May, at the Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve.
Output 3. Monitoring system of biodiversity and quality of life developed and undertaken by the beiradeiros themselves.	3.1. 12 young people (50% women) prepared for data registering and analysis on environment sustainability and quality of life until 2022 3.2. One monitoring system implemented until 2022; 3.3. Two monitoring reports and evaluation on biodiversity and quality of life systemized until 2024 (one in 2023 and one in 2024); 3.4. Three fauna surveys using transects and beiradeiro tracks (one per year), training six young beiradeiros for the activity. Baseline: first year of the project.	3.1. All course participants were trained to use the ODK application to fill out forms for their field research and monitoring activities. Today, there are at least 24 young people collecting data regularly. 3.2. The monitoring system has been implemented. The website is in the launch phase. 3.3. The first bulletin is already prepared and published on the website. The data series on food and daily activities from the first bulletin is based on only 6 months of monitoring by the local residents. The 2023 bulletin will have more reliable information. 3.4. In 2022, the wildlife surveys were carried out on 21 different trails. Six trails of 5km integrating the federal Monitora Program. And 15 trails used by beiradeiros.
Activity 3.1 - Training and field follow-up of the activities of 12 young beiradeiros in monitoring and assessment tools, in two field trips yearly;	3.1.The monitors have been accompanied on field trips and are producing, collecting and sending information.	We will do two monitoring and training sessions this year.
Activity 3.2 - To monitor, evaluate and redesign actions with the 12 beiradeiro monitors upon consolidated data analysis in each semester;	3.2.Both in the modules and in the individual accompaniments, we have been evaluating and improving the functioning of the system.	We have consolidated data for 2022 and we will review it with monitors in July 2023.

<p>Activity 3.3 -.To survey biodiversity data once per year in 40 beiradeiro tracks and 20 transects in each of the three Extractive Reserves.</p>	<p>3.3 In June 2022, the wildlife surveys were carried out on 21 different trails. Six of them were done in trails which were opened for the specific purpose of conducting wildlife assessments, consisting of 5km open pathways integrating the official Monitora Program. A total effort of 135km of sampling was conducted along Monitora Trails. 15 dweller trails were used for wildlife assessments inside Beiradeiro's area of influence, completing a sampling effort of 61.5 km of surveys. The total sampling effort was then 196.5 km of surveyed trails. As an indicator of animal abundance, we are using the number of registers per km or trail walked (see Annex 5).</p>	<p>We will keep monitoring the Monitora Program trails and the beiradeiros trails in 2023 using the integrated protocol using Distance Sampling (Basic Monitora Program protocol) and track and sign surveys combined.</p>
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- **Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: The beiradeiro way of life recognized and respected, fostering biodiversity conservation, better income, quality of life for their families, and generating opportunities for young people in their territories..			

<p>Outcome: Socio-environmental services provided by the recognized <i>beiradeiro</i> agroforestry system, generating better income to 300 <i>beiradeiro</i> families and conservation of 1.5 million hectares of a high biodiversity forest.</p>	<p>0.1. Revenues of the Network of Entrepots increased in 15% compared to the baseline of R\$ 980,000.00 in 2020;</p> <p>0.2. Increase in the number of contracts that aggregate value to the socio-environmental values associated to the productive system, from a baseline of no contracts in 2020 to three in 2023;</p> <p>0.3. Keeping of the high index of forest coverage in the areas of community use compared to the invaded areas. The baseline will be settled in the first year of the project.</p> <p>0.4. Keeping of occupation rates, species richness and diversity of terrestrial vertebrates data, gathered via signs and traces of animals and <i>beiradeiros'</i> transects and tracks (Benchimol e Peres, 2015, Fragoso et al. 2016, 2019). The first year data will be the baseline.</p>	<p>0.1. Commercialisation data registered by associations compatibility systems and <i>Origens Brasil</i> Network platform (https://www.origensbrasil.org.br/).</p> <p>0.2. Report of the May annual meeting among <i>beiradeiro</i> producers and potential and actual commercial partners of Network of Entrepots to settle or review contracts, and contracts settled yearly.</p> <p>0.3. Monitoring of forest overage via SIRAD-X and comparison of deforestation in <i>beiradeiro</i> and invaded areas.</p> <p>0.4. a. Technical report with statistical analysis comparing the annual data on occupation rates, species richness and diversity of vertebrates among <i>colocações</i>; evaluating the possible effect of different intensities of hunting.</p> <p>0.4. b. Technical report with statistical analysis comparing the annual data, from 2022 to 2024, on occupation rates, species richness and vertebrate diversity among the <i>colocações</i> and non-hunting areas monitored by ICMBIO.</p>	<p>Illegal activities like logging and mining compete with the <i>beiradeiro</i> dedication to their non-forest timber products. The income of these illegal activities are most of times higher than any legal activity.</p> <p>Strengthened communities, aware of the consequences of such activities for their territory and resources are fundamental, as well as the valuing of their legal products. We will work on these two factors in this project. But the presence of the state with its police power to restrain illegal activities and to protect the territory from invaders is another important factor in the decision to keep the traditional way of life.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the current Brazilian government has dismantled the protection and inspection bodies and does not curb illegal activities. The continuation of the environmental policies of the current Brazilian government must increase the external pressure on the communities and their territories.</p> <p>The increase of external pressure can also widen the forest loss, independently of communitarian efforts of fighting it off.</p> <p>Annual climatic variations might affect the production, revenues and income from the products.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic and the safety measures and permissions to stay in the communities might vary and delay activities.</p>
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<p>Output 1: Young people trained in contents and skills to take over social and technical functions, to lead their associations and communities.</p>	<p>1.1. Number of trained young people. Between 40 and 60 young people prepared to take over functions in their communities and associations (50% women) up to 2024; 1.2. Increase of 20% in young people occupying communitarian functions up to 2024, with baseline determined in the first year of the project;</p>	<p>1.1 a. Reports of teachers and technical coordination on the development of training and individual progress of students. 1.1.b. Photographic record of the training; attendance list of students, with gender specification. 1.2. Lists of communities and associations' social functions and of people that occupy them, discerning their age and gender, and stating if they took part in the training. For the first year of the project and in 2024.</p>	<p>- It is common for young beiradeiros to marry and have children before 20 and then to provide for a family. This is an important factor for the withdrawal from the training, which demands dedication to studies and absence from home to undergo the modules. This is especially serious for women that are under pressure from their husbands, children and neighbours to stay at home taking care of the domestic chores and children, which ends up hindering their participation in public events and travels like the training modules. Moreover, many husbands are jealous of their wives going outside, urging them to stay at home. These questions can be mitigated and coped with the strategies mentioned in the question on gender equality and also with the offering of modules shorter than the ones ISA has conducted previously in other training programs. Climatic variations might hamper navigation on the regional rivers and delay or even make it impossible to carry out any given scheduled module.</p>
<p>Output 2: Formal recognition processes of <i>colocação</i> agroforestry system, submitted to the proper government bodies, and raised, qualified and, when possible, monetarily valued socio-environmental services.</p>	<p>2.1. Submission of one dossier for recognition of <i>colocação</i> traditional production system until 2024; 2.2. At least five socio-environmental services associated to the production system mapped and described until 2023; 2.3. Three publications (printed, audio-visual or scientific) on the <i>colocação</i> production system in <i>Terra do Meio</i> and its associated services until 2024;</p>	<p>2.1. Submission receipt of the dossier and the audiovisual material to the IPHAN or to GIAHS. 2.2. Reports of workshops and Interdisciplinary field trips to map and systematize the Agroforestry System and the socio-environmental and ecosystem services provided by this system 2.3. One video up to five minutes with customized versions and messages to different media, defined from a disclosure strategy among the beiradeiros, ISA and their partners; one photo-essay on the beiradeiro way of</p>	<p>The formal recognition of the agricultural system obliges the state to develop actions and policies of safeguard and promotion of the system and its associated intangible culture, widening the legal defenses related to the territory and its conservation. The formal recognition strengthens the intangible values associated with the products and services provided by communities. However Brazil today faces a grave institutional crisis in which several public policy achievements have been</p>

		life; one printed and digital version of the dossier for registration of the beiradeiro's traditional agroforestry system; one podcast series on the beiradeiro way of life, scientific journals	reversed by the current government. The current government has been especially harmful with regard to public policies addressing minorities and environmental issues. In this sense we cannot be sure that the Brazilian Heritage Agency will continue to exist, along with its policies of recognition of Traditional Agroforestry Systems. This can hamper the process of formalisation of this demand.
Output 3: Monitoring system of biodiversity and quality of life developed and undertaken by the beiradeiros themselves.	<p>3.1. 12 young people (50% women) prepared for data registering and analysis on environment sustainability and quality of life until 2022</p> <p>3.2. One monitoring system implemented until 2022;</p> <p>3.3. Two monitoring reports and evaluation on biodiversity and quality of life systemized until 2024 (one in 2023 and one in 2024);</p> <p>3.4. Three fauna surveys using transects and beiradeiro tracks (one per year), training six young beiradeiros for the activity. Baseline: first year of the project.</p>	<p>3.1. Reports on training modules; lists of trained students; records made by beiradeiro students each semester.</p> <p>3.2. Consolidation and analyses of data registered each semester by the system;.</p> <p>3.3. Annual document with analyses of data accumulated in beiradeiro students' records.</p> <p>3.4. Field activities and training reports (three reports, one per year and field activity), expedition and training photos, attendance list of the young beiradeiros;</p>	In previous experiences with collaborative research, we have had some problems with the use of tablets when they presented technical problems, but this led only to a delay in sending data to the servers, because the beiradeiros also make copies of their records in their notebooks as a precautionary measure.
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 - 18 training modules for 60 students in three Extractive Reserves in three years;</p> <p>1.2 - 18 follow-up actions and evaluation of the students in their homes during these three years;</p> <p>2.1 - Six field trips with 20 days for surveying archeological, anthropological and ecological data;</p> <p>2.2 - Four workshops about research techniques on archaeology, ecology and ethnography with the young beiradeiros; 2.3 - One community assembly in each Extractive Reserve per year during the three years (nine in total), for information disclosure, monitoring, evaluation and approval of research results, and preparations for the recognition of the production system; 2.4 - One dossier on the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system;</p> <p>2.5 - Audiovisual material about the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system;</p> <p>2.6 - Submission for the recognition as national intangible cultural heritage of the <i>colocações</i>, the beiradeiro traditional agroforestry system, to the IPHAN (National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage) and to the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) program, the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems(GIAHS);</p> <p>2.7 - To qualify and monetarily value the socio-environmental services provided by the <i>colocações</i> and propose negotiations to take this into account at meetings held to this end every May.)</p>			

- 3.1 - Training and field follow-up of the activities of 12 young beiradeiros in monitoring and assessment tools, in two field trips yearly;
- 3.2 - To monitor, evaluate and redesign actions with the 12 beiradeiro monitors upon consolidated data analysis in each semester;
- 3.3 -.To survey biodiversity data once per year in 40 beiradeiro tracks and 20 transects in each of the three Extractive Reserves.

19. Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	Territorial management course	M	Brazilian	34	35			30
6A	Territorial management course	F	Brazilian	17	18			30
7	Territorial management course's textbook			1	2			6
11A	Articles related to Political Ecology, Conservation, Archaeology, Anthropology, Historical Ecology and Ecology.			2	0			5
12A	Database on 3 Terra do Meio RESEX on quality of life and environment.			0	1			2
14B	Seminars of the recognition of the Beiradeiro way of life.			0	0			3
20	Equipment such as tablets, drone, gps and others.			5300	0			5300
23	Matching funds							

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author

- **Checklist for submission**

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	