



PROJETO
DOM HELDER
CÂMARA

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



PROJETO
MONITORA

BRASÍLIA – DF
AUGUST 2022



Impact assessment report: executive summary

Projeto Dom Hélder Câmara (PDHC II)

Realization:

Coordenação Geral de Inclusão Produtiva
Departamento de Estruturação Produtiva
Secretaria de Agricultura Familiar e Cooperativismo
Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

Organization:

Termo de Execução Descentralizada nº 07/2017
Centro de Gestão e Inovação para a agricultura
Familiar (CEGAFI)
www.cegafi.com

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Dom Helder Câmara Project (PDHC) positively impacted the lives of thousands of family farmers in the Brazilian semiarid region in different aspects. This is the conclusion of this impact evaluation of the project, after a rigorous process of statistical analysis.
2. The main purpose of PDHC is to reduce rural poverty and inequalities in the Brazilian semiarid region. The first observation is that the program has succeeded in assisting poor or extremely poor families in this region, providing technical assistance, rural extension and, for a portion of them, productive development funding.
3. The existence of poverty can be demonstrated by the average area of the establishments of beneficiary farmers, about 2 hectares, where 40% do not have the title or definitive ownership of the land and 75% have incomplete primary education or no education at all. The families assisted by PDHC have between two and four members (average of 3.4 persons per family); husbands and wives with an average age of 46 and 44 years, respectively; mostly two members active in agriculture, in most cases the couple (65%).
4. To evaluate the impact of PDHC, a significant sample of 4,374 families was conducted and an established method was used to evaluate 28 indicators: the Propensity Score Matching (PSM).
5. The sample size allowed assessments to be made both for the beneficiaries in general (hereafter, in this executive summary, identified as BG) and those who also received the productive development funding (BF), always compared to the performance of farmers who did not participate in the program, these being the control group for BG and the control group for BF (CG and CF, respectively), with a margin of error of up to 2.5%, up or down.

IMPACT OF THE DOM HELDER CÂMARA PROJECT

SAMPLE SIZE
4.374
FAMILIES

EVALUATION OF
28
INDICADOTORS



METHOD USED:
PROPENSITY
SCORE MATCHING



Photo: Sílvia Nonata da Silva

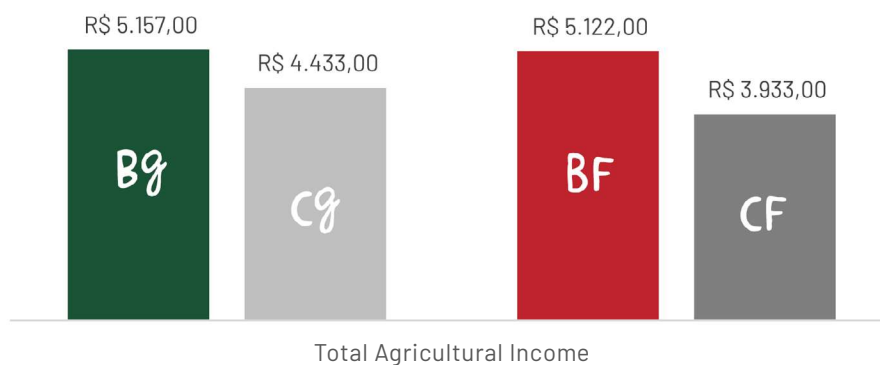


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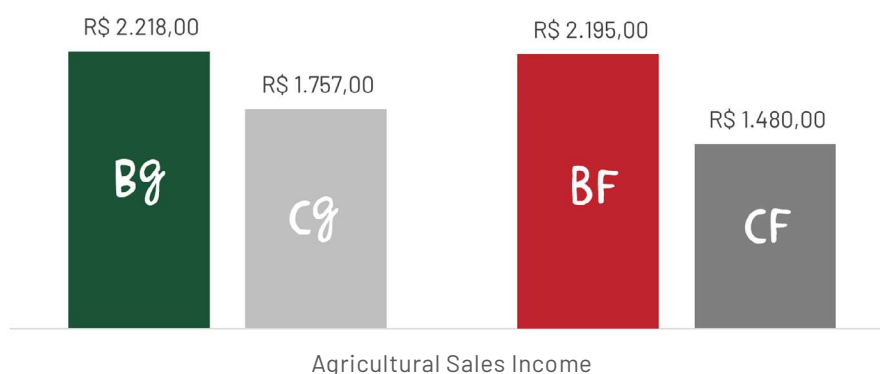
CAPTION

- Bg: BENEFICIARIES IN GENERAL
- BF: BENEFICIARIES WHO RECEIVED FUNDING
- Cg: CONTROL GROUP FOR Bg
- CF: CONTROL GROUP FOR BF

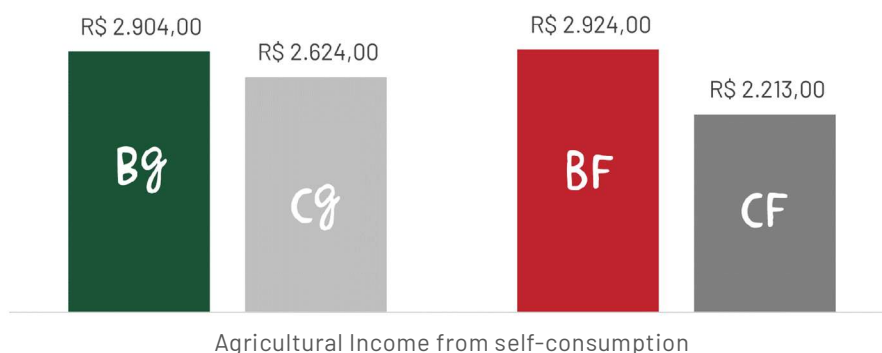
6. Total Agricultural Income: Bg (average of R\$5,157) showed income **16.3% higher** than Cg (average of R\$4,433). In comparison to BF (average of R\$5,122), the difference was even more significant, with income **30.2% higher** than CF (average of R\$3,933).



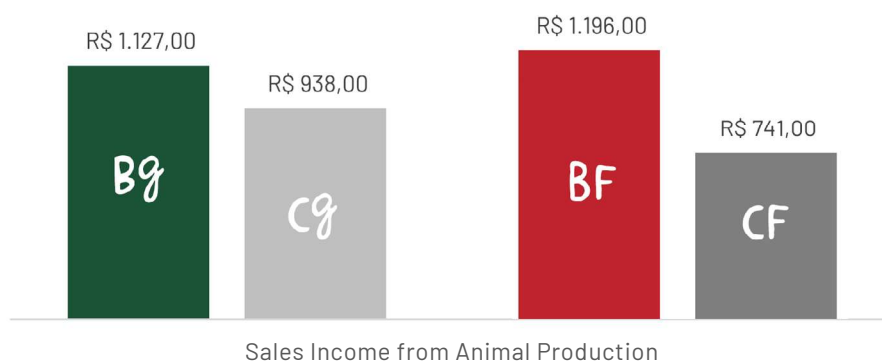
7. Agricultural Sales Income: Bg (average of R\$2,218) showed income **26.2% higher** than Cg (average of R\$1,757). In comparison to the BF (average of R\$2,195), the difference was even more significant, with income **48.3% higher** than the CF (average of R\$1,480).



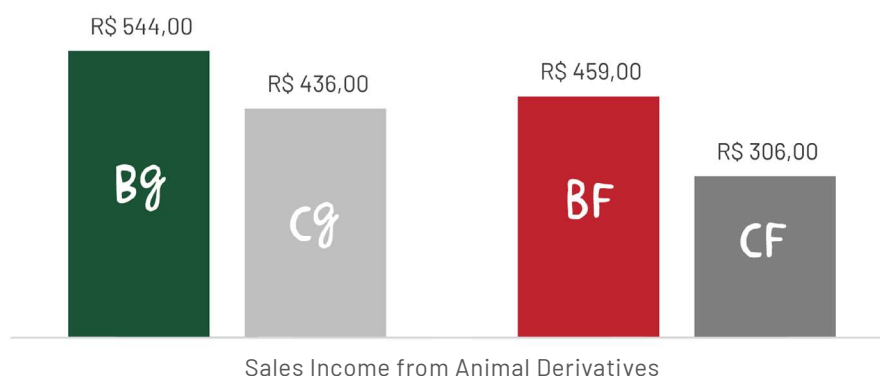
8. Agricultural Income from self-consumption: BG (average of R\$2,904) showed income **10.7% higher** than the CG (average of R\$2,624). In comparison to the BF (average of R\$2,924), the difference was even more significant, with income **32.2% higher** than the CF (average of R\$2,213).



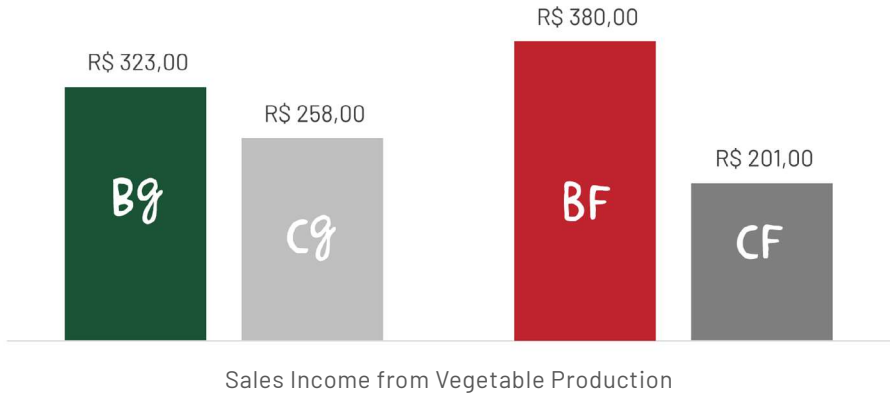
9. Sales Income from Animal Production: BG (average of R\$ 1,127) showed income **20.1% higher** than CG (average of R\$ 938). In comparison to the BF (average of R\$ 1,196), the difference was even more significant, with income **61.5% higher** than the CF (average of R\$ 741).



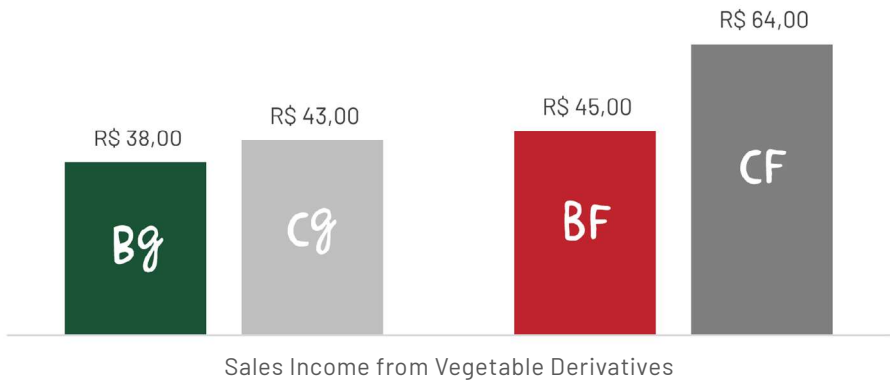
10. Sales Income from Animal Derivatives: There were no significant differences between any of the comparisons. Considering only the observed values, BG presented an average income of R\$ 544 and CG presented an average income of R\$ 436. The average income of BF was R\$ 459 and that of CF was R\$ 306.



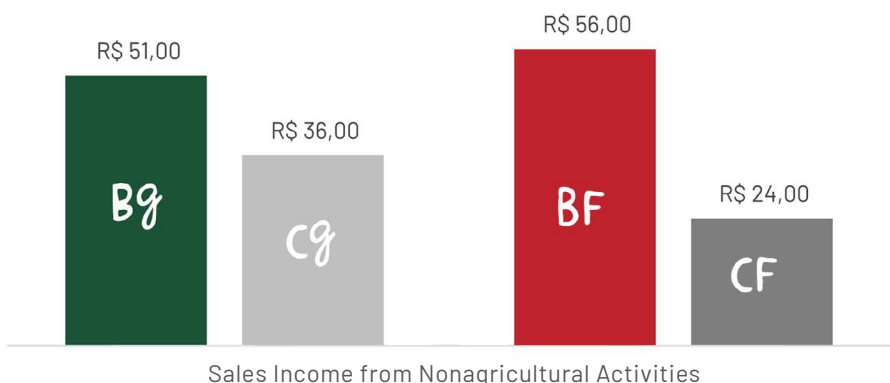
11. Sales Income from Vegetable Production: BG (average of R\$ 323) showed income **25.3% higher** than CG (average of R\$ 258). In comparison to the BF (average of R\$ 380), the difference was even more significant, with income **89.5% higher** than the CF (average of R\$ 201).



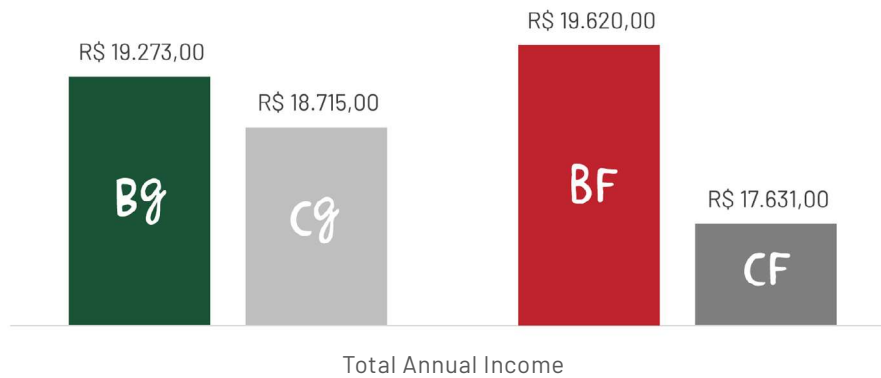
12. Sales Income from Vegetable Derivatives: There were no significant differences between any of the comparisons. Considering only the observed values, BG had an average income of R\$ 38 and CG had an average income of R\$ 43. The average income of BF was R\$ 45 and that of CF was R\$ 64.



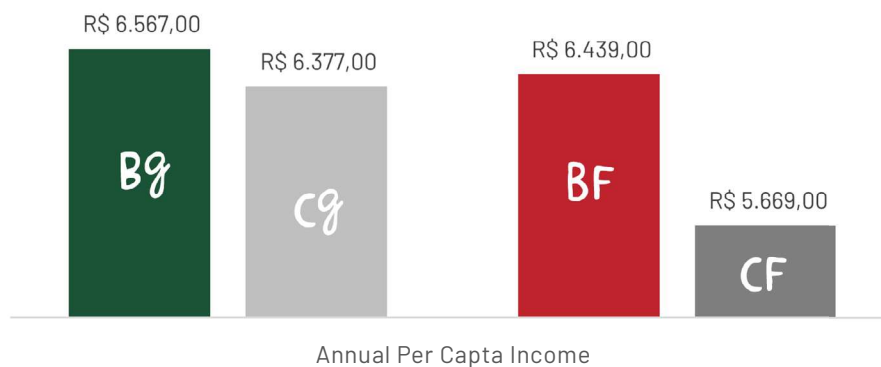
13. Sales Income from Nonagricultural Activities: There were no significant differences between any of the comparisons. Considering only the observed values, BG presented average income of R\$ 51 and CG presented average income of R\$ 36. BF's average income was R\$ 56 and that of CF was R\$ 24.



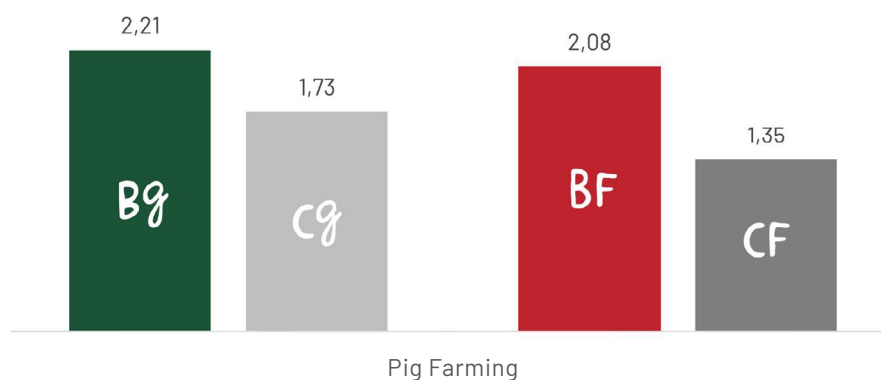
14. Total Annual Income: There was no significant difference between BG (average of R\$19,273) and CG (average of R\$18,715). On the other hand, regarding BF (average of R\$19,620), the difference was significant, with this group presenting an income 11.3% higher than the CF (average of R\$17,631).



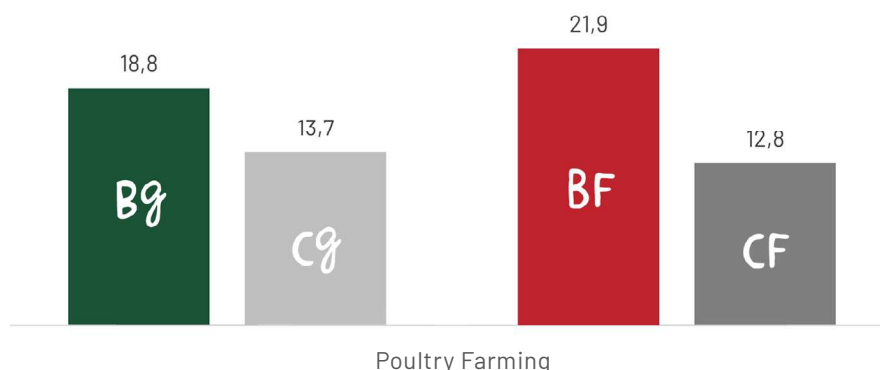
15. Annual Per Capita Income: There was no significant difference between BG (average of R\$6,567) and CG (average of R\$6,377). On the other hand, regarding BF (average of R\$6,439), the difference was significant, with this group presenting an income 13.6% higher than the CF (average of R\$5,669).



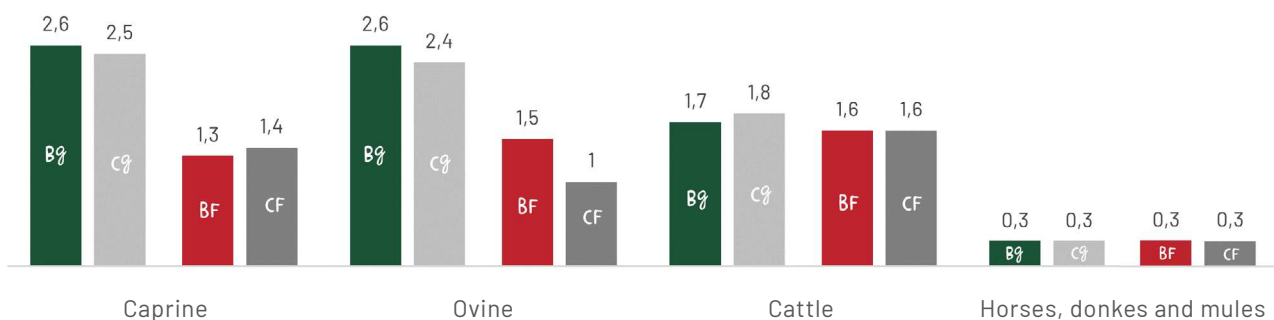
16. Pig Farming: BG (average of 2.21 heads) had **28% more animals** than CG (average of 1.73 heads). Regarding BF (average of 2.08 heads), the difference was even more significant, with a **54.8% higher** breeding rate than the CF (average of 1.35 heads).



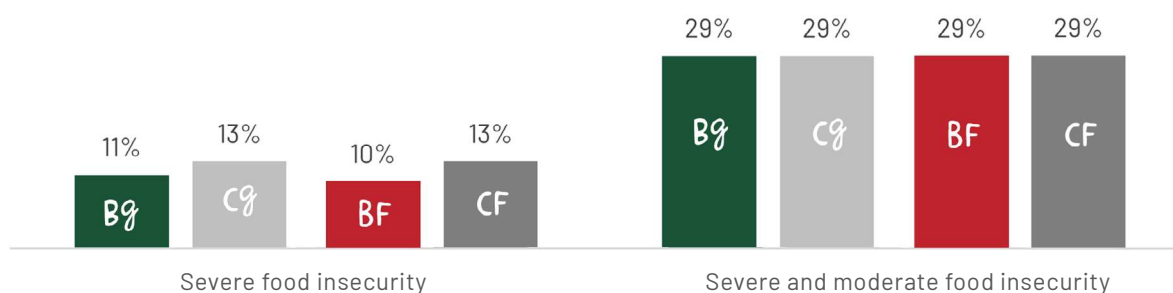
17. Poultry Farming: BG (average of 18.8 heads) had **37.2% more animals** than CG (average of 13.7 heads). Regarding BF (average of 21.9 heads), the difference was even more significant, with a **70.6% higher** breeding rate than the CF (average of 12.8 heads).



18. Other Livestock: PDHC had no effect on **caprine** herds (average heads of BG with 2.6 and CG with 2.5 and average heads of BF with 1.3 and CF with 1.4), **ovine** (average heads of BG with 2.6 and CG with 2.4 and average heads of BF with 1,5 and CF with 1.0), **cattle** (average heads of BG with 1.7 and CG with 1.8 and average heads of BF with 1.6 and CF with 1.6), **horses, donkeys and mules** (average heads of BG with 0.3 and CG with 0.3 and average heads of BF with 0.3 and CF with 0.3).



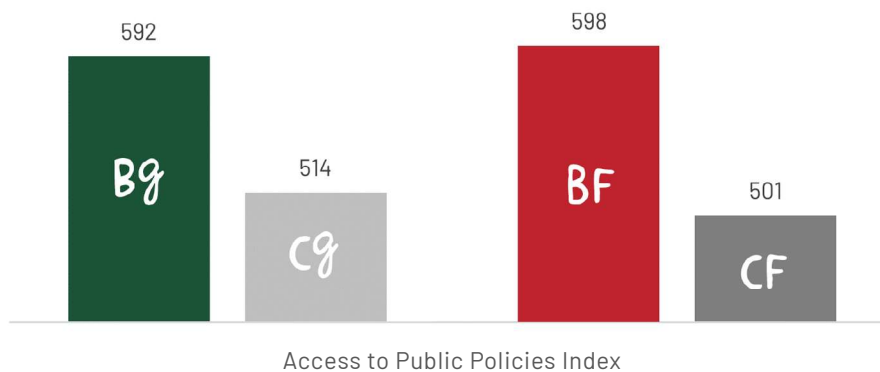
19. Food Insecurity: There was no difference between severe food insecurity between groups BG (11% of households) and CG (13% of households) and between BF (10% of households) and CF (13% of households). Similarly, there was also no difference between severe and moderate food insecurity between the BG (29% of households) and CG (29% of households) groups and between BF (29% of households) and CG (29%



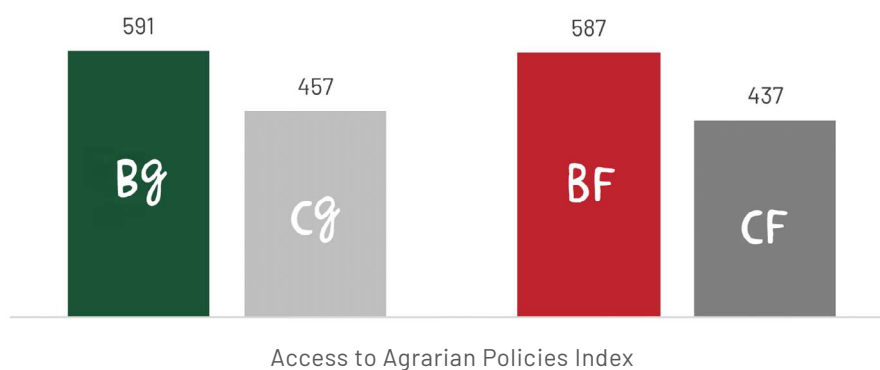
20. Food Diversity: BG (average of 5.8 points) showed diversity **2.6% higher** than CG (average of 5.7 points). Regarding BF (average of 6.1 points), the difference was even bigger, with diversity **11.3% higher** than in CF (average of 5.5 points).



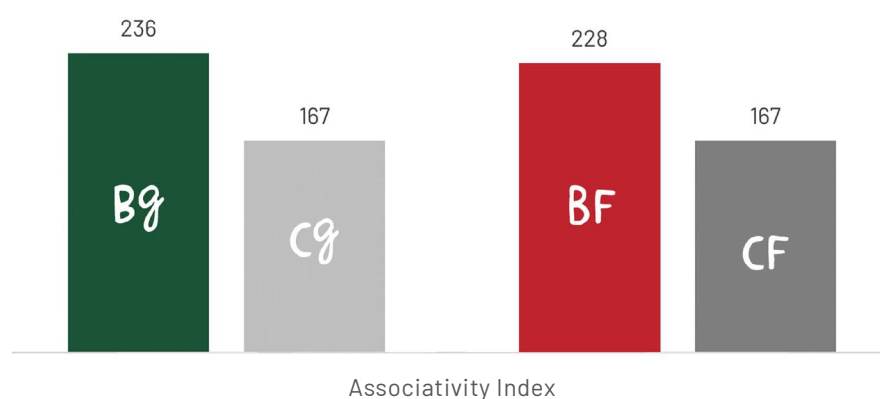
21. Access to Public Policies Index: BG (average of 592 points) showed access **12.2% higher** than CG (average of 514 points). Regarding BF (average of 598 points), the difference was even bigger, with access **19.5% higher** than the CF (average of 501 points).



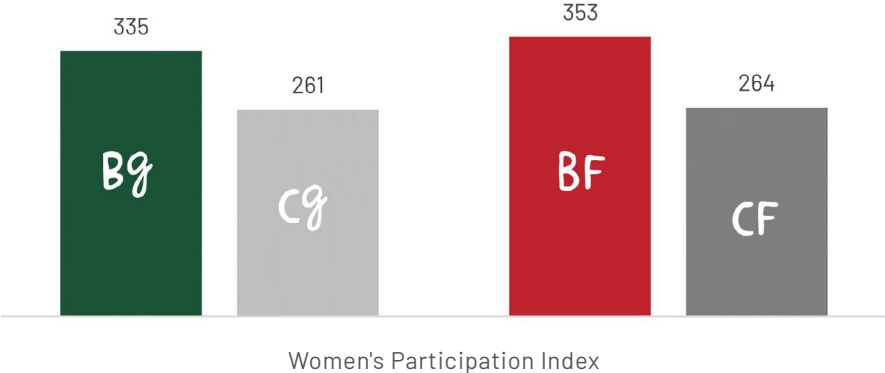
22. Access to Agrarian Policies Index: BG (average of 591 points) presented access **29.3% higher** than CG (average of 457 points). Regarding BF (average of 587 points), the difference was even bigger, with access **34.2% higher** than the CF (average of 437 points).



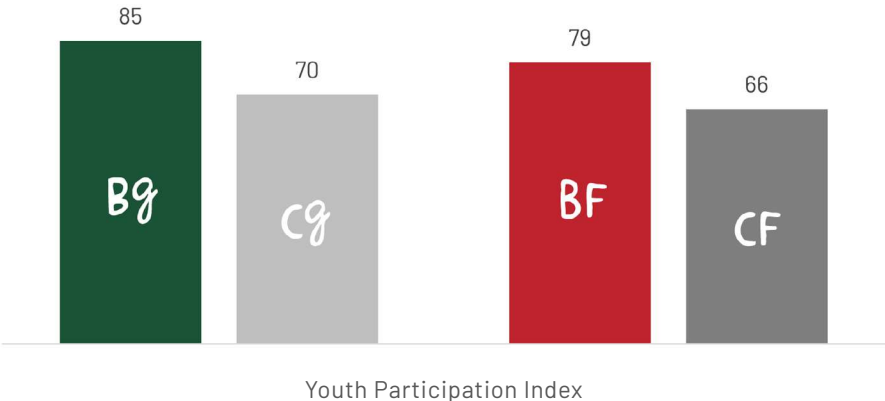
23. Associativity Index: BG (average of 236 points) showed associativity **41.1% higher** than CG (average of 167 points), while BF (average of 228 points) showed associativity **36.4% higher** than CF (average of 167 points).



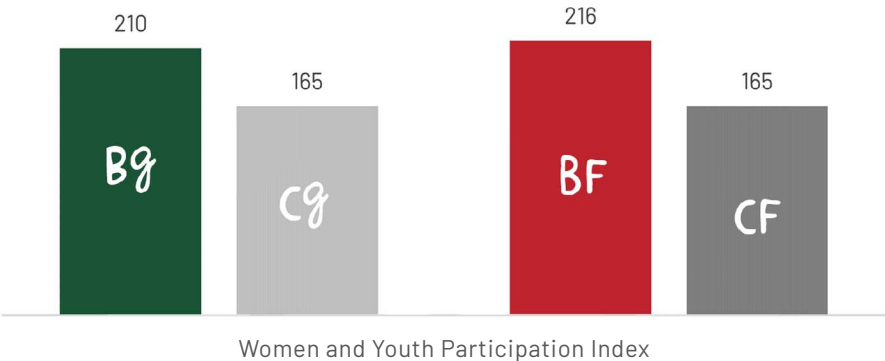
24. Women's Participation Index: BG (average of 335 points) showed participation **28.4% higher** than CG (average of 261 points). Regarding the BF (average of 353 points), the difference was even bigger, with a **33.8% higher** participation than the CF (average of 264 points).



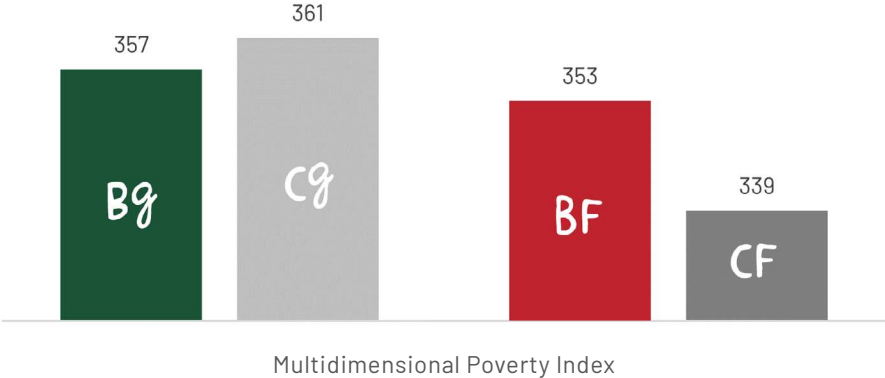
25. Youth Participation Index: BG (average of 85 points) showed **22.2% higher** participation than CG (average of 70 points). There was no significant difference between BF (average of 79 points) and CF (average of 66 points).



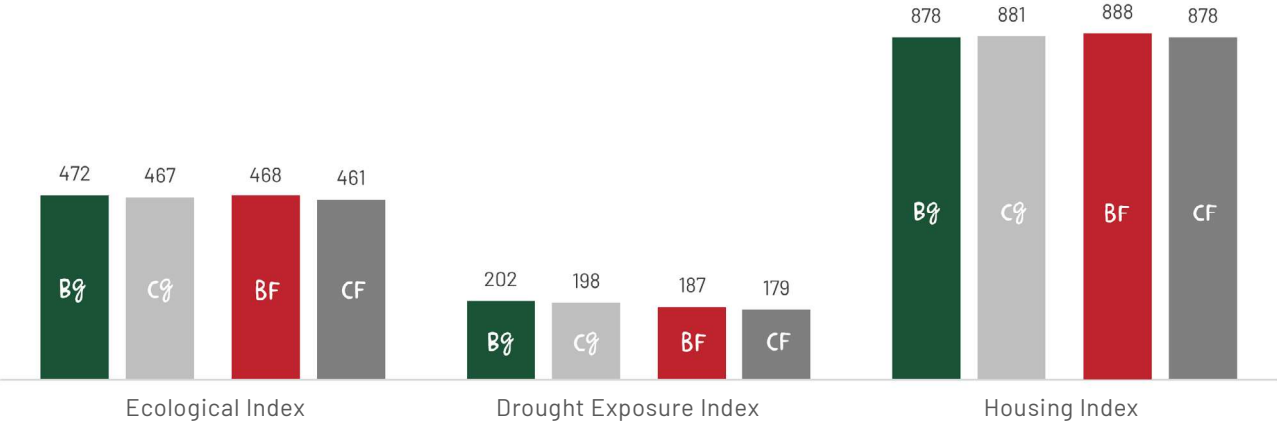
26. Women and Youth Participation Index: BG (average of 210 points) showed participation **27.1% higher** than CG (average of 165 points). Regarding the BF (average of 216 points), the difference was even bigger, with **30.7% more participation** than the CF (average of 165 points).



27. Multidimensional Poverty Index: There was no significant difference between BG (average of 357 points) and CG (average of 361 points). On the other hand, regarding BF (average of 353 points), multidimensional poverty was **4.2% lower** than CF (average of 339 points).



28. Other Indices: PDHC had no effect on the **Ecological Index** (point averages of BG with 472 and CG with 467 and point averages of BF with 468 and CF with 461), the **Drought Exposure Index** (point averages of BG with 202 and CG with 198 and point averages of BF with 187 and CF with 179) and the **Housing Index** (point averages of BG with 878 and CG with 881 and point averages of BF with 888 and CF with 878).



29. This impact evaluation demonstrates that PDHC achieved its intended goals, generating higher incomes, agricultural production, food diversity, access to public and agrarian policies, greater inclusion in associations, as well as inserting women and young people in the productive, commercial and communal activities of the family. This document also demonstrates that the impact of PDHC was even more promising within the group of beneficiaries that received productive incentives.



Photo: Silvia Nonata da Silva

30. It can be concluded that technical assistance has changed the lives of family farmers in the Brazilian semiarid region for the better. Additionally, when technical assistance is associated with productive funding, the livelihood improvement is even more significant.

31. Finally, it is recommended to continue offering technical assistance and productive funding to the family farmers of the Brazilian semiarid region, as well as to carry out new studies complementing those presented here.



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