

How to evaluate the  
**IMPACTS**  
of state policies for  
**COMBATING**  
**DEFORESTATION**  
through the

# PERCEPTIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES:

Lessons learned from participatory monitoring of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram of the REDD for Early Movers (REM) Program in Mato Grosso state.





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The entire process of conducting this project and the documents produced in it was submitted to the Governance of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram for review.



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# INTRODUCTION



Sub-national governments' role in the climate agenda has been increasingly recognized. In the Amazon, for example, Brazilian states can strengthen enforcement against deforestation or propose incentives for forest conservation.

In Mato Grosso (Brazil), an innovative policy has positioned the state as one of the first ones to offer a rewards program for prevented deforestation. The REM MT Program is an experiment in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) for Early Movers and adds to global efforts for mitigating climate change. It is the result of rewards for reducing CO2 emissions from deforestation in Mato Grosso state.

Around 25% of the world's land belongs to or is administrated by Indigenous Peoples. Studies show that, due to their traditional ways of life, their lands are the best preserved ones compared to any other type of land use. These areas concentrate approximately 80% of the Earth's biodiversity. A hectare of forest on indigenous lands has a carbon stock on average 50% higher than that of a hectare of fragmented and degraded forest. In Brazil, 14% of the country's territory is reserved for Indigenous Peoples (UN, 2021). These areas are linked not only to the rights and protection of indigenous peoples and their forms of social organization, but also to the planet itself. In Mato Grosso, indigenous lands represent 14,959,492 hectares comprising 87% of forest cover (forest formation, savannah formation and flooded forest) (MapBiomass, 2022).

The state will only be able to fully achieve its objectives by making it possible for financial resources to reach the

territories. For this reason, REM MT must earmark 13.5% of the total funds received for Indigenous Peoples<sup>1</sup>.

With this in mind, REM MT is divided into four subprograms, including the Indigenous Territories Subprogram (STI), which aims to guarantee the necessary structure for REM MT Program funding to integrate, articulate and strengthen Indigenous Peoples' contributions to mitigating and adapting to climate change, based on their traditional knowledge and territorial and environmental management systems.

To this end, the REM Programme, in compliance with the "Cancun Safeguards", follows a system of safeguards aimed at minimizing, mitigating and managing negative impacts arising from its implementation. Generally speaking, a "safeguard" represents a set of measures that guarantee the integrity and preservation of something. In other words, it can be linked to any initiative that impacts a community positively or negatively, directly or indirectly. In order to enhance the positive impacts and reduce the negative impacts related to REDD+, the REDD+ safeguards were created in Cancun in 2010 (which is why they are often referred to as the "Cancun Safeguards"). There are seven guidelines relating to the consistency of this initiative with domestic and international actions - for example, a country's legislation and governance, as well as respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities and their effective participation in the process of building a REDD+ initiative.

Monitoring safeguards is fundamental, and one of the program's requirements for receiving resources, and is an essential tool for evaluating and learning from

implementation processes.

In this sense, this document seeks to support similar programs by providing the executive summary for **Structuring the Participatory Indigenous Monitoring** in building the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system for the Indigenous Territories Subprogram (STI) in Mato Grosso<sup>2</sup>. To implement the Participatory Monitoring, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Brazil was contracted by the REM Program, by means of the Consulting Services Contract (TNC - FUNBIO - REM).

**Understanding the impacts that REM MT has had on Indigenous territories, from the Indigenous Peoples' standpoint, is a fundamental right and a safeguard, both for the beneficiaries and for the donor countries and public policy.** This process also seeks to build a methodology that can be applied in other Amazonian states, projects, and biomes, based on the role of participatory indigenous monitoring of the results of the distribution and allocation of financial resources from domestic and international public programs. In addition, the results of this process are intended to point out guidelines for REM MT in implementing its second phase.

Structuring participatory monitoring is based on indigenous perceptions and views on the implementation

and impacts of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram, captured through the representatives and beneficiaries of the local and structuring projects selected and contracted by REM in the seven regions of the Mato Grosso State Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations (FEPOIMT), a selection process conducted through Calls 1 and 2/2022. The highlight (and challenge) of participatory monitoring is the inclusion of indigenous participation in knowledge production activities, with training and data collection in the field performed by indigenous monitors who make up the REM's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan (MEL), whose objective is to support the STI's Representation and Governance bodies and the institutions that manage the REM, TNC, and other partner organizations.

**FIND OUT MORE ABOUT REM MT:**



1. Details of the REM Program's benefit sharing are available in [this document](#).

2. For the purpose of reporting the progress and achieved results, the REM/MT Program has defined a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MEL), a requirement of the cooperation contract between KFW, BEIS and the Mato Grosso State Government. This instrument seeks to identify the main evidence of progress, catalyzing the results and impacts of the program's implementation efforts, compared to the objectives described in its Logical Matrix, based on performance and impact indicator monitoring. For the Indigenous Territories Subprogram, a participatory monitoring format was defined within the scope of the MEL, which will be using an application that is freely accessible, easy to interact with, and has a user-friendly interface.



# STRUCTURING PARTICIPATORY MONITORING

The Indigenous Territories Subprogram (STI)'s MEL system aims to produce information and evidence for building an indicator baseline for evaluating the impacts of the REDD Early Movers Program (REM) in Mato Grosso State. This process involves the participation of Indigenous representatives and institutions that make up the STI Governance (comprising representatives of the Mato Grosso State Federation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations - FEPOIMT, Takiná, and Indigenous leaders from the 7 regions in Mato Grosso, the REM/MT General Coordination, and the Indigenous Territories Subprogram, the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples - FUNAI, Deutsche Gesellschaft Für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ, Climate Change and REDD+ Coordination, Brazilian Biodiversity Fund - FUNBIO, IBAMA, Indigenous Affairs Superintendence and DSEI Cuiabá) which are responsible for implementing public policies for tackling climate change in Mato Grosso State and its REDD+ Program. It is building and implementing the STI MEL Plan with the participation of indigenous people in the monitoring and dialogue process and in systematizing learning.

The participatory MEL assessed the Indigenous Peoples' perception of REM MT impacts in 27 projects that were implemented in 2023 with a duration of one year for their implementation, i.e. initiatives developed by the Peoples and partner Indigenous and non-Indigenous organizations, with benefits for the communities' well-being and conservation in their territories. The projects include local initiatives worth up to R\$ 200 thousand and were mostly undertaken by grassroots indigenous organizations, and structuring projects worth up to R\$ 1 million.

In order to establish the participatory MEL, it was essential to develop a methodology based on ethnoscience and interethnic dialogue that would enable training Indigenous monitors and implementing monitoring in the field (in the places where the projects are being deployed). The Indigenous monitors' role is to liaise with the project coordinators and focal points, collect data in the field from the project beneficiaries, as well as strengthen dialogue with Indigenous associations and organizations about implementing the ITS and valuing Indigenous perceptions.

## STAGES OF THE PROCESS

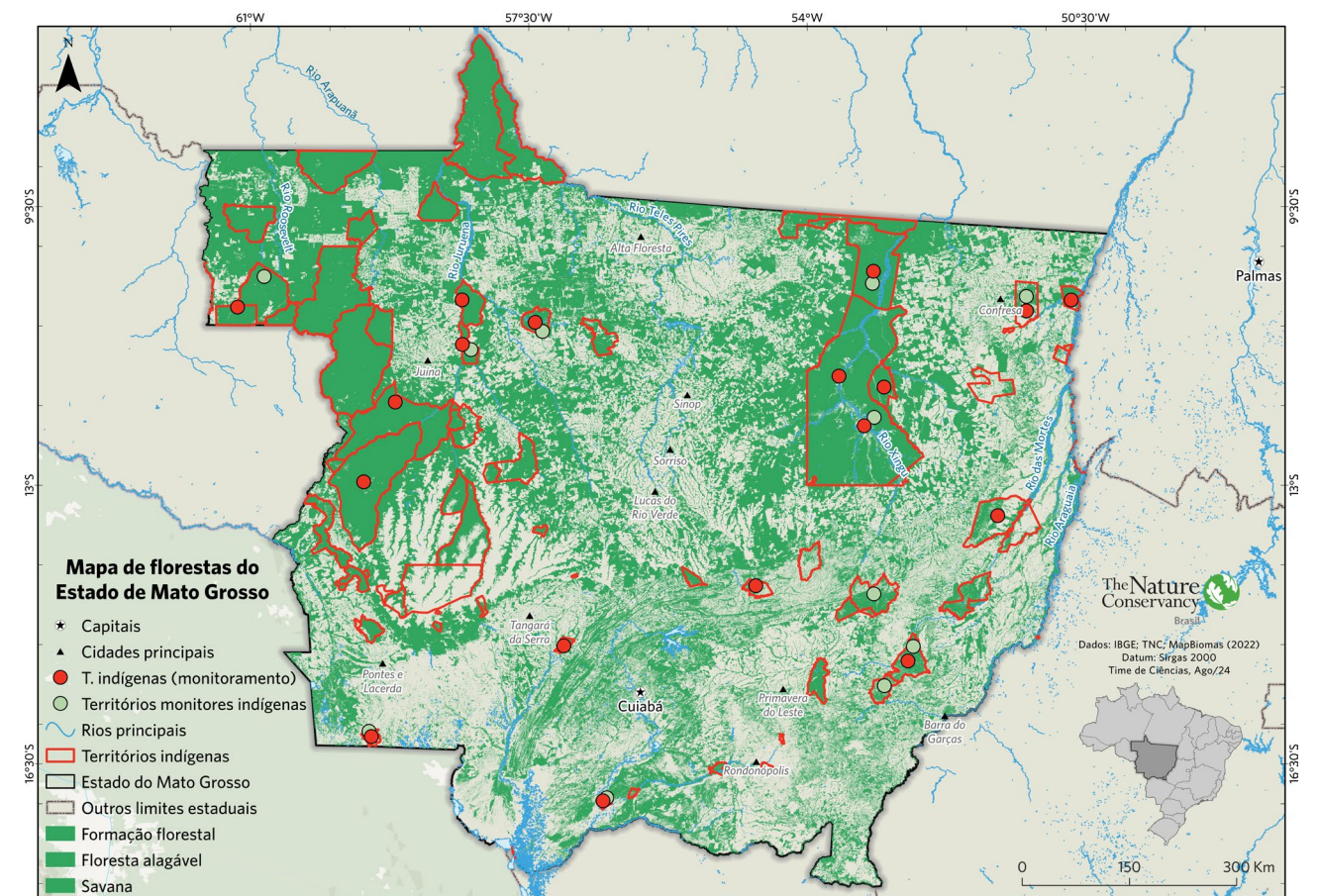
The process for structuring this methodology involved several stages, the first of which was defining the Indicator Matrix. Based on this matrix, the monitoring instruments were drawn up, i.e. the forms and tablets, which played a crucial role in the Indigenous monitors' activities during their interventions in the field.

After this first stage, a training seminar was held for the Indigenous monitors. At that time, the monitors got to know and learned how to use the work tools (forms and tablets), as well as interacting with the project coordinators (both Indigenous and non-Indigenous) and jointly drawing up their field research plans and scripts.

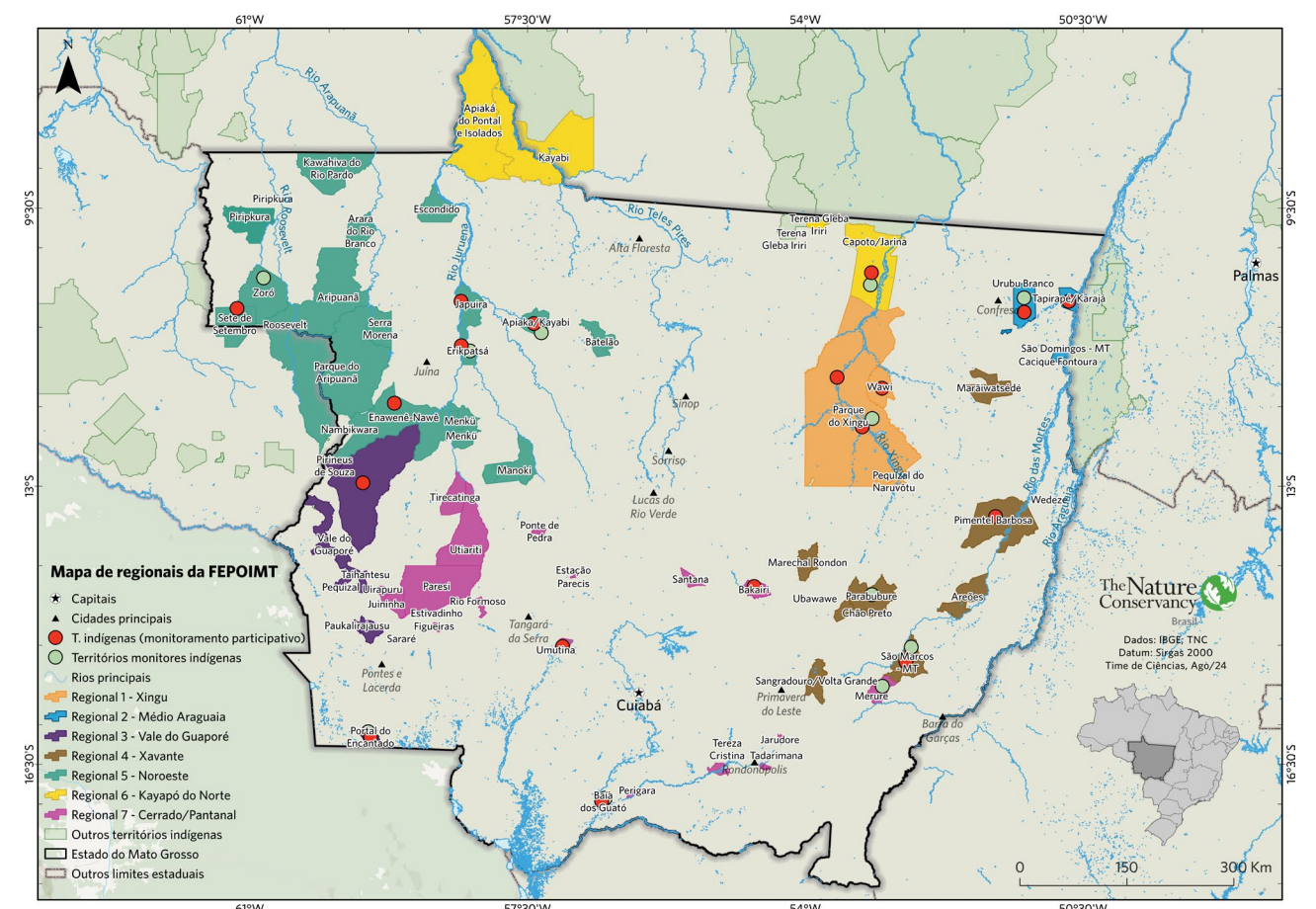
In order to be able to perform participatory monitoring, the 17 Indigenous monitors were trained through theoretical and practical stages, namely: (i) face-to-face activities - such as seminars and data collection in the field; and (ii) activities in the villages and Indigenous communities, with group meetings for exchanging experiences, clarifying doubts, and aligning next steps.

The last stage in the process for structuring participatory monitoring was the Results and Exchange of Experiences Seminar, which was attended by FEPOIMT's regional representatives, the Coordinators of the local and structuring projects, the Indigenous monitors, the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI), the Governance and Coordination of the REM/MT Program's ITS, and the TNC Brazil team.

During the second seminar, at the end of the fieldwork stage, the participatory monitoring process was **evaluated**, kicking off the **learning** process and stage (MEL). It was a space for participatory and active dialog, where the results of the data collected in the field were presented and the perceptions of the seminar's participants were listed, as well as their evaluations, what was learned, and what could be improved in implementing the ITS MEL.



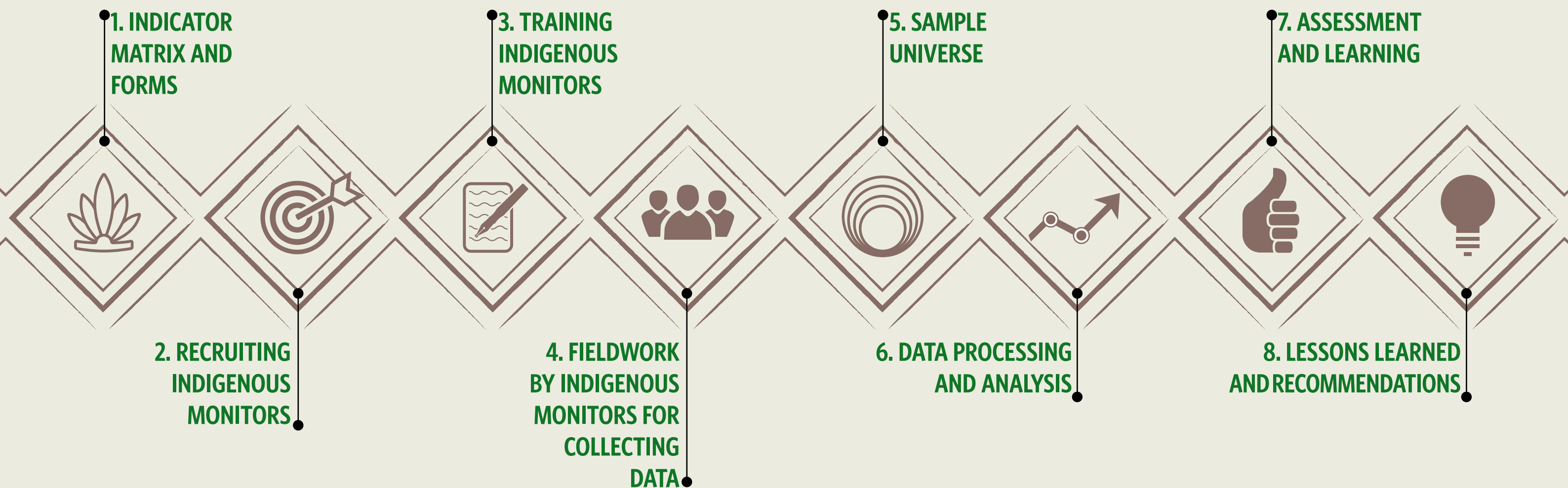
Map 1. Forest cover in Mato Grosso State (forest, flooded forest, and savannah). The dots in red are the Indigenous Lands (ILs) that took part in the participatory monitoring, and the dots in green are the ILs where the Indigenous monitors came from. Data: IBGE; TNC; MapBiomas (2022).



Map 2. FEPOIMT's seven regional offices and the Indigenous Lands in Mato Grosso. Data: IBGE; TNC



# STRUCTURING PARTICIPATORY MONITORING





## INDICATOR MATRIX AND FORMS

Surveying and defining the Indicator Matrix involved identifying and systematizing indicators drawn from the following institutional or programmatic sources:

- From the REM-STI Program indicators;
- From indicators defined by TNC for evaluating, monitoring, and learning from its conservation strategy;
- From indicators based on the REDD+ program and the Environment Ministry (MMA) safeguards.

These indicators were developed to encompass

the nine Thematic Lines on which the REM-STI Program is structured:

LT1 - Socio-cultural Activities; LT2 - Sustainability and Environment; LT3 - Surveillance and Monitoring Indigenous Territories; LT4 - Food and Nutritional Security; LT5 - Generating Work, Income, and Marketing; LT6 - Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Territories; LT7 - Infrastructure in Villages; LT8 - Women and Gender Equality; LT9 - Preventing and Fighting Forest Fires.

Based on the consolidation of the indicator matrix, the general monitoring form was built, bringing together the questions to be answered by the 27 projects taking part in the monitoring. To facilitate

offline data collection and creating customized digital forms with integrated data analysis and visualization features, the forms were produced on the free KoboToolbox software platform. This tool enables users to collect, interpret and share data in a way that is reliable and adaptable to their specific needs. The forms were available on the Indigenous monitors' tablets, in the Kobocollect application, for use in the field.



## RECRUITING INDIGENOUS MONITORS



In order to recruit and select the Indigenous monitors, a call for candidates was launched on TNC's website. Interviews were held with the candidates with the participation of TNC, REM/SEMA and FUNAI. In order to avoid possible conflicts of interest, FEPOIMT did not participate in the candidate screening, emphasizing the importance of its impartiality in the selection process. However, it actively contributed on social media to the preparing and publicizing the call for applications.

In all, 17 monitors were selected from 13 Indigenous Lands (TI) in FEPOIMT's 7 regional offices. They were

hired by TNC as **consultants providing individual services**. The majority were young people aged 21 to 35 (65%), with two monitors being cisgender women and two were transgender women. Three monitors were responsible for projects in the Cerrado-Pantanal region, 2 for Kayapó and the North, 1 in the Middle Araguaia, 4 in the Northwest, 1 in the Guaporé Valley, 2 in the Xavante region, and 4 in the Xingu region. This distribution followed the logic of the number of projects in each region.

Regional Offices	Total # of projects	Monitor allocation
Regional Xingu	9	4
Regional Médio Araguaia	1	1
Regional Vale do Guaporé	1	1
Regional Xavante	3	2
Regional Noroeste	7	4
Regional Norte e Kaiapó	2	2
Regional Cerrado Pantanal	4*	3
*I9sol Institute Structuring Project: 3 regional offices (Xingu- Xavante- Cerrado-Pantanal)		

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# TRAINING INDIGENOUS MONITORS

The pedagogical plan was based on the concept of in-service training and alternation (theoretical and practical stages), in a structure of learning through seminars and field research. The purpose of the seminars was to train the Indigenous monitors to learn about participatory MEL (monitoring, evaluation and learning) for the 27 structuring and local projects in the STI. In addition, one of the main objectives of the seminar was to agree with everyone on the monitoring process to be conducted and the data collection tools and strategies for managing and systematizing the information.

The aim of the First Seminar was to create a space for integration between the monitors, project coordinators and the Indigenous Governance of the STI, REM, TNC and FEPOINT in order to implement and build participatory monitoring activities. The seminar's methodology was designed to ensure that the content and information was taught in a dynamic manner and that there were moments of practical action on what had been learned.

The content was divided into "workshop" stages for passing on technical and practical knowledge. Facilitation was provided by the TNC team.

During the event, participants were able to familiarize themselves with the forms and make adjustments collaboratively, which is part of building participatory monitoring. Points of attention, suggestions, and additions were listed and added to the forms.

Graphic materials and maps were used as teaching tools, as well as field guides and test runs using the forms with the project coordinators. The monitors were trained in using the *tablet* and the *Kobocollect* application, the main tool for collecting data in the field.

In the interval between the training and field work, the indigenous monitors received individual and group virtual pedagogical support. Video tutorials were also produced to help the monitors understand the adjustments made to the forms after the seminar.



# FIELDWORK BY INDIGENOUS MONITORS FOR COLLECTING DATA

To perform the field work, the Indigenous monitors developed a Work Plan with a travel itinerary, describing the logistics required for undertaking the activity, and planned the field activities together with the project coordinators and/or focal points, leaders and associations.

To perform the field work, TNC provided the Indigenous monitors with financial resources for food,

transportation, and lodging (if necessary) during the travel process.

In order to assess the strategies and realities of using the tool (tablet + forms) by the Indigenous monitors, the TNC team followed the implementation of the field activity in five projects in the Xavante, Xingu and Northwest regions.

# SAMPLE UNIVERSE

27 projects were monitored in the field, totaling 30 trips by monitors to 17 Indigenous Lands in the 7 regions, in October-December 2023. The higher number of trips is due to the fact that some projects

had more than one monitor. The sample universe for participatory monitoring was 52 interviews based on the perceptions of the beneficiaries of the 2022 project Calls 1 and 2.

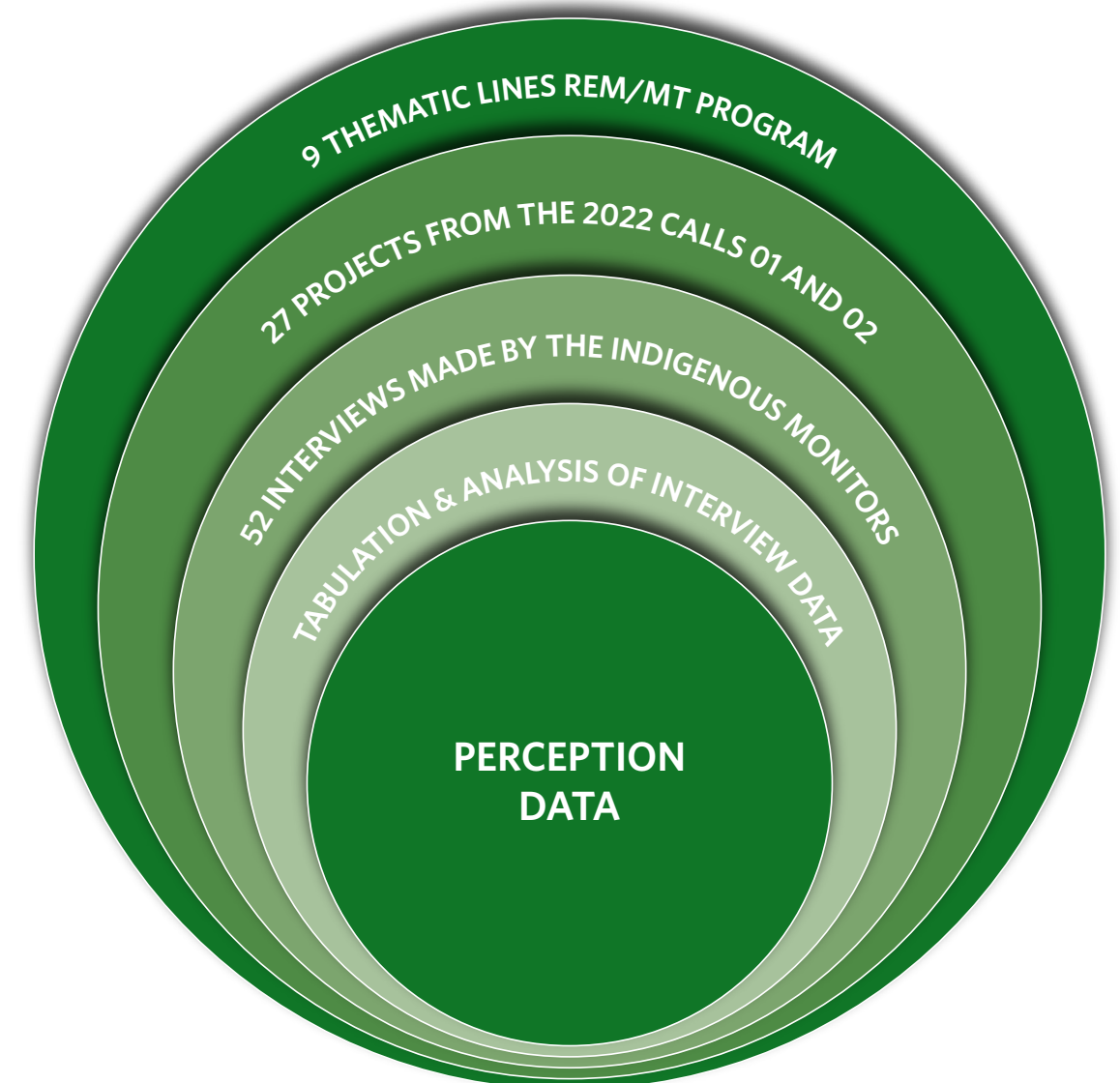


Figure. Sample universe of the participatory monitoring of the REM/MT Program.

# DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

In order to analyze the data collected by the Indigenous monitors in the field, a database was consolidated, from which it would be possible to assess the results obtained from the answers to the questions on the monitoring forms. The questions were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively in a descriptive manner, and are correlated with the set of indicators that were organized in the

Matrix, in order to measure the impact of the projects and of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram of the REM/MT Program.

Analysis of the data led to an in-depth discussion, in view of all the work performed, and is the neuralgic point of the innovative process of structuring Participatory Monitoring implemented through this project.



# ASSESSMENT AND LEARNING



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The Second Seminar on Results and Exchange of Experiences was held for the participatory monitoring evaluation and learning process, with the participation of FEPOIMT's regional representatives, the coordinators of the local and structuring projects, the indigenous monitors, the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI), the Indigenous Governance and ITS Coordination of the REM/MT Program and the TNC team.

The methodology was based on a participatory approach, group work and dialogued plenary sessions. At the seminar, the results of the participatory monitoring were presented, including graphs and infographics.

Between moments of evaluation and learning, the group work conducted by the Indigenous monitors, the coordinators, and focal points of the local and structuring projects, FEPOIMT and members of the Indigenous Governance divided across the regions listed important aspects of what worked out well, what did not work out so well, what was learned, and what could be improved, based on guiding questions regarding the structuring and implementation process of participatory monitoring. Below we will present the aspects listed by these actors that will serve as a basis for the next participatory monitoring stage.

With regard to what worked out well, the participatory format of the seminars and the cultural strengthening achieved by implementing the projects, as well as the Indigenous monitors' engagement, were the highlights, as was the fact that the monitoring was done by the

Indigenous people who were recruited the public call and trained.

What did not work so well was the language of the form, with technical questions and concepts, which made it difficult for different audiences to understand. In addition, the issue of equity and gender parity, both among the monitors and with regard to the people who were interviewed, was a point marked for improvement in future editions. The form included questions relating to the perception of the projects' impacts, but also other questions relating to Indigenous land management, social issues in the territories, and others, which on the one hand allowed for a wider range of interviewees' perceptions, but on the other hand generated some confusion during the interview process.

As far as learning is concerned, the strategic planning of the activities performed for the field research and handling the tool were points that were strongly evidenced in training the Indigenous monitors. At the end of the process, when they saw the results of the data collected in the field, the monitors were able to understand the importance of the conducted research and its scientific basis.

With regard to what could be improved, communicating information about participatory monitoring from the REM's Indigenous Governance to the MT regional offices was a key point. In addition, participants highlighted the need for the Indigenous Territories Subprogram to provide feedback to those involved in the process.

## WORKED OUT WELL

- The participatory format of the seminars
- Cultural strengthening by implementing the projects and engaging the Indigenous monitors
- Communication between Indigenous monitors, project focal points, and the TNC team
- Training in the correct use of tools prior to the deployment process in the territories
- Training and planning (tablets, forms, fields)
- Indigenous monitoring
- The monitors are Indigenous people
- Indigenous/youth protagonism
- Screening process for monitors
- Recruiting monitors via public call
- Choice of monitors
- Reception and welcoming by the communities

## DID NOT WORK OUT WELL

- Scope of the monitoring (multifaceted objectives)
- Reformulated questionnaires
- Little dialog between some monitors and coordinators
- The language of the questionnaire is a challenge
- Questionnaire: technical questions, frequent updates during the implementation process, questions for different audiences on the same form
- Gender equity among monitors and interviewees
- Implementing the forms in the villages
- Transportation to the interview sites

## WHAT WE LEARNED

- Viewing and analyzing the results of the monitoring work
- Responsibility for doing the research
- During the seminar we learned the technical language of project management
- Handling the tool in digital format
- Respecting the social organization of each culture and village
- Coexistence between people of different cultures
- Articulation ( Indigenous monitors had to articulate the field work and interviews with the coordinators and focal points of the projects of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous associations and organizations)
- Creativity for facing challenges and unforeseen events
- Planning (Indigenous monitors planned their fieldwork using an itinerary and expense spreadsheet)
- Importance of strategic planning before conducting field activities
- Resource management by the monitors

## WHAT COULD BE IMPROVED

- Monitor to know the project that will be fully evaluated
- The questionnaire is sent to the interviewees in advance
- The questions on the thematic lines are asked separately from the projects
- Specific forms for each audience
- More training for monitors
- Representatives of REM's Indigenous Governance should pass on the information to the Regional Offices
- Provide feedback to those involved
- Sharing the collected data
- Gender equity among monitors and interviewees
- The results of the projects should be presented by the coordinators
- Hold meetings with all regional associations with approved projects
- Create an on-call channel for unforeseen events in the field
- Provide Internet, transportation, and PPE equipment during field activities



## LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*Participatory monitoring in the REM MT Program has brought lessons that may be relevant for actors interested in replicating this experience in other territories, for public policies in general, and for Mato Grosso State itself, as well as lessons for improving the methodology used. Following are the conclusions for each of these audiences.*

## PARTICIPATORY MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

### INDIGENOUS MONITORS

Indigenous perceptions that were revealed in the participatory monitoring point to fundamental lessons and recommendations for improving the process, which should be considered for the next phase and for applying participatory monitoring in other territories and within the scope of other programs.

One point that stands out is the need for ongoing training for the Indigenous monitors and technicians involved in the process in order to go deeper into the issues surrounding participatory monitoring, such as the mechanisms and strategies for REDD+ in the state, the safeguards information system (SISREDD) and the concepts that cover the thematic lines of the REM MT Program. Training in these topics will strengthen the monitors' role, as they will be able to clarify doubts during the interview process, better explain the context of the questionnaire to the interviewees, and also act as knowledge disseminators in the territories.

Using digital tools proved to be a strength in terms of standardizing the content and consolidating the results. At the same time, there are nuances among the monitors, in terms of appropriation of the tools (tablet and form) and resourcefulness when interviewing, given the differences in familiarity with this type of tool. Added to this difficulty is the translation of concepts from Portuguese into the mother tongue (Indigenous), which was highlighted by some monitors as an additional challenge.

### ON HOW TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

The most successful interviews were those conducted in groups. The interaction of a group taking part in a given activity provides a wealth of information and debate on the covered topics. In this context, it is suggested that interviews be conducted using focus groups, made up of up to four participants, including Indigenous representatives with knowledge of the territories and the issues being addressed, and project coordinators/

focal points. This approach, combined with regional workshops, ensures collective and in-depth responses, as well as being strategic for disseminating and validating participatory monitoring data in the territories.

Exchanges among the monitors in different territories, from other ethnic groups, led to a network of exchanges and knowledge of other realities, leading to discussions about implementing projects and ways of generating income in the territories. The projects' coordinators, beneficiaries and representatives positively emphasized the fact that the field work is being performed by Indigenous monitors and stressed the importance of Indigenous participation in building knowledge about the REM Program. Another notable issue highlighted by the monitoring participants was the call for applications for selecting Indigenous monitors.

With regard to the form, the monitoring participants highlighted some necessary improvements, such as greater clarity and distribution of the questions, which were sometimes related to the territory and sometimes to the projects. According to them, this led to some difficulties in understanding. In addition, there were discussions throughout the process regarding the need for coordination between monitors, local leaders, territorial governors and STI regional leaders prior to the interviews, so that the process is aligned at the different Indigenous governance levels.

### GENDER & EQUITY

Participation of women and gender equity continues to be a point of attention during all stages of the process and for all those involved, such as monitors, interviewees, and coordinators. For young people, there is a need to create more opportunities for training and exchanges. Cultural aspects relating to gender for each ethnic group need to be observed, and strategies proposed for developing the interviews in the field need to take these aspects into account.



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF THE REM-MT PROGRAM

Given that this process aimed to build a participatory monitoring methodology, the questions raised by representatives of Indigenous organizations and the other recommendations addressed by the participants should be improved for the next monitoring phase. Active Indigenous involvement in the monitoring process is strategic for disseminating information to FEPOIMT's regional offices and fostering dialogue both within the villages and in the context of ITS governance, so that there is strategic construction of the participatory monitoring process involving all instances.

Disseminating the data from the participatory monitoring of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram (ITS) to local organizations and the Indigenous communities' communication networks is essential for ensuring capillarity and transparency of information regarding the impacts, results and evaluation of the REM/MT Program among the Indigenous peoples of Mato Grosso. Providing training for monitors so that they can be multipliers of these concepts and information in their territories was also a strong recommendation during the results consolidation process.



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## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OTHER REDD+ PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES

This process was conducted in order to structure and manage participatory monitoring, taking into account the reality of Mato Grosso State and its Indigenous Peoples. By carrying out an evaluation process of the projects financed by the STI, it was possible to structure a methodology that could be expanded into a participatory monitoring process of the state's REDD+ policy, considering the lessons learned that have been accrued in this first year of the process. The recent publication of the 1st Executive Summary of Mato Grosso's Compliance with REDD Safeguards is a milestone in the state's and Brazil's climate policy and could be enriched by including beneficiaries' perceptions in its evaluation process. Results from analyzing the indicators of REM MT's participatory monitoring point to guidelines for implementing a similar process in public policy programs for climate change mitigation in Brazilian states and in the National REDD+ Strategy. In the Brazilian Amazon, where other territories are seeking to strengthen and/or implement their REDD+ programs, conducting this process brings relevant indications that can be considered, such as the importance of undertaking a co-construction process with Indigenous Peoples from the start, both in creating policies and programs and in their monitoring processes.

In addition to the monitoring issues that are specific to climate policies, it has become clear that connecting

with other structuring policies is fundamental. In this context, we would like to point out the issues related to the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management on Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), highlighting the importance of and need for support for its implementation in the territories, given that funding is required for activities related to building and implementing IGATIs (instruments for environmental and territorial management of Indigenous Lands). We highlight three important axes that are fundamental to implementing public policies and programs for mitigating climate change:

- Training Indigenous technicians (environmental agents, agroforestry agents) for implementing and monitoring PNGATI;
- Developing diagnostic and planning tools for territorial and environmental management (ethno-mapping / ethno-zoning, territorial and environmental management plans, life plans);
- Recognizing the role of women and young people and ensuring their effective involvement in building and implementing IGATIs, PNGATI and Public Policies for Mitigating Climate Change.

## CONCLUSION

The participatory MEL highlighted the Indigenous Peoples' perception of the importance of the Indigenous organizations' leading role and their strengthening in implementing the projects funded by the REM MT Program. This process has laid the foundations for continuing with the Program's Phase 2, and also brings relevant contributions to building participatory monitoring in the state's REDD+ program, as well as lessons that can be considered for extending to monitoring other public policies related to climate and territorial management.

The funds from public climate change mitigation policies have to land directly in the territories through their organizations, in other words, they have to be increasingly accessible to their various forms of social and cultural organization, contributing to their territories' sustainable management. With this in mind, it is important to bear in mind that state initiatives for transferring financial resources to Indigenous territories must always consult the Indigenous peoples' territorial governance system and their own ways of political organization.

States in the Amazon and other jurisdictions around the world are at different stages of designing and implementing climate change mitigation programs focused on reducing deforestation, which are similar to REM - MT. The results of the MEL conducted by Indigenous Peoples and the lessons learned can contribute to greater involvement and preparation of Indigenous Peoples in monitoring programs from the outset. In addition, the lessons learned will have to be shared with the National REDD+ Commission and the Safeguards Technical Workgroup of the National REDD+ Strategy, in order to improve the system.

It should also be noted that it is necessary for donors, as well as government organizations implementing the programs, to include monitoring costs in their budgets, in addition to the funds already directed to the territories by the programs. Monitoring is an activity that involves logistical costs and payments to Indigenous monitors, which should not be considered end activities, but understood as part of the process for implementing and evaluating a climate change program.

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