

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)

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• 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 grant value	£370,604.00
Start/end dates of project	01/07/2021/30/06/2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2021 – Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	outubro 2021-março 2022, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr. Roberto Rezende
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Dr. Augusto Postigo (ISA); Dr. Bruna Rocha (UFOPA)

1. 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 AMOREX), 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.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Following approval by the Darwin Initiative in August 2021 and the signing of the contract in October 2021, a number of partners have engaged in the project. They are: 1. AMORA, AMORERI and AMOREX Beiradeiro community Associations; 2. the Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará (UFOPA); 3. NGO Health in Harmony; 4. the Altamira municipal health service; 5. the Altamira municipal education secretariat; 6. technical specialists; 7. the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation (ICMBio); and 8. the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA).

The relationship developed between ISA and partners has been fostered through online and face-to-face meetings and consultations (in the case of 1) to discuss different aspects of project planning, execution and evaluation. All project partners have been involved in decisions pertinent to their spheres of action.

Following their participation in the project's proposal and in the consultation process, which involved five community meetings and one general assembly at the Riozinho do Anfrísio RESEX, seven community meetings and one general assembly in the Rio Iriri RESEX, and six community meetings at the Rio Xingu RESEX (see meeting minutes, attendance lists and photographs in Annex 6), the Beiradeiro associations assisted with project logistical planning and execution, and will express their evaluation of the first module of the course at their general assemblies to be held during the second semester of 2022. AMORERI President Herculano Camilo de Oliveira gave talks to project students during the first module about the importance of the course and shared some of the findings of his own research undertaken during his experience as a young Beiradeiro researcher during a previous training course (Photo 1, Annex 4). UFOPA lecturers in archaeology (Drs. Bruna Rocha and Ms. Vinicius Honorato), and lecturers in anthropology (Drs. Diego Amoedo and Lucybeth Arruda) helped to plan timetables, select the contents for and revise the first training module's textbook (see Module 1 textbook - "Caderno de Estudos", Annex 5), while Rocha (Photo 2, Annex 4) and Honorato (Photo 3, Annex 4) took part in the month-long expedition to the three Beiradeiro territories where the first module of the course was held over the month of March 2022, which involved presenting and discussing course content, assessments, teaching strategies and student evaluation; they have undertaken initial assessments of the module at meetings (Photo 4, Annex 5) with course participants and are assisting in planning for the second module. Dr. Érika Pellegrino, NGO Health in Harmony coordinator, conducted a covid-19 risk assessment and drew up related protocols, while Health in Harmony staff trained municipal health service nurses to conduct Antigen tests on course participants (students and teachers) at the three RESEXes where the first module was held. The Altamira municipal education secretariat aided the project in planning the use of its infrastructure (classrooms, kitchens and lodging) in its advanced development centres where the course was held, and following the enactment of activities, a further collaboration is being established whereby supplementary educational materials will be produced. At the Xingu RESEX, teacher Jocirene Araújo took part in the course, which she has evaluated as useful for her to better understand local history and ways of life. Technical specialists Dr. Raquel Santos (ecologist) and Ms. Natália Guerrero (anthropologist) helped to discuss the content to be addressed and select appropriate texts and produce the first module's textbook and will likely participate in ministering future modules. Finally, together with the ICMBio (which is the state body responsible for managing

the Federal Conservation Units) and the Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), we drew up an inter-institutional agreement and formed a working group to resume basic and advanced biodiversity monitoring in the RESEXes, which should be continuous from this year onwards (see minutes of agreements in Annex 7).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Young people trained in contents and skills to take over social and technical functions, to lead their associations and communities

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

In accordance with our schedule, three modules were undertaken during a month-long expedition in March 2022 (see list of candidates, photographs, module timetable and attendance lists in Annex 5, and details on participants in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Annex 4).

1.2: 18 follow-up actions and evaluation of the students in their homes during these three years (six trips, three groups each).

This will be undertaken between the second and third course modules.

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; *Initial archaeological survey was conducted by the two archaeologists taking part in the project, in accordance with schedule (see Map 2, Annex 4).*

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 (see photos, example of meeting minutes and attendance list in Annex 6)

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;

All 51 course participants have been introduced to the Open Data Kit (ODK) app during the first training module (see photo in Annex 5).

3.3: To survey biodiversity data once per year in 40 beiradeiro tracks and 20 transects in each of the three Extractive Reserves.

Participant institutions ICMBio and UFPA have come together and a timetable for clearing the transects and for monitoring activities has been agreed upon, as has a field trip in order to finalise the timetable with Beiradeiro families (see photos, meeting minutes and maps of transects to be cleared and visited in Annex 7).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. Young people trained in contents and skills to take over social and technical functions, to lead their associations and communities.

The team has conducted the first three training modules with young Beiradeiros to exercise leadership roles in their territories. A first field trip was carried out between October and December

2021 to explain the Darwin Initiative's approval of our project and to enlist candidates for the Training Course. During and after these trips, 102 candidates were enrolled in total, with 31 young women and 51 young men, in spite of our active efforts in obtaining at least 50% of female participants. We selected 28 young women and 47 young men from this group, in accordance with our objective of offering course modules to at least 20 young people in each of the three RESEX. We carried out another field trip in January 2022 to confirm the attendance and interest of selected candidates, as well as to inform on dates and locales for the first training module in each of the three RESEX.

The first three modules were carried out in March 2022, with one in each of the three Extractive Reserves (RESEX) in the region. Five lecturers participated in the training module (Dr Roberto Rezende, anthropologist at ISA, Dr Nurit Bensusan, biologist and writer at ISA, Dr Bruna Rocha, archaeologist at UFOPA, Ms Vinícius Honorato, archaeologist at UFOPA and Dr Augusto Postigo, anthropologist at ISA) and 51 Beiradeiro youth took part as students. This fell short of our goal of 60 students, at least half of whom were to be women (17 women and 34 men participated).

The three modules were centred around the themes of Local history and identity, and tools for achieving social and political rights. The lecturers presented the following topics: 1. History of the Beiradeiros and of rubber tappers in the Amazon as a whole, reinforcing both local and regional identities; 2. The struggle of rubber tappers led by Chico Mendes to create the first Extractive Reserves, and the connection of this with local history and the creation of the RESEXes; 3. The importance of history and evidence to affirm local identities and historical presence towards the struggle for rights; 4. Consultation protocols for Indigenous peoples and Local communities; 5. Historical and cultural heritage, with a focus upon local manifestations that the students can record; 6. The importance of traditional communities in the conservation of the environment; 7. The use of tools such as the Open Data Kit (ODK) to produce qualified data on the history, way of life and the environment; 8. Archaeology as an instrument in the struggle for rights; 9. Traditional Agricultural Systems and their recognition by institutions such as the Brazilian Heritage Agency (IPHAN) and by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO-UN). The students were given several activities for the break between modules, including: 1. Reading a specially prepared textbook (see Course Textbook 1, Annex 5); 2. conducting an interview with a male elder and a female elder about the Beiradeiro way of life; 3. A survey using the ODK to record ten artefacts/places/ruins/sites that demonstrate their territories' historical and cultural heritage, which will compose a map showing the varied and rich heritage of the region.

Another baseline for this Output, in addition to the number of students in the territorial management course, will be the number of young people taking on community roles. In March 2022 the team counted the number of Beiradeiro youth involved in different community activities (information relative to this can be seen in Table 7, Annex 4). At present there are 25 young Beiradeiros involved in these roles.

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.

Between October and December 2021 team members undertook a consultation following local protocols related to the project's goal of undertaking the formal recognition process of the *colocação* agroforestry system as an element of Brazilian society's intangible heritage through the Brazilian Heritage Agency (IPHAN). IPHAN itself considers this type of consultation with communities to be a fundamental aspect of the recognition process, without which the process cannot be initiated. Thus, we participated in 18 community meetings and 2 local assemblies on long field trips between October and December 2021, where we explained the approval of our proposal with Darwin and that we had, together with local associations. We followed local consultation protocols that have not yet been formalised, where community meetings are first held in the various community centres for the development of an organic understanding of the issues, after which the themes and agendas are forwarded to general assemblies where decisions are taken. The community members understood and approved the proposals in all these meetings and this was recorded in the minutes (see the Beiradeiros' letter to the IPHAN approved in two general assemblies, as well as meeting and assemblies' minutes and attendance lists, Annex 6). The next step is to forward these minutes and the approved letter to the IPHAN – something we will do once the general assembly of the Xingu RESEX is held. We have therefore taken important steps towards submitting the dossier for the recognition of the *colocações* as TAS. We were however unable to make progress in mapping and describing socio-environmental services associated with their way of life. We have published a scientific article on the Terra do Meio's *Colocação* Traditional Agroforestry System, and we have

another approved article (which is still subject to changes) on the socio-environmental services associated with the Beiradeiros' way of life, which examines the case of the Terra do Meio Extractive Reserves (see item on publications in this report and the second article's abstract in Annex 4, abstract 1).

3. Monitoring system of biodiversity and quality of life developed and undertaken by the Beiradeiros themselves.

A significant milestone towards this end is the enactment of an inter-institutional agreement we organised alongside the ICMBio and UFPA, creating a working group for the fulfilment of basic and advanced monitoring protocols for monitoring of game animals, fishes, butterflies and vegetation; game will be monitored with the use of cameras (Team Network protocol). These monitoring activities – which the ICMBio as a government body is responsible for within its "Programa Monitora" – had been deactivated for some years in the Terra do Meio. From this year onwards the monitoring will be resumed on a continuous basis. Together with ICMBio itself and with other institutions such as the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), we are thus supporting the reestablishment of this program in the Terra do Meio Conservation Units and proposing complementary protocols to those already existing in the program, such as monitoring subsistence and monitoring work and income.

From February 2022, after several meetings between the institutions involved, we also began to integrate the executive committee of the Terra do Meio biodiversity monitoring program, and, together with the other institutions, we organised a timetable for the restoration and complementation of the Monitora Program that began in March (Annex 7, see photos and minutes of group meetings). Monitoring will be carried out in four Conservation Units of the Terra do Meio: Riozinho do Anfrísio Extractive Reserve, Rio Iriri Extractive Reserve, Serra do Pardo National Park and Terra do Meio Ecological Station (see maps 6 and 7, Annex 4).

We also carried out a field trip in January 2022 to arrange schedules and agreements related to the clearance of transects and monitoring activities around the Rio Novo, São Francisco and Boa Esperança communities, all located within the Extractive Reserves. Because this year the rainy season started early and with far greater intensity than usual, the forests have been flooded since January 2022, however. This means the transects can only be reopened and cleaned in the second half of May 2022, meaning we will be able to monitor them from June 2022. Nonetheless, all local agreements with the communities have already been made and Beiradeiros have been trained in data collection.

For some of the monitoring activities we are implementing we are also developing forms within the ODK app, which we are training the Beiradeiros to use. We trained Beiradeiro students of the territorial management course to use ODK to record elements of their historical and biocultural heritage during the modules we conducted in March 2022. This skill will be important for the Beiradeiros who will carry out the monitoring of food, work and income and fishing.

By fostering these partnerships, we understand that the project is contributing in a crucial way to the revitalisation and complementation of this important public policy for the region, and that our proposal for further monitoring quality of life and environment can become permanently integrated into it.

We have therefore advanced with the first two indicators related to this Output. Regarding the third indicator, we are using research from 2021 (Santos, 2021) that compares the monitoring of fauna along basic monitoring transects of the Monitora program, with transects that have cameras of the Team Network protocol with trails that were opened and are used by community members (see Annex 4, summary 1 and table 6).

3.3 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.

The project has moved forward in the process of recognition of the *Colocações* Traditional Agroforestry System. First, because we carried out the consultation according to the Beiradeiros' consultation protocol (that has not yet been formalised): this took three months of fieldwork, which involved visiting more than 20 communities and talking to practically all 300 families in the region. During the territorial management course we also discussed this, relating it to their way of life in their territories, their history, historical and biocultural heritage and conservation.

Thus, pending approval at the Xingu Extractive Reserve's general assembly scheduled for the second semester, we will present the request to the Brazilian Heritage Agency (IPHAN) based on this broad consultation in order to initiate the TAS recognition process (see minutes and letter attached, Annex 6).

Furthermore, the network of institutions and researchers we have brought together to resume the Monitoring Program ("Programa Monitora, mentioned in section 3.) and in order to construct the TAS dossier will produce information on the contributions of the Beiradeiro people to the quality of life and environment.

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

The Cantinas Network's revenue in 2021 was R\$1,290,000.00, but this increase is not yet due to project actions. We believe that the 15% increase by the end of the project may be overestimated, and are working on establishing new contracts with buyers.

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;

There is one contract from 2021 for the purchase of natural rubber that has been negotiated on the basis of the recognition of the Beiradeiros' socio-environmental contributions. There are as yet no specific calculations related to it; the amount paid to the producers is five times greater than the usual market value.

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 project's baseline using data from SIRADX, presented in the table below.

Extractive reserve (RESEX)	invasion	mining	airstrip	roça	Total
RESEX Rio Iri	6,15	11,3		35,13	52,58
RESEX Rio Xingu	0,56			36,64	37,21
RESEX Riozinho do Anfrísio	1.313,76	45,36	4,79	44,9	1.408,80
totals	1320,47	56,66	4,79	116,67	1498,59

The data show a deforestation of 1377.13ha related to illicit activities and invasions, against 116.67ha related to the small swiddens and agricultural plots of the Beiradeiros, which are associated with their way of life. State inspection and protection activities have been practically dismantled by the current government, and the immediate and high monetary value to be gained from illicit activities has lured Beiradeiros. We hope to be able to confront these threats with the project's actions.

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 provide the baseline.

Due to the abnormal rainfall over the start of 2022, and our endeavour to link the faunal monitoring to public policy, we have not yet carried out the surveys, which will begin in June 2022. However, this indicator's baseline will be based upon research published in 2021 that compares the monitoring of fauna in the Terra do Meio along trails using cameras (Team Network protocol) with observations on linear transects and with observations made and traces observed on trails opened and used by community members (see Annex 4, summary 1 and table 6). We will therefore monitor the relative abundance observed along trails where the basic protocol of the "Monitora Program" operates, with that of community members' trails, and we will monitor the occupancy based on the Team Network protocol. We will compare the relative abundance data with the abundance rate in this situation. In the team Network protocol, there are two sample areas, one being in the area used by community members and the other outside their area of use. There are 60 sampling points/units, with each camera acting as a sampling unit; each camera is equivalent to a trail.

We understand that these indicators are adequately suited to measure the project's results. It is probable that the project will reach desired results by the end of the period.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

- **Assumption 1: Illegal activities like logging and mining compete with the *beiradeiro* dedication to their non-forest timber products. The income of these illegal activities are most of times higher than any legal activity.**

- Comments: This remains a serious problem, as the federal government has virtually stopped protection and enforcement activities, especially during the pandemic; instead it has lent tacit and overt support to illegal activities that lead to environmental degradation. The recent return of state agents allied to our return has pushed back some illegal activities, even if discreetly. The activities we are resuming in partnership with ICMBio and UFPA that result in more continuous presence in the territory will help improve this situation. But the rising price of gold can still damage this scenario further, as can the lead up to the national elections in October, before which agents intent on deforestation and predation may accelerate their actions. Recently wildcat goldminers attempted to invade the Xipayá Indigenous Land, for instance (<https://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/brazil-sends-indigenous-report-illegal-miners-84111756>); this was only reversed because of pressure on social media, but the goldminers have already been released and the Indians fear reprisals.

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: From October 2021, thanks to the widespread vaccination coverage against Covid-19 conducted among the Beiradeiro communities targeted by this project, we were able to return to the field. This meant resuming the Beiradeiro associations' decision-making spaces, and with our support the regular rounds of community meetings and general assemblies were held. This has had a positive impact upon the communities, because during the pandemic only invaders, gold miners and loggers continued to circulate in the territory. Discussions and actions related to territorial protection have been taken up again, as has the process of building awareness among and strengthening of the communities and their associations so that they can push back invasions. The ICMBio, which is the federal body responsible for protecting the territories, has also resumed its presence and activities in the region. In community meetings and general assemblies, we were able to explain this project more concretely, and subsequently several Beiradeiro youth mobilised themselves to enrol and take part in the territorial management course. Many young people participated in the course and reflected upon the management and protection of their territory, and from now on will be harder to co-opt by illegal activities. We believe that this new scenario, with the active presence of several institutional partners, and the resumption of the strengthening of Beiradeiro associations and of this process with the youth will help make the situation more balanced in the coming months.

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: The current Brazilian government maintains its policy of dismantling the inspection and environmental protection agencies. However, society and state bodies have sought to react with support from international pressure, non-governmental institutions and civil society. In this pre-election period where the current government seeks re-election but does not appear ahead in the polls, this situation may worsen as the current government seeks to get bills approved in Congress that will debilitate protection mechanisms and accelerate destruction by legalising predatory activities. ISA has worked with its team in Brasília to defend the Brazilian environmental legal protection frameworks, and in the Terra do Meio territory we have strengthened our presence and the Beiradeiro associations, obtaining support and presence of other actors, as well as this project's partners, including the Federal Universities near to the Terra do Meio (UFOPA and UFPA). We have also supported the ICMBio's activities and have become partners in the environmental monitoring work.

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

Comments: We have indeed observed an increase in deforestation within the conservation units, which is especially linked to the roads opened by loggers (see SIRADX data attached).

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

Comments: The year of 2022 has had the wettest January in decades. Subsequent months also have seen above average rainfall. This has resulted in the flooding of larger areas of forest for a longer period of time. This climatic condition affects Brazil nut production and the beginning of latex production, although Brazil nut yields so far have been as expected.

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

Comments: The pandemic has generated very negative effects on the territory, which have been amplified by the Bolsonaro government's actions over this period. Our team and other partners of the Beiradeiro associations were not able to visit their territories, and the associations' and ICMBio's activities were suspended until October 2021, and even then only with many limitations, following the sanitary protocols. This long absence from the field created a vacuum filled by illegal agents, who did not respect sanitary protocols and were constantly encouraged by the president's rhetoric and by governmental actions. Returning to the field we had to combine our activities with those of several other institutions that were similarly returning to the territory, and with the associations whose schedules were also delayed. We were able make the most of this to support the return of governance and of the associations' decision-making spaces to present the project to the communities in a more direct way, obtaining unanimous approval for its proposed actions. During a long field trip, we managed to consult the communities on the TAS, and to invite and enrol Beiradeiro youth in the territorial management course. With a more constant presence in the field, and with the situation now under control, our activities are running and we do not expect further delays.

Assumption: 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 neighbors 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 worked. In addition to strategies already mentioned in the project proposal, we actively sought to increase the participation of young Beiradeiro women. We selected 33% of the women enrolled and 67% of the men that had enrolled. Another tactic was to select young couples for the training course, in order to ensure the presence of young women alongside their partners, as a way of avoiding male jealousy or other cultural issues. We will maintain these strategies. We also hired a childminder to help with the young children, which helped relieve their

mothers during the course, something that we hope will encourage them to return over the following course modules.

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

Comments: Due to the dry season (between August and January), when a large part of the rivers are not navigable, it is not possible to carry out course modules. In addition, we had an extra difficulty, which was to combine the modules with the formal education calendar, which varied in relation to normal years because of the pandemic. But we were able to build a strategy of concentrating the modules during holiday periods, which coincide with relatively good navigability.

Assumption: 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, the Bolsonaro government has weakened and attacked the Brazilian Heritage Agency (IPHAN) and its recognition and safeguarding actions in recent years, something that became even more acute over the past year. However, as it is a State (and not just government) body, its policies take some time to be completely eroded. We are trying to assess what will be the best political moment to forward the demand for TAS recognition because of this context.

Assumption: 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: Now there are more internet connection points in the territory and many more people have smartphones. During the first modules of the course, we trained students to use their phones to capture data in forms, through the Open Data Kit (ODK) system. As we were only able to undertake the course in March, we have not yet started monitoring subsistence or work and income, but we intend to start these soon. This therefore is no longer an issue of concern to us.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

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.

To combat abandonment and poverty, achieve basic rights and enhance their protagonism in the management and care of their forests, the beiradeiro associations have demanded of their partner ISA, three principal strategic actions:

- 1- To train their youth to take on social roles related to the management and leadership of their associations; the management, production and commercialisation of NTFP; the production of communication content; knowledge of legislation that can guarantee their rights; territorial management; research and monitoring of biodiversity and associated socio-environmental and ecosystem services.**

We have offered five-day training module to present and work on these issues to 51 Beiradeiro youth) (see tables 1-4 on selection of course candidates and photos 1-4 in Annex 4; enrollment lists; registers; course photographs and material used in Annex 5)

- 2- Generation of income and rights through recognition and valorisation of their way of life and TAS within their *colocações* and of socio-environmental and ecosystem services provided by them by the Brazilian State (in relation to rights, public policies and safeguards) and by different markets (by adding value to their NTFP). (see letter and list of signatures where the communities request the initiation of the TAS and Beiradeiro way of life recognition process as Brazilian intangible heritage from the IPHAN in Annex 6. See also photos and attendance list of one of the community meetings, and photos of the two general assemblies where the letter to the IPHAN was composed and signed)
- 3- To develop and set up a monitoring system of socio-environmental and ecosystem indicators to be undertaken by the beiradeiro youth. A retomada de um monitoramento federal de biodiversidade em toda a Terra do Meio, o Programa Monitora do ICMBio, adicionado de monitoramentos complementares de fauna e qualidade de vida que estamos desenvolvendo em parceria com os moradores. (see the trails and transects that will be monitored in Annex 4, maps 6 and 7; see Annex 7 for photos and meeting minutes of local agreements regarding the preparation and monitoring of trails, and photos and minutes of the interinstitutional meetings that led to the resumption of the "Programa Monitora" and to the implementation of monitoring undertaking by the Beiradeiros themselves of their environment and quality of life).

Our main argument that guides this set of actions is that guaranteeing a dignified and fulfilled life for the Beiradeiros, based on their traditional way of life will help future generations of Beiradeiros maintain this way of life in the future, so that they will not abandon their territory neither to live in urban centres or to work in illegal and predatory activities. Forest peoples who need the forest to guarantee a fulfilled life in accordance with their traditions are the ones who are most interested in keeping the forest alive and standing, with its biodiversity preserved. For the Beiradeiros, living, standing forests guarantee them the means for a dignified and fulfilled life.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is carried out within three Extractive Reserves whose objectives are related to both conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This relies on ensuring the maintenance of the

ways of life of the communities that live there, as they provide 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 CBD's post-2020 strategy documents and its milestones strongly relate to the project: Goal A, from the first draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ("The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 percent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 percent of genetic diversity within all species maintained") can only be achieved with initiatives such as this. In a biome such as the Amazon, the permanent presence of people with guaranteed livelihoods is the only possibility to maintain the integrity of ecosystems, their connectivity and their species. The gigantic 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 maintaining them.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

Approximately 300 beiradeiro families live in the Extractive Reserves (**RESEX**) of the Terra do Meio in an area covering 1.5m hectares of Amazon forest characterised by high biodiversity. Distant from urban centres and from the State's presence, these areas are subject to constant pressure from invaders and loggers. The beiradeiros are the guardians of the forest, because they monitor their territories and conserve biodiversity, which they depend on for their livelihood.

The absence of the State also leads to poverty and abandonment in terms of access to basic rights related to healthcare and education; to markets and income. But over the past few years, with ISA's support, the beiradeiros were able to organise themselves in associations, achieve the implementation of primary schools in their territories and structure supply chains in order to sell their non-timber forest products (NTFP) to obtain income.

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

6. Consideration of gender equality issues

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 urged to

participate and many of them heeded this call. Even so, there was a greater participation of men. We are aware that this quest for gender equity is a process that involves not only numbers but also involves a reflection to be made by the Beiradeiros themselves about gender roles in management of the RESEXes and in daily practices within them and in their engagement with external actors (see Annex 4, table 4, showing the number of candidates enrolled and selected based on sex. We selected almost all women who enlisted – the only ones we did not enroll were excluded for age reasons). The project will draw more women into territorial management activities through the course participants. Other activities, linked to education and health, may also be taken on by more women, based on the training we are carrying out. It is also important to mention that the course itself promotes discussions linked to the theme of gender, with the objective of encouraging autonomous reflection by these communities on this subject and its consequences.

The participation of women in the course is worthy of note, not only in terms of the number of female participants, but also because of 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 attracted attention and may be the seed for both men and women to reflect on their histories. The recognition of the role of indigenous women, as important transmitters of knowledge for rubber tappers following the fall in the price of rubber, and as figures who were decisive in the shaping of current ways of life, showed that this invisibility can be revisited and the heritage of female ancestors can be valued. One of the conclusions, especially of women in 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 taken from their people to marry northeastern migrants. This history has largely been erased, especially the contribution of these indigenous women to current practices and knowledge of life in the Amazon rainforest.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

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

Output 1: We consider the 18 community meetings and two general assemblies (see Annex 6 for examples of minutes, photos and attendance lists of these meetings) held, and the process of presenting the project proposal and the Territorial Management Course, which was accompanied by an invitation, registration of candidacy and active search for young candidates to participate in the Territorial Management Course in order to have a representation of gender, age group and different locations throughout the territory. We have established a clear application process and application deadline recorded in the minutes of these meetings. We considered a total of 102 young people, 71 men and 31 women from 30 different locations with an average age of 20 years. We made a selection considering the criteria for participation, the first being the guarantee of gender equity, the second the geographic distribution representing the largest possible number of locations, and finally, age group. We made another field trip in January 2022 to agree the selection results with all candidates from two of the three RESEXes and to confirm the logistics and dates of the course in each one. This ensured a presence of 68% of those selected. We were aware that issues connected with the Brazil nut harvest could affect the participation of some of the selected candidates. With this follow-up and fine monitoring of all stages of the process, we were able to guarantee a significant participation in the course. The course contents and the material used were prepared by the team of lecturers and researchers associated with the project. During the course, we constantly assessed the progress of the module and learning among the team of teachers present and with the students, using different pedagogical assessment tools. A joint assessment was also carried out at the end of the module to guide the following ones. Activities were proposed between the modules for students that link young people to strategies for community strengthening and the use and production of tools for territorial management and defence of rights.

Output 2: 18 community meetings and two general assemblies were held, respecting the (not yet formalised) Beiradeiro consultation protocol in which the proposal to start the Brazilian Heritage Agency's (IPHAN) process of recognition of the *colocações* Traditional Agroforestry System. The letter prepared for IPHAN with the proposal was unanimously supported throughout this consultation process and this is recorded in the minutes of these meetings and also in a report by members of our team who conducted the process (see letter in Annex 6; the minutes, photos and attendance lists are the same as in Output 1 and are also in Annex 6). Our Brasilia team is assessing what would be an opportune political moment, when we will work on broader communication and sending of documents to IPHAN. Research on the possible multidisciplinary dossier that will support the process has already started with the support of the students of the course and with the participation of the team's researchers.

Output 3: The monitoring of aspects related to quality of life and environment have not started. We first had to conduct training for use of the ODK app among course students in March 2022. We are now developing the specific diet and work and income tracking forms to get them up and running in the coming months. With regard to fauna monitoring, we had a change of strategy because we contacted ICMBio to propose an integrated monitoring system with public policies of this type that could be resumed by incorporating and lending sustainability over time to the system that we proposed in the project. Thus, together with ICMBio and other partners from federal universities, we are resuming the "Programa Monitora" which, in addition to monitoring fauna in transects by sightings, also provides for the application of other fauna monitoring protocols (Team Network), and butterfly and vegetation protocols (See photos and minutes of meetings of the inter-institutional meeting in Annex 7 and maps of the trails that will be monitored in Annex 4, Maps 6 and 7). Within this framework, the protocols we are proposing for work and income and subsistence would be complementary. We are part of the executive coordination of this network that is building a quality of life and environment monitoring system throughout the Terra do Meio region. In May and June, monitoring expeditions are planned to reach these different objectives in three different locations in Terra do Meio (see Maps 6 and 7 in Annex 4 and local agreements for clearing trails and monitoring fauna in Annex 7). We will monitor the relative abundance in trails of the basic protocol of the Monitora Program, of the community members' trails and we will monitor the occupancy from the Team Network protocol. We will compare the relative abundance data with the abundance rate in this situation. In the Team Network protocol we will use a sampling area with 60 points/sample units; each camera is a sampling unit, that is, each camera is equivalent to a track..

8. Lessons learnt

We prepared our proposal at the height of the pandemic when there was total isolation of people and the different partners' normal activities had been interrupted. In this situation, our schedule was prepared, at a time when there were no activities except 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 volume of work to be made up and agendas that now needed to be attended to, of which the activities planned in our project were only a part. We underestimated the impact of this scenario when drafting the proposal. Therefore, when we returned to face-to-face activities, there were other commitments that had not been not factored in and that needed to be circumvented. For example, the academic calendar of partner universities was gradually being defined and was out of our control, as well as the school calendar of schools in the Beiradeiro territory, and the agendas of associations that, in turn, depended on consultations with communities that began to open up to receive partners and initiate activities. Added to this were somewhat unexpected weather (i.e., heavy rains and flooding in January) and navigability conditions that were present when the project was finally approved.

Another issue we had not properly gauged because of the isolation imposed by the pandemic was the consequences of the time we spent apart from the communities, which impacted

agreements made before the pandemic. We had to resume contact respecting the communities' schedules, and respectfully remind them of these agreements and arrangements within the 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 every location. The consultation processes related to both the project itself and to the process of recognizing the Beiradeiro traditional way of life as Brazilian intangible heritage worked very well.

If we had to rewrite the project, we would be more careful about leaving wider margins in the schedules for carrying out these processes, as well as in budgetary terms. Such consultations may be needed at different times of project execution and demand significant time and resources for logistics.

These considerations on the pandemic conditions when the project proposal was developed also affected the way we articulated the proposals themselves, in a fashion that was more isolated from the other institutions than we would otherwise have liked. So, for example, during the preparation of the proposal, we did not talk to the ICMBio about the monitoring system we were proposing. We only built this conversation after the proposal was approved, following the resumption of different institutions' face-to-face activities. Although we were successful, we could have saved precious time if we had initiated these discussions before. Thus, as a suggestion for others who may want to work on similar proposals is to build possible engagements with public policies during the development of the proposal, not during project execution. This also applies in our case to engagement with the municipal education department, which we only initiated 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 of these was the extremely complex logistics that were necessary to guarantee the participation of a greater number of Beiradeiro youth people from different communities in an immense territory. This was only possible thanks to our previous experience, to our professional boatman's deep knowledge of logistics, and the participation and articulation with local associations and the municipal education department. The participation of young women was also complex, but this was something that we had foreseen. In addition to the strategies already provided for in the project, we actively searched and persuaded, adapting from person to person. Further, the strategy of selecting young couples was used when the woman placed her husband's participation as a condition. This was very important also in terms of taking full advantage of the course. Young couples supported each other and were very dedicated to learning. Although we adopted a policy of hiring childminders for the children of students, in many cases this was not enough, especially with younger children who needed to stay together with their mothers constantly. 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 of not directly intervening in their relationship, while at the same time we problematised such situations and the condition of women and mothers during the course.

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

Não se aplica.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project was improved significantly through the engagement of more actors in the territory. We made contacts with the municipal education department to carry out the course, and guaranteed participation within different spaces of the department that deal with formal education in the target areas of the project. In terms of monitoring, we helped to form an inter-institutional working group that will enable environmental and quality of life monitoring to become a public policy.

The biggest risk the project faces is linked to the current government. If this government is re-elected, the risk of further dismantling of policies for the recognition of intangible heritage, the rights of traditional peoples and the conservation of national biodiversity become very real. There is also a proposed bill that could tax foreign donations, which would debilitate our budget further (there has been a significant increase in petrol prices and in inflation, allied to a fall in the value of foreign currency).

11. Sustainability and legacy

To promote the work, we set up partnerships with federal universities and with the ICMBio.

For the time being, the main means of evidence to increase capacity resulting from the project is interest of the students who took part in the course in continuing the next modules, meeting minutes when the process of recognition of the traditional way of life of the Beiradeiros was approved and the partnerships we built with universities and the ICMBio to resume and complement the Monitora program.

We have not yet undertaken communication actions.

Our exit strategy is still valid and we do not intend to make any changes.

We plan to guarantee a sustainable legacy of the project by training a body of young people committed to their territory and identity, by promoting the recognition of the traditional Beiradeiro way of life as an intangible heritage of Brazil and by guaranteeing a system for monitoring of the quality of life and environment as public policy.

12. Darwin identity

For the time being we have been divulging and promoting both the Darwin Initiative and the UK government's contribution to the Beiradeiros participating in the project and to the new partners who are taking part in the project's actions. The Darwin Initiative funding is, in this aspect, recognised as a distinct project among the others that we maintain because it faces different issues in the territory in which we operate: this is clear to the partners and within the engagements that we are building. Brazil is a huge country and the Amazon is usually considered a peripheral region in the country. There is no prior understanding in the country of the Darwin Initiative. Soon we will have mentions on our social and informative networks related to the actions promoted by the Darwin initiative with the Beiradeiros. One of the academic partners of the project has given an online lecture at the University of São Paulo, one of the country's top universities, in which the Darwin logo appeared.

13. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The COVID-19 pandemic had a major impact upon our proposal. As we mentioned earlier in this report, the first impact was the fact that we have been isolated from Beiradeiro territory and families for a long time. As a result, the engagement, consultations and agreements had to be reviewed when we returned to the territory after vaccination coverage, when several outstanding agendas of various other institutions and of the Beiradeiro associations themselves were being resumed at the same time. There was also an impact on inter-institutional involvement, that had been paralysed or were only being carried out remotely, with serious limitations. Another impact was the the sanitary protocols that allowed for our entry into the field. We were able to return only in October after vaccination coverage and even then by maintaining protocols regarding meetings and the use of masks and antigen tests.

We had to wait for moments of safety to go out into the field and work with the Beiradeiros and their associations. We delayed the start of activities by about 3 months because of these protocols.

In field trips, we follow the protocols established by ISA, which are based on Brazilian Ministry of Health guidelines and protocols established by our partners who work with health in the Terra do Meio. For example, to carry out the territorial management course, we tested all participants before the start of activities, kept distancing, worked in the open air and maintained the use of masks.

We believe that in large part pandemics like these are the result of predatory relationships with the environment. In this sense, by promoting a way of life that contributes to environmental preservation, we are helping to prevent the emergence of new epidemics.

ISA maintains protocols related to the Covid-19 pandemic and intends to adopt ways of working that were initiated with the pandemic situation, such as virtual meetings and working from home, as a way of cutting emissions generated by aeroplane journeys.

14. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

ISA is currently finalising the review of its code of conduct and ethics and has just elected its ethics committee. We are also making permanent investments in training our employees and in promoting anti-racist, gender equity and affirmative action policies within the institution. Concerning this specific project, we promote gender equity in the selection of students for the course, in the selection of the team of lecturers and in the discussions covered during the course. For example, we have already begun debating the historical invisibility of women, Afro-Brazilians, indigenous people and the Beiradeiros themselves.

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15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	██████	██████	██████	In Pounds Sterling the execution is close to the budget, but we had a lower execution in Reais (R\$) than expected with the In Pounds Sterling, the execution is close to the budget, but we had a lower execution in Reais (R\$) than expected with the Traditional Agroforestry System Research Support (see comment in Consultancy Costs)
Consultancy costs	██████	██████	██████	The hired consultant performed some of the work that the fellows (Traditional Agroforestry System Research Support - Staff) would do. We had problems at the

				beginning of the project execution (which is already being resolved) with the formalisation of the documentation with the University where the Traditional Agroforestry System Research Support would be. In Pounds Sterling we have a large variation in the Consulting line due to a foreign exchange loss that we had considering the rate used for the budget. In Reais (R\$) the combined costs of Staff and Consulting were lower than budgeted.
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				With the effective start of the project only in October, we were unable to carry out one of the field trips initially planned.
Operating Costs				A considerable part of the costs of the modules and assemblies are related to fuel, which had a very large price variation in Brazil between the project proposal and its execution, almost doubling the costs along with other expenses such as food and local daily rates, which also varied considerably. In addition we have the effect of the exchange rate loss that makes the variation when reporting the cost in Pounds Sterling greater than in Reais (R\$).
Capital items (see below)				We had difficulties with the purchase of GPS, which are imported items. The only vendor we could find to supply the devices within the project deadline canceled the sale close to the final term.
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				We have made a first archaeological survey trip to map the archaeological sites, but we have not yet carried out an excavation and

				collection. This was foreseen but we still haven't managed to do it because of overall project delays, as explained above. Therefore, we did not execute the costs initially foreseen with archaeological material and radiocarbon dating.
TOTAL				

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

We are training a new generation of young Beiradeiros, who will be proud of their identity and knowledgeable of a history that connects them not only with the recent history of the entire Brazilian Amazon (through the migration of people from the country's northeast from the late nineteenth century to work in the rubber economy), but also with both its deep and more recent indigenous past. These encounters helped lay the foundations for the creation of a way of life based on living, standing forests that have been continuously managed and transformed by these forest peoples. The young Beiradeiros are being prepared to employ a range of tools to build a future with a promising life that is rooted in their culture and territory. Such tools and knowledge can be useful both to achieve social rights (such as adequate health and education) and to defend their territories from invaders, but also for them to take on community roles attending to diverse demands that have begun to emerge following from recent achievements in relation to the generation of income alternatives, to managing and caring for their territories, to structuring their associations, to implementing and improving health, education, energy and communication systems.

We are also building with the Beiradeiros the recognition of their way of life and culture by the State and by Brazilian society, through the process of patrimonialization of their Traditional Agroforestry System with the Brazilian Heritage Agency (IPHAN). We hope that this recognition will also translate into better prices for their non-timber forest products in contracts that are already being established with such factors in mind. We will also try to obtain recognition of the importance of their way of life, culture, history and socio-environmental services through FAO's GIAHS program.

Alongside other institutions we are also developing a system for monitoring the quality of life and environment together with the Beiradeiros, which will be carried out partly by them to monitor biodiversity and the quality of life in their territory over time. It is worth highlighting our inter-institutional engagements that will result in this monitoring becoming public policy of the Brazilian federal government, led by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation. This engagement, which also involves federal universities, was achieved this year, and has resulted in a working group that has begun resuming activities of the Monitora Program for monitoring biodiversity, which has been deactivated in recent years.

- **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 Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk 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
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.	