



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Ending Forced Labour, Generating Green Jobs: an approach for the promotion of social inclusiveness and sustainable development in Brazil

TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FINAL PROGRESS REPORT (FPR)

Basic Information	
Countries covered:	Brazil
Donor:	Flanders Trust Fund
Budget:	USD 475,000.00
TC Symbol:	BRA/11/51/FLA
Administrative unit:	EMP/ENT
P&B Outcome:	Outcome 15
DWCP outcome:	BRA109 - Policies to promote green jobs are designed and implemented; BRA127 - The formulation and implementation of public policies and social actions related to eliminate forced labour and trafficking in persons are supported and improved; BRA202 - Decent work at the sectorial level is promoted
Start date:	12/2011
End date:	31/2012

Reporting Information	
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Report approved by:	Laís Abramo, Director of the ILO Country Office for Brazil <i>I have reviewed the classifications and agree they are a fair and accurate reflection of progress</i> Approver initials: LA

Instructions
<p>This is the standardized format for final progress reporting. It is completed at the end of every technical cooperation intervention to provide an overview of progress and achievements. The Final Progress Report (FPR) is an opportunity to reflect on implementation and draw lessons learned, making an initial self-assessment on the efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and relevance of the intervention.</p> <p>FPRs should not only include the final status of outputs and immediate objectives, but also explain which factors contributed to or hindered the achievement of results, explain how the intervention was managed, identify what could have been done differently and what methods or strategies can be replicated in other technical cooperation activities.</p> <p>Completing the FPR should be an inclusive process of consultation among stakeholders, implementing partners and constituents. Self-assessments in the FPR should flow from the involvement of constituents in monitoring and evaluation and be based on wrap-up workshops held at the close of an intervention.</p> <p>FPRs must be submitted as per the schedule outlined in the Approval Minute. All reports should be sent in electronic copy (Word format) to PARDEV for onwards submission to the donor^a. Please delete this instruction box before finalizing the document.</p> <p>Please note this is the format for final reports only. Interim reports must use a different template.</p>

^a In some Approval Minutes the responsibility for submitting TCPRs directly to donors is delegated to the ILO responsible official if the funding agreement has been signed locally. However, these TCPRs must still be copied to PARDEV in electronic format.

Summary

The persistence of illegal deforestation and the use of forced labor in areas of agricultural expansion in Brazil is explained largely by the lack of decent work opportunities in these regions. Several studies have shown that these two phenomena are closely associated mainly in the Brazilian forest sector. The increase of decent work opportunities in environmentally sustainable economic activities in this sector is, therefore, the most effective strategy to eradicate the problems.

Initiatives have been promoted to tackle these problems, both by government and non-governmental actors. These initiatives, based on good environmental and labor practices, have faced a lot of difficulties because they have to compete with enterprises that continue to operate in illegality. Thus, the main objective of the present Project was to develop and strengthen enterprises and institutions committed with such good practices through capacity building among stakeholders and through technical and financial support to their organizations.

After eighteen months of Project implementation, some results of its intervention are already quite visible. Among them, we highlight:

- 1) The creation of the “Sustainable Coal Task Force”, composed by companies producing charcoal and pig iron and NGOs committed to the improvement of environmental and labor practices in this supply chain. With over a year of operation, this working group has produced a set of principles and criteria for participation, a letter of commitments to be implemented by all participants and a tool for tracking timber (Annexes 2, 5 and 6) used as raw material in the production of charcoal. The use of this tool is being considered by BNDES - the main state bank for support to the development of the country - as a criteria for granting funding to forestry companies (Annex 15);
- 2) The recent organization of the “Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Timber”, which brings together producers, retailers and buyers of timber from native forests in Brazil, as well as NGOs and banks interested in ensuring good environmental and labor practices in these economic activities. One of the main goals of the Roundtable’s members - who will meet regularly - is the formulation of a set of sustainability criteria in order to build a Pact around the supply of tropical timber in domestic and international markets, as we can see in the Annex 7.
- 3) The strengthening of the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor, which currently has about 400 signatory companies (at the beginning of the Project, there were only 180 signatory companies). The Pact reached a dimension that surpasses the capabilities of its current managers (ILO, NGOs Reporter Brazil, Instituto Ethos and Social Observatory Institute) to meet all demands. The solution was to create a new structure to ensure its sustainability and independence, through a new legal entity to be maintained by the signatory companies.
- 4) The expansion of the Program “Integrated Action”, which is aimed at reinserting workers rescued from forced labor into economic activities able to create decent work opportunities. Initially developed only in the state of Mato Grosso, where approximately 600 workers were benefited, this program is currently being replicated in the states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro and shall be adopted by several other states of the Federation which have a high incidence of forced labor.

Besides contributing decisively to the achievement of these results, the Project was responsible for the skills training of relevant actors who could play a key role in the development of other value chains with a great potential to generate decent work and green jobs in regions highly vulnerable to the occurrence of forced labor. During the Course “Enterprise Development through value chains and business service markets”, sponsored with funds made available by the project, the participants prepared work plans to intervene also in the value chains of biodiesel, nuts and horticultural based on family farming (Annexes 8, 9, 10 and 11). The likely implementation of these work plans shall contribute also to ensure the sustainability of the Project’s results.

SECTION A: RESULTS ANALYSIS (Outputs, Immediate Objectives)

1. Outputs

Immediate Objective 1: Corporate social responsibility strategies to combat forced labour and generate green jobs are strengthened through instruments that promote social and environmentally sustainable labour practices.			
Output weighting	Percent completion	Indicator targets* (compare planned against actual)	Analysis of output delivery
Output 1.1: Qualitative supply chain research, based on the “Dirty List’s” updates in 2011-2012, to support strategic intervention by ILO and partners on forced labour prevention, through the advancement of the National Pact Against Forced Labour completed and used to monitor company practices.			
10%	100%	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	Some studies recently produced by the ILO (Atlas of the Slave Labor, Work and Income in the Amazon, Annex 1) and its partners (Combating Environmental Devastation and Slave Labor in the Production of Iron and Steel, Annex 3) provided the Project with sufficient information to identify economic activities with the greatest potential to generate decent work and green jobs in areas of high incidence of forced labor. Thus, the studies initially foreseen in the PRODOC have been conducted by other projects and partners at no cost. Given this, the Project decided to relocate to other activities the resources initially foreseen to attend this output.
Output 1.2 Capacity building at national and state level in labour market assessments, value-chain analysis from a decent work perspective, organization of producers and cooperative development, entrepreneurship development and business development services including preparation of a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of potential for green jobs creation, disaggregated by gender, with particular emphasis on the forestry and construction sectors in Mato Grosso, Bahia and the Amazon region.			
20%	80%	Planned: N/A Actual: 42 stakeholders capacited	The Training Course on Development of Value Chains was the main instrument used to comply with the present output. The Training Course approached all themes related in the output (see Annex 13)and attended the need to develop micro and small enterprises from the sectors identified by the Project in their engagement with social and environmental issues. The evaluation of the employment potential took the form of assessments for the individual value-chains for which action plans were prepared, rather than an economy-wide macro-assessment.
Output 1.3: Studies and findings endorsed by national stakeholders and recommendation for follow-up action adopted by companies, social actors and government agencies.			
20%	100%	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	This output was accomplished though the preparation of a working plan adopted by the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force (Annex 14), which foresees several activities to be carried out by the group as a way of intervention in the sector, aiming to promote decent work and tackle social and environmental issues. Also the basis document for the creation of the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood contains recommendations extracted from the Course on Development of Value Chains. Action plans for other value-chains were prepared as part of the training course.
Immediate Objective 2: Federal and State level capacity enhanced for the prevention of forced labour and the generation of green jobs.			
Output weighting	Percent completion	Indicator targets* (compare planned against actual)	Analysis of output delivery
Output 2.1: State governments in Bahia and Mato Grosso adopt state policies in coordination with State Commissions for the Eradication of Slave Labour (COETRAE) for a sector specific prevention and reinsertion mechanisms, with special			

attention to gender issues.			
20%	90%	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	Both Bahia and Mato Grosso States have launched State Action Plans to Eradicate Slave Labour in their territories. Both Plans include measures to prevent and reinsert victims of forced labor. Mato Grosso has a consolidated experience (above mentioned) which is being transferred to the States of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. This has been done by the replication of the victims' assistance program "Ação Integrada". The project supported the conduction of two seminars, one in Bahia and one in Rio de Janeiro, to present the mentioned victim's assistance program.
Output 2.2: Policy guidance documents for Local Development Strategies developed and used by key national stakeholders, focusing on alternative employment creation in forest activities, construction and other green jobs rich sectors for women and men exposed to forced labour situations, in collaboration with ITC-ILO			
20%	100%	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A	The Project has translated and disseminated documents for the Training Course on the Development of Value Chains and the Guide for Development of Value Chains for Decent Work of ILO (attached). The strategies formulated for value-chain development will provide initial policy and programme guidance. A follow-up project to generate formal policy guidance to development of the Green Grant Programme is under negotiation with the Ministry of Environment.
Output 2.3: Stakeholders in Mato Grosso, Bahia and at national level trained in analysis of links between green jobs and local development, forced labour and opportunities for social inclusion, with special attention for gender issues, with the support ITC-ILO			
10%	80%	Planned: N/A Actual: N/A 42 stakeholders trained	Building capacity actions that involve our main stakeholders are being undertaken, especially regarding to those participating in the Training Course that are from other States, not only Bahia and Mato Grosso.

*There are not Indicators Target for the Outputs in the PRODOC

(Above: repeat for each output and immediate objective, as necessary)

Rating of output delivery

CLASSIFICATION ^b	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly satisfactory Almost all (>80%) outputs were delivered and the quality (>80% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs was good.	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory The majority (60-80%) of outputs were delivered and the quality (60-80% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs was fair.
<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfactory Some (40-60%) outputs were delivered and/or there was a problem with the quality (40-60% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Very unsatisfactory Few (<40%) outputs were delivered and/or there was a serious problem with the quality (<40% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs.
Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the output classification and provide any other comments (2000 characters maximum): The compliance of more than 90% on average of the planned outputs shows by itself that the execution of the project was highly satisfactory. A small portion of the undelivered outputs must be assigned to choices made according to progress of the project, that couldn't be foreseen beforehand. Either way, the outputs delivered were sufficient to ensure the fully achievement of the immediate objectives, as will be shown by the indicators analysed below.	

^b This is a self-assessment

2. Immediate Objectives and Decent Work outcomes

2.1 Immediate Objectives

Indicator	Baseline	Indicator targets (compare planned against actual)
Immediate Objective 1: Corporate social responsibility strategies to combat forced labour and generate green jobs are strengthened through instruments that promote social and environmentally sustainable labour practices.		
Change in perception of businesses about the importance of social risk-management and their role in helping to eradicate forced labour and generate green jobs in Brazil.	N/A	Planned: At least 5 new companies signing commitments Actual: 10 companies signed the Letter of Commitments of the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force.
Project guides, tools and publications used as key reference for establishing alliances and business' commercial policies across different sectors and countries.	N/A	Planned: - <i>Quantitative Target:</i> 50% of reporting companies use the same tools, principles and concepts provided by the project, when referring to forced labour. - <i>Qualitative Target:</i> Improved unity in the private sector's discourse on the fight against forced labour. Actual: - <i>Quantitative Target:</i> All the companies which signed the Letter of Commitments of the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force will apply the same tool to monitor the labor and environmental practices in the sector. - <i>Qualitative Target:</i> The Instituto Aço Brasil, composed by the biggest Brazilian steel industries, recognized the need to adopt any mechanism in order "to increase the level of confidence that the raw materials (charcoal and pig iron) have been provided by third parties produced in full compliance with the law force, mostly considered the aspects environmental, social and labor."(2013 <i>Sustainability Report of the Instituto Aço Brasil</i> , Annex 12)
Analysis of immediate objective achievement: All quantitative targets of the indicators were met handily. From the qualitative point of view, the commitments and action plans adopted by the enterprises members of the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force, of the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood and by the signatory companies of the National Pact for Eradication of Slave Labor have surpassed the expected results for this Immediate Objective. In addition, the adherence of the main Brazilian steel makers to the principles that motivated the creation of the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force is more an evidence of the success of the actions promoted by the Project		
Indicator	Baseline	Indicator targets (compare planned against actual)
Immediate Objective 2: Federal and State level capacity enhanced for the prevention of forced labour and the generation of green jobs.		
Number of stakeholders of the implementation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Value Chains of Socio-Biodiversity trained in the value chain development methodology, labour market assessment, organization of producers and cooperative	N/A	Planned: 30 stakeholders of the implementation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Value-Chains of Socio-Biodiversity Actual: 42 participants from the Ministry of Environment, NGOs and enterprises involved in forest-based activities trained, as well as other key stakeholders who participated in the Course on Development of Value Chains.

development, entrepreneurship development and business development services.		
Analysis of immediate objective achievement: The Course “Enterprise Development through value chains and business service markets”, promoted in partnership with the International Training Center, provided a rich learning forum for all themes mentioned in the Indicator during eight months. Despite some participants didn’t finish the course due their difficulties for compatibilize its requirements with their professional tasks, the capacity at federal and state level to prevent forced labor and to create green jobs was significantly enhanced.		

(Above: repeat for each indicator, as necessary)

2.2 Decent Work outcomes

CONTRIBUTION TO DECENT WORK OUTCOMES		
DWCP outcome(s) ^c	IRIS/SM CP code (e.g. LBN103) ^d	Brief summary of contribution (2000 characters maximum)
BRA109 - Policies to promote green jobs are designed and implemented;		The project provided an important support to the implementation of some policies that generate green jobs, as the National Development Plan of Value Chains of Sociobiodiversity, the National Program on Management of Public Forests and the National Program for Production and Use of Biodiesel, through the capacity building for the execution of its actions. In addition, the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force opened a dialogue with the Ministries of Environment, Labour and Employment, Industry Development and Foreign Trade and the National Bank of Economic and Social Development in order to develop or improve public policies affecting this sector.
BRA127 - The formulation and implementation of public policies and social actions related to eliminate forced labour and trafficking in persons are supported and improved;		Besides contributing to prevent the occurrence of forced labor through the creation of decent work opportunities, the project provided technical assistance for the extension of the Program “Ação Integrada”, to other states beyond Mato Grosso, which pioneered its implementation. The project also supported the Strengthening of the National Pact For the Eradication of Forced Labour, where, during the projects implementation period, about 180 new companies signed the Commitment. Also, the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force’s commitment requires that the signatory companies maintain a forced labour free supply chain.
BRA202 - Decent work at the sectorial level is promoted		Economic activities based on raw materials from the forest were the main beneficiaries of the actions of capacity building developed under this project. The enterprises in the forest sector are also the main participants in the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force and the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood, which are strongly committed with the promotion of decent work.

2.3 Effectiveness analysis

- a) Based on the achievement of immediate objectives, explain the likely contribution the intervention will make towards the development objective:

The commitments firmed by the companies of the forestry sector to improve their environmental and labor practices, as well as further training of public and private agents in charge of supporting them technically, should result in a greater offer of

^c Global projects report on their contribution to Global Products under the Outcome-Based Workplans

^d For Global projects this is the Global Product code, e.g. GLO126

decent work and green jobs in areas with higher incidence of forced labor and illegal deforestation, contributing thus to prevent the occurrence of the both phenomena.

- b) Describe changes that are expected or have already been observed relating to the project's ultimate beneficiaries:

By contributing to the development of sustainable value chains in regions of high incidence of forced labor, the project collaborated to increase the opportunities of decent work and green jobs for local communities, making them less vulnerable to exploitation for illegal practices. Thus, we can expect, besides higher rates of formality employment, an improvement in the income levels and in the working conditions in these areas.

- c) Describe how the project has contributed to the achievement of national development strategies and other development frameworks such as UNDAF and PRS:

The project contributed to national development strategies through the prevention of forced labor and illegal deforestation, which are priorities of several national plans and public policies, as well as the UNDAF. The prevention of both phenomena is the expected result of two lines of action: capacity building for the development of sustainable value chains in vulnerable areas, in order to create opportunities of decent work and green jobs, and technical support to the extension of the Program "Ação Integrada", which promote the reinsertion in the labor market for workers rescued from the forced labor.

- d) Describe any lessons learned relating to the overall effectiveness of the intervention, taking into account the suitability of the technical approach or intervention model deployed. With hindsight, identify anything that would have been done differently to increase the intervention's effectiveness:

The activities developed under this project became more effective due to the partnerships built with stakeholders who were already working in the critical areas towards similar objectives. So, the project could add and strengthen these initiatives, increasing its impacts.

Rating of project effectiveness

CLASSIFICATION ^e	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly effective Almost all (>80%) of the immediate objectives were achieved and the intervention will make a substantial contribution to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Effective The majority (60-80%) of the immediate objectives were achieved and the intervention will make a contribution to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.
<input type="checkbox"/> Ineffective Some (40-60%) of the immediate objectives were achieved, which will result in a limited contribution to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.	<input type="checkbox"/> Very ineffective Few (<40%) of the immediate objectives were achieved, and it is unlikely a contribution will be made to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.
<p>Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the effectiveness classification and provide any other comments (2000 characters maximum):</p> <p>The actions carried out by the Project had contributed significantly to achieve the Development Objective, as was showed by the compliance of all the Immediate Objectives Indicators. In addition, the Project has triggered and promoted processes that are not limited to its implementation period, as the execution of the working plans prepared under the Course on Development of Value Chains and the activities planned by the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force and the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood. Last but not least, member enterprises have agreed upon maintaining, consolidating and further developing the structures of the National Pact on Eradication of Slave Labor and the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force, in order to reach its financial and operative sustainability.</p>	

^e This is a self-assessment

SECTION B: IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS

1. Factors affecting implementation

Check key reasons for shortfalls in the delivery of outputs and achievement of immediate objectives:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing partner (constituents or private entities) performance | <input type="checkbox"/> ILO (Office and staff) performance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulties in inter-agency coordination | <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate cost estimates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of constituent or implementing partner commitment/ownership | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate project design |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ILO policy changes | <input type="checkbox"/> Counterpart funding shortfall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Budget processing (revision/disbursement etc.) delays | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexpected change in external environment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community/political opposition | <input type="checkbox"/> HR difficulties (recruitment, contracts) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other - please specify: | |

a) Explain the major challenges faced during implementation and explain how these were dealt with:

The major challenge faced was the selection of the best initiatives to be supported and strengthened in order to achieve the immediate objectives within the lifetime of the project. Due the constraints of time and resources available, the choice of the initiatives had to be defined by the combination of two criteria: short-term feasibility and potential for creation of decent work and green jobs.

b) Describe any lessons learned relating to challenges faced during implementation:

It is very important to adequate in a realistic way the expected results to the lifetime and the budget of the project, mainly when the development objective is a change to be achieved at long term.

2. Risk management

Key Assumptions	Risk level		Describe any mitigation measures applied
	Start of project	End of project	
Degree of stability in the government and collaborating institutions and a continuation of the high level of commitment. ensure sustainability.	Low Risk	Low Risk	The Worker's Party has been in power since 2003 (10 years). President Dilma, member of this party, still has a mandate until 2014, and is being appointed for a possible re-election. Economic growth in Brazil has lowered, but is still very positive compared to a global context. It is unlikely that government or collaborating institutions will suffer any major change (or shut down).
Governmental resource allocation to combat forced labour would be sustained during the lifetime of the project and increased in the following years to ensure sustainability.	Low Risk	Low Risk	Governmental resource allocation to the fight against forced labour has been stable in the last ten years, since the launching of the first national action plan and the creation of the National Commission. The Commission has requested the Government to raise allocations to the cause.
Lack of engagement/dropouts of participants in the Training Course due to the difficulty to	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Low flexibility in the reporting of the activities and accomplishment with deadlines. Participants underestimated the amount of time to be dedicated to the course.

conciliate personal professional demands and the activities in the course.			
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- a) Provide an overview of how assumptions and related risk levels changed throughout the lifetime of the intervention. Describe the relevance of originally-identified assumptions and highlight any new assumptions identified during implementation:

There was no change in the risk assessment during the execution of the Project.

- b) Explain the intervention's approach to risk management and how effective the risk monitoring system and mitigation measures proved to be:

The flexibility of deadlines and activities required by the Course on Development of Value Chains ensured a satisfactory enjoyment for its participants, within the available time of each one.

- c) Describe any lessons learned related to risk management:

The activities of skills training for the target audience of the Project should be more concentrated in time.

3. Management and Institutional arrangements

- a) Describe the adequacy of management arrangements:

Contrary to the foreseen in the PRODOC, the tasks required to implement the project became demanding full time (and the consequent payment of salaries) to the specialist on green jobs and the administrative assistant of the Project during its entire lifetime

- b) Explain the role that partners, including ILO constituents, played during implementation. Identify any alternative arrangements that may have helped increase the effectiveness, efficiency or inclusiveness of the intervention:

The BWI, that would be one of the partners to select the stakeholders to participate in the activities of the project, did not make indications. The correspondent vacancies in the Course on Development of Value Chains were occupied by the Petrobrás Biocombustível, which indicated six collaborators to participate in the Course.

- c) Describe any lessons learned related to management and institutional arrangements:

It is necessary to have any flexibility in the budget and in the workplan in order to promote possible changes in the management and institutional arrangements required by the development of the Project.

Rating of project implementation

CLASSIFICATION ^f	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly efficient <input type="checkbox"/> Almost all (>80%) outputs were of expected quality and delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> Efficient The majority (60-80%) of outputs were of expected quality and delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan.
<input type="checkbox"/> Inefficient Some (40-60%) outputs were delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> Very inefficient Few (<40%) outputs were delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan.
Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the implementation classification and provide any other comments (2000 characters maximum): The changes made in the work plan and in the allocation of the budget during the implementation of the Project allowed the deliverance of outputs able to ensure the achievement of the Immediate Objectives.	

^f This is a self-assessment

SECTION C: SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

- a) Analyze the sustainability of results, taking into consideration the institutional and technical capacities and commitment of constituents and partners:

The Sustainable Charcoal Task Force, the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood and the National Pact on Eradication of Forced Labor are supported by solid institutions which have financial and technical capacities to carry out the commitments and the duties assumed by its participants

- b) Describe the intervention's exit strategy and specify agreements in place with constituents and implementing partners to ensure the continuity of project benefits:

All these initiatives had already built the technical and financial means to ensure the continuity of its activities without the presence of the ILO.

- c) Describe any major internal or external factors that may affect the sustainability of project results in the future:

The main factor for the sustainability of the Project results is the clear ownership and the strong protagonism of the stakeholders in the initiatives mentioned above.

Rating of project sustainability

CLASSIFICATION ^g	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly likely All factors influencing project sustainability have been clearly identified. The sustainability of results has been ensured and there is a firm commitment from constituents and partners to maintain an ongoing flow of project benefits.	<input type="checkbox"/> Likely Factors influencing project sustainability have been identified. The sustainability of results is likely and there is an understanding with constituents and partners to maintain an ongoing flow of project benefits.
<input type="checkbox"/> Not likely Some factors influencing project sustainability have been identified. There is no consensus among constituents and partners about concrete actions needing to be taken to ensure project sustainability.	<input type="checkbox"/> Very unlikely Factors influencing project sustainability have not been identified. The commitment of constituents and partners maintain an ongoing flow of project benefits is unknown.
Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the sustainability classification and provide any other comments (2000 characters maximum): The implementation of the work plans adopted by the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force, the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood and the National Pact on Eradication of Forced Labor should ensure by itself the sustainability of the Project results.	

^g This is a self-assessment

SECTION D: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

<i>M&E self-assessment:</i>	YES	NO
Progress was regularly reported both internally (within the ILO) and externally (to donors and partners) against the logical framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A progress monitoring system was supported by data collection and analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cost effectiveness of activities and outputs was monitored	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Constituents were able to use M&E for discussion and decision-making in their own organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Baselines and data were adequate to document progress towards results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) Reflect on the approach to performance measurement and describe mechanisms in place for monitoring and evaluation:

According to the ILO Policy for Evaluation, considering the amount and the timeframe of the project, it was foreseen a self-evaluation at the end of the project, which is implicit in this Final Technical Progress Report.

The Course “Enterprise Development through value chains and business service markets”, delivered by the ITC, had its own mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to the performance of the participants.

- b) Outline efforts made to involve a broad range of stakeholders in M&E, including the role played by constituents and implementing partners:

Meetings with each one of the main implementing partners are planning in order to evaluate the Project results and to plan the follow up of joint activities.

- c) If any evaluations were carried out, briefly describe how findings and recommendations were addressed by the intervention:

None formal evaluation was carried out until now.

- d) Describe the approach to knowledge sharing and how key achievements and success stories generated by the intervention will be captured and communicated:

The knowledge sharing shall be promoted through the organizations supported by the Project, like the Sustainable Charcoal Task Force, the Roundtable on Sustainable Tropical Wood and the National Pact for Eradication of Slave Work.

ANNEXES

[Annex 1](#)

[Annex 2](#)

[Annex 3](#)

[Annex 4](#)

[Annex 5](#)

[Annex 6](#)

[Annex 7](#)

[Annex 8](#)

[Annex 9](#)

[Annex 10](#)

[Annex 11](#)

[Annex 12](#)

Annex 13- ITC-Flyer MarketDev12

Annex 14 - planejamento 2014 GT Carvão Sustentável

Annex 15 - Ata Reunião GT Carvão Sustentável 07.05.13