



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

South-South cooperation for the promotion of sustainable development through decent work and social protection

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
FINAL PROGRESS REPORT (FPR)

| Basic Information | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Countries covered: | Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador y Guiana |
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| DWCP outcome: | BRA 109 |
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| Reporting Information | |
|----------------------------|---|
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| Report reviewed by: | Moustapha Kamal Gueye (Coordinator of Green Jobs Programme) -Date: 05.04.2018 <i>I have reviewed the classifications and agree they are a fair and accurate reflection of progress</i> Reviewer initials: MKG |
| Report approved by: | Luiz Machado (Program Officer of ILO Office in Brazil) -Date: 09.03.2018 <i>I have reviewed the classifications and agree they are a fair and accurate reflection of progress</i> Approver initials: LM |

| Instructions | |
|---|--|
| <p>This is the standardized format for final progress reporting. It is completed at the end of every development 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 development 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 DCPRs directly to donors is delegated to the ILO responsible official if the funding agreement has been signed locally. However, these DCPRs must still be copied to PARDEV in electronic format.

Summary

In recent years, several countries in South America have been implementing programs that combine, to some extent, the payment of environmental services with social protection mechanisms. Among them, we can mention Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia. These programs face or have faced very similar issues in their implementation, such as: What are the criterias for identifying your target audience? How to combine effectiveness in protecting the environment with inclusion and social justice? How should payments for environmental services / income transfer be made to the families and communities involved? How to monitor compliance with environmental conditionalities? How to ensure the economic sustainability of these initiatives? In what way can these programs contribute to the generation of jobs and income in the localities in which they occur in order to make feasible the creation of "escape routes", that is, the future emancipation of the beneficiaries?

The Environmental Conservation Support Program Bolsa Verde from Brasil was already considered an example of good practices in several international forums to discuss these issues. Established in 2011 as part of one of the government's strategic plans, this program has benefited important actors of environmental conservation in the country, such as indigenous peoples, riparians, descendants of quilombolas, traditional extractive communities, rural settlers and family farmers. In order to share this experience with other South American countries adopting or intending to adopt similar programs, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, responsible for the implementation of the Bolsa Verde Program, invited the ILO to jointly develop this South cooperation project -South.

The ILO initially undertook a comparative study between the Bolsa Verde Programme and a number of similar programs in other countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa (Annex 1). This study found that, although all the other issues raised above had been satisfactorily resolved, the Bolsa Verde Program still lacked a good "exit strategy" for its beneficiaries, due even to its short existence. In order to advance in this direction, the project proposed to systematize the innovative practices of employment and income creation existing in the Sustainable Use Conservation Unit of Amazon assisted by the Bolsa Verde, taking advantage to provide subsidies for its improvement and to contribute to the dissemination among the communities living in that region.

Based on information previously collected by ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity^b), in the Decent Work Profile of the subregions where the amazonian Conservation Units of Sustainable Use are located (Annex 2) and in the mapping of the value chains of the main products extracted in these units (Annex 3) two courses were held on Local Economic Development in Environmental Conservation Areas, one in Belém and another in Manaus, in partnership with International Training Center of the ILO based in Turin (see report in Annex 4). These 40-hour courses each involved 90 managers, technical assistance providers and community leaders from the Sustainable Use Conservation Units of Amazon, providing technical inputs for the elaboration of a guidance handbook for the planning of development of extractive enterprises in these priority areas for environmental conservation (Annex 5).

The methodology of local economic development systematized in this manual was presented during the First Panamazonian Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection, promoted by the project in September 2016, with the collaboration of Conservation International and the participation of five countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Guyana (see report in Annex 6). In this seminar, the Pan-Amazonian Socio-Environmental Protection Network was created to continue the exchange of experiences between programs that seek to combine mechanisms of protection and social inclusion with environmental conservation practices. In addition to the five countries participating in the 1st Seminar, this network, connected by an electronic platform developed with project resources (Annex 7) to be initially managed by MMA (Ministry of Environment), will be open to the participation of other Amazon basin countries interested in implementing initiatives in the same sense. It was also decided that the Second Panamazonian Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection will be promoted by Ecuador, possibly in the first half of 2018.

Immediately after the 1st Seminar, the project promoted a visit of the participating delegations to one of the Environmental Conservation Units in the Amazon assisted by the Bolsa Verde Programme, in order to provide an on-site vision of the impacts of the program (see report in Annex 8). Then, two visits were made by managers and representatives of the beneficiaries of the Green Grant Program to Guyana and Ecuador (see Annexes 9 and 10), with the main objective of transmitting more vividly the experience accumulated in the implementation of this Brazilian program to managers and beneficiaries of similar initiatives being implemented or planned in those countries.

^b Institution encharged by the management of Conservation Units of the Ministry of Environment

SECTION A: RESULTS ANALYSIS (Outputs, Immediate Objectives)

1. Outputs

Immediate Objective 1: Map and systematize innovative practices developed in the Brazilian Amazon that combine environmental conservation with the overcoming of poverty through the promotion of decent work and social protection.

| Output weighting | Percent completion | Indicator targets (compare planned against actual) | Analysis of output delivery |
|--|--------------------|---|---|
| Output: 1.1. Collection and analyses of statistic data on the municipalities placed on the priority areas of environmental conservation in Amazonia, using the indicators of decent work. | | | |
| 25 | 100 | Planned: Data base build and available on digital platform Actual: Data base build and available on digital platform (Annex 2): https://sites.google.com/site/sistema-localucs/ | Product delivered as initially planned |
| Output: 1.2. Creation and publishing of a Guide to planning the generating and development of extractivist economic initiatives by the beneficiaries of Programa Bolsa Verde. | | | |
| 50 | 100 | Planned: Guide complete and published in digital version Actual: Guide complete and published in digital version (Annex 5) | This Guide replaced the collecting of innovative practices of employment and income generation foreseen in the Prodoc, already produced by ICMBio |
| Output: 1.3. Mapping of value chains of the main products extracted in Conservation Units of the Sustainable Use in the Amazon | | | |
| 25 | 100 | Planned: Mapping complete and available on digital platform Actual: Mapping complete and available on digital platform (Annex 3) | This mapping was not initially planned on, but had to be prepared to provide subsidies for the planning of the economic activities in the Conservation Units. |

Immediate Objective 2: To promote the exchange of experiences that combine environmental conservation with the overcoming of poverty in Southern countries and the creation of capacities to generate employment and income in priority areas for environmental conservation

| Output weighting | Percent completion | Indicator targets (compare planned against actual) | Analysis of output delivery |
|--|--------------------|--|--|
| Output: 2.1. Conceptual document with analyses on the main programs and creative practices of distribution of income/ productive inclusion allied to the environmental conservation on the Southern countries. | | | |
| 20 | 100 | Planned: Document complete and translated Actual: Document complete in English (Annex 1) and translated to Portuguese and Spanish | Product delivered as initially planned |
| Output: 2.2. International workshop for the exchange of experiences among Southern countries on the initiatives that combine environmental conservation, employment and income generation and social protection in rural areas. | | | |
| 20 | 100 | Planned: International workshop with the participation of five different countries. Actual: Seminar succeeded with the participation of Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Guyana (see report in Annex 6) | Product delivered as initially planned |

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|
| Output: 2.3. Visits to Conservation Units in the Amazon from representatives of other Southern countries interested in knowing <i>in loco</i> the Brazilian experiences. | | | |
| 20 | 100 | Planned: Participation of at least five other countries' representatives Actual: Participation of twelve representatives from other countries (see report in Annex 8) | Product delivered as initially planned |
| Output: 2.4. Technical missions of managers from the Bolsa Verde Programme to other Southern countries to disseminate the Brazilian experiences and to know similar initiatives being developed in those countries. | | | |
| 20 | 100 | Planned: Accomplishment of at least two technical missions Actual: Accomplishment of two technical missions (see reports in the Annexes 9 and 10) | Product delivered as initially planned |
| Output: 2.5. Construction and validation of a capacity-building strategy for beneficiaries of programs which combining overcoming poverty with environmental conservation to generate jobs and income in their territories through sustainable activities | | | |
| 10 | 50 | Planned: Strategy built and validated Actual: Strategy built, but was not validated (Annex 4) | The strategy was built, but there was not possible to validate it among all the managers of the Conservation Units |
| Output: 2.6. Creation and maintenance of an electronic platform to support the "practices community" formed by the countries participants in the exchange of experiences, open to the contribution of other that may be interested. | | | |
| 10 | 50 | Planned: Electronic platform created and kept. Actual: The electronic platform was created (see Annex 7), but it was not working in the implementation time of the project. | The electronic platform was completed only a few days before the end of the deadline of the project, what did not allow it to be fully working during its implementation. |

Rating of output delivery

| CLASSIFICATION ^c | |
|--|--|
| <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 delivery of more than 80% of the outputs, as well as the accomplishment of more than 80% of the indicator targets, justify by themselves the classifying of the project as highly satisfactory. However, the high level of execution were only met through the extent of the time of implementation of the project that exceeded the 14 months initially planned to 30 months effectively. The extension of the deadline became needed due to many delays that were occurred during its implementation that only had started in fact on april of 2015. This initial delay was related to the lack of an authorized interlocutor from the Ministry of Environment to deal with the matters concerning the project. Other significant delays occurred in 2016, due to the instability created by the transition of the Brazilian government resulted from the impeachment of the President of Republic. | |

^c 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. Map and systematize innovative practices developed in the Brazilian Amazon that combine environmental conservation with the overcoming of poverty through the promotion of decent work and social protection. | | |
| Number of jobs and income created as consequences of those practices | The socio-economic data collected by ICMBio on the UCs were not processed in time for the creation of a baseline. | Planned: N/A Actual: N/A |
| Analysis of immediate objective achievement: In the workshops developed in Belém and Manaus, were presented and discussed several innovative practices for the generation of employment and income in the Conservation Units of Sustainable Use in the Amazon. The lessons learned from these experiences were systematized in the handbook <i>Local economic development in areas of environmental conservation</i> (Annex 5), that may serve as a guide for the participative planning of extractive initiatives in other areas of environmental conservation in the region. The processes of planning in the Conservation Units will be benefited also by the data base build by the project on the nine sub-regions in the Brazilian Amazon where the Conservation Units are located, as well as from the mapping of the value chains of the main products extracted from it. The delivery of all products associated to this first immediate objective let us to believe that it has been achieved, despite the lack of quantitative data required by the indicator established in the Prodoc | | |
| Immediate Objective: 2. To promote exchange of experiences that make compatible the environmental conservation with the elimination of poverty on Southern countries and with the development of capacities for job creation and income generation in priority areas for environmental preservation. | | |
| Number of countries interested on the exchange | 0 | Planned: 5 countries Actual: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guiana, Peru, South Africa, Malawi, Sri Lanka and Philipinas. |
| Analysis of immediate objective achievement: Beyond the five countries that participated directly of the I Panamazonic Seminar on social and environmental protection, five other countries already displayed interest in establishing an exchange of experiences with Programa Bolsa Verde. The quantitative goal established for this immediate objective was surpassed by the project's results. On the matter of the formation of capacities to generate employment and income in the priority areas for environmental conservation, we had the participation of 54 managers, representatives of the beneficiaries of the Programa Bolsa Verdes and technicians involved in these issues in the I Panamazonic Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection, that had one of its sessions on this matter. Following this Seminar, 22 of its participants had been in the Sustainable Use Conservation Units of the Mid Juruá to know in loco some initiatives in this sense. On top of it, 90 managers, service providers and community leaders of the Sustainable Use Conservation Units of Amazon had participate in the workshops for economical development in areas of environmental conservation. We are therefore convinced that this immediate objective has been completely achieved. | | |

2.2 Decent Work outcomes

| CONTRIBUTION TO DECENT WORK OUTCOMES | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| DWCP outcome(s) ^d | IRIS/SM CP code (e.g. LBN103) ^e | Brief summary of contribution (2000 characters maximum) |

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

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

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| BRA 109- Políticas para la promoción del desarrollo sostenible y de los empleos verdes son desarrolladas e implementadas. | | The project contributed for the development of policies to promote the sustainable development and green jobs by systematizing and disseminating innovative practices to generate employment and income developed by the communities contemplated by the Programa Bolsa Verde among countries that adopted or plan to adopt similar initiatives. |
|---|--|--|

2.3 Effectiveness analysis

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

In promoting the systematization, the improvement and the dissemination of the experience of the Programa Bolsa Verde among countries that already have or plan to implement similar initiatives, the project contributed to demonstrate the need and viability of initiatives that seek a combination between the generation of decent work, social protection and environmental conservation in order to assure a sustainable development.

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

The final beneficiaries of these programmes now dispose of effective tools developed by the Project to plan the creation and improvement of its economic initiatives devoted to the generation of employment and income allied to environmental conservation.

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

The National Plan for Promotion of Chains of Products of Sociobiodiversity can be benefited in large extent from the methodology of the Local economic development on areas of environmental conservation systematized by the project, once this methodology provides effective tools to promote "the sustainable use and conservation of the biodiversity by alternative means of generating employment and income for the rural communities".

- 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 direct contact with the communities benefited by the Programa Bolsa Verde was shown to be extremely effective for identify and systematize innovative practices developed under the implementation of the programme, and for its dissemination among the participants in the I Panamazonic Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection.

Rating of project effectiveness

| CLASSIFICATION ^f | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| <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. |

^f This is a self-assessment

Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the effectiveness classification and provide any other comments (2000 characters maximum):

The classification of the project as highly effective is due, above all, to the reach of its immediate objectives. The contribution for the achievement of the Objective of Development and the results of the plans for decent work in the country require more time to be properly evaluated, but we believe that the project brought very important elements to the elaboration and implementation of policies that seek to integrate the three dimensions of the sustainable development in Brazil and in other countries.

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 initial delay of five months in the implementation of the project was due to the restructuring in the Ministry of Environment carried out between the first and the second presidential terms of the President Dilma Rousseff. In this time period, the interlocution with the MMA was very difficult, once our requests for information to began activities did not receive satisfactory responses. Only from April of 2015 we were able to establish an effective contact with ICMBio, which is the body in charge of the management of the Sustainable Use Conservation Units contemplated by the Programa Bolsa Verde. So, we were able to verify that some activities foreseen in the Logical Framework of the project had already been developed by this institute, such as the social and economic diagnosis of the families living in the Conservation Units and the stocktaking of innovative practices in the management of protected areas (available at the link:

http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/comunicacao/publicacoes/revista_praticas_inovadoras_2014.pdf).

In order to avoid duplicating the actions already developed by the ICMBio, we had to promote some changes in the project workplan, adding in the Logical Framework two new products to replace those already carried out: the handbook for guiding the planning of extracting initiatives (Output 1.2) and the mapping of the value chains of the main products extracted in the Sustainable Use Conservation Units of Amazon (Output 1.3). The new additions revealed themselves to be of extreme importance for the implementation of the project.

The project implementation suffered other delays due to the political instability and the following transition of the government caused by the impeachment process of the President of the Republic. Among other things, we were forced to defer the I Panamazonian Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection to the second half of 2016. As consequence, many other activities also had to be postponed, like the visit from other countries' delegations to the Conservation Units contemplated by the Programa Bolsa Verde, the technical missions of the managers of the programme to other countries and the build of the electronic platform to assure the continuity of the experience's exchanges.

In order to deliver all the outputs planned in the Logical Framework, we had to extend the project's deadline until May of 2017, despite not counting with additional financial resources for keeping the team responsible for its implementation. For such, the ILO had to bear the costs of this team during the last five months of the project implementation.

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

- 1) The importance of keeping, as much as possible, the same interlocutors since the beginning until the end of the project implementation.
- 2) To establish a good dialogue and integration of actions among all the partners and units involved in the elaboration and implementation of the project.
- 3) To assure the institutional ownership of the project on the course of its execution by the involved parts, regardless of the changes that might occur within the institution.

2. Risk management

| Key Assumptions | Risk level | | Describe any mitigation measures applied |
|--|------------------|----------------|---|
| | Start of project | End of project | |
| The project's results will repercute in international, national and regional forums of discussion on sustainable development. | Y | Y | |
| The Bolsa Verde Programme is a good example of compatibilization of environmental conservation with the promotion of decent work and social protection | Y | Y | |
| The data available will be enough to build a good analyses of the results achieved by the Programa Bolsa Verde | R | R | The statistic gaps of data were be, to certain extent, compensated by the direct contact with the communities contemplated by the Programme |
| The project's execution time will allow all the planned activities to develop | R | R | The extension of the deadline for the project's execution allowed the development of the great majority of the planned activities. |

- 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:

The risks associated to the postulates assumed by the project were kept stable during its implamentation. The main difficulties found for its execution were consequences of the political changes which occurred in this period, that were impossible to forseen in advance.

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

The mitigation measures of the risks adopted were revealed to be relatively efficient.

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

As important as the previous risk analysis, is the ability to adapt to unexpected circumstances.

3. Management and Institutional arrangements

- a) Describe the adequacy of management arrangements:

The proposed menagement mechanisms for the project were not completely implemented due to several changes occurred in the Ministry of Environment.

- 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 inclusion of the ICMBio in the project's management committee since its elaboration could have contributed for the improvement of the Workplan initially approved and to accelerate the execution of some activities that depended upon, in large extent, of its participation.

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

It's necessary to define in a more precise way what are the assignments, agents, mechanisms of interlocution and the procedures of collaboration among the parts involved on the implementation of the project.

Rating of project implementation

| CLASSIFICATION ^g | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highly efficient Almost all (>80%) outputs were of expected quality and delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan. | <input checked="" 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): Despite the fact that the project has delivered more than 80% of the outputs foreseen by the original Workplan with the expected quality and within the limits of the budget, these deliverables occurred out of the deadline previously set by the initial schedule due to the already mentioned setbacks. Consequently, we preferred to classify its implementation as just efficient. | |

^g 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 systematization of innovative practices for generation of employment and income in the Conservation Units of Sustainable Use in Amazon by the handbook on local economic development in areas of environmental conservation tends to become a permanent reference to any attempt on compatibilize the poverty alleviation with environmental protection in this region. On top of it, the experience of Bolsa Verde Programme continues to interest several countries willing to implement similar programs, as its shown by the proposal of promoting a Seminar on the topic with the participation of South Africa, Malawi, Philipinas e Sri Lanka (Annex 11).

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

The countries and organizations participants in the I Panamazonic Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection formally assumed the commitment of continuing the Exchange of experiences initiated there through the creation of a Panamazonic Network of Social and Environmental protection (See the declaration in Annex 6).The electronic platform developed specifically to this end represents the first step in that direction. In addition, the Ecuador will promote the II Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection until mid 2018.

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

The budget cuts imposed in the last two years to the Ministry of Environment have caused serious worryings on what concerns the continuity of the Programa Bolsa Verde (See news on the press at the link <http://sustentabilidade.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,organizacoes-alertam-para-risco-de-suspensao-do-bolsa-verde,70001871346>). Although an possible extinction of the program might decrease the sustaintability of the project results , it would not eliminate them, once that the experience of the Bolsa Verde Programme is already systematized and dissiminated among national and international stakeholders, able to using it in order to develop similar initiatives in Brazil and in other countries.

Rating of project sustainability

| CLASSIFICATION ^h | |
|--|---|
| <input 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 checked="" 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 current doubts on the matter of the continuity of the Programa Bolsa Verde do not allow us to classify the sustainability of the project results as highly likely. On the other hand, the project developed mechanisms in order to assure its sustainability even without a major participation of the Brazilian government, like the creation of the Panamazonic Network of Social and Environmental Protection, that counts today with the participation of Brazil and other four countries. In anyway, the dissemination of the project outputs among several international and national stakeholders interested on compatibilize social inclusion and protection with enviromental conservation makes at least likely the use of its results in the development of other initiatives in the same sense. | |

^h 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 | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| A progress monitoring system was supported by data collection and analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| Cost effectiveness of activities and outputs was monitored | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Constituents were able to use M&E for discussion and decision-making in their own organizations | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Baselines and data were adequate to document progress towards results | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |

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

Accordingly to what was established in the Prodoc, the Project Management Committee, composed by representatives of the ILO, Ministry of Environment and Brazilian Cooperation Agency from the Ministry of Foreign Relations, was encharged to “analyse, discuss and monitor the development of the project’s activities, as well as suggest modifications on the Project, based on the analyses of the technical and administrative monitoring reports to be elaborated and presented by the OIT, in conformity to the terms accorded in the current document”. In fact, however, these reports were initially presented to the Ministry of Environment, which later submitted them to appreciation of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency.

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

The participation of a larger number of stakeholders in the evaluation of the project’s activities was occurred by the end of the workshops on Local Economic Development in Areas of Environmental Conservation and of the I Panamazonian Seminar on Social and Environmental Protection.

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

The evaluation of the I Panamazonian Seminar on Social and Environmental protection has presented the following results:

| | Very Good | Good | Bad | Very Bad |
|--|-----------|------|-----|----------|
| Seminar Schedule | 16 | 5 | | |
| Conducting of the Seminar by the facilitator | 18 | 3 | | |
| Topics discussed | 19 | 2 | | |
| Seminar’s Duration time | 13 | 8 | | |
| Number of participants | 14 | 6 | | |
| Quality of your participation on the Seminar | 11 | 10 | | |
| Seminar’s location | 12 | 7 | 1 | |

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

The main outputs delivered by the project will be available at the electronic platform of the Panamazonic Network of Social and Environmental Protection and at the electronic page of the ILO Country Office in Brazil. The initial study *Protecting people and the environment: Lessons learnt from Brazil's Bolsa Verde, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, South Africa and 56 other experiences* is available also at the electronic page of ILO Headquarter. The handbook *Local Economic Development in Areas of Environmental Conservation* shall be used to guide the planning of extractive initiatives in the Sustainable Use Conservation Unit of Amazon.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 - *Protecting people and the environment: Lessons learnt from Brazil's Bolsa Verde, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, South Africa and 56 other experiences* (available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---gjp/documents/publication/wcms_516936.pdf)

Annex 2 - *Sistema de Informações Econômicas e Sociais sobre os Territórios das Unidades de Conservação de Uso Sustentável da Amazônia* –(available at: <https://sites.google.com/site/sistemalocalucs/>).

Annex 3 – Relatório Final Imaflora

Annex 4 – Relatório dos cursos em Belém e Manaus

Annex 5 – Manual DEL

Annex 6 – Relatório I Seminário Panamazônico de Proteção Socioambiental

Annex 7 – Proposta de plataforma eletrônica para a Rede Panamazônica

Annex 8 – Relatório da visita a Carauari*

Annex 9 – Relatório da visita a Guiana*

Annex 10 – Relatório da visita ao Equador*

*In preparation