

TERMINAL EVALUATION

Project ID:	5324
Project Name:	Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation (REDESER)
Countr(ies):	Brazil
Implementing Agency:	FAO

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name

Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation (REDESER)

Country

Brazil

GEF ID
5324

Implementing Agency
FAO

Executing Entity

Ministry of Environment - Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development Secretary - Desertification Combat and Land Degradation Dept. (MMA/SEDR/DCD)

Trust Fund
GET

Project Type
FSP

Objective

To halt and reverse environmental degradation in areas susceptible to desertification (ASD), ensuring the flow of ecosystem services, promoting the integrated management of natural resources, generating global environmental benefits and contributing to poverty reduction. Development Objective: To increase and improve provision of goods and services from sustainable management and restoration of dryland forest and agroforestry production landscapes, contributing to poverty reduction.

B. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval
5/9/2016

Agency Approval
6/28/2016

Implementation Start
1/19/2018

First Disbursement
2/19/2018

Expected MTR

MTR Submission
6/30/2026

Actual MTR
8/28/2023

Expected Completion
12/30/2025

Actual Completion
12/30/2025

Actual TE
10/24/2025

TE Submission
6/30/2026

Final Disbursement

C. Disbursements

Project Financing 4,303,520.00	Cumulative Disbursement 3,893,478.00
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II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Main Terminal Evaluation Findings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background to the evaluation

1. The Project “Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation (REDESER)’ was implemented and executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with coordination from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), through the Department to Combat Desertification (DCDE/MMA).
2. The objective was to halt and reverse environmental degradation in Areas Susceptible to Desertification (ASD), ensuring the flow of ecosystem services, promoting integrated natural resource management, generating environmental benefits, and contributing to poverty reduction. The development objective was to increase and improve the provision of goods and services through the sustainable management and restoration of dry forests and agroforestry production landscapes. It was approved by GEF in 2016 and signed at the end of 2017 between the Brazilian government and FAO, with a term ending in March 2020. With a budget of US\$3,930,155 from GEF, the project was extended until December 2025.
3. REDESER intervened in areas susceptible to desertification in the northeastern semi-arid region, promoting practices of Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) in productive landscapes of the Caatinga. It also strengthened and trained federal and subnational government institutions to implement programs and projects focused on forest management in the Caatinga and combating desertification.
4. In this context, a final evaluation was carried out to verify the results achieved at the conclusion of the project, its sustainability, and its potential for expansion/replication. It provides a systematic report to inform learning, comparisons, decision-making, and knowledge sharing with GEF.
5. Through it, the extent to which the expected results were achieved, the relevance, including the target beneficiaries, the coherence, and the compatibility of the intervention with other interventions were assessed. Lessons learned and implementation challenges were also identified to guide potential expansion, replication, or follow-up projects in the region, or even initiatives with similar themes that could adopt approaches, tools, and design elements aligned with those of REDESER. In addition, the project's achievements were reviewed, identifying implementation challenges and results, positive or negative, intentional or unintentional, that occurred through the project, to support its long-term viability and strengthen future interventions.
6. The results of the evaluation will be shared with key stakeholders from FAO, GEF, MMA, national and regional co-financiers, regional implementers, and REDESER beneficiaries to foster a deeper understanding of the project's lessons learned and become a valuable input for future strategic initiatives related to desertification reversal, food security, and sustainable development in the Caatinga.
7. To carry it out, secondary and primary data were analyzed, respectively, from reports developed by executing institutions of LoAs and contracts, Progress Reports, Project Document (ProDoc), Annual Work Plans, and general financial records of component and co-financing. Added to this, there were field observations (primary data) collected from direct observation, focus groups, and semi-structured interviews with the coordinators and technical teams of LoA and contract executing institutions, implementers, and beneficiaries. Additional semi-structured interviews were conducted with members of the project's

Management Committee and other stakeholders, including managers of executing organizations. This enabled the validation of information, the identification of convergences/divergences between different data sources, and the formulation of preliminary conclusions.

Conclusions

8. REDESER has demonstrated relevance and consistency in articulating technical interventions in the field with capacity building and knowledge management on a territorial scale in the Caatinga biome. Although the project was developed in 2015, its approach remains aligned with more recent policies and programs (Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB - Brazil 2025-2045 and Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in the Caatinga - PPCaatinga) and dialogues with initiatives supported by GEF such as Conecta Caatinga and ARCA.

9. The project's effectiveness is reflected in concrete contributions to work and income, with an emphasis on the participation and empowerment of women and young people in actions and training. Products such as diagnostics, mapping, and SFMP supported and guided the sustainable use of resources, also highlighting bottlenecks between demand and legal supply of forest products.

10. In terms of efficiency, it was observed that the project had fewer co-financing resources, but optimized its execution through LoA, contracts, and co-financing with local partners, ensuring better execution. REDESER did not have its own M&E system, but used a Work Plan, PIR, and PPR to monitor execution. Methodological challenges persisted: lack of a baseline and clear distinction between project and co-financing results, as well as risks of subjectivity if analyses are not anchored in explicit, data-based operational procedures. Replanning after the MTR adjusted actions and timelines, maintaining the focus on results until 2025.

11. The sustainability of the project relies on exit strategies supported by voluntary commitments and local networks established by organizations: Associação Cristã de Base (ACB), Fundação Araripe (FA), EFASE, AGENDHA, and Diaconia carried out coordination efforts focused on technical assistance, productive insertion, and access to policies (PAA, PNAE, state programs), new projects (e.g., "Caatinga Viva"). Voluntary commitments to all REDESER PAs were signed by the executing institutions. One area for improvement is to expand the scope of diagnostics, focusing on territories, and consolidate a knowledge platform for technical audiences and decisionmakers.

Recommendations

12. Under the leadership of FAO and with the participation of other actors, it is recommended that diagnostics and prioritization be guided by continuous listening to communities and adaptation to the local context. The project's outputs should feature accessible digital interfaces (dashboards, territorial fact sheets), allowing decision-makers, communities, academics, and communication channels to consult and update information on risks and opportunities, conceptually explain the proposed indicators and the operationalization of the M&E system, and clearly inform which results stem specifically from direct project intervention and which come from other sources, such as co-financing. The use of geoprocessing tools can contribute to these processes.

13. Under the leadership of FAO and MMA, with the participation of GEF and LoA and Contract executing institutions, it is recommended to improve actions related to coordination, planning, and governance: based on existing, planned, or proposed public policies, coordinate initiatives to avoid overlap and enhance synergies, formalize opportunities for dialogue between managers and implementers to exchange experiences, include mechanisms for interaction between executing organizations in the initial planning, and promote research on economic, social, and gender approaches in the territories in coordination with executing and local/regional organizations.

14. Given the continuity of initiatives such as REDESER, it is recommended that the same actors consider seasonal (climatic) adaptations and training and practical learning actions, maintaining the partnership between public and private entities and local organizations, which has proven effective in implementation.

15. Under the leadership of FAO and MMA, with the participation of other actors, it is recommended that the implementation schedule for activities proposed by the project respect the minimum time of two years for interventions with forestry themes, with the ideal being around four years. It is also necessary to implement mechanisms to guarantee a minimum price for producers of plant biomass products, as well as to articulate dialogue with renewable energy sectors regarding the objectives and actions of projects in overlapping territories.

Lessons learned

16. For the implementation and monitoring of the execution, it was essential to rely on FAO Project Management Unit (PMU) to facilitate dialogue, identify, prioritize, and conduct the planned activities with co-financing partners and executing institutions of LoA and contracts. However, the constant need for dialogue and authorization through FAO headquarters in Rome can cause delays in processes and reduce the agility of operations.

17. Highly complex actions, such as SFM, AFSs, and forest restoration, show that short deadlines (less than two years) are insufficient, especially in projects with forestry components. Thus, longer deadlines, flexibility for reallocating resources, and monitoring governance with the possibility of supporting new partners or co-financiers are relevant for consolidating results. Furthermore, participatory governance arrangements are fundamental to increasing legitimacy, stakeholder commitment, and the effectiveness of actions in the territory.

18. When implementing projects in the Caatinga, the possibility of water scarcity must be taken into account, as this can be a limiting factor for interventions, indicating that strategies for water resource management and use need to be incorporated. Projects in arid zones, especially in more vulnerable territories, highlight the importance of flexible approaches that can quickly adapt to conditions, variations, and climatic extremes.

19. The participation of women in natural resource management is relevant to conservation, local governance, and the sustainability of initiatives. In addition, it strengthens Food Security and Nutrition and women's economic autonomy. The provision of training adapted to the local context helps to actively promote women's participation. Women's empowerment is crucial to achieving more equitable gender relations in domestic, community, and productive spaces.

Table 1. Classification of GEF evaluation criteria

GEF criteria/dimensions	Classification ¹	Summary comments
A. RESULTS		
Relevance	HS	The project was relevant in addressing the demands of the National Policy to Combat Desertification (PNCD), being a key project for the development of integrated natural resource management (INRM), capacity building in the field, and strengthening public policies.
Coherence	S	From its conception to its implementation, the project was aligned with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the priorities of GEF cycle 5 – promoting sustainable development and maintaining ecosystem services – and recent policies and programs (PAB-Brazil 2025-2045, PPCaatinga, and other national initiatives). It also dialogues with GEF initiatives such as Conecta Caatinga and ARCA and FAO (GIAHS), reinforcing institutional synergies and the logic of integrated land management.
Effectiveness	MS	The project achieved or exceeded several targets, contributed to the development of forest management plans in priority areas (PAs), supported INRM-related livelihood activities and capacity development involving women and young people, and generated knowledge and technical inputs potentially relevant to strengthening the PNCD. However, the consolidation, scalability, and long-term sustainability of several interventions remain uncertain, particularly in light of the limited restoration results achieved and continued dependence on technical assistance and institutional support.
Efficiency	MS	There was less co-financing than expected in the initial project document, but implementation was optimized through LoA, contracts, and

¹ Highly satisfactory (HS). Satisfactory (S). Moderately satisfactory (MS). Moderately unsatisfactory (MU). Unsatisfactory (U). Highly unsatisfactory (HU).

GEF ons	criteria/dimensi-	Classification ¹	Summary comments
			co-financing with local partners, ensuring the expected implementation and delivery of the project. The PMU dedicated itself to replanning based on the MTR, adjusting actions and schedules while maintaining a focus on results. Interventions in PAs through contracts and LoAs, bringing together delivery elements from more than one project component, enabled cost reductions and execution in less time (taking advantage of the same mobilization process).
B. SUSTAINABILITY		L	The sustainability of REDESER lies in exit strategies supported by voluntary commitments and local networks: ACB, FA, EFASE, AGENDHA, and Diaconia coordinate technical assistance, productive and social integration, and access to policies (PAA, PNAE, state programs) and new projects (e.g., "Caatinga Viva"). In addition, the content developed as input for public policies, such as the PNCD and the systematization of COP 16 results on desertification, will strengthen the federal government's ability to consolidate new commitments on this agenda. However, there is a risk that the diagnoses developed by the project for interventions in the PAs will not be disseminated and/or used, in addition to the implementation of forest management plans that were only developed in the project.
C. IMPLEMENTATION		MS	FAO was responsible for the implementation and execution of REDESER, coordinated by MMA through the Department to Combat Desertification (DCDE). The project was implemented in line with the project document, despite political and institutional changes affecting the federal context. Through adjustments to the work plan during the 2022-25 period and implementation through LoA and contracts, the project maintained operational continuity and contributed to actions targeting INRM, forest management, and restoration in priority areas, supporting the project's target audience. However, limitations related to partner integration and institutional uptake affected the continuity and consolidation of some actions.
D. EXECUTION		MS	Response included in item C (Implementation) above.
M&E Plan		U	Despite indications provided for in the ProDoc structure, REDESER did not have a specific monitoring and evaluation system, with a budget and staff fully dedicated to this function. Historical accumulations of a sociopolitical and technological nature in the territories were disregarded in the calculation of the REDESER Baseline, set at zero for all actions.
M&E Implementation		MS	FAO conducted field missions and used instruments such as work plans, PIRs, and PPRs, to support project monitoring and follow-up. However, the evaluation identified persistent weaknesses related to indicator

GEF criteria/dimensions	Classification ¹	Summary comments
		consistency, traceability of results, data disaggregation, and changes in targets and indicators during implementation, which limited the accuracy and transparency of the M&E system.
Overall assessment of the project	MS	REDESER was aligned with FAO priorities, GEF Cycle 5, and national public policies to combat desertification, and contributed to restoration-related practices, management plans, and Food Security and Nutrition actions involving family farmers and traditional communities in priority areas. The project also generated technical inputs that may inform future interventions in the Caatinga. However, the Unsatisfactory M&E design, together with Moderately Satisfactory ratings for effectiveness, efficiency, implementation and execution, and M&E implementation, indicate limitations affecting the monitoring and assessment of project results, the quality of implementation, and the timely and cost-effective delivery of results. Taken together, these limitations made the overall Moderately Satisfactory rating more consistent with the evidence presented.

Validation by the FAO Office of Evaluation

*The report has been subject to independent quality assurance and validation exercises performed by FAO's Evaluation Office (OED). The performance ratings for the project, "Reversing Desertification Process in Susceptible Areas of Brazil: Sustainable Agroforestry Practices and Biodiversity Conservation (REDESER)" set out in the GEF rating scheme, have been adjusted as a result. The overall project performance is validated at the **Moderately Satisfactory** level. See appendix 8 – OED validation scheme - for details on the validation of individual criteria ratings.*

B. Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder analysis

43. Based on the project document (ProDoc), the project governance logic involved actors who were coordinated prior to its approval. Thus, an update was proposed to understand the role and involvement of each stakeholder. The actors and their levels of involvement were identified, namely: i. political strategic level, where political decision-makers are located. They contribute to the alignment of what will be executed by the project; ii. coordination level, where those responsible for achieving the objectives and results are located, including project monitoring and planning; and implementation/operational level, where day-to-day activities are carried out for the delivery of products and services.

44. At the political-strategic level, there was a Project Steering Committee (PSC), formed by FAO, MMA, and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (MRE), focused on the management and strategic approach of REDESER, with a view to proposing actions and political coordination, ensuring budget execution, planning, monitoring, and evaluation. At the coordination and implementation level, there was a Project Management Unit (PMU), composed of the local FAO team, which operated under the technical supervision of the LTO and in coordination with the Department to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation (DCDE/MMA). Finally, at the implementation/operational level, there was the local FAO team, the DCDE/MMA, and co-financiers and executing institutions of LoA and contracts.

Stakeholders engagement

159. Coordination with research institutions proved to be strategic for qualifying methodologies, validating technologies, and strengthening the technical robustness of intervention practices developed in the field with

beneficiaries. To ensure adherence to territorial realities, this coordination reached the organizations executing LoA and

contracts and their local partners.

160. The actions of public actors in the search for synergies at different levels (federal, state, and municipal), and actions guided by public policies, have the capacity to significantly expand the reach and sustainability of results. Projects associated with long term national and regional strategies are indispensable for addressing desertification

and climate change, avoiding one-off solutions.

161. The involvement of local partners facilitated direct dialogue with communities and the implementation of the strategy and activities. Local or regional institutions with prior knowledge of the territories contributed to common themes related to the sustainable use of resources and food security. Participatory governance arrangements proved to be fundamental in increasing legitimacy, stakeholder commitment, and the effectiveness of actions in the territory.

162. Community engagement is consolidated when the results of technological and accessible interventions are concrete and visible, strengthening environmental awareness and commitment to conservation and preservation. The inclusion of families generates adherence, ownership, and potential sustainability for the results.

163. Integrating production and conservation with forest management associated with animal production reinforces the economic viability of sustainable practices and acceptance by PA communities. In addition, continued and adequate technical assistance is a key condition for the continuity of such practices by families in the field.

C. Gender Equality

Gender equality

137. The implementation of the project actions considered the power relations between different genders, which positively influenced the results achieved with the interventions. This approach was conditioned by the specific nature of each activity. For example, actions related to plant extraction, diversified agroforestry systems, and backyard management had a strong women's presence.

138. The goal established by REDESER of 30% of supported family farming production units being managed by women was exceeded, reaching around 49%, with territorial variation between 30% and 67%.

139. In some locations, REDESER implementation teams promoted and coordinated women's groups, confirming their central role in decision-making within families and communities. Several local organizations (associations, cooperatives) have women in management positions, in some cases as a majority. In addition, some women participated directly as laborers in the implementation of certain management practices, such as those related to soil and water conservation.

140. Furthermore, women actively participated in training events, forming a majority on many occasions. This demonstrates REDESER's appreciation of women's roles in production processes and in the management of production and community units. The technical teams of the organizations executing LoA and contracts were composed of

a balance of gender and generations. The project's actions contributed to women's empowerment.

D. Knowledge Management

COMPONENT 4. Knowledge Management, Capacity Development, and Awareness-Raising

Finding 12. REDESER promoted training, exchanges, and knowledge management actions, strengthening communities in Fundo de Pasto (for example, generating subsidies for the GIAHS application), based on

conservation, management, and local governance practices. However, the project's limited coordination with local and regional networks left open the consolidation of institutional routines and the deepening of monitoring.

3.4.1. Capacity building

79. Capacity building reached 825 trained people. Between networks and knowledge management, initiatives such as the National Network on Desertification and Aridity (RENDA), Coordination for the Recovery of Degraded Areas (ARADAS Network), Network of Guardians of Native Bees of Seridó, and Network of students in the INRM course were created and/or strengthened. In terms of dissemination, 78 materials were produced, including events and audiovisual products, reinforcing the reach among local audiences, relevant content for the repository, and exchange via WOCAT, with the addition of new experiences planned.

80. The project facilitated discussions and exchanges between public technicians from IBAMA, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), INCRA, and state environmental agencies on Conama Resolution 507/2024, aimed at establishing technical parameters to support the preparation, presentation, evaluation, and execution of the Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFM Plan) for timber (MMA, 2024). The Resolution facilitates management activities by updating the period, previously defined as 15 years per-cutting cycle, calculated based on local productivity. In the semi-arid region, this is necessary due to shorter periods and to reduce pressure on stocks, potentially reducing overexploitation and improving production sustainability.

81. Regarding capacity building in Seridó (RN), the following training courses were held: a joint training effort on irrigated agroforestry systems, a workshop on stingless bee breeding, involving 30 participants, and a workshop on the processing of products from meliponiculture, involving 45 participants.

82. The participatory actions generated learning, expanded recovered areas, and integrated technical assistance, monitoring, and continuing education. Technical monitoring demonstrated the effectiveness of the methodologies adopted. ATES and monitoring activities expanded families' mastery of agroecological and socio-environmental practices appropriate to the Semi-Arid region, reinforcing protagonism and local autonomy. For example, in Xingó (AL), there were significant advances in the implementation of practices and technologies for the Recovery of Degraded Areas (RDA), in strengthening local capacities, and in the sustainability of family agroecosystems.

83. The creation of the ARADAS Network was a strategic milestone for institutional integration and the continuity of environmental recovery actions. It strengthens cooperation between public agencies, educational and research institutions, and civil society organizations, creating a permanent space for dialogue and planning.

84. Operational challenges were observed related to the time available for monitoring and climatic variations that affected schedules. This was mitigated with continuous support from the executing institution and active participation from families, preserving the consistency of monitoring. The results confirm the relevance of coordination between planning, technical monitoring, social participation, and interinstitutional cooperation for the success of RDA. The practices implemented demonstrate the potential of social technologies adapted to the Semi-Arid region to promote productive restoration.

85. In Xingó, with a view to strengthening local capacities and promoting technical and social sustainability, seminars and training courses were held (AROUCHA, 2025a). The first was dedicated to mobilizing action for the project, strengthening the participation of women and youth. The training courses focused on sustainable forest management plans, involving legislation, multiple use, and identification of areas for management. Together, these training sessions reached 148 people, including 58 women. Field activities were also promoted, involving 54 participants, including 36 women, and there was dialogue with students from the Teaching Department of the Federal Institute of Alagoas (IFAL).

86. In Seridó (RN), training courses on Sustainable Silvopastoral Management in the Caatinga were held for settlements, with a total of 18 participants (FERREIRA, 2025). In Seridó (PB), the project provided for the implementation of 53 AFSs with families, totaling 25 ha with the planting of forage palm and mandacaru, including technical monitoring. In addition, there was training on beekeeping and meliponiculture, with about 50 beneficiaries. It should be noted that these training courses need to be continued to further develop knowledge and practices.

87. In the Uauá territory – municipalities of Uauá and Monte Santo – the Terra Sertaneja Community Association and the Sertão Agricultural Family School (ACOTERRA/EFASE) promoted the participation of young people and women who had graduated from the school in the local technical team. Exchanges were held with technical schools and research institutions, and actions were developed to strengthen the communities of Fundo de Pasto in INRM practices through ATER. In the same territory, the Technical and Scientific Dossier and the Dynamic Conservation Plan were prepared to support the candidacy of the peoples of Fundo de Pasto for the GIAHS Program.

88. The Conama Resolution provides guidelines that may pose challenges for implementation in public agencies, such as inventory and continuous monitoring, i.e., inspection and traceability. It does not appear that public actors have the full capacity to enable the actions necessary for continuity. Added to this is the challenge of better developing the capacities of producers based on the support of civil society organizations that can facilitate access to processes.

89. At the institutional level, REDESER devoted less attention to local partnerships and integration into networks, which form the territorial-based sociopolitical articulation that enabled the project's technical interventions. Most of the entities executing LoA and contracts have a history of networking. However, REDESER was operationalized by addressing actions in its Priority Areas in isolation, despite the relevant promotion of exchanges. This is partly justified by the difficulties in executing the project according to the original schedule, but efforts are needed to ensure the articulation of common interests and the exchange of technical information between the organizations executing the actions in the territories and their strategic partners.

90. During the 11th edition of the Semiárido Show, held in Petrolina (PE) in August 2025, REDESER's actions were publicized and public presentations were made, with the participation of the LoA and contracts executing institutions. The event proved to be an important channel of communication with society. However, REDESER's successful participation in the Semiárido Show could have been reflected in improvements in the flow of information from the perspective of the territories.

91. The work with INRM in the PA territory is based on agroecology. However, the participation of this audience in 2025 in the 13th Brazilian Congress of Agroecology (CBA), the largest event in the field in the country, was not foreseen in REDESER's Annual Work Plan, limiting the project's support. In response to what they perceive as REDESER's inadequacy in relation to exchanges and coordination between LoA executing organizations, Diaconia and AGENDHA proposed a self-managed activity at the CBA held in October, 'Experiences in Combating Desertification by the REDESER Project Network of Organizations.' The Araripe Foundation, even though it did not observe the existence of a network of REDESER executing organizations, participated in the activity, presenting the history of the project and the actions developed through the implementation of its various LoAs.

92. It is still a challenge to scale up, based on the transformation of successful experiences in pilot areas combined. This can be overcome, at least in part, by applying the inputs from the ongoing studies by the Ekos Institute, aiming to identify relevant areas for action, document methodologies, and point out strategies for the implementation of public policies. However, it is up to FAO and MMA to strengthen monitoring and evaluation in the field, establishing appropriate baselines and adopting better definitions for indicators, with a view to ensuring post-project continuity.

93. There is a repressed demand for studies on local issues that have regional repercussions, such as technical arrangements, composition, and production harvested in diversified agroforestry systems. Most of these are managed by women, which increases the demand for studies and research on gender that support interventions in REDESER Demonstration Areas, including the relationship between AFSs and Food Security and Nutrition, women's autonomy, and family income. Similarly, there is strong demand for studies and research that support interventions in animal production in its various aspects. The set of practices implemented in family production units forms an empirical basis that can support participatory research (with the support of organizations executing LoA / Contracts), generating objective information that helps to expand the areas where the proposed technologies are adopted.

III. Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		0	0	944
Male		0	0	988
Total	0	0	0	1932

IV: Co Financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Anticipated at CEO(\$)	Materialized at MTR(\$)	Materialized at TE(\$)
Recipient Country Government	MMA – Ministry of Environment	Grant		1,866,667.00		4,057,340.00
Recipient Country Government	SFB – Brazilian Forest Service	Grant		2,666,667.00		1,750,800.00
Recipient Country Government	MDA – Ministry of Agrarian Development	Grant		3,360,000.00		
Recipient Country Government	INSA – National Semi-Arid Institute	Grant		1,333,333.00		
Recipient Country Government	SEMARH Alagoas Secretariat of EWR	Grant		533,333.00		
Recipient Country Government	SEAFDS Paraíba Secretariat of FFand Devel SA	Grant		1,066,667.00		

Recipient Country Government	SEIHRMACT – Paraíba Secretariat of Environment etc	Grant		800,000.00		
Recipient Country Government	SEPLAN - Rio Grande do Norte Secretariat of Planning	Grant		1,066,666.00		560,000.00
Recipient Country Government	SEMA – Crato Secretariat of Environment	Grant		533,334.00		110,000.00
Civil Society Organization	FUNETEC – Technological and Cultural Education Foundation	In-kind		800,000.00		
Civil Society Organization	IABS – Brazilian Institute of Development and Sustainability	In-kind		266,666.00		
Civil Society Organization		In-kind		160,000.00		
Civil Society Organization	CEPIS – Center for Sustainable Industrial Production	In-kind		533,333.00		
Civil Society Organization	Araripe Foundation	In-kind		160,000.00		474,545.00
Civil Society Organization	APNE – Northeast Plants Association	In-kind		160,000.00	112,997.00	152,782.00
Civil Society Organization	AGENDHA – Advice and Management on NS, HDA	In-kind		160,000.00		200,400.00
Civil Society Organization	ICRAF – World Agroforestry Center	Grant		100,000.00		
GEF Agency	FAO UNF and AO	In-kind		200,000.00	81,000.00	300,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Family Agribusiness Cooperative of Canudos, Uauá and Curaçá *COOPERCUC	In-kind				266,660.00

Civil Society Organization	*EFASE	In-kind				179,900.00
Total Co-financing				15,766,666.00	81,000.00	746,560.00

Comments

V: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
		Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

145. The environmental risk linked to the increased frequency of droughts and the drastic reduction in rainfall, and the sequence of events related to climate change affecting the target population, was estimated to have a high probability of occurrence (H). Given the environmental diversity in the different PAs and the frequent monitoring of the implementation of actions in the field, REDESER had the flexibility to make adjustments that enabled the planned results to be achieved. However, it was not possible to avoid delays in the implementation schedule for several activities that were dependent on climatic conditions.

146. The environmental risk associated with increased forest fragmentation in the selected areas and growing water pollution due to unsustainable land and forest management practices was estimated to have a Moderately Low (ML) probability of occurrence. REDESER implemented sustainable forest management and land use practices. However, within the time frame of this results assessment, it was not possible to measure the magnitude of changes in forest fragmentation and water pollution.

147. The environmental risk associated with increasing pressure from agribusiness resulting in increased deforestation in vulnerable transition areas had an estimated probability of occurrence of High (H). REDESER implemented actions to support capacity building, institutional strengthening, and sustainable land use. It would be appropriate to assess agribusiness pressures and deforestation in a period after the end of the project to understand whether REDESER's results continue to strengthen the PAs and target communities.

VI. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Prefix	Title
M and E Document	Tracking Tool	GEFID5324_SFM Tracking Tool_TER_FAO_Brazil
M and E Document	Tracking Tool	GEFID5324_LD Tracking Tool_TER_FAO_Brazil
M and E Document	Terminal Evaluation (TE)	GEFID5324_Terminal Evaluation_FAO_Brazil