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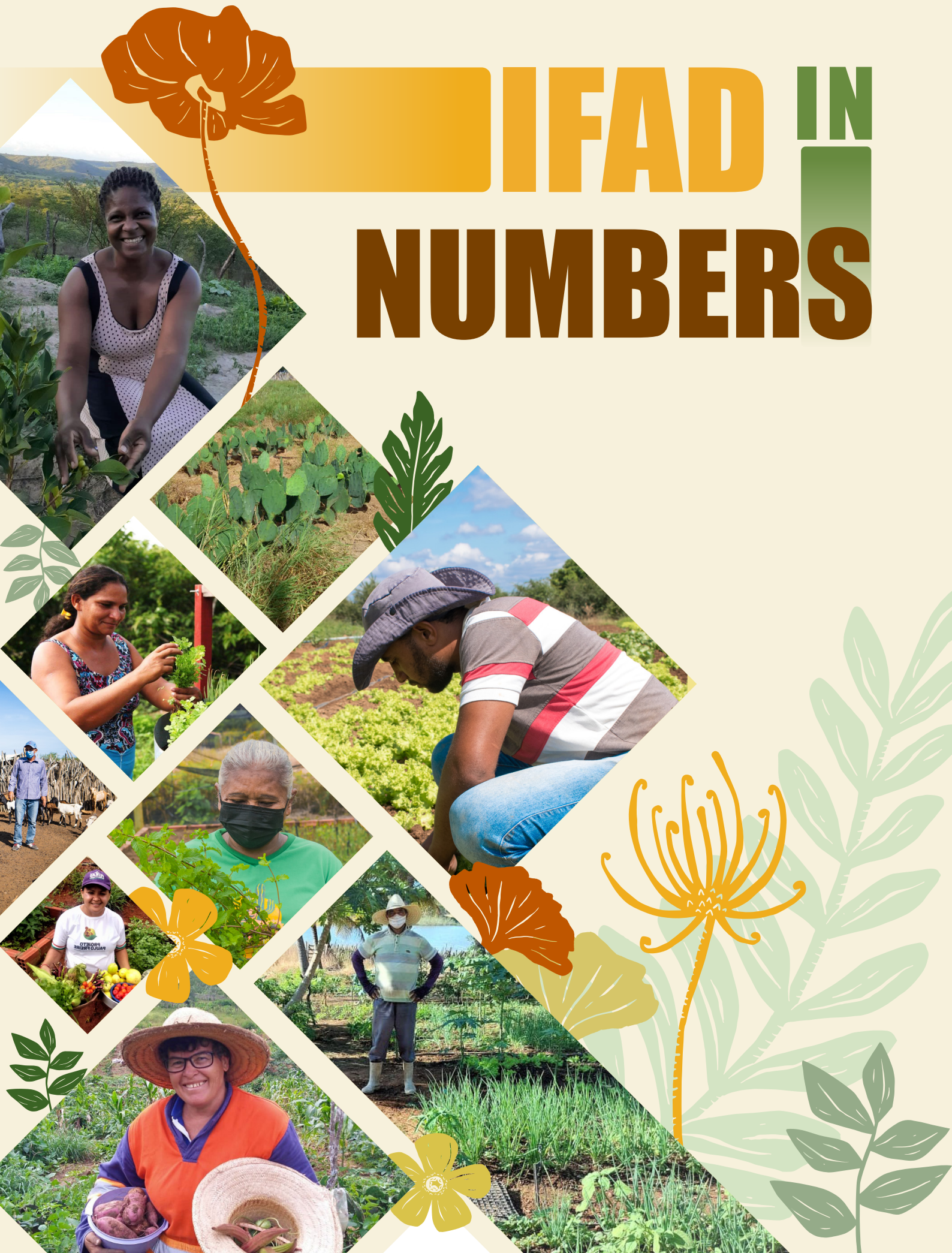
IPPDS
Instituto de Políticas Públicas e
Desenvolvimento Sustentável

AKSAAM

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IFAD IN NUMBERS





IFAD in numbers

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PREFACE

Since 2012, the work of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Brazil has been divided into six investment projects and four donation projects. In the investment category, there are: **Cariri, Seridó and Curimataú Sustainable Development Project (PROCASE – PB); Viva o Semiárido Project (PVSA – PI); Paulo Freire Project (PPF – CE); Dom Távora Project (PDT – SE); Pro-Semiárido Project (PSA – BA) and Dom Hélder Câmara Project (PDHC)**. The donation projects are: **Adapting Knowledge for Sustainable Agriculture and Access to Markets (AKSAAM), Semear Internacional, Innova and Daki – Semiárido Vivo**.

The impact evaluation of investment projects was carried out during the 2021-2022 period. In this way, a great opportunity arose for the AKSAAM team to contribute to the management of knowledge on the Monitoring & Evaluation theme, filling this gap. The existence of a large primary database, in two different time periods, 2015 and 2020, allowed comparing beneficiaries (treated) and non-beneficiaries (control) of each project.

Thus, in 2022, the AKSAAM Project team published the “Report on Results and Impacts – IFAD in Brazil 2022”. Through the development of a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and the specification of each of its dimensions, the referred document presented an innovative contribution in the analysis of poverty in rural areas. This document made it possible to measure and analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of IFAD’s investment projects in Brazil.

This booklet depicts, through visual aids, the results of the “Report on Results and Impacts – IFAD in Brazil 2022”. By presenting the results and impacts related to projects financed by IFAD in Brazil, this document provides evidence regarding these interventions for the society. In general, this study showed a considerable reduction in the multidimensional poverty of beneficiaries in the period.

The contribution of this publication lies in **summarizing all the information on the main IFAD projects carried out in the Brazilian semiarid region**, providing an understanding of the most relevant features of each one of them, considering both the specificities of the states and target audiences, as well as the description of the different implementation methodologies adopted. The importance of this initiative goes beyond the contribution to the continuity of this type of policy in the region, providing guidance for future actions aimed at supporting family farmers and **promoting rural development in the semiarid region of Brazil**.

However, it is worth emphasizing two aspects that are extremely relevant for the understanding of this document. First, that it is not adequate to compare results and impacts between projects. Each project has different designs, objectives, resources and realities (such as location, target audience, specific actions to local demands, different partnerships, etc.). Second, that the absence of impact does not mean lack of result or undesirable result. Part of the expected impacts require time for the actions developed in the projects to mature, which go beyond the analyzed period.

Therefore, this document is organized into three chapters, in addition to this presentation. The first chapter briefly describes IFAD's investment projects in Brazil. The second presents the results and impacts of the projects. Finally, in the third, the final considerations are listed, with a brief summary of the study.



IFAD IN BRAZIL

From the 1980s onwards, **IFAD** started collaborating with the Federal Government and the state governments of Brazil, **investing in rural development actions**, all focused on the **semiarid region of the country**.



The main objective is to **promote rural development** by supporting Brazil in **fulfilling the priorities of the 2030 Agenda** and in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mainly:



In addition, **IFAD encourages targeted actions, prioritizing the involvement of:**



Actions are focused on **ethnic-racial inclusion, boosting youth participation and promoting gender equality.**

IFAD's Action TIMELINE

1980

IFAD starts collaborating with the federal and state governments of Brazil, investing in rural development activities in the Northeast semiarid region.

1998

The **Dom Helder Câmara Project (PDHC - I)** officially titled "Sustainable Development Project for Agrarian Reform Settlements" is approved to operate in the Brazilian semiarid region, being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA).

2001

Beginning of the implementation of **PDHC - I** in several states

2009

The **PDHC - I** closes its activities

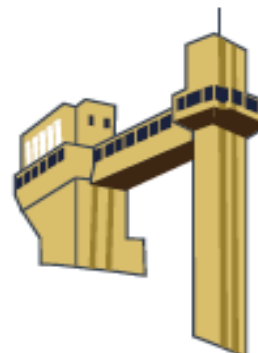


2011

1st IFAD office in Brazil, shared with other UN Agencies (UNDP and UNICEF).

2012

Start of execution of PROCASE in the state of Paraíba. End of activities of the Rural Communities Development Project in the poorest areas of the state of Bahia



PROCASE
PROJETO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL
DO CARIRI, SERIDÓ E CURIMATAÚ



2014

Beginning of **PSA** execution. Beginning of **the execution of Dom Helder Câmara - Phase 2 (PDHC-II)**, operating in 11 Brazilian states and supported by the Federal Government



2018

IFAD office is established in Brasília. Launching Ceremony of the Semear Internacional Program. Start of **Knowledge Management for the Adaptation of Family Farming to Climate Change project (INNOVA-AF)** in the territory of Borborema, Paraíba, which is yet another project carried out jointly with IICA.



2020

Beginning of the **Dryland Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (DAKI)**



Beginning of the **Covid-19 pandemic**



PROJETO PAULO FREIRE
DESENVOLVIMENTO PRODUTIVO E DE CAPACIDADES



2013

Beginning of the execution of the **PVSA** (Piauí), **PPF** (Ceará) and **PDT** (Sergipe) projects.



2015-2016



Severe drought in the Northeast.

2019



The **Adapting Knowledge for Sustainable Agriculture and Market Access (AKSAAM)** starts running.

Kick-off of INNOVA-AF and AKSAAM.

Start of the **Latin American and Caribbean Rural Youth Innovation Award** grant project, implemented by IFAD and co-financed by the China-IFAD SSTC Facility. The project seeks to strengthen the capacities of young rural entrepreneurs to implement and disseminate sustainable solutions to the challenges faced by small farmers in rural areas.

2021-2022

Closure of projects:
PDT, PPF e PVSA.



2023

Closure of projects
PSA e PDHC II.



Launch of the **Amazon Sustainable Management Project (PAGES)** to contribute to the reduction of poverty, deforestation and degradation in the Amazon region of Maranhão State.



COFIEX approval of the projects:
Parceiros da Mata, in Bahia State; **PPF II**, in Ceará State; **PROCASE II** in Paraíba State; and **PDHC** with the Federal Government for the Northeast.

Brazil is one of the countries with the largest number of rural development projects carried out in partnership with IFAD. One of the main aspects of operations supported by the Fund is the **supply of appropriate tools for family farmers to develop in the challenging environment of the semiarid region of the country** (except in the case of the state of Sergipe, where the action also took place outside this semiarid threshold, in the region of the mouth of the São Francisco River), through the search for technical innovations and good agricultural practices.



Until 2022,

13 projects were carried out, which together add up to investments in approximately

US\$1.18 billion.

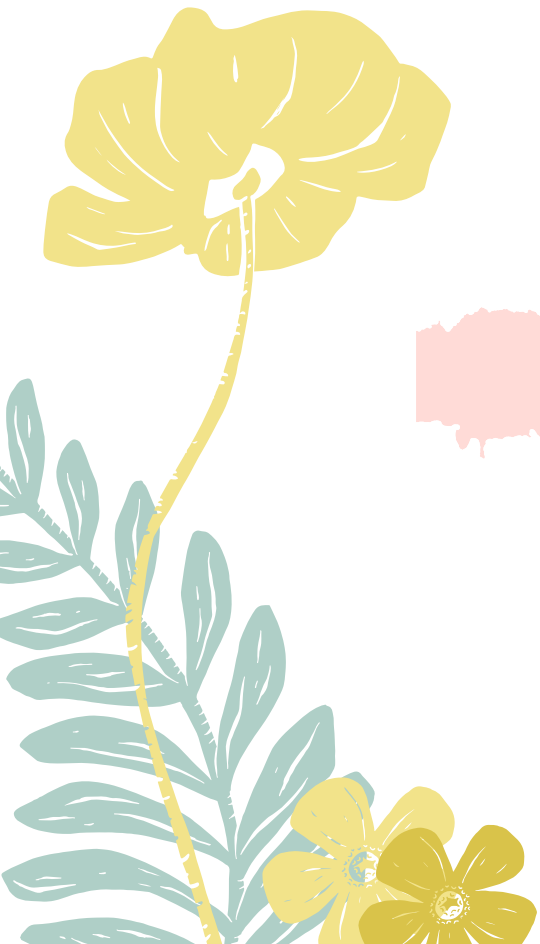
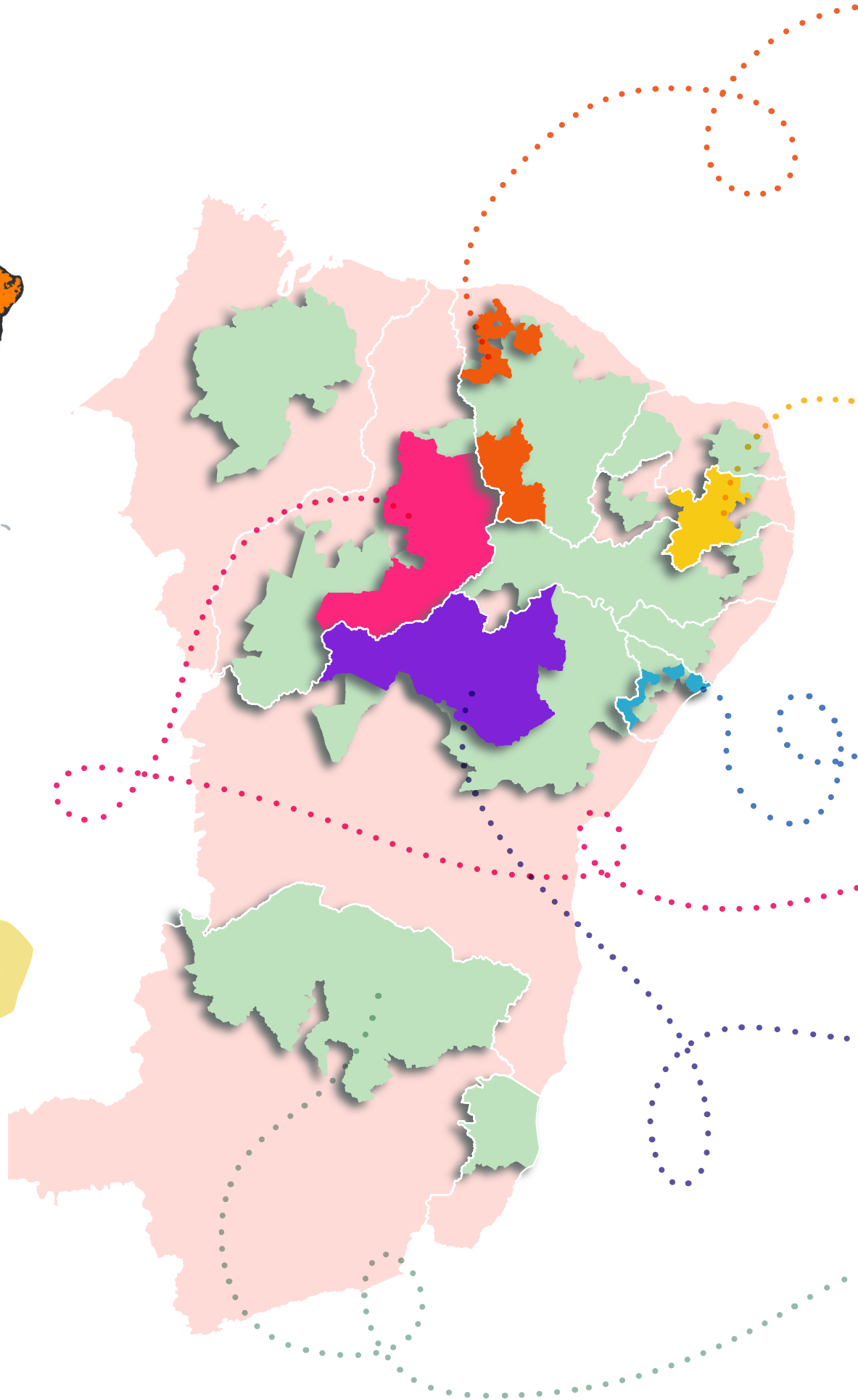
Of this amount,

24% were funded by IFAD. Therefore, more than

615,000

families were or are benefiting from the actions of the projects.





• PAULO FREIRE PROJECT (PPF)



- State of operation: Ceará
- Municipalities served: 31
- IFAD funding: US\$40 million
- Government Financing: US\$40 million
- Benefited families: 54,999
- Youth-headed households: 60,052
- Women-headed households: 10,800

CARIRI, SERIDÓ AND CURIMATAÚ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PROCASE)



- State of operation: Paraíba
- Municipalities served: 56
- IFAD funding: US\$25 million
- Government Financing: US\$15.5 million
- Benefited families: 24,413
- Youth-headed households: 1,570
- Women-headed households: 10,800

• DOM TÁVORA PROJECT (PDT)



- State of operation: Paraíba
- Municipalities served: 56
- IFAD funding: US\$25 million
- Government Financing: US\$15.5 million
- Benefited families: 24,413
- Youth-headed households: 3,600
- Women-headed households: 4,800

• VIVA O SEMIÁRIDO PROJECT (PVSA)



- State of operation: Piauí
- Municipalities served: 89
- IFAD funding: US\$20 million
- Government Financing: US\$10.1 million
- Benefited families: 36,111
- Youth-headed households: 6,600
- Women-headed households: 9,500

• PRÓ SEMIÁRIDO PROJECT (PSA)



- State of operation: Bahia
- Municipalities served: 32
- IFAD funding: US\$45 million
- Government Financing: US\$50 million
- Benefited families: 75,049
- Youth-headed households: 20,200
- Women-headed households: 4,500

• DOM HELDER CÂMARA PROJECT (PDHC)



- States of operation: Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe
- Municipalities served: 913
- IFAD funding: US\$18 million
- Government Financing: US\$42 million
- Benefited families: 61,812
- Youth-headed households: 39,000
- Women-headed households: 37,000

Among the relevant operations financed by IFAD in Brazil, it can be highlighted that:

6 projects benefited more than

250,000

families and represent an investment of more than

US\$ 450 million

concentrated in the Northeast, in addition to the northern region of Minas Gerais state and in the state of Espírito Santo.



In this way, IFAD joins efforts with public and civil society organizations, rural social movements, companies and other international organizations to achieve a common general objective: to **promote sustainable and inclusive rural development, through increased production and income, thus facilitating access to essential services, strengthening organizations and connecting the target audience to markets (IFAD, 2017a).**

All IFAD-funded projects in the country focus on promoting family farming and supporting the most vulnerable groups, such as **indigenous and quilombola (afrodescendientes) communities**, members of the agrarian reform, women and youth (FIDA, 2017b).



EVALUATION OF RESULTS



EVALUATION OF IMPACTS

For the analysis of result and impact indicators (socioeconomic and agricultural indicators), a summary of the changes in the main indicators presented in the **Impact Evaluation Reports** of each of the aforementioned projects will be exposed. It is therefore important to emphasize the main conceptual differences.

RESULTS

Synonymous with performance, the result refers to the “final products” (outcome) of the program, foreseen in its goals and derived from its particular production process.

Therefore, the evaluation of effectiveness or performance concerns the analysis of the contribution of a program to the fulfillment of objectives and goals, relating activities to their relatively expected products (initial, intermediate and final).



IMPACTS

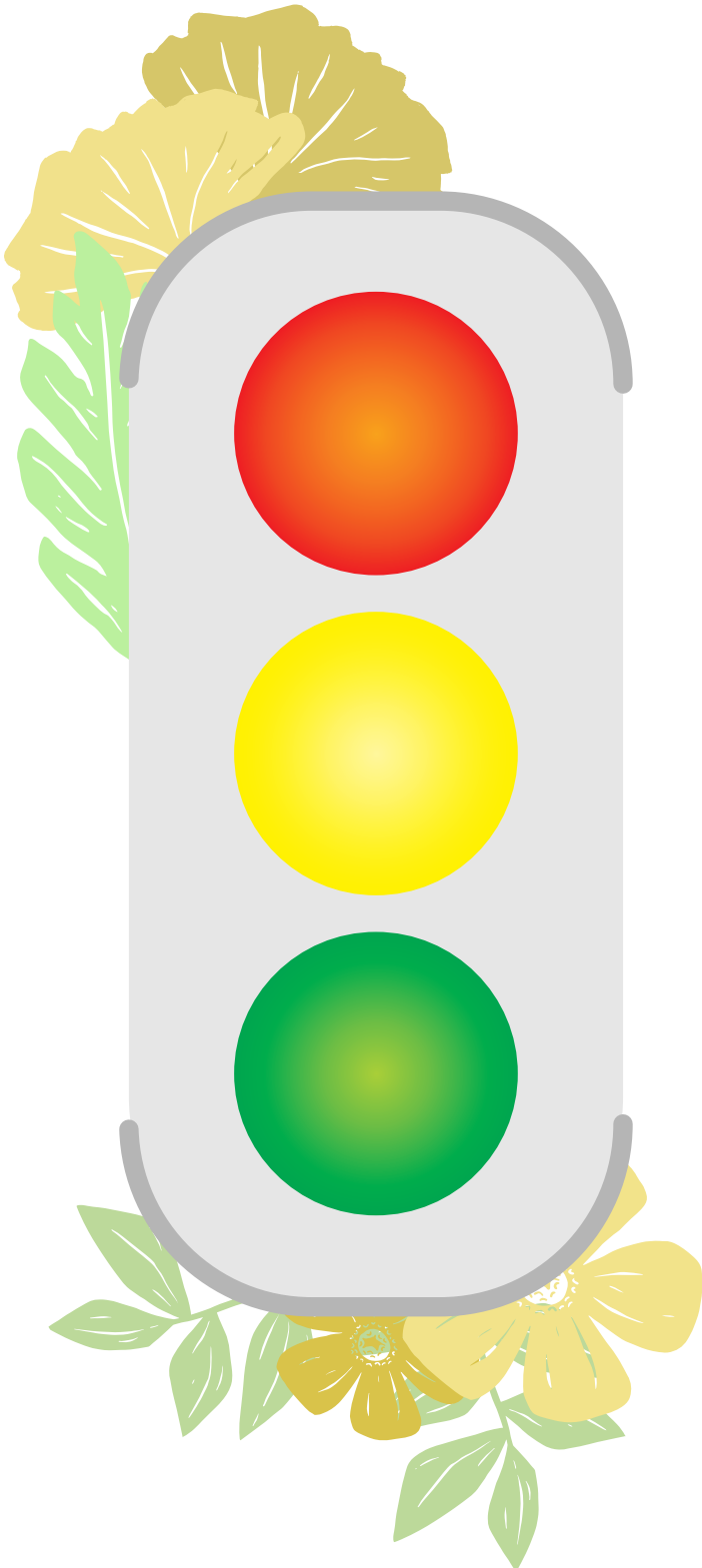
Impact refers to other consequences of the policy or program, expected or not, that affect the social and institutional environment in which the actions were carried out. This results from the fact that they do not directly relate to the product.

Impacts can vary in time and intensity and can spillover into areas other than those where the intervention took place. Therefore, **the “impact evaluation” aims to measure the impact of interventions on the outcome variables of interest.**

Thus, it is observed that the evaluation of results and the **evaluation of impact have different aspects** and these are considered in this material.

RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF IFAD OPERATIONS IN BRAZIL

In this section, evaluations of results and impacts of each of the mentioned projects are presented. The presentation of these data was made in analogy to the “traffic light”:



The **red light** shows that the estimated coefficient is less than zero and statistically significant, i.e., the **impact is negative**.

The **yellow light** indicates that the estimated coefficient is statistically equal to zero, i.e., **there is no impact**, and it can be **positive or negative**.

The **green light** indicates that the estimated coefficient is greater than zero and statistically significant, i.e., the **impact is positive**.

Subsequently, the results of the **Multidimensional Poverty Index Analysis** are presented: for the total population of the sample and by regions of Planning; disaggregated to verify the contribution of each dimension; and, finally, the Index for the Treated (beneficiaries) and Control (non-beneficiaries) groups.

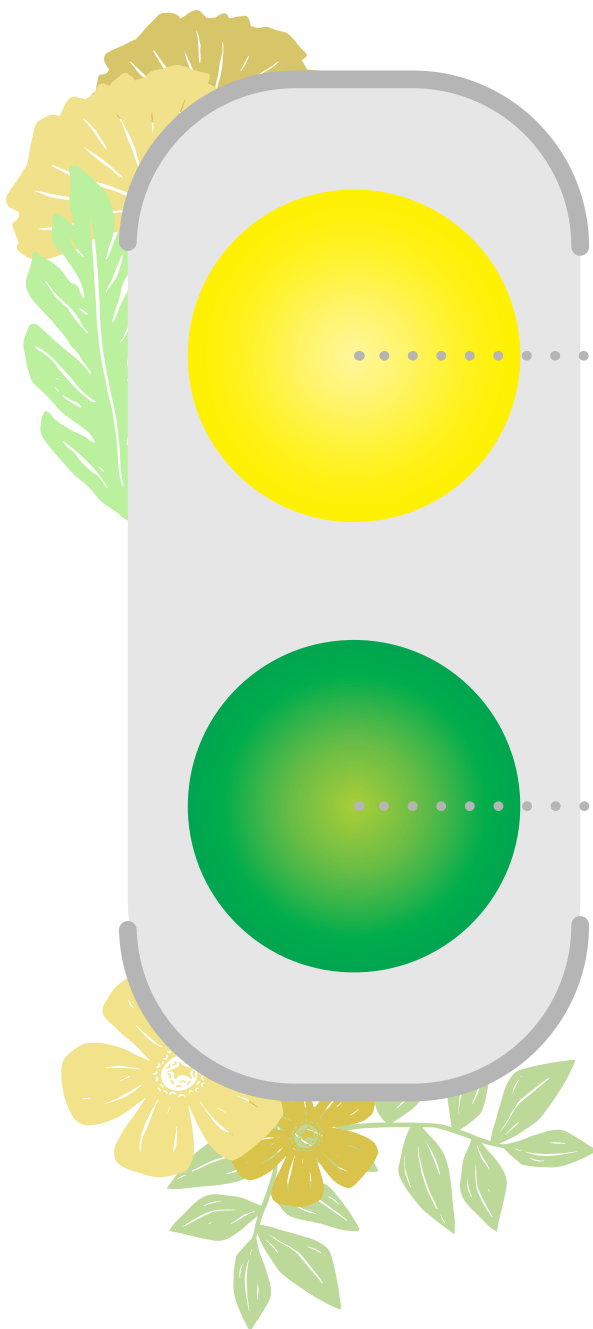


For detailed information on how the impact evaluations and the construction of the Multidimensional Poverty Index were carried out, see the “**REPORT ON RESULTS AND IMPACTS – IFAD IN BRAZIL 2022**”

SUMMARY OF RESULTS



PROCASE
PROJETO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL
DO CARIRI, SERIDÓ E CURIMATAÚ



▲ Drought; Food security; Sales of animal products; Sales of vegetables; Self-consumption.

● Participation of women and young people in community actions; Associativity; Housing conditions; Adoption of agroecological and sustainable practices; Sales of animals; and Sales of plant products.

▼ Access to public policies; Access to agricultural policies; Monthly income per capita.

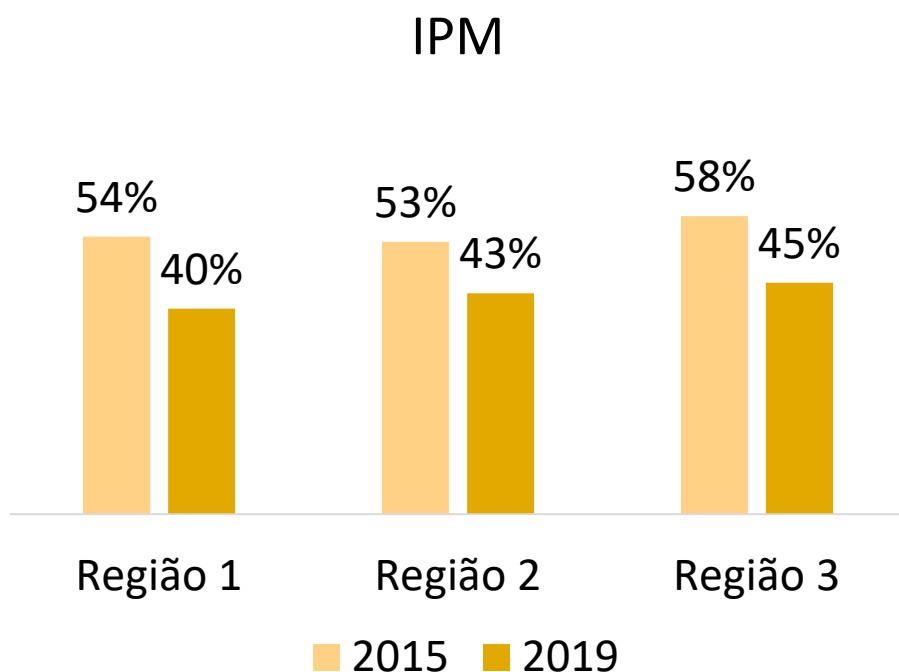
Notes: The yellow light refers to null impact (estimate statistically equal to zero), with an arrow facing upwards indicating a positive relationship, and an arrow facing downwards indicating a negative relationship. Green light indicates positive impact.

Multidimensional Poverty in the municipalities benefited by PROCASE

For the sample of municipalities in the state of Paraíba, it was found a **drop in multidimensional poverty**.



The results of the analysis of the Multidimensional Poverty Index broken down into three* planning regions in the State of Paraíba allow understanding the incidence of poverty in different population groups



From 2015 to 2019, the score of PMI reduced in all regions.

* The state of Paraíba was divided into 3 regions: Region 1 - Seridó, Curimataú, Piemonte da Borborema, and Zona da Mata Norte; Region 2 - Borborema, Vale do Paraíba, Cariri Ocidental, Cariri Oriental, and Zona da Mata Sul; Region 3 - Médio Sertão, Vale do Piranhas, Vale do Piancó, Alto Sertão and Vale do Teixeira.

Region 1 was the one that presented the biggest drop from one year to another, with

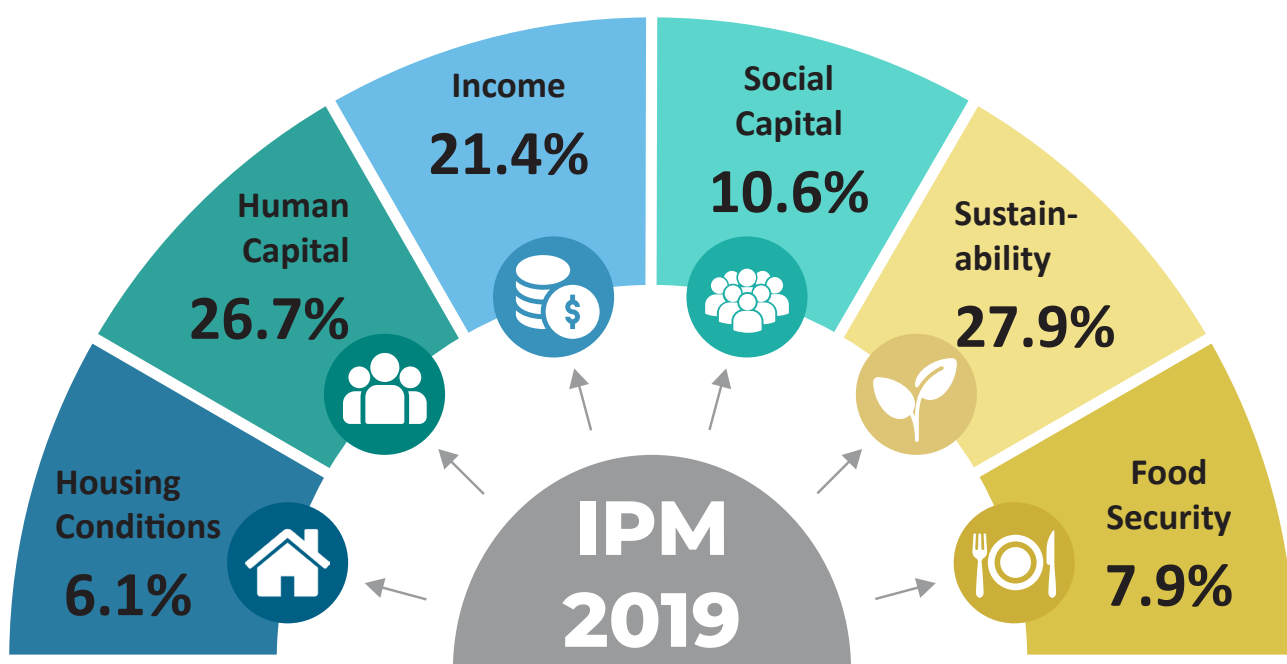
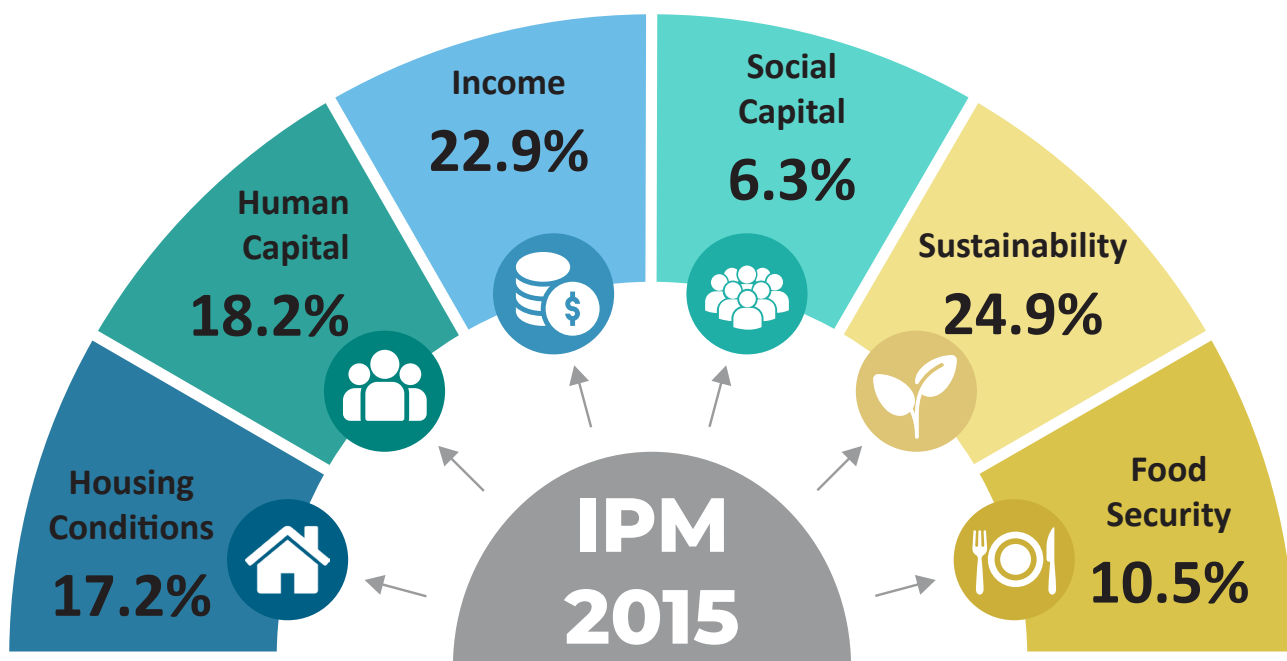
↓ 14 p.p.

in addition to having the **lowest poverty rate (40%) in 2019**, when compared to the other regions.





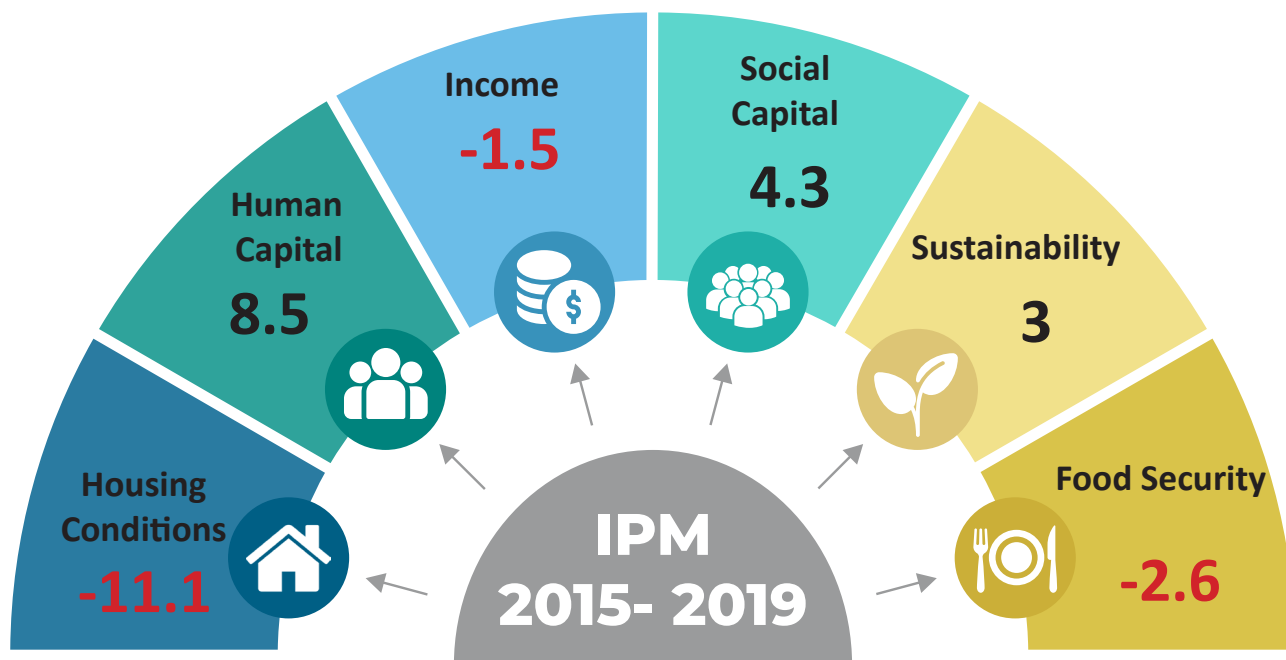
The analysis of the MPI broken down by dimensions allowed capturing the contribution of each one to the overall MPI, 2015-2019.



The Dimensions that contributed the most to the IPM in 2019 were: **Sustainability**; **Human Capital**; and **Income**, in that order.

Therefore, policy actions should be directed towards these specific dimensions, which become priorities, thus contributing to promote improvements and reduce the incidence of poverty.

Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2015 to 2019, in percentage points, whole sample



The dimensions of **Income**, **Food Security** and **Housing Conditions** presented a **decrease in the MPI in the period**.

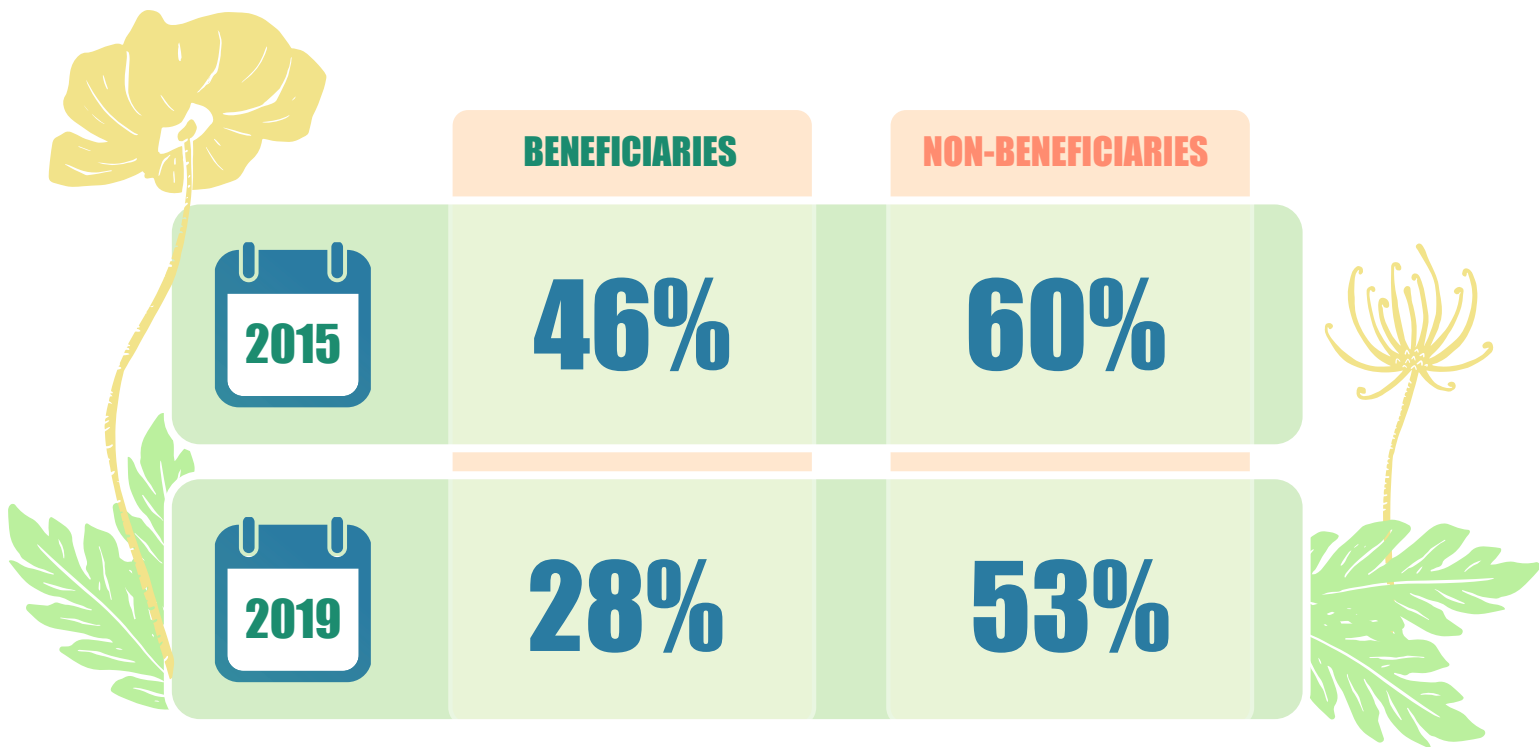
This result gives evidence of

improvements in living conditions,

as they reflect the loss of relevance of these dimensions in the MPI in 2019, **after PROCASE actions!**



Multidimensional Poverty Index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 2015-2019.



The group of beneficiaries had a drop of

18 p.p.
↓ in the MPI,

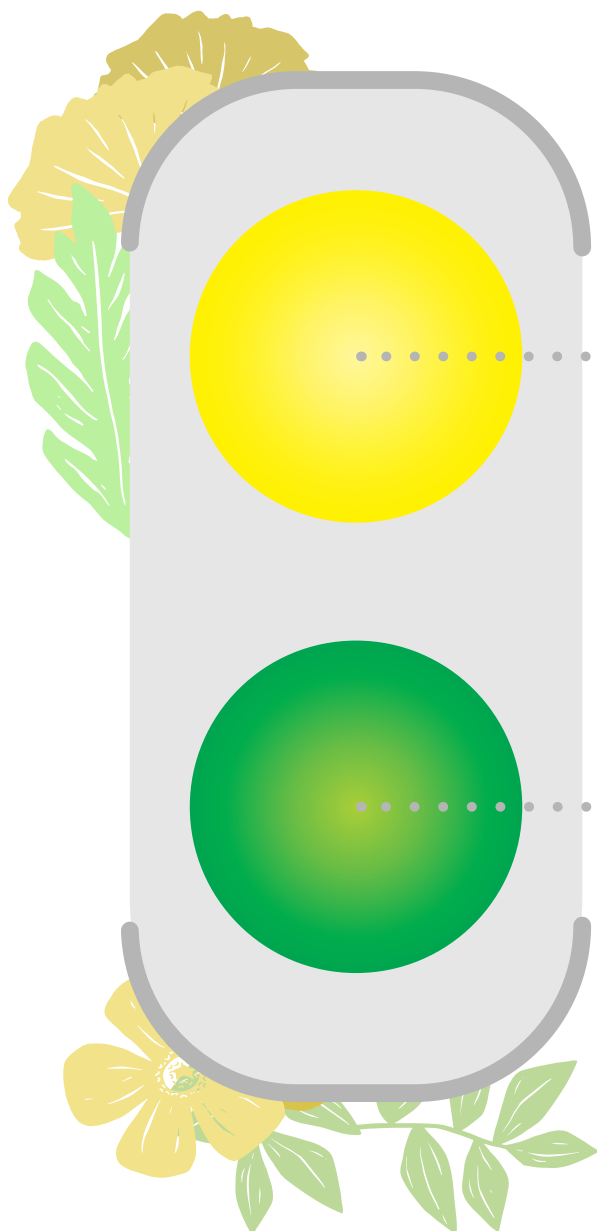
which evidences that

**PROCASE
actions**

have been effective in

**reducing
Multidimensional
Poverty!**

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

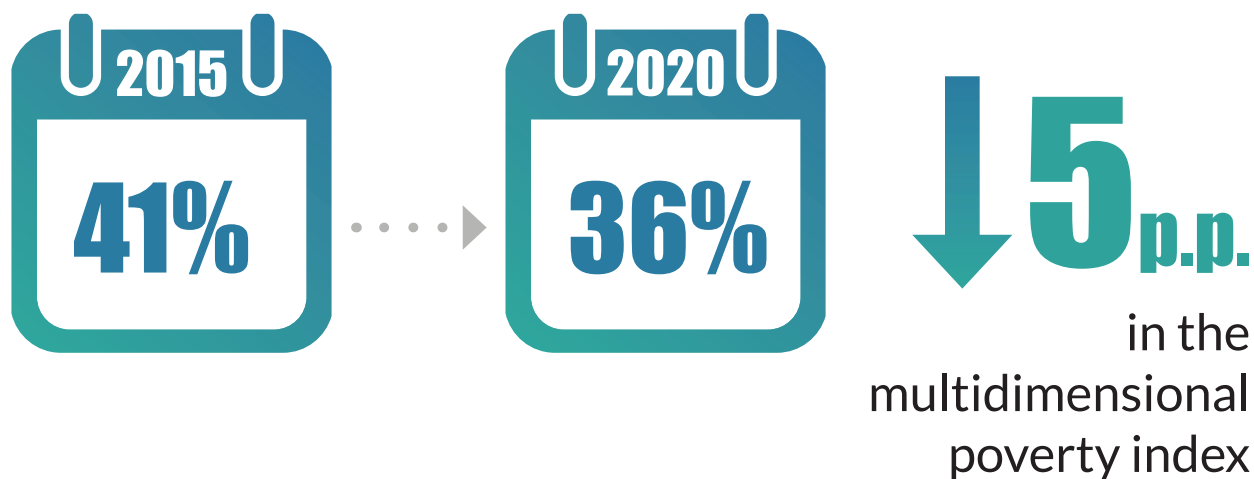


- ▲ Access to public policies;
• access to agricultural policies;
• drought; monthly income
• per capita; agricultural sales;
• animal sales; vegetable sales;
• sales of vegetable products
- Housing conditions; adoption of
• agroecological and sustainable
• practices; food security; sales of
• animal production
- ▼ Participation of women and young
people in community actions;
associativity; self-consumption.

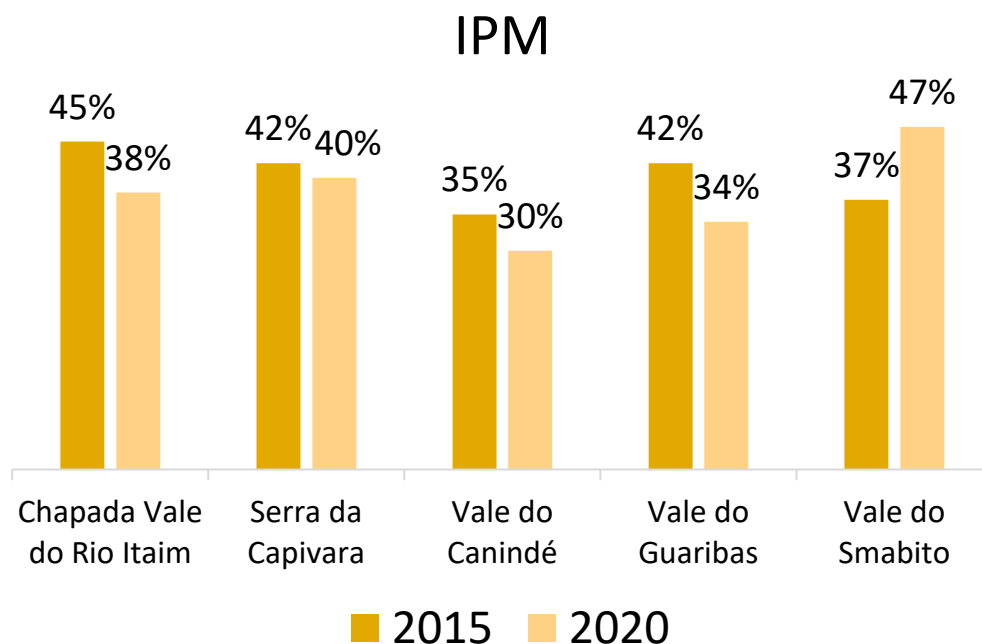
Notes: The yellow light refers to null impact (estimate statistically equal to zero), with an arrow facing upwards indicating a positive relationship, and an arrow facing downwards indicating a negative relationship. Green light indicates positive impact.

Multidimensional Poverty in the municipalities benefited by PVSA

For the sample of municipalities in the State of Piauí, it was found a **drop in the rate of multidimensional poverty**.



The results of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) were broken down into five planning regions of the State of Piauí, facilitating the understanding of the incidence of poverty within different population groups.



From 2015 to 2020, there was a **decrease** in the **Multidimensional Poverty Index** of all regions, with the exception of the region of Vale do Sambito

The region of Vale do Guaribas was the one that presented the **largest decrease** between periods

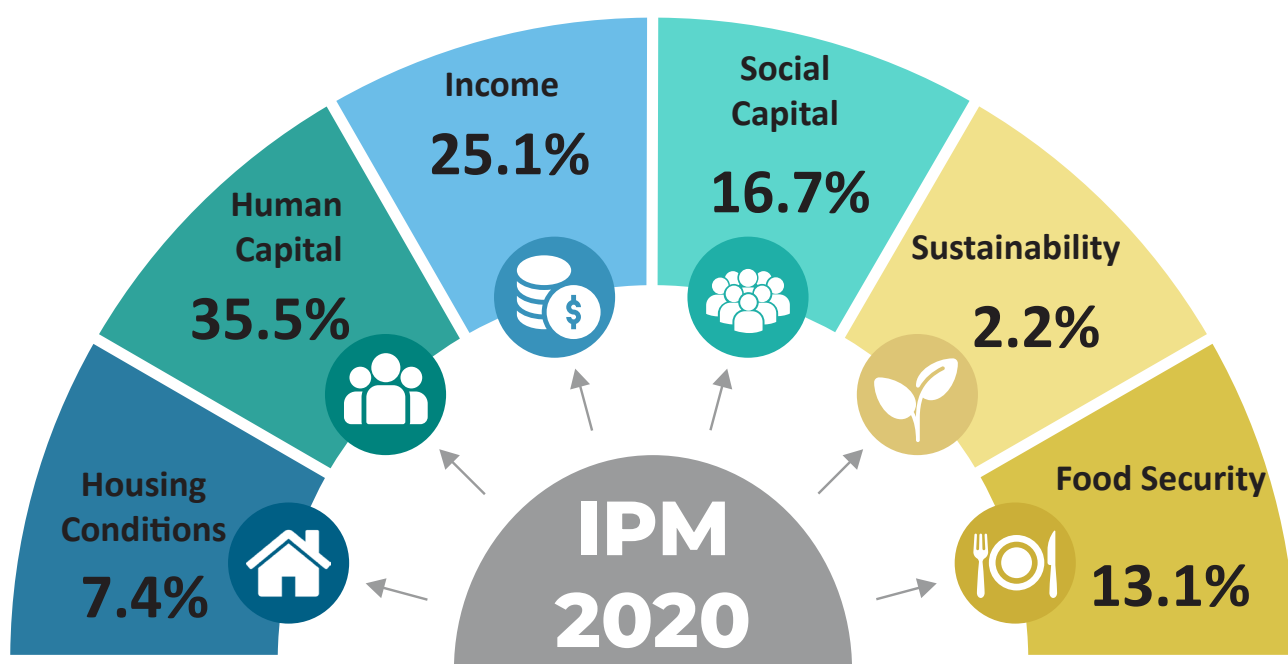
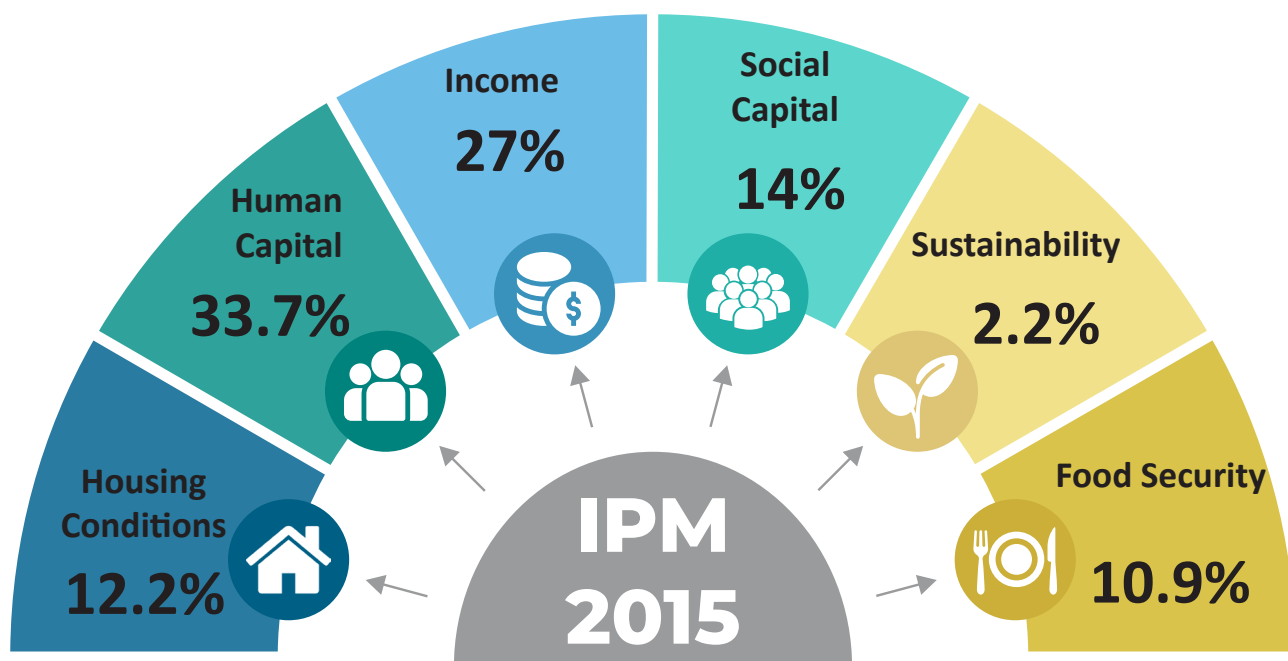
↓ **8** p.p.







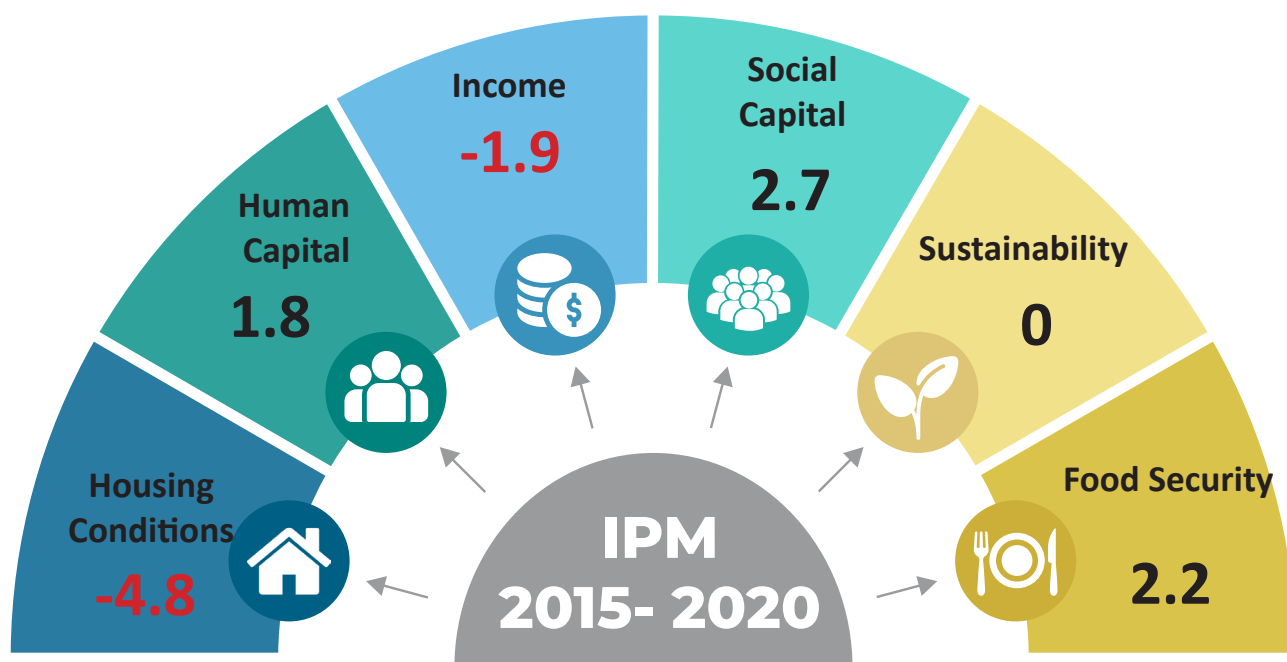
Relative contribution of each Dimension to the MPI for the whole sample, 2015 and 2020



Regardless of the year considered, **Human Capital** and **Income** were the dimensions that contributed the most to the index.

Actions focused on such dimensions, like a **greater investment in education and job creation, could facilitate poverty reduction** in the region.

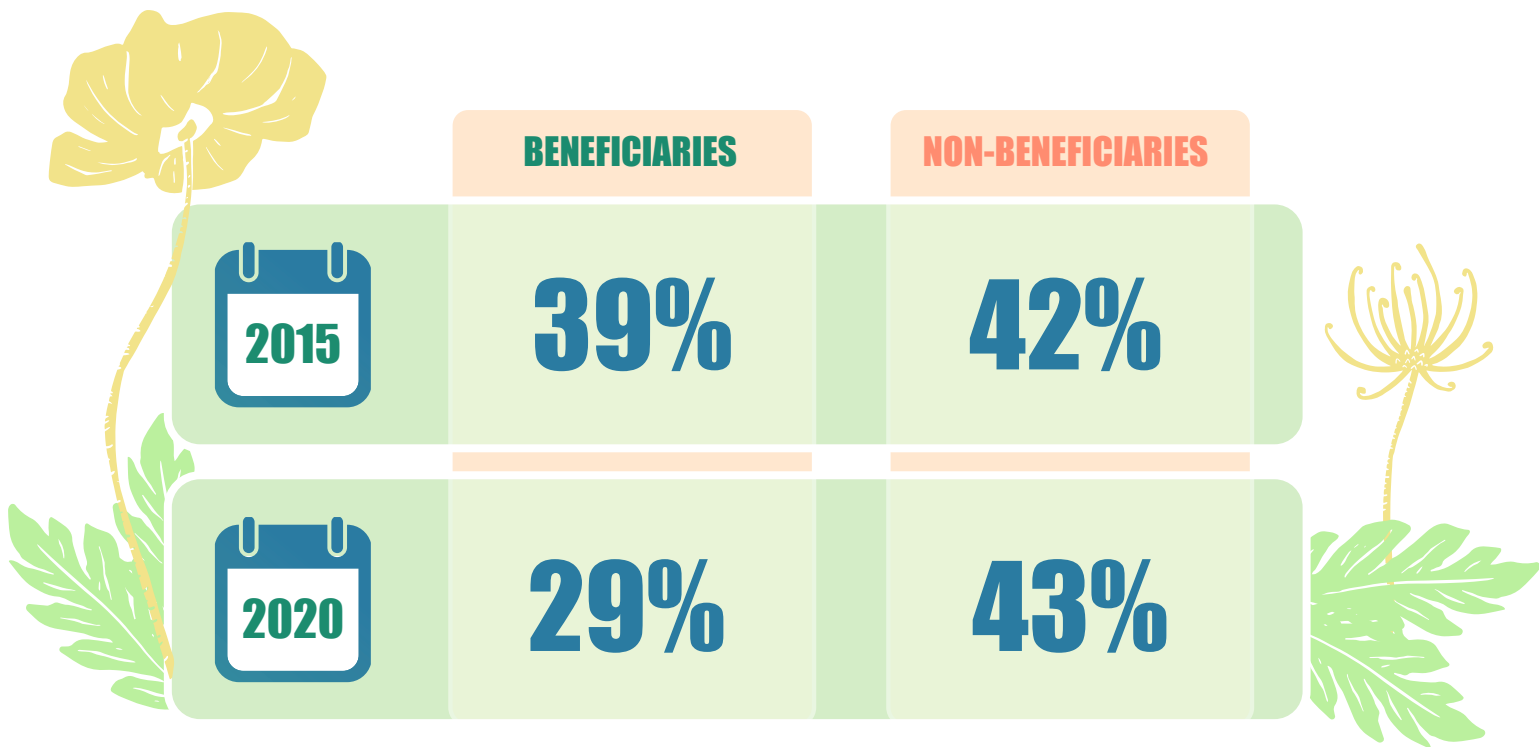
Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2015 to 2020, in percentage points, whole sample



The dimensions of **Income** and **Housing** conditions presented a **decrease in their participation in MPI** during the period.



Multidimensional Poverty Index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 2015-2020.



The group of beneficiaries faced a

↓ 10 p.p.

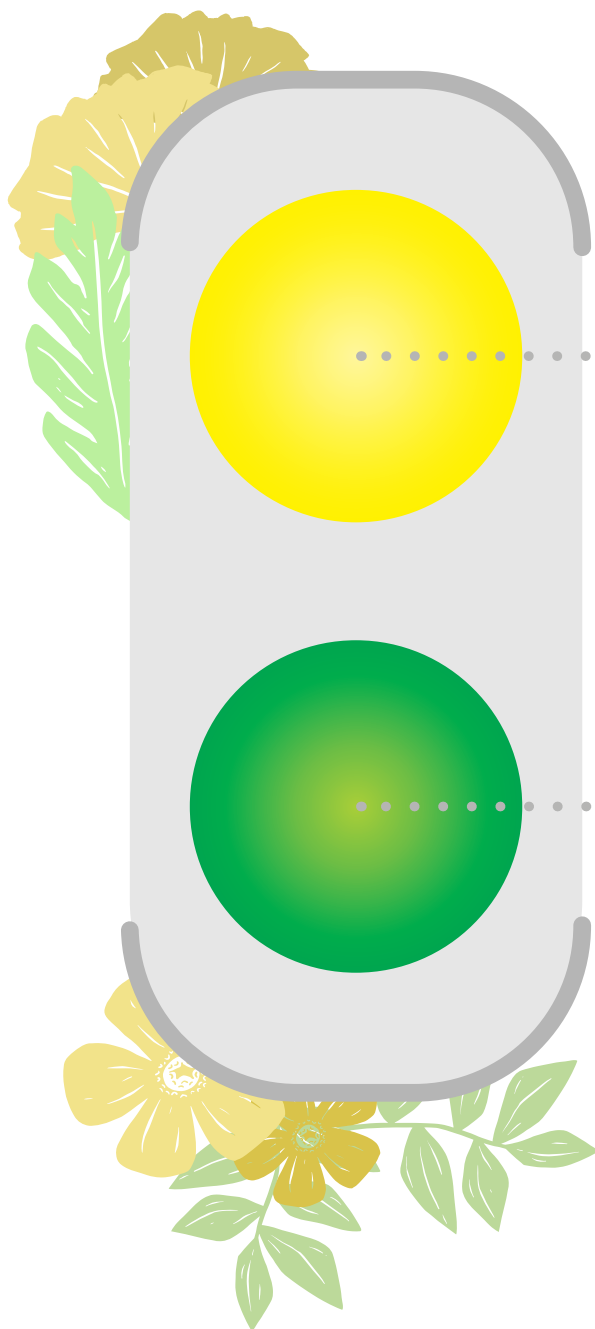
in the MPI,
evidencing that

**interventions
from the Viva
o Semiárido
Project**

have been effective
in reducing multidimensional poverty!



SUMMARY OF RESULTS



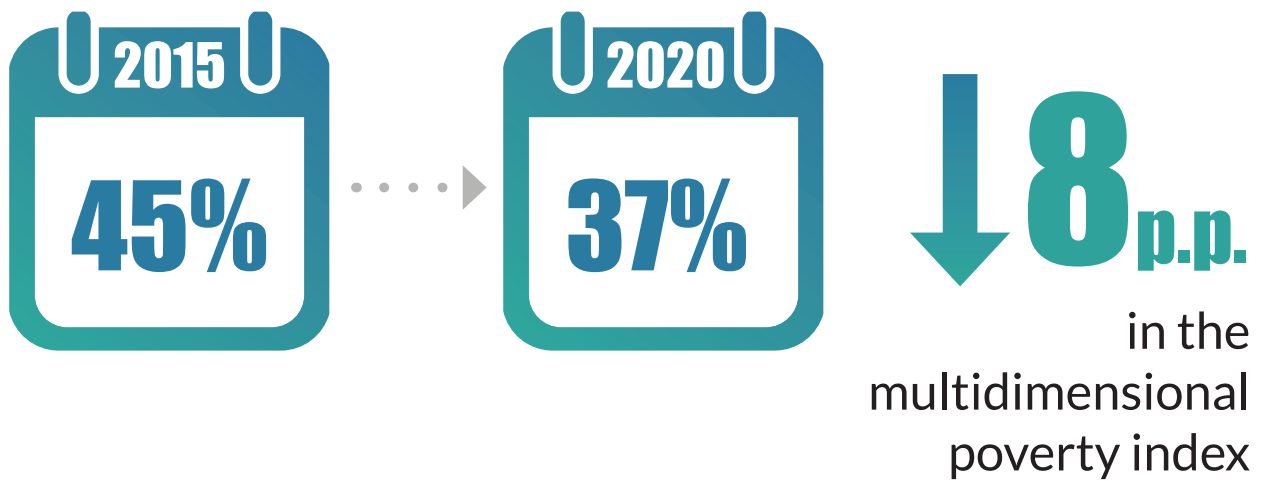
- ▲ Housing conditions; access to
 - agricultural policies; drought;
 - food security; poultry (sales value); goats (herd); goats (sales value); pigs (sales value); backyard fruit trees (production value); backyard vegetables (production value)
- Associativity; monthly income per capita, sheep (herd); sheep (sales value); honey (production)
- ▼

Participation of women and young people in community actions; access to public policies; adoption of agroecological and sustainable practices; agricultural and livestock production; poultry (flock); eggs (production); eggs (sales value); pigs (herd).

Notes: The yellow light refers to null impact (estimate statistically equal to zero), with an arrow facing upwards indicating a positive relationship, and an arrow facing downwards indicating a negative relationship. Green light indicates positive impact.

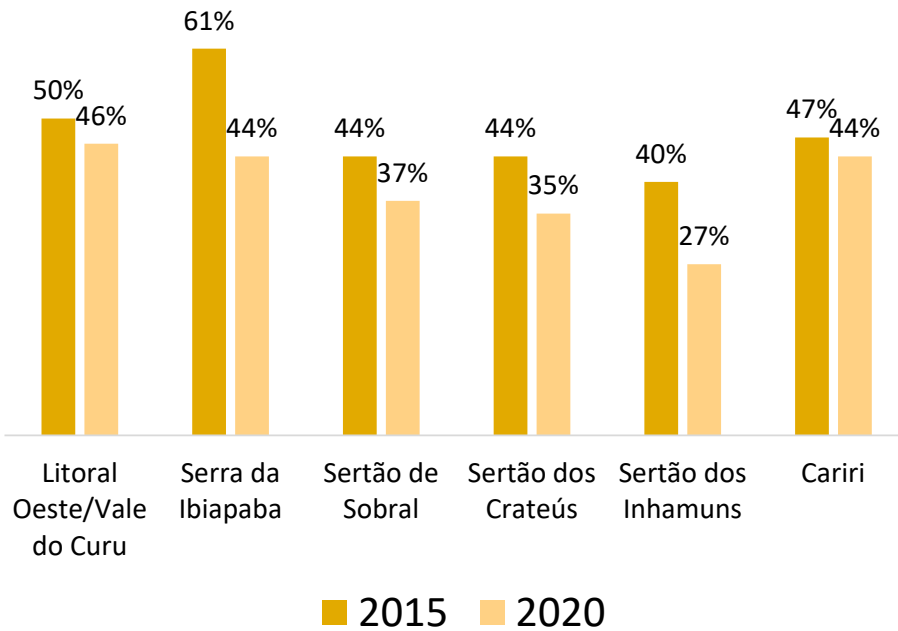
Multidimensional Poverty in the municipalities benefited by PPF

For the sample of municipalities from the state of Ceará, it was evidenced a **decrease in the rate of multidimensional poverty.**



MPI can contribute in the **planning of public policies** aimed at reducing **poverty**, considering that it can be decomposed to reveal the incidence of poverty in different population groups.

IPM



MPI rates were lower in 2020 than in 2015, for **all planning regions.**

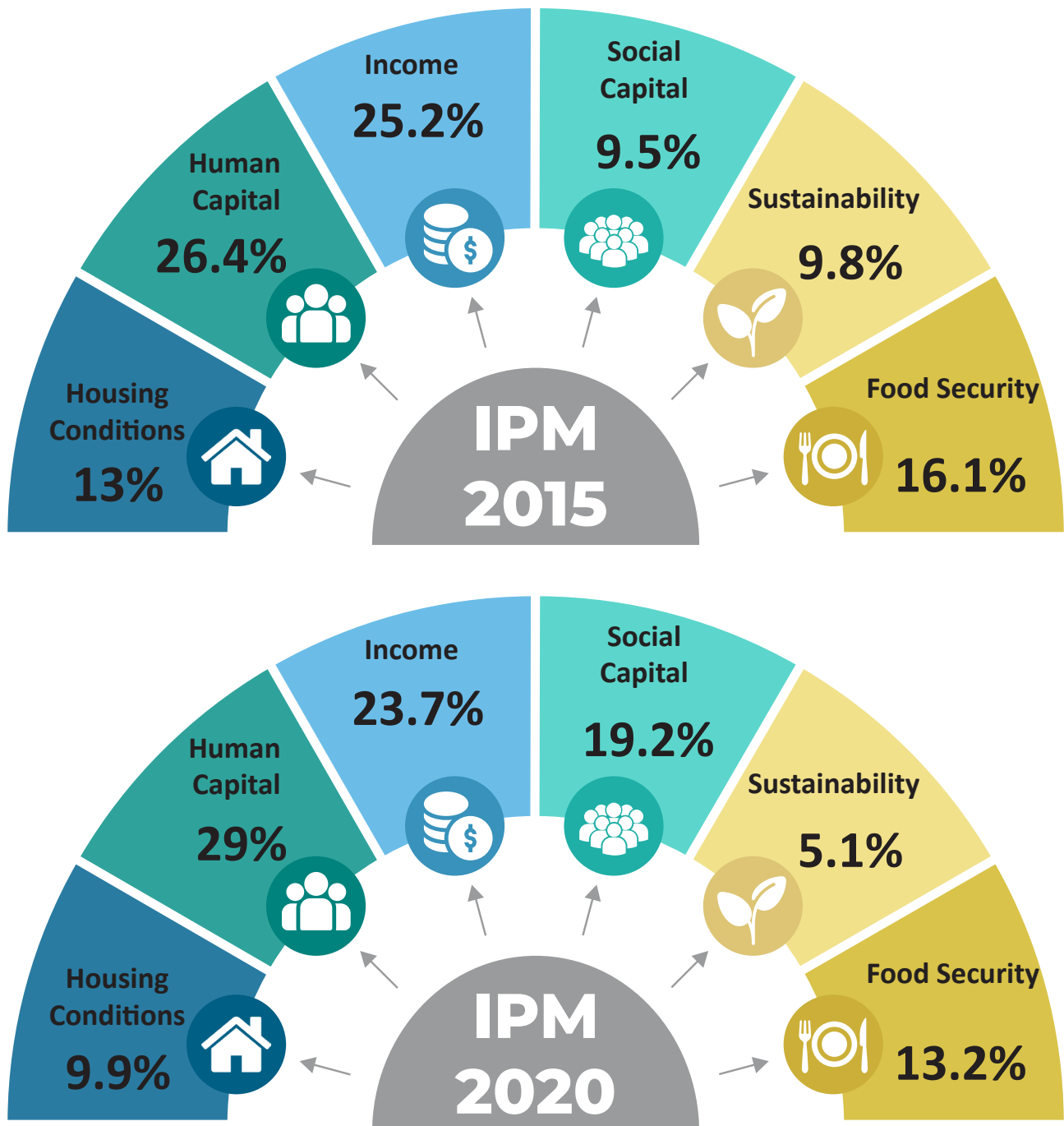






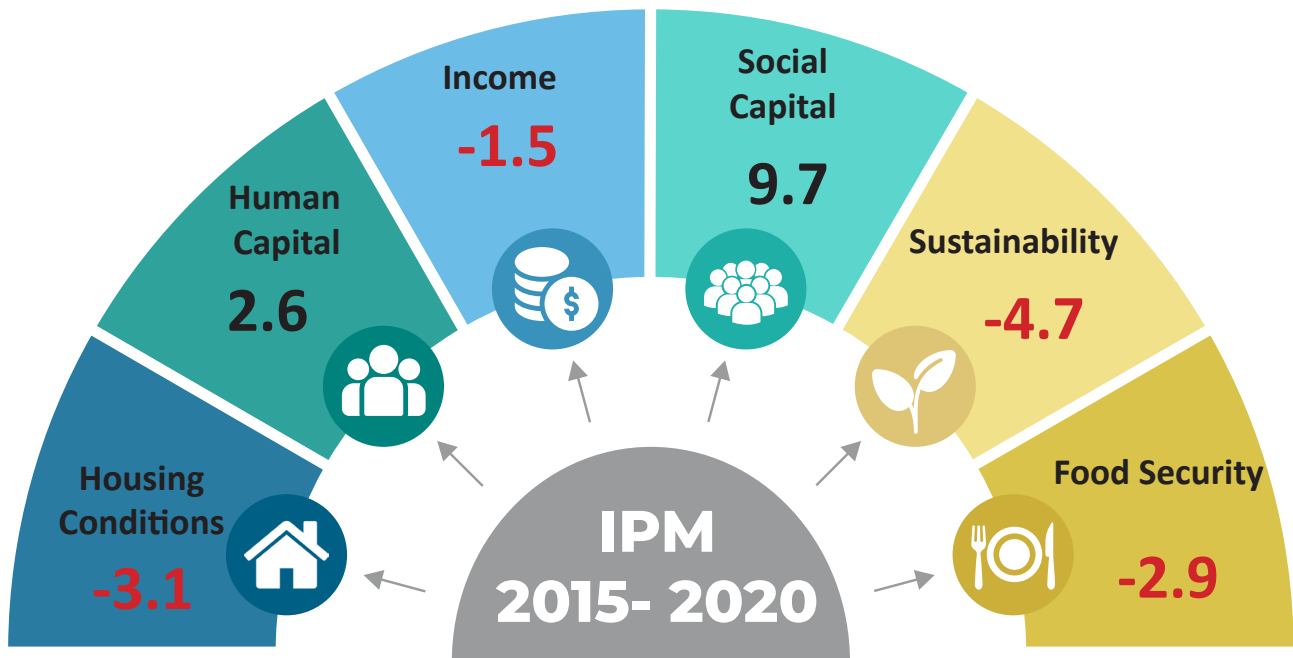
Relative contribution of each Dimension to the MPI for the whole sample, 2015 and 2020

The lack of **Income**, **Social Capital** and **Human Capital** were the dimensions that **contributed the most** to the MPI in 2020



In this way, local public policy interventions should be directed towards ensuring improvements in these dimensions, which could lead to a lower incidence of poverty.

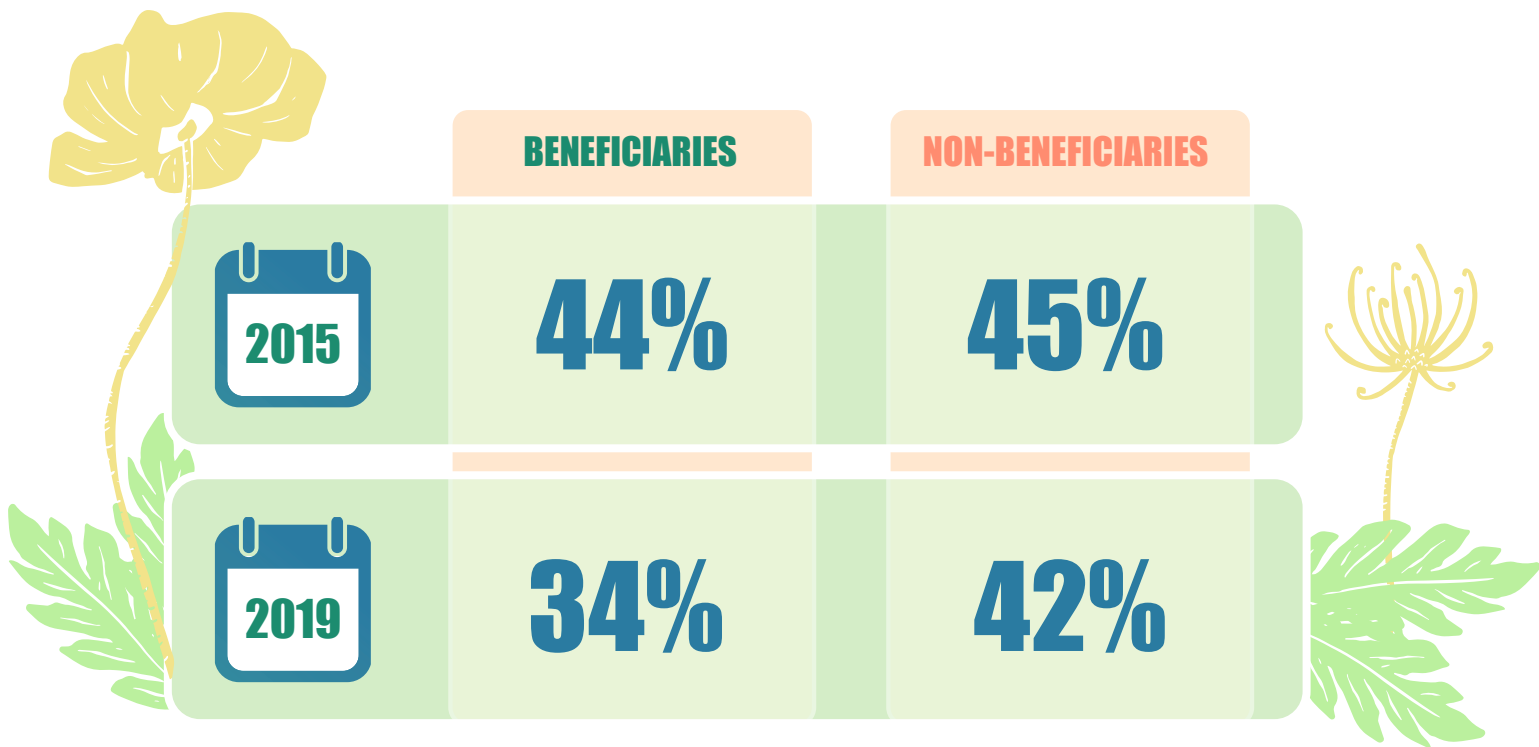
Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2015 to 2020, in percentage points, whole sample



The dimensions of **Income**, **Food security**, **Housing conditions** and **Sustainability** showed a **drop in their contribution to the MPI** during the period.

This result indicates that these dimensions have lost relevance in terms of multidimensional poverty, which may be a **good indicator of improvements in living conditions**, as a result of interventions carried out under **PPF** !

Multidimensional Poverty Index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 2015-2020.



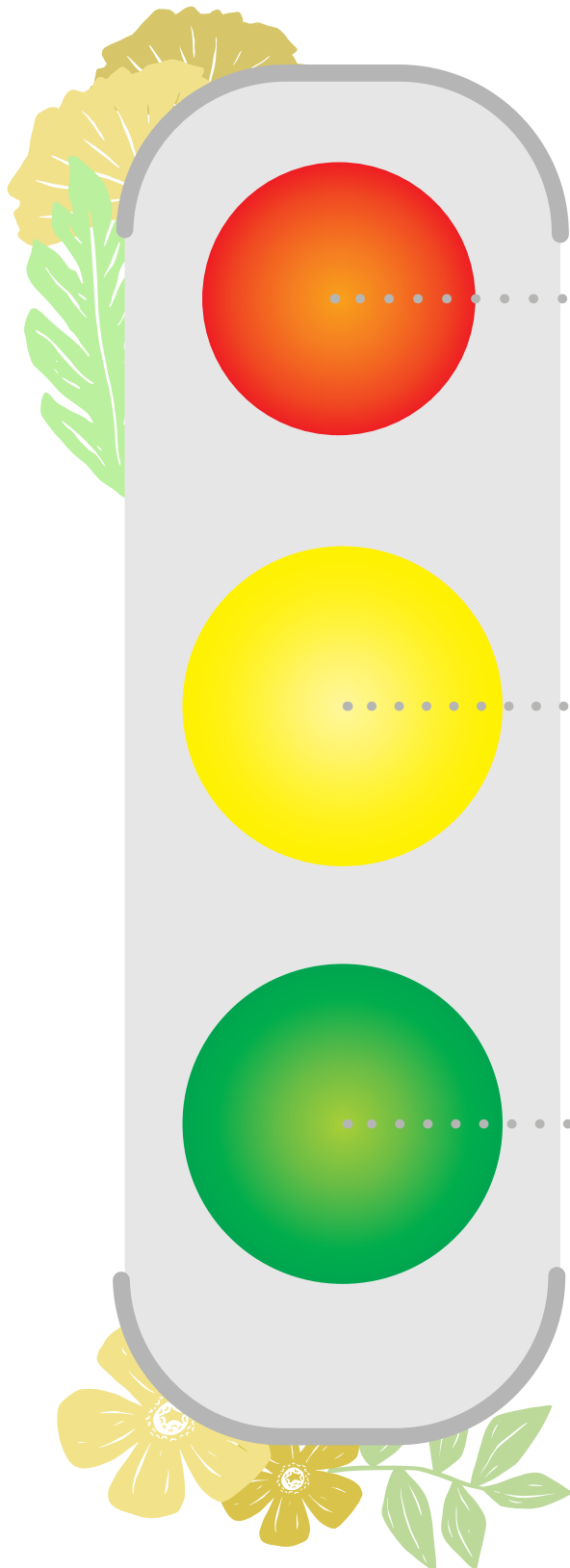
Poverty rate fell in both groups over the period. However, the group of beneficiaries showed a decrease of

↓ 10 p.p.

This is a **good result**, possibly indicating that **PPF interventions** carried out in the state of Ceará have been **positive** for the **reduction of multidimensional poverty!**



SUMMARY OF RESULTS



Sales of animals;
Self-consumption

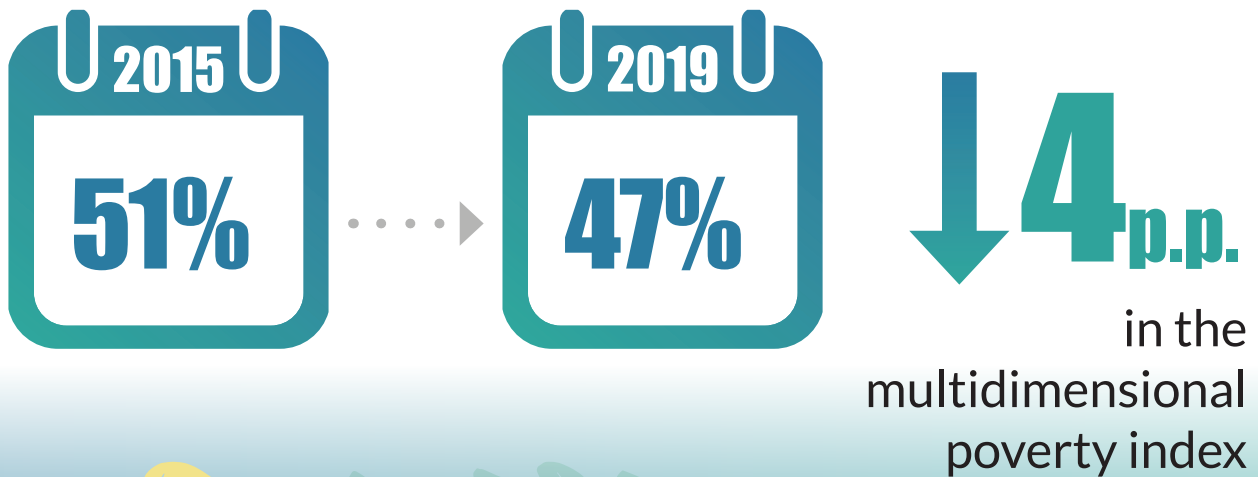
- ▲ Associativity; housing conditions; access to agricultural policies; drought; sales of animal products
- Monthly income per capita; adoption of agroecological and sustainable practices; food security; sales of vegetables; sales of vegetable products

Participation of women and young people in community actions; access to public policies

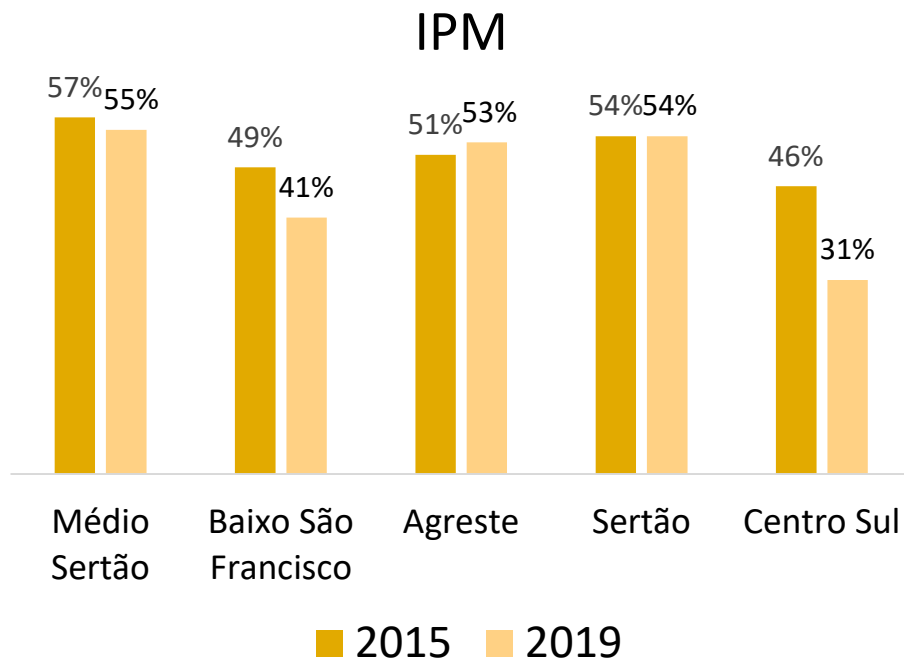
Notes: The yellow light refers to null impact (estimate statistically equal to zero), with an arrow facing upwards indicating a positive relationship, and an arrow facing downwards indicating a negative relationship. Green light indicates positive impact.

Multidimensional Poverty in the municipalities benefited by PDT

For the sample of municipalities from the state of Sergipe, there was a **decrease in the multidimensional poverty rate.**



Multidimensional Poverty index (MPI) by planning region



The **Centro Sul** region registered the **biggest drop** from one period to the other, with

↓ **15** p.p.

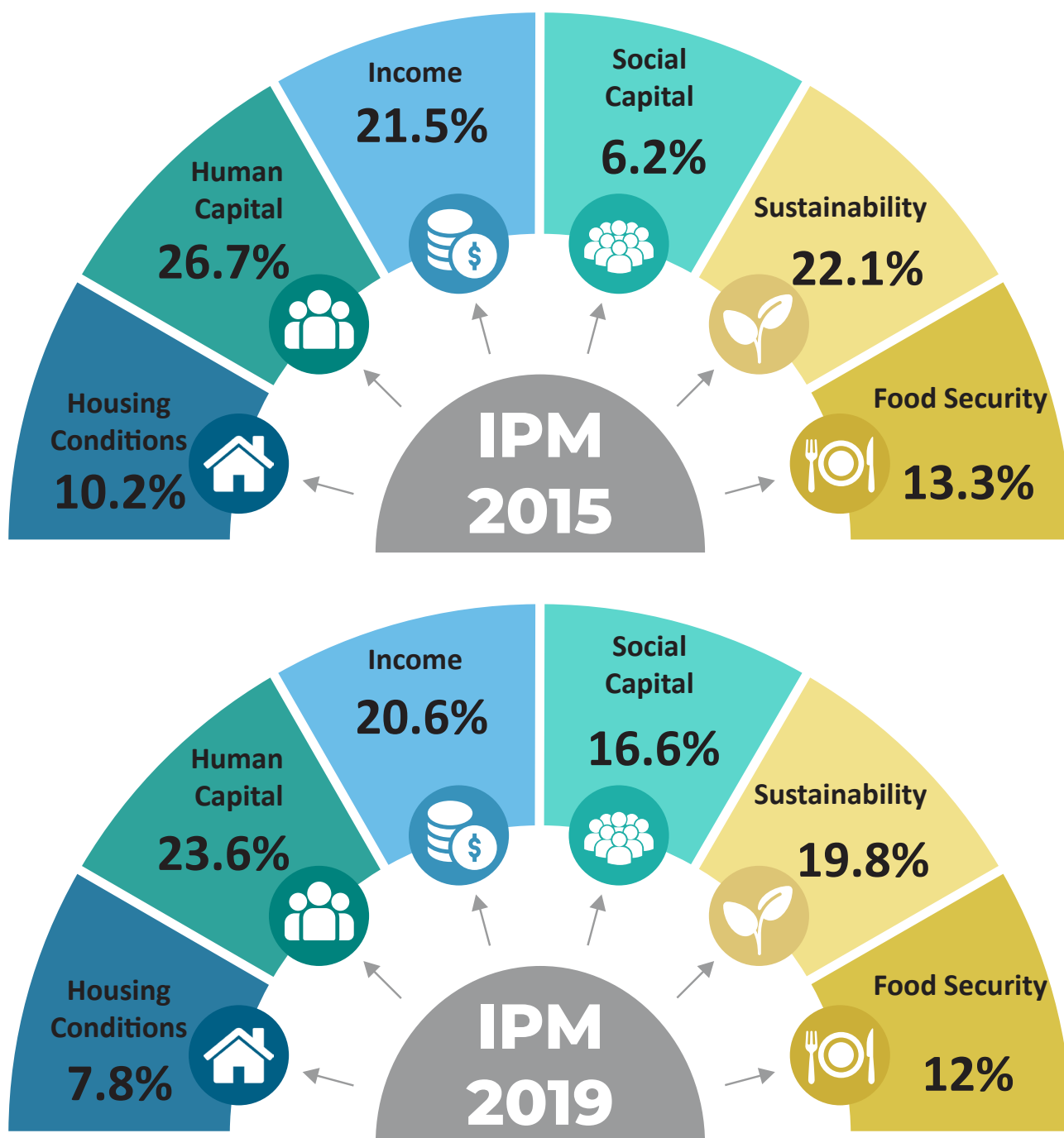
In **2019**, the region of **Médio Sertão** had the **highest MPI**, with **55%** and the region of **Centro Sul**, the **lowest rate** among all regions, with **31%**.







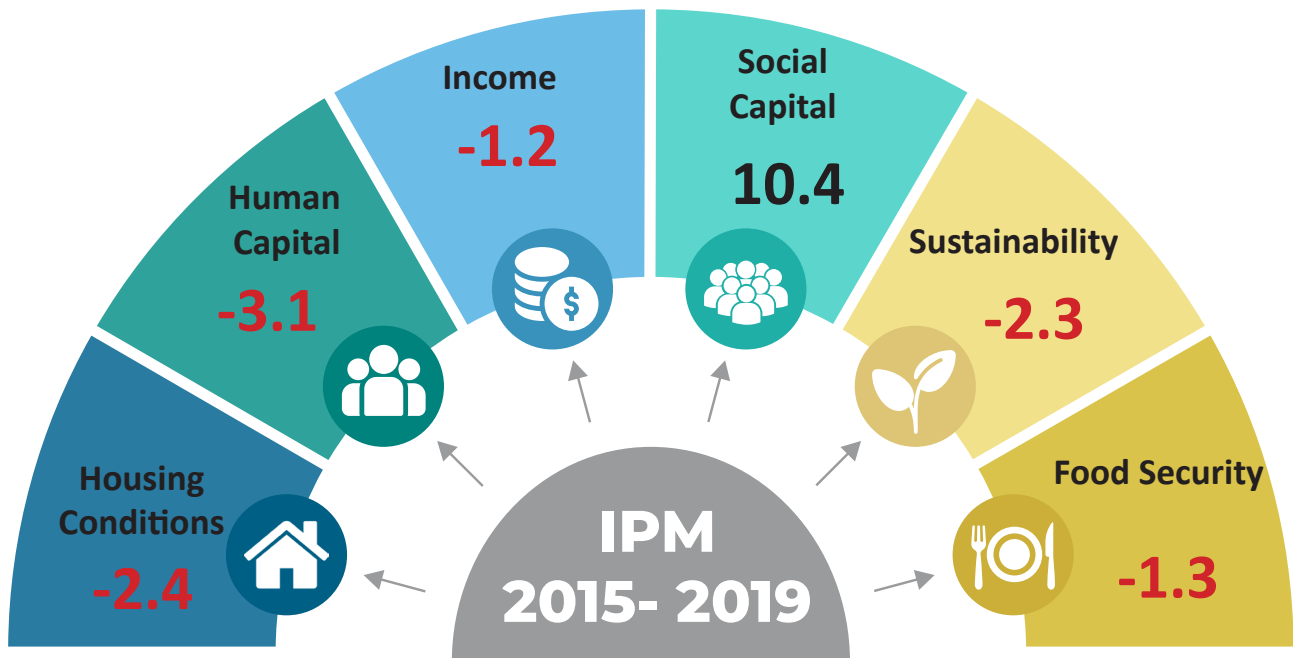
Relative contribution of each Dimension to the MPI for the whole sample, 2015 and 2020



The dimensions that contributed the most to the MPI in 2019 were: **Income**; **Human capital**; and **Sustainability**.

In this way, the results suggest that public policy interventions should be aimed at ensuring improvements in these dimensions.

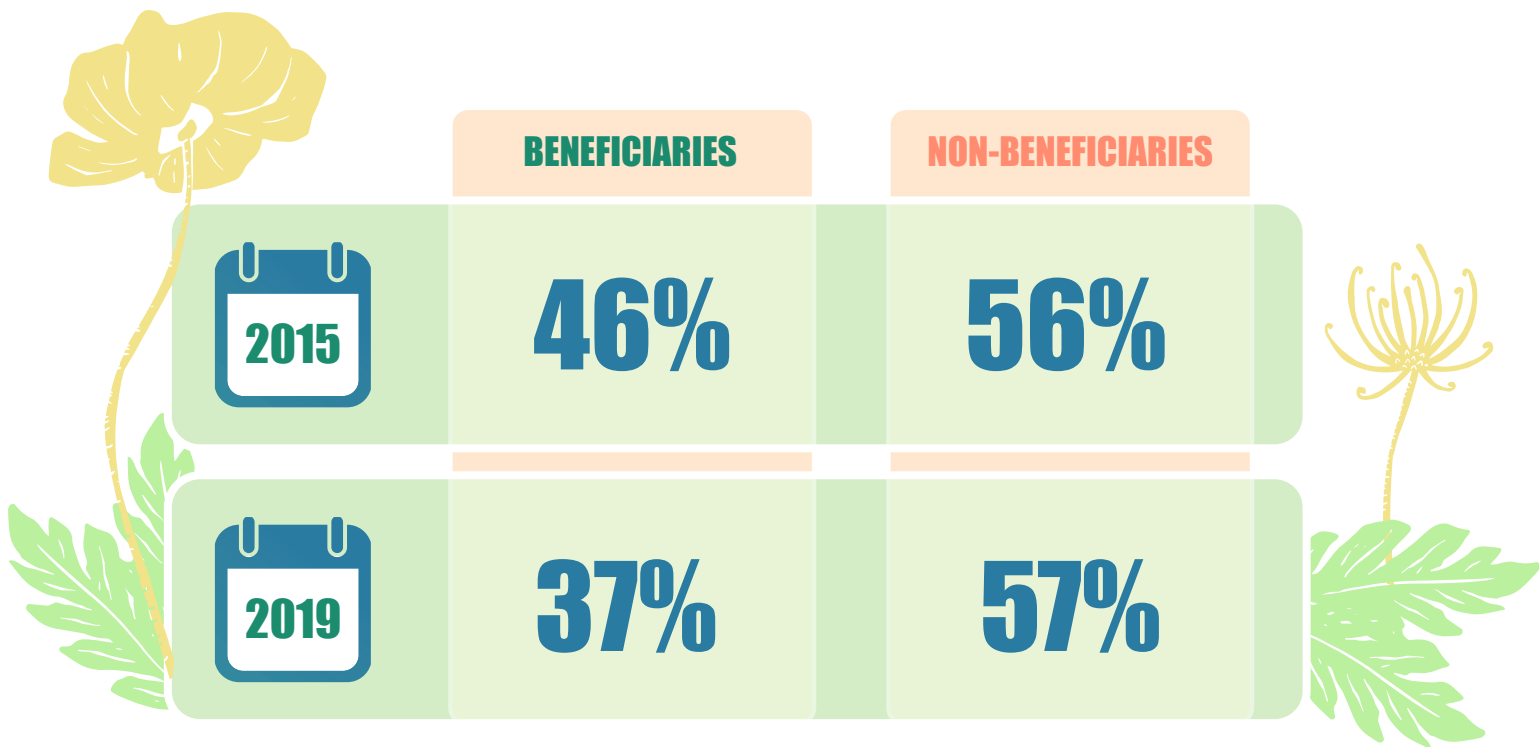
Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2015 to 2019, in percentage points, whole sample



All dimensions, except for Social capital, showed a **decrease in the contribution to the MPI** in that period.

Such results indicate that these **dimensions lost relevance in the MPI**, which may be a **good indication of improvements in living conditions and good agroecological practices**, due to **PDT interventions!**

Multidimensional Poverty Index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 2015-2019.



There was a decrease of

↓ 9 p.p. in
Multidimensional
Poverty
in the group of
PDT beneficiaries.

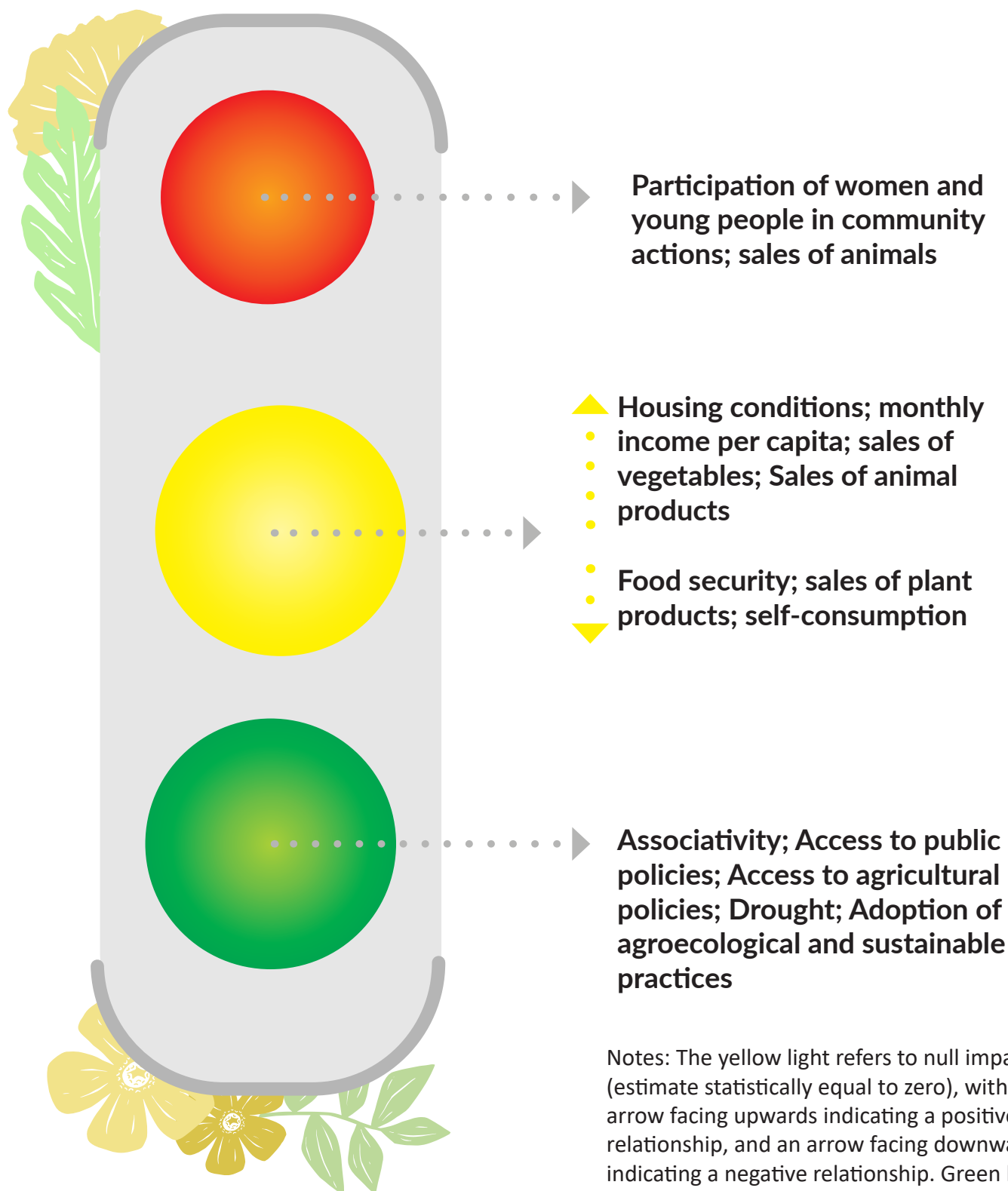


This shows that

**Project
interventions**
have been positive regarding the
**reduction of
Multidimensional
Poverty!**



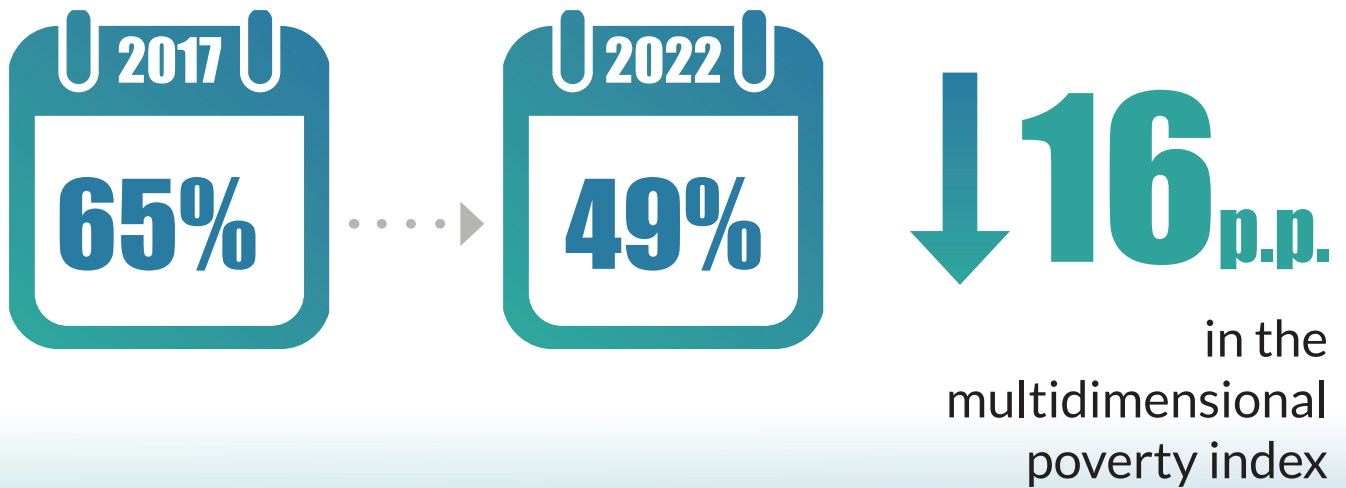
SUMMARY OF RESULTS



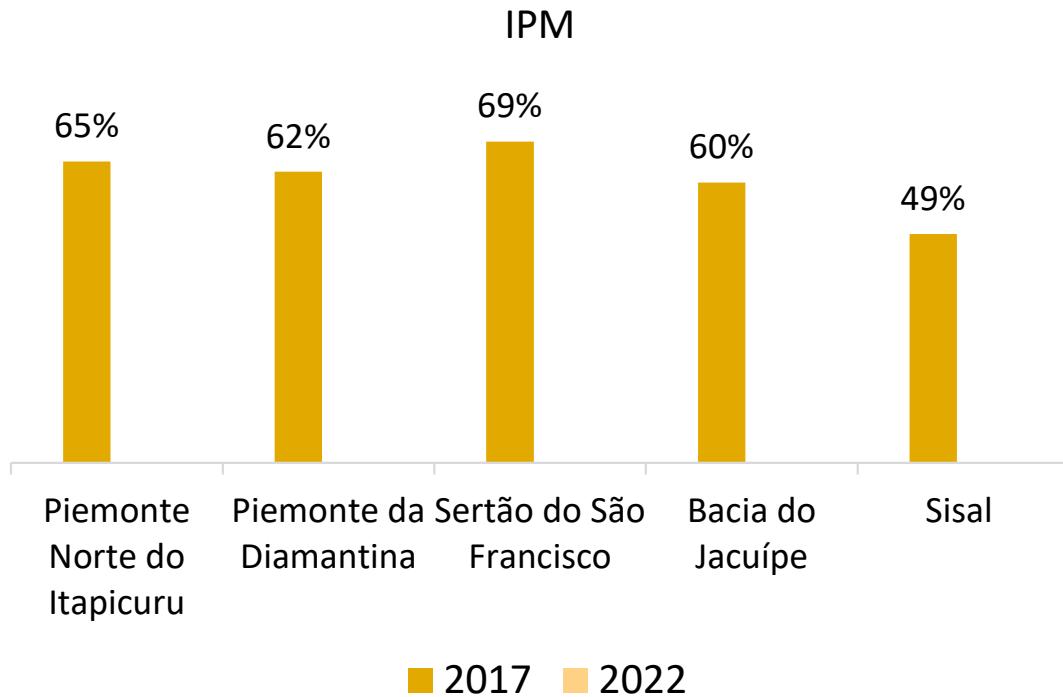
Notes: The yellow light refers to null impact (estimate statistically equal to zero), with an arrow facing upwards indicating a positive relationship, and an arrow facing downwards indicating a negative relationship. Green light indicates positive impact.

Multidimensional Poverty in the municipalities benefited by PSA

For the sample of municipalities from the state of Bahia, there was a **decrease in the multidimensional poverty rate** between 2017 and 2022.



Multidimensional Poverty Index* by planning region



* Sometimes, the software used in the quantitative analysis is unable to disaggregate the MPI by regions. This issue arises when a given region is very similar to the population in terms of MPI and further aggregation of regions would be necessary. This is why no results are shown for 2022.

The regions of **Bacia do Jacuípe** and **Sisal** had the **lowest rates**, with the latter having the **lowest MPI** among them, with **48.5%**.

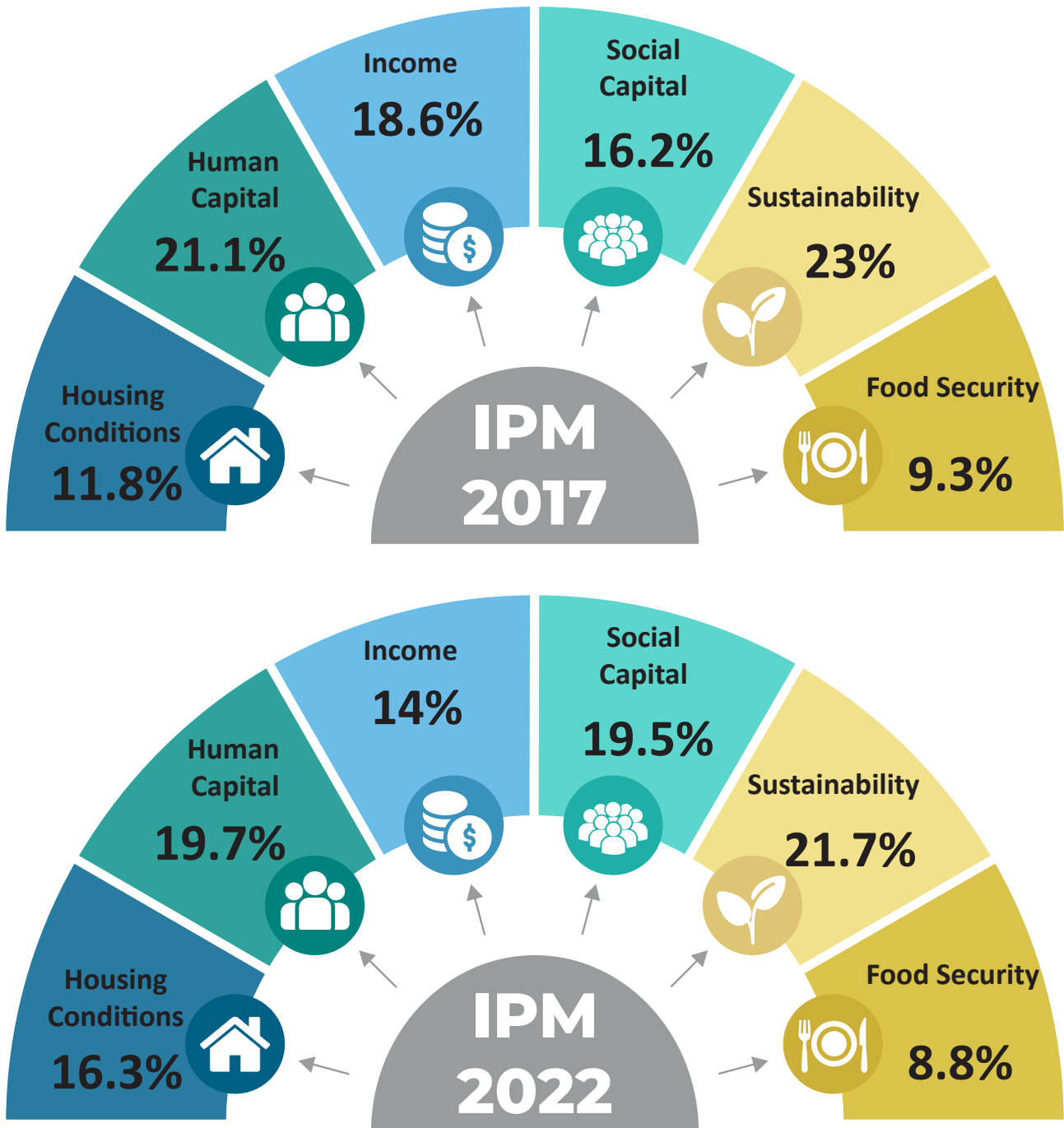
The region of **Sertão do São Francisco** had the **highest index of multidimensional poverty in 2017**.







The analysis of the MPI broken down by dimensions allowed capturing the contribution of each one to the overall MPI to 2017 and 2022.



Deprivations in **Sustainability**, **Social Capital** and **Human Capital** were the ones that **most contributed to the MPI** in 2022.

The results helped identify priorities, as public policy interventions directed at these dimensions could lead to a lower incidence of poverty.

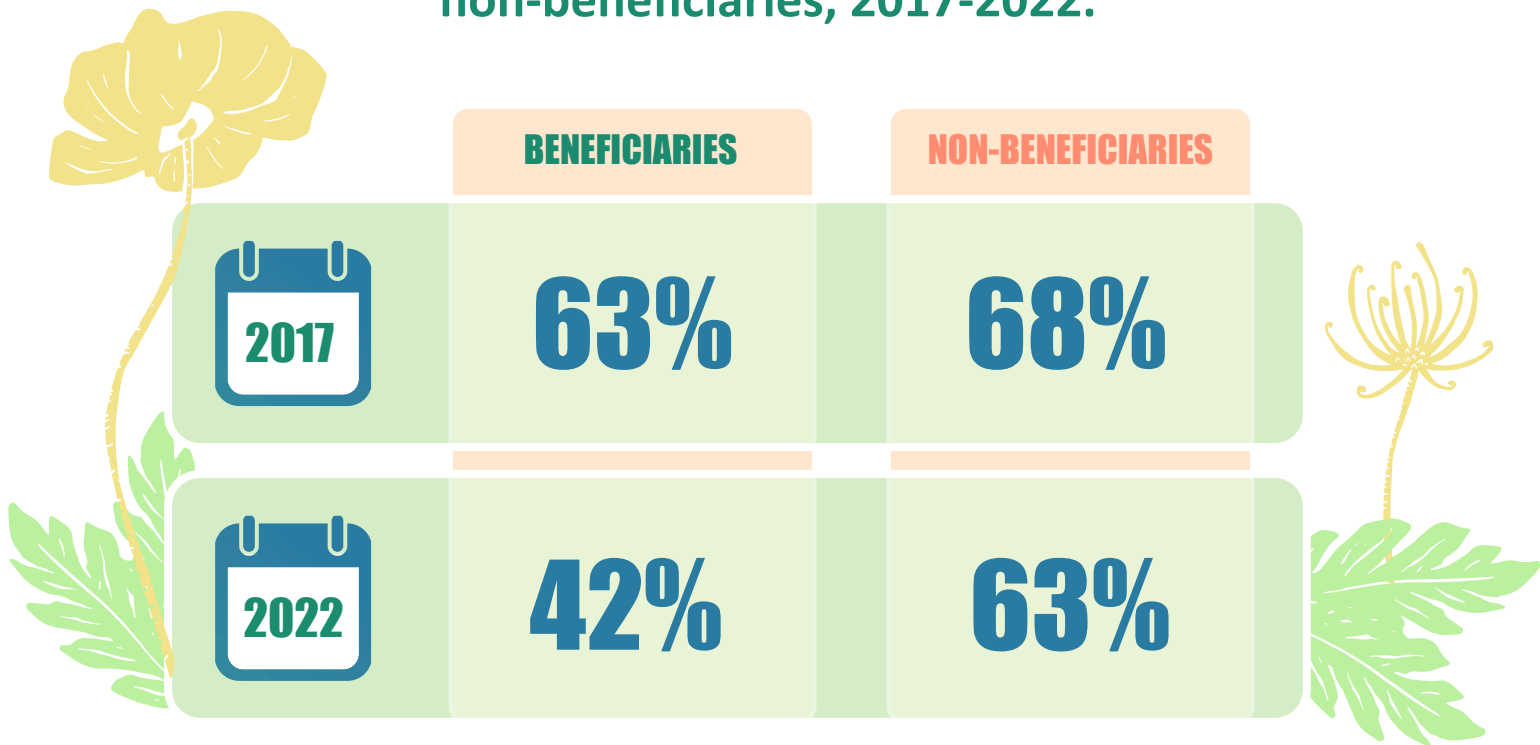
Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2017 to 2022, in percentage points, whole sample



The dimensions of **Income**, **Human Capital**, **Food Security**, and **Sustainability**, showed a **decrease in their participation in the MPI** during the period.

This result gives evidence of **Improvements in living conditions**, as it reflects the loss of relevance of these dimensions in the MPI in 2022, after the **interventions from the Pró-Semiárido!**

Multidimensional Poverty Index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 2017-2022.



The **rate of poverty dropped** in both groups.

Among beneficiaries,
There was a drop of

↓ **21** p.p.
in the MPI,

which shows that the
interventions
conducted under
Pró-Semiárido

have been effective in

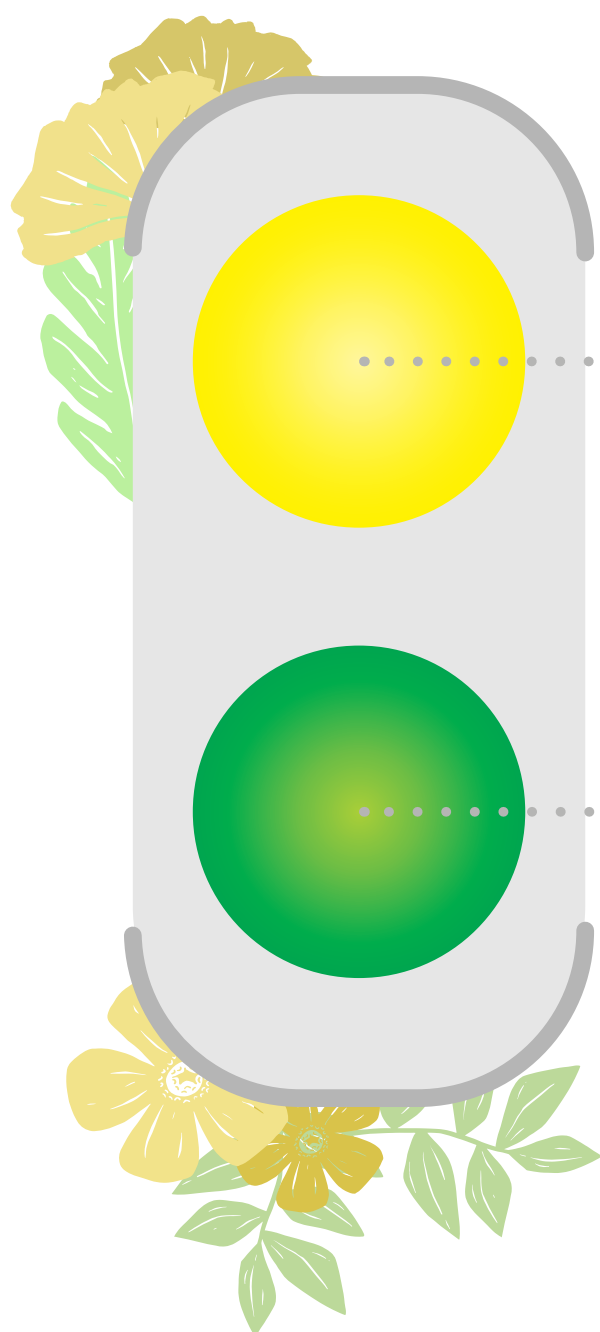
reducing
Multidimensional
Poverty!



SUMMARY OF RESULTS



PROJETO
DOM HELDER
CAMARA

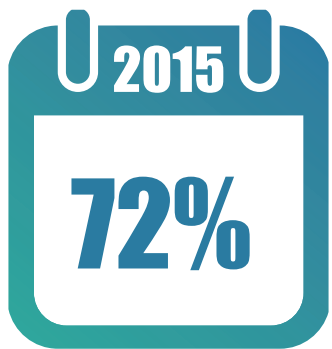


- ▲ **Associativity; Drought;**
 - **Monthly income per capita;**
 - **Adoption of agroecological and sustainable practices; Sales of vegetable; Self-consumption.**
- **Housing conditions; Sales of animals; Sales of animal products;**
- ▼ **Sales of plant products.**

Participation of women and young people in community actions; Access to public policies; Access to agricultural policies; Food safety.

Notes: The yellow light refers to null impact (estimate statistically equal to zero), with an arrow facing upwards indicating a positive relationship, and an arrow facing downwards indicating a negative relationship. Green light indicates positive impact.

Multidimensional Poverty in the municipalities benefited by PDHC

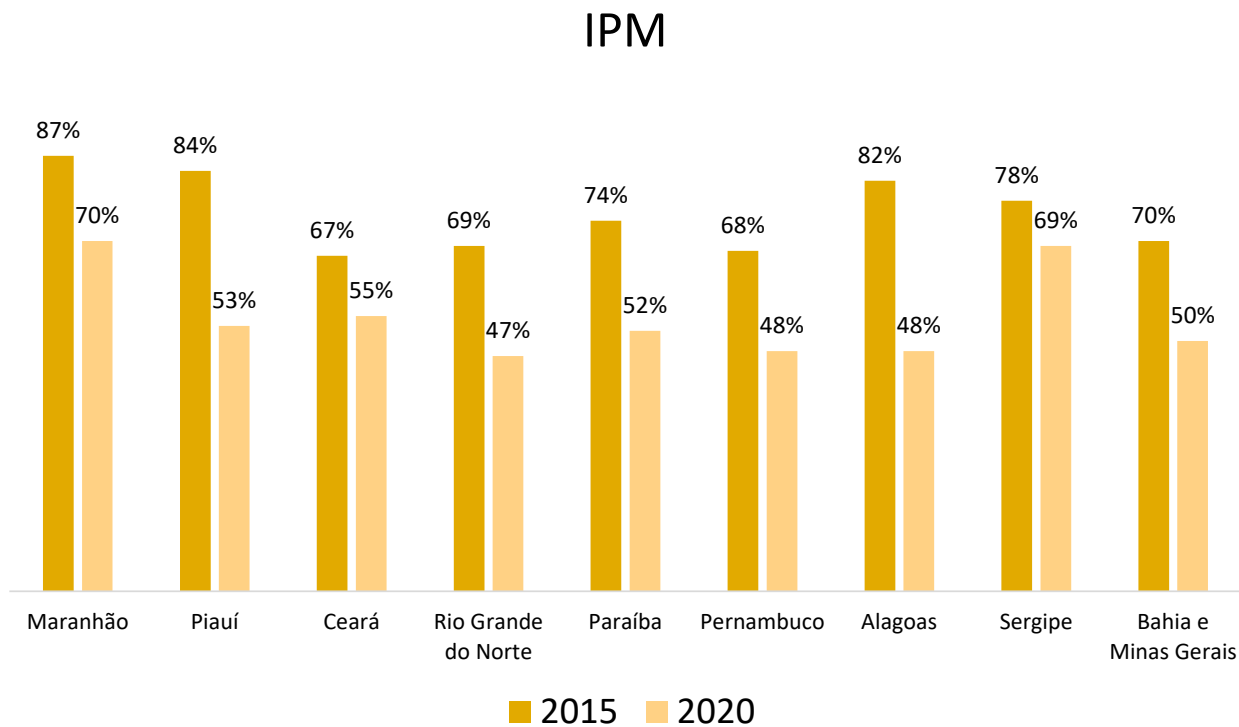


↓ **19** p.p.

in the
multidimensional
poverty index



Multidimensional Poverty Index by state, 2015-2020



MPI rates dropped in all states.

Alagoas, had the **biggest drop** from a period to another, with

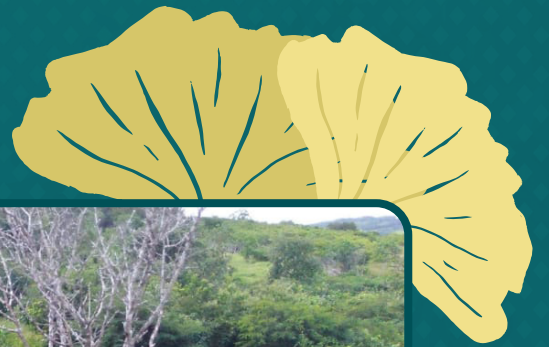
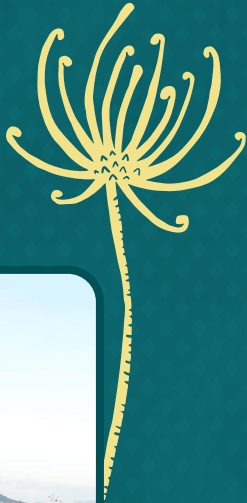
↓ **34** p.p.

led by **Piauí**, with

↓ **30** p.p.

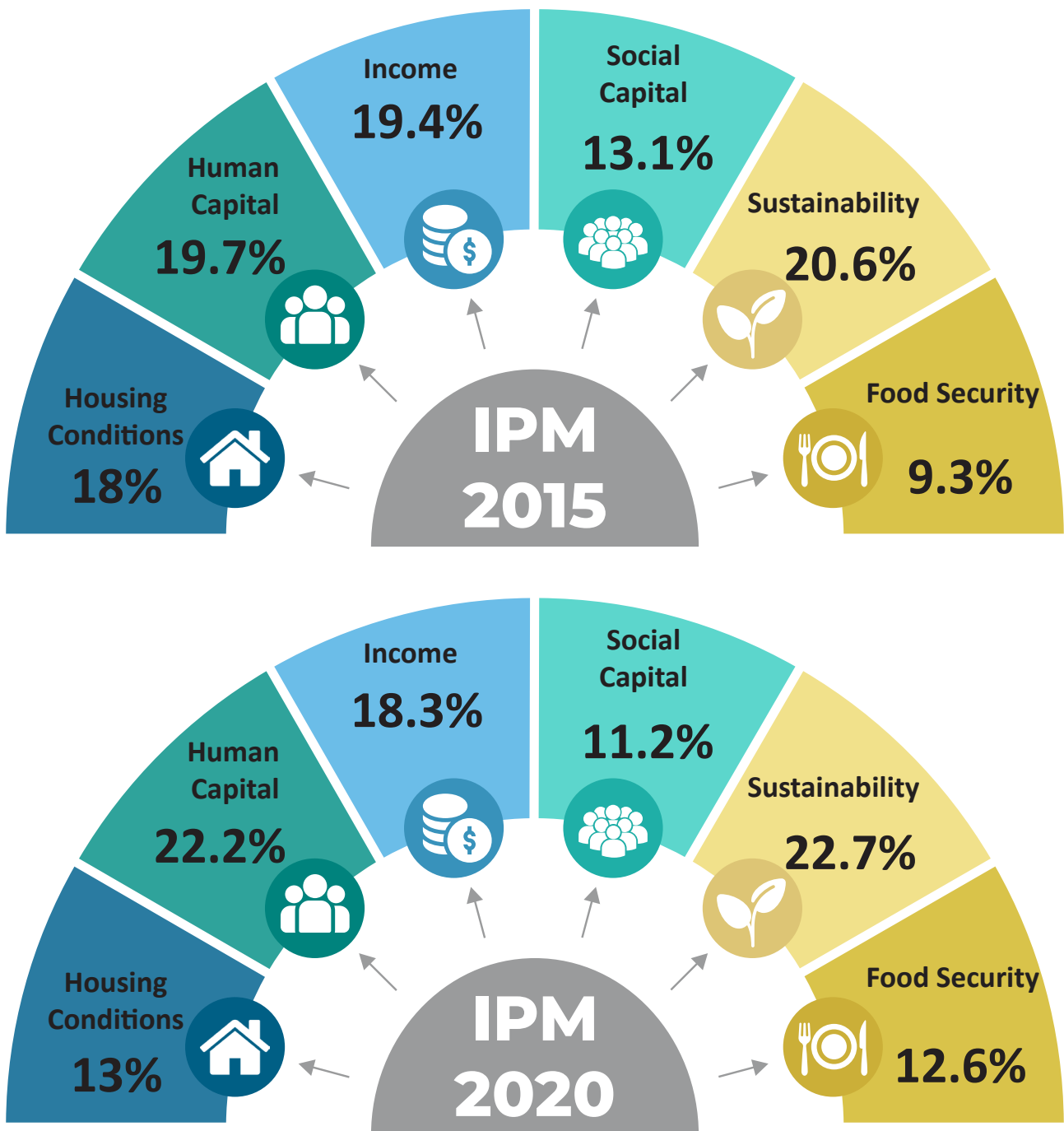
Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia and Minas Gerais presented drops greater than or equal to

↓ **20** p.p.



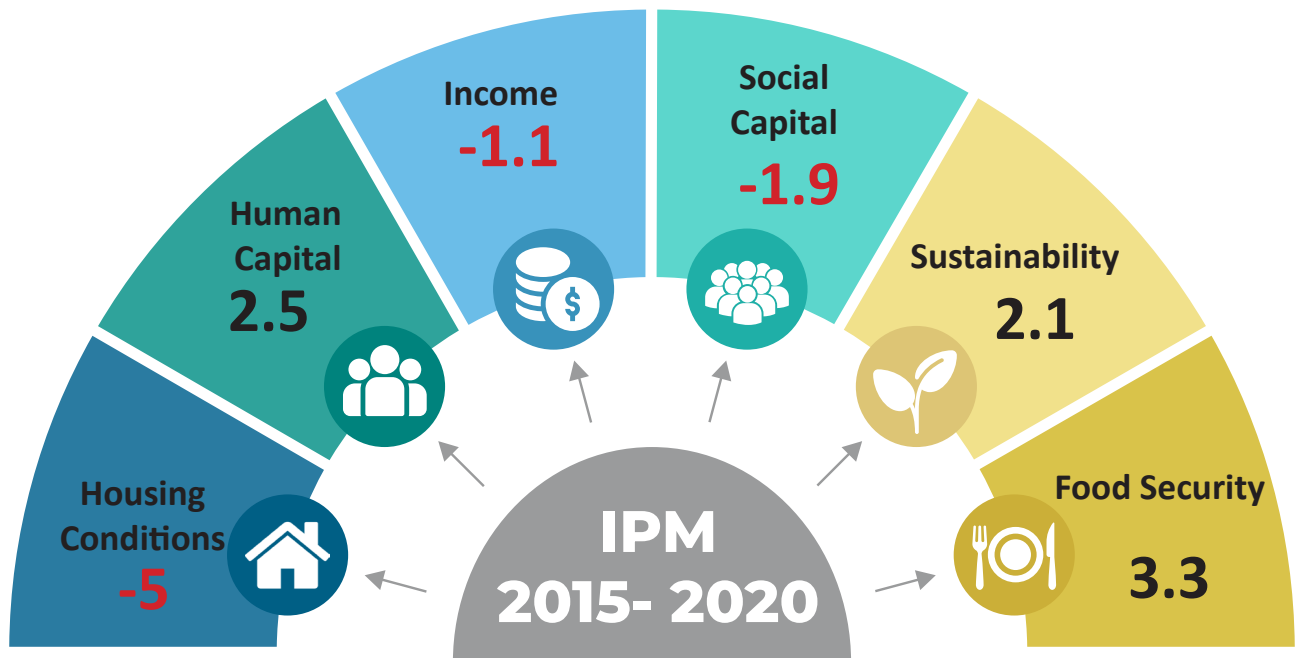


Relative contribution of each Dimension to the MPI for the whole sample, 2015 and 2020



In 2020, **deprivation in Human Capital and Sustainability significantly affected the MPI**, as they were the **most relevant dimensions in the Index**.

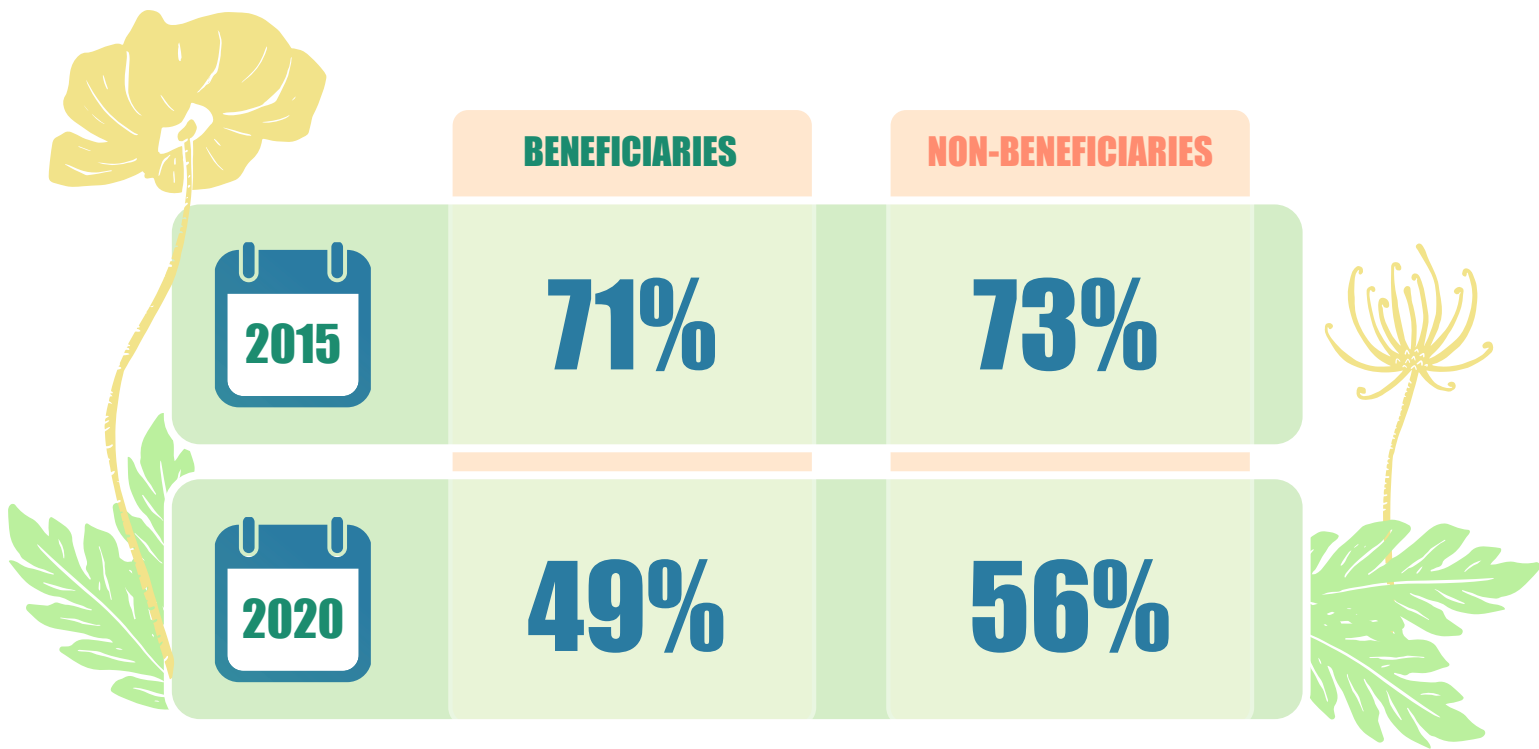
Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2015 to 2020, in percentage points, whole sample



The dimensions of **Income**, **Housing conditions** and **Social Capital** lost relevance in the Multidimensional Poverty Index

This result indicates **improvements in living conditions**, since the **income of families improved considerably during the period**, as well as **housing conditions and the possession of durable goods by families**, after the interventions of PDHC!

Multidimensional Poverty Index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, 2015-2020.



Poverty rates fell in both groups. However, in the group of beneficiaries, there was a drop in

↓ 22 p.p.
in the rate of MPI,
indicating that

PHDC
interventions

have been effective in

reducing
Multidimensional
Poverty!



The **IFAD benefited** more than **260,000 families through the projects**

analyzed in the present study.

Weighting the results by the size of each project, it was estimated that IFAD initiatives were able to

decrease the level of multidimensional

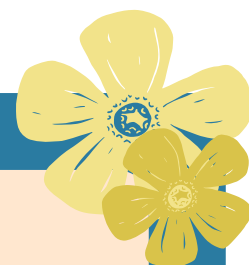
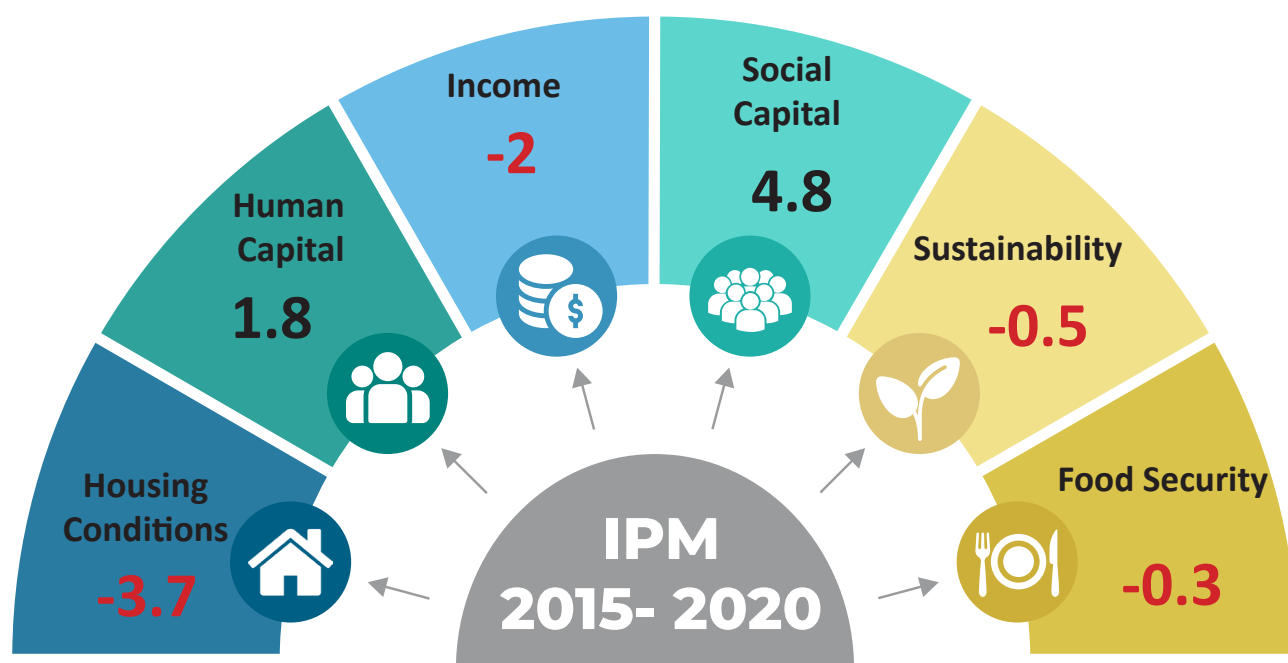
poverty

in the regions served by approximately,

30%!



Difference in dimensions' relative contribution to MPI from 2015 to 2020, in percentage points, all projects



On average, the dimensions of **Income**, **Housing conditions**, **Food security**, and **Sustainability** lost relevance in the Multidimensional Poverty Index, considering all the analyzed projects.

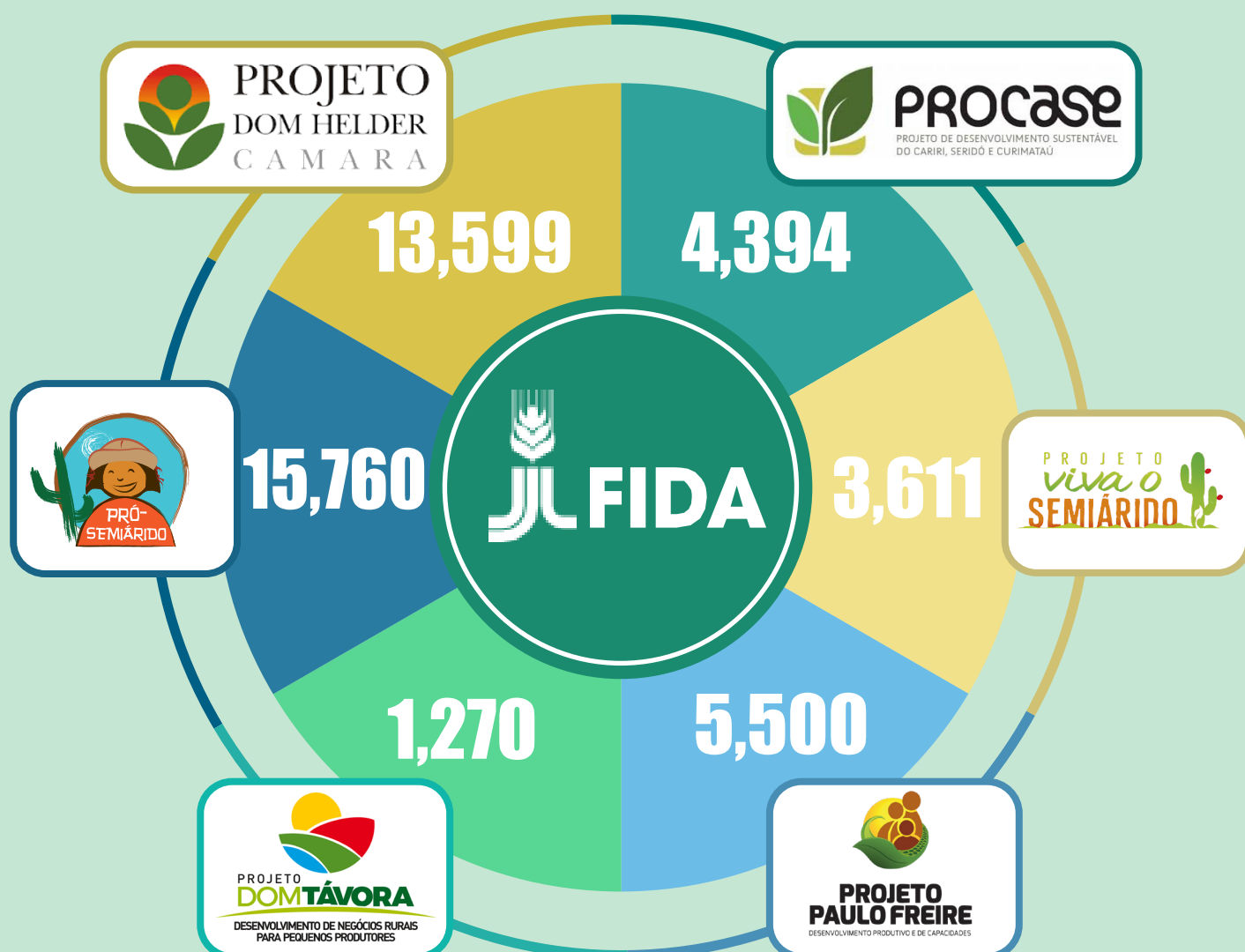
This result indicates that, on average, the **living conditions of families improved**, as their **income increased considerably** in the period, as well as **housing conditions, food security and sustainability**, after the actions of the analyzed projects!



The projects analyzed reduced the number of **families** considered **multidimensionally poor** from **147,171** to **103,037**.



That is,
44,134 families
are no longer
multidimensionally poor.



FINAL REMARKS

Data and information show that the projects have different intervention strategies, which are adapted to the social and physical conditions and the local institutional environment. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between projects in terms of their results and impacts achieved.

In general, **THE RESULTS REINFORCE IFAD'S COMMITMENT** to the promotion of **SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT** and to the **COUNTRY'S POVERTY**

REDUCTION agenda, especially in the poorest regions and with the most vulnerable target audiences.

However, it is **still a great challenge to reach the different dimensions of poverty and eliminate the restrictions faced**

by project beneficiaries in the Brazilian semi-arid region that prevent them from being included in the production process, **in a few years, since part of the expected impacts requires a period of maturation** of implemented actions, **which extrapolate the analyzed period.**

In addition, the project teams were faced with an atypical scenario in the midst of the development of interventions: the **Covid-19 pandemic that started in 2020**. In addition, the Northeast region suffered from **adverse weather events (severe drought)** during this period. Thus, it is worth emphasizing that **these adverse shocks may have contributed to the modest or non-existent impacts on some indicators**.



However, the **impacts of the projects** go beyond the idea of increasing, solely and exclusively, income, since they **reach issues such as sustainability, food security and the improvement of the social and human capital of the beneficiaries**.

In addition, the **evaluation period** is relatively **short to measure the effect on income**, given that **it is intuitive that projects generate effects primarily on components related to social and human capital**, food security, sustainability, among others. That is, there is an intuitive chaining order of the effects!



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