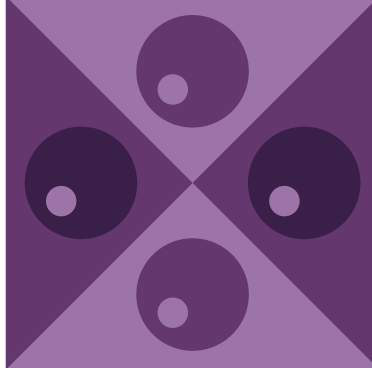


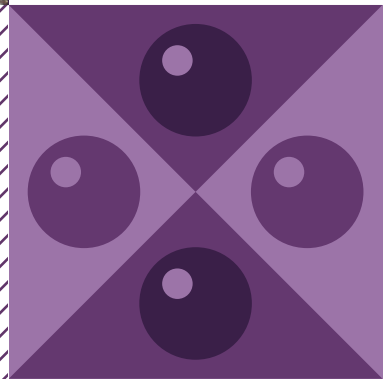
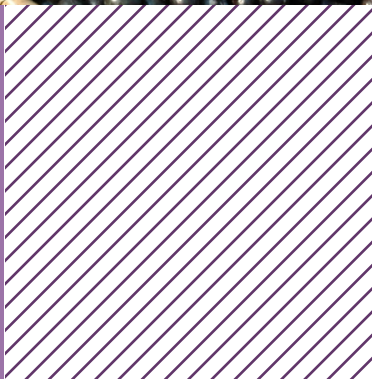
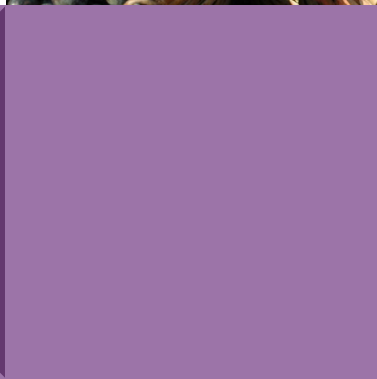
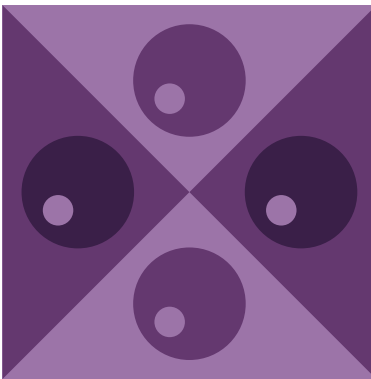
Effectiveness Evaluation of  
Sustainable Production Activities  
Projects of Agglutinating  
Entities in the Amazon Fund



# Dema Fund – FASE



August 2023





## **EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES PROJECTS OF AGGLUTINATING ENTITIES IN THE AMAZON FUND**

This report presents the results of the ex post effectiveness evaluation of the Dema Fund project on the theme of Sustainable Productive Activities within the scope of the Amazon Fund/BNDES. The evaluation was carried out by a team formed by independent consultants under the coordination of the German Cooperation for Sustainable Development through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), within the scope of the technical cooperation with BNDES about the Amazon Fund. All opinions expressed herein are the sole responsibility of the authors, not necessarily reflecting the position of GIZ and BNDES. The recommendations presented are neither prescriptive nor mandatory.

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Brazil, August 2023



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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>Amacro</b>	Amazonas, Acre, Rondônia
<b>APL</b>	Local Productive Arrangement
<b>Apib</b>	Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil
<b>PPA</b>	Permanent Preservation Area
<b>APS</b>	Sustainable Production Activities
<b>ATER</b>	Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
<b>BNDES</b>	Brazilian Development Bank
<b>CAR</b>	Rural Environmental Registry
<b>Ceplac</b>	Executive Committee of the Cocoa Farming Plan
<b>CNS</b>	National Council of Extractive Populations
<b>Conab</b>	National Supply Company
<b>ENREDD+</b>	National Strategy for REDD+
<b>FA</b>	Amazon Fund
<b>Fase</b>	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance
<b>FEPASA</b>	Pará Railroad
<b>Funai</b>	National Indian Foundation
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH)
<b>Ibama</b>	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
<b>IBGE</b>	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
<b>ICMBio</b>	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
<b>IN</b>	Normative Instruction
<b>Inpe</b>	National Institute for Space Research
<b>MMA</b>	Ministry of the Environment
<b>OCDE</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>Oema</b>	State Environment Agency
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

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## PROJECT SHEET

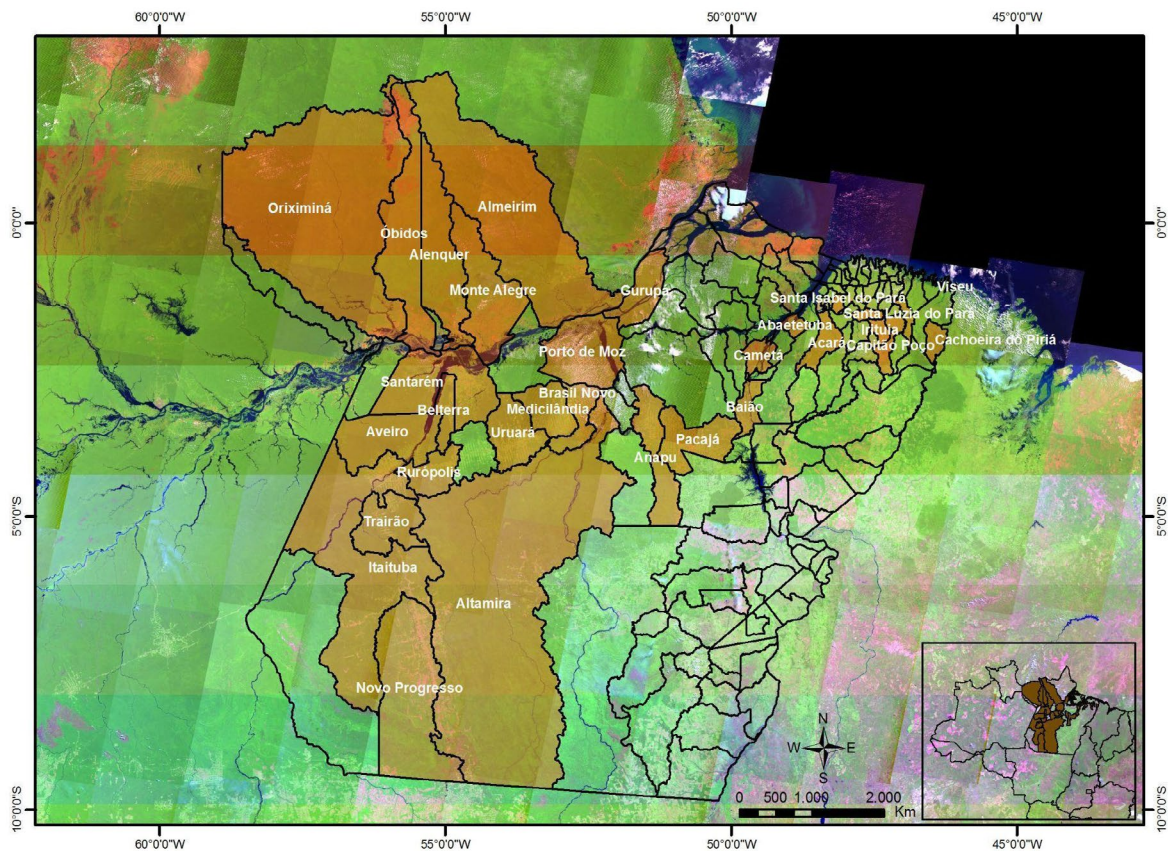
Project title:	Dema Fund
Responsible entity:	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance – Fase
Project period:	06/14/2011 to 12/31/2021
Territorial scope:	Traditional communities in the state of Pará, focusing on the area of influence of the Trans-Amazonian Highway and BR-163 highways and the Baixo Amazonas region
Beneficiaries:	Traditional Amazonian communities: small rural, quilombola and indigenous producers.
Objective:	Support socio-environmental projects of small value, through eight public calls, to be launched over three years, with traditional Amazonian communities (small producers, quilombolas and indigenous people) as beneficiaries, located in the state of Pará, focusing on the area of influence of the Trans-Amazonian Highway and BR-163 highways and in the Lower Amazon region.
Classification in the Amazon Fund via:	Public Call for Sustainable Productive Projects of the Amazon Fund (2012).
Land Category	Settlements, Indigenous and Quilombola Territories and Conservation Units.
Component:	Sustainable Production
Total value of the project:	R\$ 7,499,641.00
Value of the support from the Amazon Fund:	R\$ 6,601,699.07

Source: Form prepared based on the information from the Amazon Fund/BNDES website.

### 1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The *Dema Fund* project, whose responsible entity is the Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (Fase), aimed to support, through public calls launched over three years, the selection of socio-environmental subprojects of small value, having as beneficiaries traditional Amazonian communities (small producers, quilombolas and indigenous people) located in the state of Pará, focusing on the area of influence of the Trans-Amazonian Highway and BR-163 highways and in the Lower Amazon region (Figure I).

**Figure I:** Location of municipalities with projects supported by the *Dema Fund (PA)*.



Source: Own elaboration using the QGIS Desktop software 3.22.8.

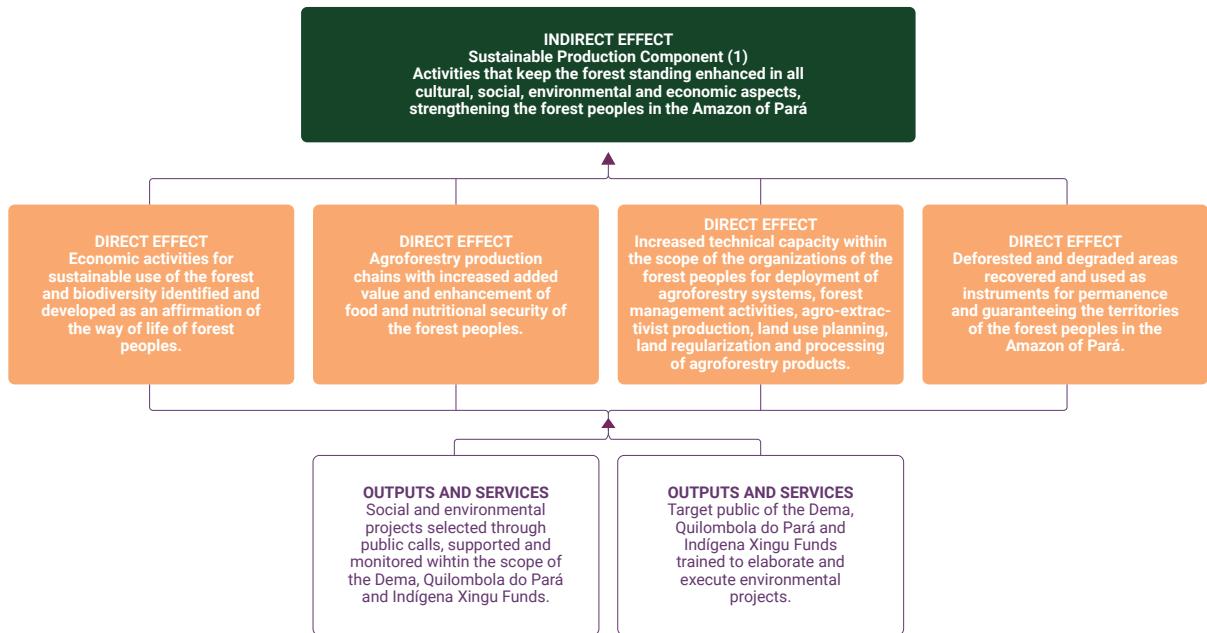
The sub-projects were classified in at least one of the following thematic areas: i. sustainable community forest management; ii. economic activities developed from sustainable forest use; iii. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and iv. recovery of degraded areas.

The *Dema Fund* had as a differential the capacity to promote capillarity in the distribution of resources and their benefits in a vast territory in Pará, reaching economically vulnerable populations dedicated to sustainable productive activities of the Amazonian socio-biodiversity.

## 2. INTERVENTION LOGIC

In accordance with the procedures of the Amazon Fund in force at the time of implementation, a logical framework was agreed for the *Dema Fund project: Sustainable Use in the Amazon of Pará*, in line with the structure of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework (Figure II).

**Figure II:** Logical Framework of the Dema Fund project



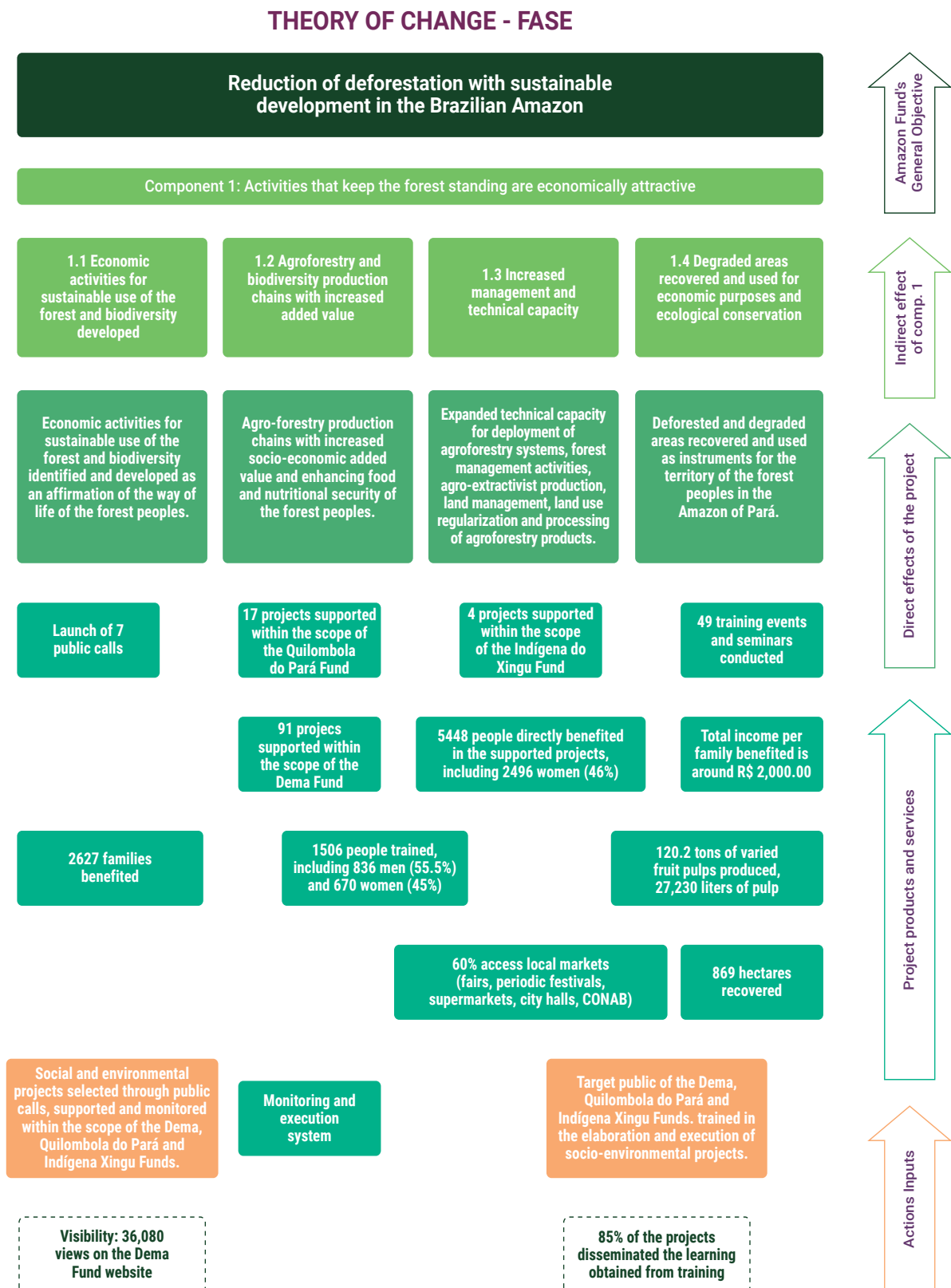
Source: Project page on the Amazon Fund website. (2023)

### 3. THEORY OF CHANGE

The schematic framework, which represents the theory of change of the Dema Fund project, was constructed taking into account the specific objectives of the Amazon Fund and the direct and indirect impacts of the project. In addition to these key concepts, elements, results and impacts considered fundamental in the analysis and understanding of the project were added. The chart in Figure III illustrates the main results of the project and effects at the level of impacts (or indirect effects) of the component and, to a greater extent, of the general objectives of the Amazon Fund.



Figure III: Schematic representation of the Theory of Change of the *Dema Fund* project.



Source: Own elaboration.

## 4. SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted for this evaluation of the *Dema Fund* project was exploratory interviews, analysis of secondary data, field mission for interviews and application of a virtual questionnaire for beneficiaries.<sup>1</sup>– The guiding questions that guided the interviews, as well as the list of interviewees, can be found in Appendix V and Appendix VI, respectively.

During the field mission, a meeting was held with the technical team of the *Dema Fund* in Belém, at the Fase headquarters, and interviews were conducted with representatives of some subprojects:

- in the Lower Tocantins region of Pará, in the municipality of Abaetetuba (Quilombola Association of Lower Caeté Africa and Laranjituba) (Figure IV);
- in the western region of Pará, on the Santarém plateau (Rural Family House, located in the Eixo Forte Extractive Settlement Project); and
- in the Lago Grande Agro-extractivist Settlement Project (PAE), on the banks of the Arapiuns River (Association of Artisans Association of Artisans of the communities of Nova Pedreira, Vista Alegre and Coroca do Rio Arapiuns – Aarta and the Association of Aproscipesq fishermen, in the Community of Coroca) (Figure V and Figure VI).

**Figure IV:** Roundtable discussion with the team of evaluators at the Quilombola Association of Lower Caeté Laranjituba and Africa, Abaetetuba-PA.



Source: Image captured by Juliana Passos de Mello during field mission in February 2023

1. Check out the questionnaire in Appendix II - Beneficiary Level Evaluation Questionnaire

**Figure V:** Galeria Aripó, point of sale of handicrafts manufactured by residents of different regions of the Arapiuns River, Santarém/PA



Authorship: Image captured by Artur Sgambatti Monteiro, during a field mission.

**Figure VI:** Tracajás and Amazonian Turtles hatchlings in a breeding site in the Coroca community, Arapiuns River, Santarém/PA.



Authorship: Image captured by Artur Sgambatti Monteiro during the field mission.

\*After receiving turtle chicks from apprehension in the region, the community creates them as a tourist attraction.

## 5. EVALUATION OF RESULTS

### **Organizational Context**

Created in 2003, the *Dema Fund* supports collective projects with traditional populations (indigenous, quilombolas, agro-extractivists, river dwellers, family farmers), with the aim of promoting socio-environmental appreciation, the protagonism of these populations

and the protection of the Amazon biome. The *Dema Fund* is based on respect for socio-biodiversity, the guarantee of human, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, in order to ensure food and nutritional sovereignty, gender equity and respect for self-identity and cultural and religious diversity of peoples. The Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (Fase) is part of a collective of social organizations that make up the Steering Committee in dialogue with public authorities and is the legal and administrative responsibility of the *Dema Fund*.

From a political point of view, the *Dema Fund* is part of several local, regional and national networks and articulations, such as the Xingu Vivo Para Sempre Movement, the Carta de Belém Group, the Permanent Campaign against Pesticides and for Life, the Brazilian Environmental Justice Network, the National Council of Extractive Populations (CNS) and the National Articulation of Agroecology (Ana), among others. In addition to being managed by a management committee, other instances are articulated by the *Dema Fund*, such as the formalization process of the Quilombola Mizizi Dudu Fund, the restructuring of the Xingu Indigenous Fund (FIX), and the creation of the Luzia Dorothy do Espírito Santo Autonomous Fund for Rural Women of the Amazon.

For the evaluation of the *Dema Fund: Sustainable Use in the Pará Amazon of Pará* project, presented below, the consolidated indicators were used in the project monitoring plan, agreed between the executors and the Amazon Fund team.

**Indirect Effect:** *Activities that keep the forest standing valued in its cultural, social, environmental and economic aspects, strengthening the forest peoples in the Amazon of Pará.*

The *Dema Fund* supported subprojects in 26 municipalities in Pará, a state that ranks first in deforested areas in the Brazilian Amazon, according to the latest update from Prodes/Inpe at the end of 2022. Taking as an example the BR-163, which connects Santarém to Cuiabá, and its confluence area with the BR-230 (Trans-Amazonian Highway), the region has high deforestation rates (Chart 1). It is a region where livestock farming is still a lucrative activity, but which, little by little, is giving way to soybean cultivation, especially in the region of the Santarém plateau.

**Chart I:** Deforestation rates in the municipalities covered by the subprojects supported by the Dema Fund notices.

Municipality	State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Altamira	PA	257,3	279,1	292,9	268,7	354,5	334,3	186,7	456,5	442,3	607,3	674,4	517,5
Novo Progresso	PA	51,8	65,3	164,4	108,5	215,4	126,0	46,3	221,9	184,2	388,2	342,8	212,1
Itaituba	PA	98,9	103,7	195,4	104,3	96,4	131,7	71,8	100,9	145,1	267,0	337,8	353,1
Uruará	PA	46,4	67,4	52,1	15,3	63,7	66,8	108,8	90,3	152,3	114,6	127,4	200,0
Placas	PA	44,4	99,7	23,5	55,4	102,9	67,1	102,0	103,7	103,7	82,2	132,8	144,7
Trairão	PA	49,3	42,9	44,6	44,4	26,2	38,9	83,5	59,2	108,7	75,0	115,4	114,3
Rurópolis	PA	42,2	42,0	18,7	36,9	33,8	27,9	45,9	53,7	101,8	83,7	155,3	119,4
Aveiro	PA	35,6	15,8	14,2	29,8	17,9	13,0	32,4	21,3	42,4	32,3	51,1	53,7
Porto de Moz	PA	19,8	20,4	15,8	20,6	22,9	20,9	15,0	35,7	37,7	28,6	47,8	41,5
Óbidos	PA	16,0	10,2	15,5	23,1	15,9	10,2	19,4	23,4	35,0	41,9	28,5	31,3
Monte Alegre	PA	10,9	15,1	9,3	15,5	13,7	23,8	36,8	12,4	24,7	31,8	36,9	37,9
Santarém	PA	11,1	7,2	5,9	11,4	24,1	6,9	28,1	14,7	20,3	15,4	15,7	83,4
Brasil Novo	PA	39,8	9,7	32,8	9,5	14,0	6,7	30,1	20,1	25,8	25,8	20,1	9,3
Oriximiná	PA	12,5	5,0	10,6	10,6	18,8	12,9	13,0	15,8	21,0	23,3	16,4	10,9
Cachoeira do Piriá	PA	24,6	3,1	4,6	10,3	13,4	9,3	21,0	18,8	22,1	24,7	13,3	
Viseu	PA	4,0	0,9	0,9	3,1	4,2	2,4	11,4	4,8	9,3	8,8	4,0	
Gurupá	PA	0,6	3,4	0,6	1,9	0,2	1,2	2,2	2,8	4,4	3,5	2,0	2,5
Capitão Poço	PA	9,5	0,6	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,9	1,5	1,6	1,0	2,3	
Irituia	PA	4,9	0,2	0,9	0,1	1,8	1,9	1,0	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,8	0,5
São Miguel do Guamá	PA	1,4	1,2	0,9	0,2	1,5	1,2	1,7	0,7	0,2	0,7	0,9	0,4
Concórdia do Pará	PA	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,5	0,2	3,3	0,5	0,3	0,8	0,4	0,3
Cametá	PA	1,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,3	1,0	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,4
Santa Izabel do Pará	PA	0,4	0,1	1,0	0,1	0,5	0,8	1,7	0,5		0,4	0,5	0,2
Mocajuba	PA	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,2		0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	
Santa Luzia do Pará	PA	0,4			0,7			0,4	0,2	0,1	0,6		

Source: Terra Brasilis/Prodes/Inpe platform, data updated until 2022.

The environmental protection areas (APAs) and indigenous lands (ILs) that are located in this same area of influence, known as "Terra do Meio", suffer from illegal invasion, mining and logging processes. Several of the subprojects supported by the *Dema Fund* with the resources obtained from the Amazon Fund are inserted in this context. The *Dema Fund* acted in this disorderly scenario of land use supporting community organizations, in addition to being an active actor in exposing the problem with the supervisory bodies and the government.

**Direct Effect 1 and 2:** *"Economic activities of sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed as an affirmation of the way of life of forest peoples" and "Chains of agroforestry products with socioeconomic added value, expanding and enhancing the food and nutritional security of forest peoples."*

- In relation to the average income of families, the data available from the Dema Fund indicate that the production of the 1,031 families benefited generated, until June 2017, a total revenue of R\$2,062,717.00. Based on the data collected on the value of production, the total income per beneficiary family was about R\$2,000.00.<sup>2</sup>
- In relation to the revenue obtained, an amount of R\$3,891,919.00 (calculation of November 2017) was recorded.
- Regarding production, 120.2 tons of various fruit pulps were produced (acai, acerola, pineapple, bana-

2. External Evaluation Report/Dema Fund – Sustainable Use in the Amazon of Pará - 2011-2017.

na, buriti, cocoa, cupuaçu, soursop, mango, passion fruit, muruci), 27,230 liters of specific açai pulp; 1,600 liters of andiroba, babassu, and Pará nut oils; more than 1,600 liters of copaiba; 1 ton of babassu mesocarp flour; 61.5 tons of fresh fruits, including 15.5 tons of Brazil nuts; 92,000 liters of cassava flour; 1.1 tons of bee honey and 9,784 liters of Melipona bee honey. (Figure VII)

- Regarding insertion in the local market, among the projects that produce food, about 60% access local markets (fairs, periodic festivals, supermarkets, city halls, Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento – Conab).

**Figure VII:** Demonstration area for the diffusion of beekeeping. Community of Coroca, Arapiuns River - Santarém-PA.



Source: Image captured by Juliana Passos de Mello during a field mission in February 2023.

**Direct Effect 3:** *Increased technical capacity for the implementation of agroforestry systems, forest management activities, agro-extractive production, territorial management, land regularization and processing of agroforestry products.*

- Throughout the project, 112 “small projects” aimed at the implementation of agroforestry systems; forest management; agro-extractive production; land management; land regularization and processing of agroforestry products were supported.
- Throughout the project, 3,981 trained people were registered, 2,211 men and 1,770 women. Of these, 71.3% of the trained people applied their knowledge. The dissemination of training learning to other families in the community occurred in 85% of the projects and, in 50%, this dissemination reached families in other surrounding communities.<sup>3</sup>

3. External Evaluation Report/Dema Fund – Sustainable Use in the Amazon of Pará - 2011-2017..

**Direct Effect 4:** *Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used as instruments of permanence and guarantee of the territories of the Forest peoples in the Amazon of Pará.*

- 869 hectares were recovered.

### **Indirect and Direct Effects**

*Socio-environmental projects selected through public calls, supported and monitored under the Dema Fund, the Quilombola Mizizi Dudu Fund of Pará and the Xingu Indigenous Fund. (Table I)*

**Table I:** Relational indicators to projects selected through public calls

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Number of public calls launched	8	7	88%
Number of projects supported under the Dema Fund	156	91	58%
Number of families benefited by the projects	1,105	2,627	238%
Number of publications on lessons learned and impacts of supported projects	1	1	100%

Source: Own elaboration.

*Target audience of the Dema Fund, Fundo Quilombola Mizizi Dudu do Pará and Fundo Indígena Xingu trained for the preparation and execution of socio-environmental projects (Table II)*

**Table II:** Relational indicators to the target audience trained for the elaboration and execution of socio-environmental projects

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
Number of training events and seminars held	40	49	123%
Number of people participating in capacity building events	533	1,018	191%

Source: Own elaboration.

## **6. OVERALL EVALUATION**

### **Positive Aspects**

- The *Dema Fund* supported local communities to organize and participate in events such as hearings, debates and protests. This helps communities engage directly in local and national decision-making, rather than getting the *Dema Fund* or other actors to speak on their behalf. It also plays a strategic role, funding projects that build capacity to develop long-term local solutions in communities.
- For social movement-based projects like the *Dema Fund*, articulating the value of flexible and holistic approaches when reporting results to donors is a challenge. The *Dema Fund* proved to be an effective aggregation project as it was an intermediary between large donors with high reporting standards and small geographically remote groups in communities with no management experience.

- This successful experience can serve as a model for the various donor groups in other regions of the Amazon where there are institutional gaps, both in supporting the strengthening of community organizations and in the implementation and management of small-scale projects.

### **Challenges**

- Difficulty in regularizing associations to comply with the rules of access to resources of the Amazon Fund. The communities supported by the *Dema Fund* have limited experience in articulating their priorities in a project format or in managing projects in a way that meets donor requirements on issues such as procurement.
- Volunteers from social movements help communities develop projects, support them in administration, and report through semi-annual accountability workshops. Finding capable volunteers is a critical challenge when the *Dema Fund* expands to new municipalities.
- As previously reported, the *Dema Fund* is incorporated into the administrative structure of the Fase. After 20 years of experience in project management, perhaps it would be interesting to reflect internally on making the *Dema Fund* an independent structure.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED**

The *Dema Fund* supported 112 community projects, from seven public calls, benefiting 337 communities of family farmers, agro-extractivists, quilombolas and indigenous peoples from the regions of the Trans-Amazonian Highway/Xingu, BR 163, Baixo Amazonas and Northeast Pará. R\$3.1 million was transferred to the organizations. The communities have responded to the themes of the public call and have shown that it is possible to carry out projects prepared together with the families involved, in accordance with their needs and interests, and with their protagonism in the actions and in the monitoring of the evolution of the projects.

The project was allied with partnerships to solve some technical difficulties with partnerships between community organizations, municipal public institutions, academia and managers of sustainable use conservation units benefited by the project.



## 8. ANALYSIS OF THE OECD EVALUATION CRITERIA

Evidence	Evaluation
<b>Relevance Criterion</b>	
<p>The <i>Dema Fund</i>, using an external evaluation, was able to map several dimensions in terms of measuring the relevance of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the initiatives supported are concrete responses to the demands, needs and priorities of the forest peoples, contributing to an effective rooting of the Amazon Fund;</li> <li>ii. taken together, the initiatives demonstrate that food and nutritional awareness of populations is a strategic vector for environmental conservation;</li> <li>iii. small projects activated regional socioeconomic dynamics, increasing their sustainability and enhancing their socio-environmental effects;</li> <li>iv. full alignment of the project with the objectives of the Amazon Fund: the initiatives supported are directly aimed at preventing and combating deforestation and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the forest.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	<p>High relevance</p>
<b>Efficacy Criterion</b>	
<p>Increase in the average income of families benefiting from small projects with economic activities of sustainable use: R\$2 thousand per family. Revenue obtained by families benefiting from small projects with economic activities of sustainable use: R\$3.9 million. Insertion in the local market of agroforestry products resulting from small projects: 63% of production. Number of individuals trained in SAFs, forest management, agro-extractivist production, territory management, land regularization and processing of agroforestry products: 2,842. Areas recovered from the "small projects" supported by the <i>Dema Fund</i>: 886 hectares</p>	<p>Efficient</p>
<b>Efficiency Criterion</b>	
<p>The strengthening of ecological agriculture in the forest (agroecology), articulated with food and nutrition security, is being imposed in the Amazon as a counterpoint to deforestation. The <i>Dema Fund</i>, represented by the organizations that make up its Steering Committee, adhered to the conception of agroecology as a fundamental model of production and consumption developed by the Brazilian agroecological movement through the National Articulation of Agroecology (Ana). As such, it has been incorporating, in all notices and project calls, criteria to streamline the agroecological transition in the regions.</p>	<p>Demonstrated efficiency</p>

4. External Evaluation/Dema Fund – Sustainable Use in the Amazon of Pará 2011-2017. November/2017..

<b>Impact Criterion</b>	
<p>In the area of production, the experience of the <i>Dema Fund's</i> support to communities has contributed to the constitution of a great diversity of productive practices, especially aimed at the adoption of new production technologies, soil care and pest control based on agro-ecology. At the same time, organizations have promoted the construction of new forms of commercialization of production with participation in fairs (community, municipal, regional) and participation in national event spaces. However, there is a need to expand the scale of this work, both through exchanges of experiences, strengthening the mechanisms that facilitate the commercialization of products and training of municipal managers, as well as in the formation of more dynamic articulations in the struggle for access to government policies and programs, such as the Food Purchase Program (PAA) and the National School Meals Program (PNAE), in addition to maintenance of roads and improvement in transport, which incorporate the production of communities.</p>	Generated impact
<b>Sustainability Criterion</b>	
<p>The results of the series of collective and community projects supported, with the participation of families and workers' organizations and public institutions, show the way of strengthening traditional peoples and communities, confirming their capacity to carry out activities in their own time and in the time of nature, and to provide adequate accounts of the projects supported by the Dema Fund.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, agro-extractivists, family farmers living around the forest, when encouraged to diversify their crops and develop new activities, or to recover ancestral practices on the sites, taking into account their specific interests and needs, respond with diversified production, with sustainable use of local resources.</p> <p>According to the general objective of the project, it is considered to be on the way to achieving the empowerment of the forest peoples through the conservation of the standing forest.</p>	Demonstrates Sustainability

## 9. ANALYSIS OF THE CANCUN SAFEGUARDS

Criteria	Complies	Comments
Actions complementary to or consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements.	Yes	The communities supported (family farmers, agro-extractivists, quilombolas and indigenous peoples) have demonstrated that it is possible to combine sustainable and diversified agroecological food production with the conservation of standing forests, the recovery of degraded areas and the protection of permanent conservation areas such as river banks, streams and water sources.
Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, with a view to national sovereignty and legislation.	Yes	<p>The supported initiatives contributed to Ibama's fire prevention program, with donations of hundreds of tree seedlings of native forest species from the Amazon.</p> <p>The project provided access to programs that enhance family farming, such as PAA and PNAE.</p> <p>Of the 112 projects supported, mainly in sustainable use conservation units such as extractive reserves, indigenous lands and quilombola communities, 28 initiatives involved the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), which was cited as a partner in 19 projects, and the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), which was cited as a partner in 9 projects.</p> <p>The project also supported the registration of small areas in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), which resulted in the registration of 327 properties in the BR-163 region and in the Baixo Amazonas Mesoregion.</p>
Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, considering relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Yes	The project falls within the framework of public policy development that empowers forest peoples based on agro-ecological principles and practices (including ancient traditional knowledge), in which their food and nutritional security is guaranteed through the production and commercialization of family agriculture, organic coexistence with forest life, and protection of the territory.
Full and effective participation of stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of Decision 1/CP 16.	Yes	<p>The expected results were achieved with the support of 112 community projects, from seven public calls, benefiting 337 communities of family farmers, agro-extractivists, quilombolas and indigenous peoples from the regions of Trans-Amazonian Highway/Xingu, BR 163, Baixo Amazonas and Northeast Pará with quilombola communities.</p> <p>The <i>Dema Fund</i> has improved its report archiving system, indicator system, communication plan and database, facilitating the systematization and dissemination of the results of the supported initiatives.</p>

Actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the measures referred to in paragraph 70 of Decision 1/CP 16 are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but rather to promote the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits.	Yes	At the end of the project, 662 hectares of degraded areas, springs and riverbanks were recovered with the implementation of agroforestry systems and the enrichment of backyards with the planting of more than 500,000 trees of diversified species of forest and fruit essences. As such, it has contributed to the maintenance of the standing forest, ensuring the strengthening of community organizations.
Actions to address the risks of reversals in REDD+ results.	N/A	N/A
Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.	N/A	N/A

## 10. ANALYSIS OF TRANSVERSAL CRITERIA

Poverty Reduction	Evaluation
<p>The project strengthened food production through the recovery of degraded areas, forest management, forest and backyard enrichment. Income generation capacity followed the quantity produced, which showed gains mainly after the completion of the projects, with emphasis on native products, especially fruits and seeds. The project contributed to establishing good sustainable production practices with actions to prevent and combat fire. 44 projects (73.3%) produced food; of these, 64% (28 projects) market production in local markets. Services and other products, such as community-based tourism and small animal husbandry, among others, represented 21.7% (13 projects), of which 61.5% (8 projects) accessed local markets.</p> <p>In partnership with the public agencies responsible for the use, occupation and protection of the territories, such as ICMBio, Ibama and SEMA-PA, an agreement was reached on the licensing process for each type of territory and the cooperation of the agencies in the transmission of management plans. Six projects made management plans for native açai groves and two projects focused on the use of fallen wood for furniture. In addition to the management plans, projects were supported to develop use plans and community fishing agreements in agro-extractivist settlements, in a sustainable development reserve (RDS) and in three quilombola communities.</p>	Yes
Gender Equity	Evaluation
<p>From the point of view of reducing gender inequalities, it is evident that, in the set of 112 initiatives supported, the participation of women was fundamental. They were in charge of most projects, coordinating activities and mobilizing the community. Of the total 5,448 people directly benefited in the projects supported, 46% were women (2,496 women).</p> <p>Globally, support was given to small agroecological food production projects. The theme 'agroecology' was a foundation for the gender approach. Support was given to activities carried out mainly by women, such as backyards enriched with SAFs, vegetable gardens and small animal husbandry.</p> <p>Women accounted for 46% of the total beneficiaries. There was support for the constitution of a Women's Fund within the <i>Dema Fund</i> itself, involving women's organizations from 19 different municipalities. Women participated in training and, using the agroecology approach, their role in reforestation, recovery and sustainable management activities was emphasized.</p>	Yes