

## The Rufford Small Grants Foundation

## **Final Report**

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Small Grants Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions — remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

## Josh Cole, Grants Director

| Grant Recipient Details |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Your name               | Heloisa Dantas Brum  |
|                         |  |
| Project title           | Conservation and management of community-based agriculture and non-      |
| 1 Tojeot iiile          | timber forest products of Piagaçu-Purus Sustainable Development Reserve, |
|                         | Amazonas, Brazil   |
| RSG reference           | 12514-1  |
| Reporting period        | December/2012 to November/2013   |
| Amount of grant         | £5.449,00  |
| Your email address      | hdbrum@gmail.com   |
| Date of this report     | 10/12/2013   |



# 1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

| Objective  | Not achieved | Partially achieved | Fully achieved | Comments  |  |
|--|--------------|--------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Presentation of<br>the proposal at<br>the communities  |              |                    | х              | The presentation of the work was carried out in community meetings and also at a meeting of the management council of the   |  |
| Interviews with farmers  |              |                    | Х              | We conducted 49 interviews with local farmers.  |  |
| Analysis of historical series of satellite images  | х            |                    |                | The data of the geographic position of the agricultural areas are still being collected, because it is a time consuming procedure. Therefore, we expect to begin to analyze the images in the first half of next year.  |  |
| Training courses in meliponiculture to inhabitants of the PP-SDR   |              |                    | Х              | We conducted a course in 3 modules, which included the participation of residents from various communities.   |  |
| Survey and mapping of<br>the use of non-timber<br>forest resources and<br>study of the ecology of<br>the species |              | х                  |                | This phase was initiated with a series of interviews on forest species used by residents. Residents cited the Brazilnut (very used), copaiba, andiroba and several species of palm trees. A sampling of these species in the forest was started, but was not yet completed. |  |
| Study the potential for extraction and commercialization of non-timber forest resources                          |              | х                  |                | This phase will be performed when the survey of non-timber forest species is completed.   |  |
| Feedback sessions in all communities   | Х            |                    |                | This meeting will be held in January 2014, to present the results obtained  |  |

# 2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

The mapping of agricultural areas is a lengthy procedure, and it is often difficult to make the farmer understand what we want. The objective of the mapping (in order to obtain the rate of habitat conversion) is to map all agricultural areas and describe the historical use of each area. Right now, many farmers do not remember the dates on which they worked in each area, and even do not remember mentioning some areas of older secondary forest. So, this historical review of land use should be done with care and patience in order to get quality information and a satisfactory result. For the year 2014 we will be able to hire additional researchers for the Program of Agroextractivism and be able to continue activities.



### 3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

- 1. Diagnosis of agriculture: we could describe agricultural activity, identify the key characteristics and associated problems, allowing us to assess and plan more accurately the next actions;
- 2. Training courses: the course of creating stingless bees was well received by locals and some are already investing in the creation, with the objective of selling honey. This is important so that they have an alternative income, and for other residents when they see these successful experiences, become interested in this practice as well. The courses of Ecological Agriculture was also extremely well received, and made possible the transfer of agroecological technologies, and can helping to increase agricultural biodiversity and encourage community organization.
- 3. Survey of non-timber potential: is a strong demand from residents of the reserve to generate more incentive for working with non-timber forest species, since many residents already know how to perform the extraction of copaiba (*Copaifera* sp.) and andiroba (*Carapa guianensis*) oil, for example, which are two major products of the Amazon region. The study of these and other non-timber species can promote community organization, and increase alternative sources of income of the residents. In January of 2014 we are programming the start of a study with copaiba, to assess the availability of this plant in the area of native forest in the PP-SDR, together with the organization of a group of locals to enable the commercial extraction of the copaiba oil in the future.

## 4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

The locals were the main target of action because without their participation, most activities would not have been made. I believe that the training courses achieved some of its objectives, with the teaching of new techniques and encouraging community organization. However, for the effectiveness of these actions, it is extremely necessary that a technical monitoring is done through visits to homes of local residents to record of initiatives and clarifying doubts.

## 5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes. The initial proposal was to work several aspects of agricultural and extractive activities of the residents of PP-SDR. Now, we were able to evaluate the main demand of the residents themselves, which was with the non-timber forest products. A next step in this study would be to assess the productive chain to facilitate trade in some products. And along with that, continue to search for non-timber forest products in the forest, to know the availability of the species. Residents declare a major interest for the extraction and marketing of copaiba oil. But other non-timber forest products should also be investigated.

### 6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

We intend to publish scientific papers for the dissemination of research findings on rates of habitat conversion (next year), and ecological studies of non-timber forest species. We also intend to prepare booklets on the use of forest species and forms of extraction, to be distributed to residents and managers of protected areas, in accessible language, in order to contribute to the dissemination of results. During the year 2013, three posters were presented in scientific events (described in item 10).



# 7. Timescale: Over what period was the RSG used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

The resource was used between January and November of 2013 and it was very important to buy equipment, books and the achievement of training courses, which were held during the year. This project initiation and the first courses taken this year were fundamental to strengthening the actions of the Program of Agroextractivism in PP-SDR. The project began in August 2012, when the Piagaçu Institute (IPi), the organization that supports this work, signed an institutional partnership with the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá - IDSM), which, in turn, is financed by the Brazilian Science, Technology and Innovation Ministry (Ministério de Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação – MCTI), which guaranteed the purchase of field supplies, and a research grant until November 2013. At this time, the continuation of the activities can be extended for longer, based on what we evaluated as being most important for locals.

# 8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

| Item  | Budgeted |          | Difference | Comments   |
|---|----------|----------|------------|--|
|   | Amount   | Amount   |            |  |
| Realization of GIS training   | 0        | 369.93   | -369.93    | The GIS training was not planned but it was essential to understand the method of gathering data and for future analysis of satellite images.  |
| Books   | 0        | 144.12   | - 144.12   | We identify a big gap in technical knowledge<br>on some issues related to agroecology,<br>shifting cultivation and plant physiology and<br>ecology. Thus, we invest part of the resource<br>for the purchase of technical books. |
| Field supplies (plastic bags, tags, cord phone)                                       | 220      | 31.57    | 188.43     | Part of these materials could be purchased with financial resource of the Mamirauá Institute.  |
| Electronic<br>equipment<br>(Desktop<br>computer)                                      | 634      | 1147.86  | - 513.86   | Besides the computer, we saw that an external hard drive and some software and a power source for laptop would be needed. Additionally, the computer had a higher value than at the time of submission of the                    |
| Services (field assistant, photocopy and repair of outboard motor)                    | 1535     | 2591.45  | - 1056.45  | The Rufford resource was essential for the payment of the facilitators of the training courses, and we were able to bring more teachers than we had planned, and make one of the modules in 4 days.                              |
| Travel expenses<br>(food, fuel, motor<br>oil, bus, boat and<br>speedboats<br>tickets) | 3060     | 1163.97  | 1896.03    | Part of these costs could be realized using financial resource of the Mamirauá Institute.  |
| TOTAL   | £5449.00 | £5448.90 | £0.1       | We had a £0.1 bonus from the amount initially asked.   |



### 9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

We believe that the first step from now on is to encourage the organization of a group of locals who want to extract and commercialize copaiba oil and/or other non-timber forest products. Thereafter, we can perform training courses more directed and specific. Parallel to this, we believe that the survey of non-timber forest species should be done, along with studies on the biology and ecology of the most important species to ensure the rational extraction of forest products. The monitoring of agricultural areas is also important to be continued, and is expected to be done by another project that was recently approved by Piagaçu Institute.

# 10. Did you use the RSGF logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the RSGF receive any publicity during the course of your work?

- Yes. We used The Rufford Foundation logo on 3 posters presented at 2 academic events:
- 1. III International Meeting of Agroecology: July 31 to August 3 in Botucatu, SP; "Conservation and participatory management of agroextractivist resources in the lower Purus River, Amazonas, Brazil." Heloisa D. Brum, Bruno G. Luize and Eduardo M. Venticinque;
- 2. 64th National Congress of Botany: 10 to 15 November in Belo Horizonte, MG. "The importance of palm trees for residents of a Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas, Brazil." Heloisa D. Brum and Eduardo M. Venticinque;
- 3. 64th National Congress of Botany: 10 to 15 November in Belo Horizonte, MG. "The shifting cultivation in Piagaçu-Purus Sustainable Development Reserve Piagaçu, Amazonas, Brazil." Heloisa D. Brum and Emily Santos.

Copies of posters are attached to this report.

## 11. Any other comments?

We thank for the Rufford Foundation financial support which allowed the beginning of this project, which allowed the strengthening of agroextractivism program and enabled the achievement of important activities for residents of the PP-SDR. With this, we obtained information on agricultural activities and on non-timber species. It was possible to identify key forest species, allowing the planning of future activities and setting priorities.



## A AGRICULTURA MIGRATÓRIA NA RESERVA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL PIAGAÇU PURUS, AMAZONAS, BRASIL



Heloisa Dantas Brum<sup>1</sup>', Emily dos Santos¹ ¹instituto Piagaçu, Programa de Agroextrativismo; ¹ hdbrum@gmail.com

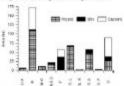
Na Reserva de Deservolvimento Sustentável Plagaçu Purus (RDS-PP) a agricultura é, juntamente com a pesca, a atividade mais importante para a subsistência e como fonte de renda para os importante para a substatincia e como tonte do renda para es monadores. A abridade se disenvolve com a retação de áricas para cultivo (apricultura migratória), enfremamente difundida na Annadaina. Noses o dejetivo foi caracteristar a advisade agricola, considerando as funções de uma unidade de conservação de uso sustentiávei e avalata os possíveis problemas socioambientais envolvidos com esta prática.

A RDB-PP localiza-se na região do balvo no Purus e possui 834,245 ha. Fotam realizadas 159 emendadas semiestrutaridas com monadores de 16 comunidadas inheintras, semios to bicelizadas en asa de terra firme e oito em várcea (pina que sofre inundação saconal).

RESULTADOS

RESULTADOS

RESISTAMOS 311 áreas agrícolas nas comunidades, sendo 258 em terra firme (Figura 1) e 53 em várces (apenas rogados). A mandioca (Alenhet esculente Canata) é a principa de principa de partir produção de familha. Registramos 54 espécies cultrávels nas comunidades de terra firme e 16 nas de várces. Algumas comunidades cultivam pouca diversidade de produtes agrículas e, mutias vezes, apenas a mandioca para a produção de Sinnina. A disfusidade de escoumente das produção las principal justificativa para a totica produtividade agrícula em algums locais.



Egura 1. Area total des oterentes usos de tama para as comus escadadas na RDS-PP.



Parties Tries (II, 15), Nelect Brain (II, 15).
Comunidades que tiém sus renda proveniente principalmente da pesca focam as que mais democratam problemas com soberania atimenta. Os roçados possuem um tarantho meido de 1,5 ha nas atimenta. Os roçados possuem um tarantho meido de 1,5 ha nas meidos de 1,5 ha nas meidas de la nas firmes de la meida de 1,5 ha nas meidas de la nas meidas de 1,5 ha nas meidas de la nas de 1,5 ha nas meidas de la nas de la nas de la nas de la nas de 1,5 ha nas meidas de la nas média.

As informações são importantes para embasar o consamento e a criação de regras da Unidade do Conservação. Os diferentes tipos de manejo ado evidenciados entre ao comunidades de vidana e de terra firme e estão relacionados às abvidades condimicas mais importantes para cada comunidade. Multos monadores procisam compror farinha na entrescaffa e o futem na ésocia de maior preço do produto, acamismo gastos elevados. Não conseguindo comercializar os produtos, os monadores delicam de cultivá-los para o própio conserva, prejudicando a soberanta alimentar das familias. As posiemas iniciativas serão de inapear as áreas agrícolas, avaltar a taxa de conventão de habitata ao longo dos anos e incentivar a diversidação da produção.



Patrocinio













## A IMPORTÂNCIA DAS PALMEIRAS PARA OS MORADORES DE UMA RESERVA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL, AMAZONAS, INSTITUTO PIAGAÇU BRASIL



Heliosa D. Brum\*, Eduardo M. Verticinque\*2 \*Instituto Piagayu, motinunggymit oon gootta. \*Universidade Federal do Pio Grande do Note – UPRN Departamento dot Botănica, Ecologia e Zoologia

Entre as espécies forestas utilizadas pelas populações humanas, as palmeiras (Alecaceae) são um grupo importante, pois estão as palmeiras (Alecaceae) são um grupo importante, pois estão medicamente, para morudatar de a side utilizadas como alimento, medicamente, para morudatar de a esteurantes, coterhara de casa, entre autros. São consumidas por grande número de animais, possuem grande importância ne estinturação des fineistas trojetais e estão realcimidada a diversos procesos ecoseiralminos, como pediação e dispersão de serrentes. O objetivo deste estudo foi nastara o levaratamento dia espécies de palmeiras existerdes na região do bado Purus de avaliar sua importância para os mondoves locais em relação ás demais espécies florestais não moderieras.

## MATERIAL E MÉTODOS

A área de estudo é a Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Plagagu Purus (RDS-PP), localizada na região do balvo no Purus (RDS-PP), localizada na região do balvo no Purus (Rigura 1) com 584,245 na Foram realizadas entrevistas com 100 moradoses de 25 comunidades ribelishas com questionários estitutarados activos o contriburante local das espécies florestais não mademento utilizadas e seus usos.



Foram registrados 73 nomes de árvores, artustos e ciplo. Destes, 16 são polimeiros (21%) (fabela 11. Aguns moradores otaram a cominida de jarina (Phythelipate macrocaper Apuz & Phy.).
Entretanto, não há registro dessa espice na região do taxino Phus. Futuro e levantamentos em campo deverão confirmar essa informação. A especie mais utilizada pelos moradores é o apis, para o consumo de suos entradores de eventualmente para a venda dos futuros. Para as demais espécies de palmeiras não foi citado uso comercial.

Tabela 1. Espécies de palmeiros e uso realizado palos monatores da RDS-PP

| Especie                | Norma popular        | 290  | Party da planta          |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Cenocarrus of minor    | banabirtha           | Alimento                                     | Endon.                   |
| Compressions (montrole | pipe                 | Almerts, medicaments<br>Copertura de tehects | PUDS. SIDES              |
| Affaire greates        | Partitional carbands | atmento                                      | forus dos jovens, Tuttis |
| OWNOCATOUR SWINDW      | coxpedic             | Aprilletto                                   | TUDE                     |
| Clenocarron Isriana    | polauk               | Allments                                     | Pulse                    |
|                        |                      | COMPANIAN OF WINDOW                          |                          |
| Martin Revose          | burti                | almento                                      | folius, flubs            |
| LACKSCAYUN ST. SHOW    | GAYORN               | CODE/TAX3 OF TWICKED                         | TOTUM.                   |
| ASPROXISTURAL PART     | 0.00                 | Accreedo                                     | TUDE                     |
| Astronomic minutes     | v materials          | Alimento                                     | Dulos, parvillo          |
| Facility positions:    | (Market La           | Alloweds                                     | TUBE .                   |
| Appropriate acusatum   | teurd                | Alimento                                     | PUDB :                   |
| Geonomy so.            | union                | Coloradors de telbario                       | france.                  |
| ATTIVO SO.             | WORK                 | ADTIWITS:                                    | TUDE:                    |





Derriro as espécies mais disdas estão a palha-branca e a polha-preta. A polha-branca é o indivíduo jovem de baloqui domo caudi andra subternideo, com a folitim mais nova en formato de longa-ciartes da expansão do limbo folital e palha-preta refere-se à mesma espécie no mesmo estádio ortogenidos, porêm com a folha mais nova já com o limbo expandido.

As palineiras representant um recurso importante para os moradores. Mesmo com a substituição recerte dos telhados por telhas de alaminio, as espécies de palmeiras anda são exhemientes procutadas por seus frutos, fothas e flutias. Como forma do garantir a sustentabilidade no uso dedas rocursos, as próximos eloques deste estado incluem a confirmição da identificação todifica das espécies e estudos avuitando a distribução espacia; a respensivação do estradivismo sobre algumas espécies.





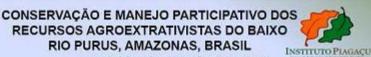








Apoio e financiamento:



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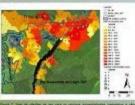
## INTRODUÇÃO



### MÉTODOS

Positioners attentions de program participatus e internificiournes de capantagión. Apesques criticale en impieze as áreas de uso de resurreix agreemántestes e mailitar enformación com con monero de 22 manufactus para legal que para entre o de capacidação para filhado de abeliada estadas em referir. Entegramen campos de capacidação para filhado de abeliada estadas em referir. Entegramen de capacidação para filhado de abeliada estadas em referir. Entegramen de capacidação para filhado de abeliada estadas em referir. Entegramen de capacidação para participação de como de 50 monatos de 100 monatos.

### RESULTADOS E DISCUSSÃO









Camb Steads on statelle buccamer viar presulta cestifica e transferinca de novas tercologias com o totalecimento das princias tradicionais (Figura 2), alien de incentre por associatames organização nos commissions mais Cos principas passos alle estudos mais aprilluradoras activa y especias financiam reformadamente e registra en engla orda será principas de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principas de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de associatamente de indexes en engla de da será principa de la composition de indexes en entre de indexes en entre de indexes en en entre de indexes en entre de i

### REALIZAÇÃO E FINANCIAMENTO













