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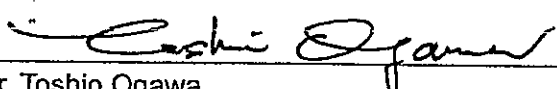
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**MINUTES OF MEETINGS
BETWEEN THE JAPANESE MID-TERM EVALUATION TEAM
AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
ON THE COASTAL WETLAND CONSERVATION IN YUCATAN PENINSULA,
THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES**

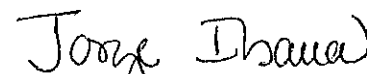
The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Toshio OGAWA, visited the United Mexican States from 23 January to 10 February, 2006, for the purpose of conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Project for Coastal Wetland Conservation in Yucatan Peninsula (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and having consultations with the Project personnel and other relevant parties on the implementation of the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Project.

As a result of a series of surveys and discussions, the both sides agreed to forward to respective Authorities the report of the Joint Mid-term Evaluation, which is attached hereto.

Mexico City, 8 February, 2006


 Mr. Toshio Ogawa
 Leader of Japanese Mid-term Evaluation
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 Japan International Cooperation Agency


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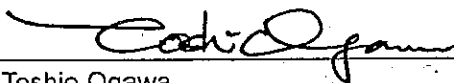
REPORT OF THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
ON THE COASTAL WETLAND CONSERVATION IN YUCATAN PENINSULA,
THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Japanese Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Toshio OGAWA, visited the United Mexican States from 23 January to 10 February, 2006, for the purpose of conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Project for Coastal Wetland Conservation in Yucatan Peninsula (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

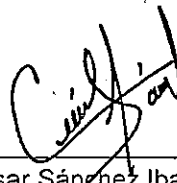
For this purpose, the Japanese Team and the Mexican authorities concerned formed the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"). The Team evaluated performance and achievements of the Project through field visits, interviews and had a series of discussions in respect of desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for the successful implementation of the Project.

The Team agreed on the contents of the Evaluation Report attached, which was accepted by the Joint Coordinating Committee. As a result of the discussions, the Team agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the attached Evaluation Report.


Mérida, Yucatán, 7 February, 2006



Mr. Toshio Ogawa
Leader of Japanese Mid-term Evaluation
Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mr. César Sánchez Ibarra
Leader of Mexican Mid-term Evaluation Team
The United Mexican States



1. Introduction

The cooperation project on coastal wetland conservation in Yucatan Peninsula (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") started in March 2003, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") will cooperate with National Commission for Natural Protected Areas (hereinafter referred to as "CONANP") until February 2008. After two (2) years and eleven (11) months of the implementation, the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") was formed for this mid-term evaluation.

1-1. Objective of the Evaluation Study

The evaluation activities were performed with the objectives:

- (1) to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the achievements of the Project in accordance with the original plan described in the current Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") and Plan of Operation (hereinafter referred to as "PO");
- (2) to make recommendations on the Project for future project activities; and
- (3) to review and revise PDM for the remaining cooperation period, if necessary.

1-2. Members of the Evaluation Team

The Team consists of the following members.

(1) Japanese members

- (a) Toshio Ogawa (Leader)
Team Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team II, Global Environment Department, JICA
- (b) Kenichi Tanaka (Wetland Management)
Senior Advisor, JICA
- (c) Kanako Adachi (Cooperation Planning)
Project Officer, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team II, Global Environment Department, JICA
- (d) Masanori Doi (Evaluation Analysis)
Executive Director, INTEM Consulting, Inc.

(2) Mexican members

- (a) César Sánchez Ibarra (Leader)
Leader of Project strategies, CONANP
- (b) Miguel Angel López Valdéz
Subdirector of Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve Office, CONANP
- (c) Guy Piña Herrera
Chief of Department of Natural Protected Areas, State Ministry of Ecology, Yucatán

1-3. Schedule of the Study

The Joint Mid-term Evaluation was conducted from 23 January to 8 February. The detailed schedule of the mid-term evaluation study is attached as Annex 10.

2. Outline of the Project

The Project has been implemented since 1 March 2003, based on the Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D"), signed on 11 December 2002 between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United Mexican States. Target area of the Project is Ría Celestún Biosphere Reserve (hereinafter referred to the "RBRC"). Original PDM attached to the R/D was revised three times according to the circumstance of that time.

As indicated in the current PDM, the Project purpose is 'Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office'. Furthermore, the overall goal of the Project is 'Conservation of wetland ecosystem of RBRC is improved'.

The outputs of the Project confirmed in the current PDM are:

- (1) Ecological restoration is promoted by means of reduction of negative impacts caused by natural disasters and human activities.
- (2) Environmental monitoring is carried out aiming at protected area management and promotion of research activities.
- (3) Knowledge and capacity of residents and tourists about nature conservation are improved by environmental education.
- (4) Sustainable utilization of natural resources is practiced by community-based organization (CBO).

3. Methodology of Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation was carried out by the Team consisting of both from Japanese and Mexican sides whose members can be found in 1-2. In the first step of the evaluation, the Team reviewed the progress and achievements of the Project referring to the PDM attached as Annex 1. In the next step, the Team analyzed and evaluated the Project from the viewpoints of 'Relevance', 'Effectiveness', 'Efficiency', 'Impact' and 'Sustainability'. The evaluation grid is shown in Annex 2. Finally, the Team made recommendations on the Project for the improved implementation of the Project and for expected achievements of the Project purpose by the end of the cooperation period.

3-1. Evaluation Questions and Indicators

The questions and indicators for evaluation are indicated in the Evaluation grid, attached as Annex 2.

3-2. Data Collection Method and Analysis

3-2-1. Data Collection Method

The Team (1) carried out a field surveys at the Project sites, (2) collected relevant documents, (3) collected information through questionnaire from concerned personnel, and (4) interviewed with the Mexican Project personnel, Japanese experts and others concerned.

3-2-2. Criteria of Evaluation for Analysis

(1) Relevance:

Relevance of the Project was reviewed as the validity of the Project purpose and overall goal in connection with the Mexican policies, especially on development and environment conservation, the needs of the C/P organizations, and needs of the local communities. Simultaneously, correlation with JICA policies was also confirmed in the process. Furthermore, the validity of the Project as the strategy of costal wetland conservation in RBRC was reviewed.

(2) Effectiveness:

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the Project has achieved outputs by the time of the mid-term evaluation as well as the probability to attain the project purpose by the end of the Project term. Furthermore, validity of the project design was also evaluated.

(3) Efficiency:

Efficiency of the Project implementation was analyzed by reviewing correlation between inputs and outputs. In the process, timing, quality and quantity of inputs, linkage and/or duplication between the Project and other activities of other organizations in similar fields were reviewed.

(4) Impact:

Impacts of the Project activities were identified by focusing both on positive and negative, direct and indirect impacts caused or to be caused by the Project. These impacts included the impacts which had not been originally expected in the Project plan. In addition, probability to attain the overall goal and contribution of the Project were evaluated.

(5) Sustainability:

Sustainability of the Project was evaluated on organizational, financial, technical, and social/environmental aspects with consideration of the extent to which the achievement of the Project will be sustained or expanded after the assistance period.

4. Project Performance and Implementation Process.

In three areas which the Project focused on, such as mangrove restoration, solid waste management and ecotourism, and environmental education, the Project made considerable progress. A task force was set up in each area and coordination among relevant organizations was promoted. Japanese experts and counterparts visited each field and effectively supported relevant organizations and local residents. The RBRC office built good relationships between other organizations. As a result of these activities, capacity of counterparts and other participants of the Projects was developed.

The details are found in Annex 3-8.

5. Evaluation Results

5-1. Relevance

Necessity of the Project is evaluated to be secured considering the continuity of the environmental conservation policy of Mexico, expanding performance of CONANP and JICA's cooperation plan. The Project Purpose is agreed with the needs of relevant organizations and residents of RBRC and view of wetland conservation strategy of RBRC.

Japan has advanced technologies with ample human resources in the three major areas of the Project such as mangrove restoration, promotion of ecotourism and solid waste management, which makes justifiable the technical cooperation.

5-2. Effectiveness

Although the Project is appeared a little delay in its progress, the Project Purpose is confirmed to be achieving according to the investigations of Indicators shown on the current PDM and other supportive information. Number of resident groups which carry on new livelihood projects increased from one group in 2003 to 13 groups in 2005 of which 4 groups were supported by the Project, and the number of residents participated in the events of annual Environmental Week increased from 1252 people in 2003 to more than 4000 in 2005 (duplications of people participated in different events are included). Number of participating organization to the environmental education task force has been increased from 6 in August 2003 to be 19 now. A total of 6 other task forces is about to be functional.

In order to adjust the expanding activities of the Project with the PDM, the current PDM shall be improved focusing on the major cooperation areas.

5-3. Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project was improved remarkably after full-agreement on the current PDM in January 2005. The four short-term experts dispatched in 2005 worked vigorously with respective C/Ps, and their activities and suggestions are effectively succeeded by the Project. Counterpart training was also evaluated efficiently and supportive to achieve the Outputs.

Input of Mexico has been improved in the course of the Project. Expenses of Mexican sides for personnel cost, office management cost and operation cost are sufficient corresponding to the scale of project activities. However, insufficiency of field office facilities hindered the efficiency of the Project activities to some extent.

5-4. Impact

The Project has already been generating some impacts toward the Overall Goal. The experimental mangrove reforestation to be carried out by the Project will verify the technical knowledge required for practical expansion of the restoration area. The project activities have already started attracting the attention from other reserves in Yucatan State.

It is expected that the solid waste management plan prepared by the Project contributes to encouragement of activities of the relevant organizations.

5-5. Sustainability

The Project will imply relatively high sustainability after the end of the cooperation period from the following aspects:

- Institutional and financial stability of the implementing agency, CONANP and the RBRC office
- Improvement of capacity of the target groups namely C/Ps, residents of RBRC and relevant organizations
- Promotion of collaborative activities such as task forces with leadership of the RBRC office.

6. Conclusion

The Project is in conformity with the conservation policy of Mexican government very well, and also in conformity with the needs of local residents. There is probability of securing the Effectiveness of the Project although the Project is appeared a little delay in its progress as a whole (the Project made considerable progress in 2005). Inputs of both sides have been made appropriately for the implementation of the Project activities. There are several positive impacts of the Project. But it is too early to judge the degree of achievement of the Overall Goal. There is a probability of securing the sustainability.

For next two years of the Project period, Mexican counterpart personnel and Japanese experts should continue to make efforts for smooth implementation of the Project in consideration of the following recommendations.

7. Revision of PDM

In the process of the evaluation work, the Team recognized the PDM covered many areas and focuses were not clear. Moreover, relation among Project Purpose, Outputs and Activities were complicated, and logic of the PDM should be improved. In order to get good results, concentration of activities and clarification of logic in the PDM are necessary.

Based on the results of evaluation, thus, the Team revised the PDM and submitted the proposal to the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) held on 7th February, 2006. The purpose of the revisions is to make the PDM to clearly show the directions to go of the Project, to be understood easily by all those who are concerned, and to facilitate smooth implementation of the Project. The revised PDM can be found in Annex 9.

The PDM were prepared in both English and Spanish. If any divergences arise in interpretation of the documents, the English part prevails.

Major changes of the PDM are as follows:

(1) Outputs

When the Japanese study team visited in 2005, both Japanese and Mexican sides agreed that the Project would focus on three areas; they are mangrove restoration, solid waste management and sustainable use of natural resources such as ecotourism. The Project concentrated its activities in these areas and each activity began to get on track. In addition, in the area of environmental education, the Project set up a task force and implemented various events and educational activities. These activities are effective and should be continued in order to deepen residents' understanding on wetland conservation. As for environmental monitoring, information sharing of various monitoring and researches is more important than to begin a new monitoring program.

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Therefore, the Team revised the Outputs of the PDM in accordance with present project activities. Revised Outputs are follows;

1. Mangrove ecosystem restoration in RBRC is promoted.
2. Sustainable use of natural resources is practiced by community-based organizations (CBOs).
3. Solid waste management is improved.
4. Mechanism of information sharing about wetland conservation in the RBRC among related organizations and residents is established.
5. Knowledge and capacity of residents about importance of RBRC are improved through environmental education.

(2) Activities

Along with the revision of Outputs, Activities are also modified. The details are found in Annex 9.

(3) Indicators for the Outputs

Along with the revision of Outputs, Indicators of Outputs are also modified. The details are found in Annex 9.

(4) Indicators for the Project Purpose

The project purpose "Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office" is not changed but the original indicators are not appropriate. The original indicators are;

- Number of residents who carry out sustainable use of natural resources and management is increased;
- Environmental illegal activities in RBRC are decreased.

The former is the indicator rather for original Output 4 (new Output 2). The latter is not appropriate because illegal activities can be decreased by other reasons besides the Project. Indicators related to mechanisms and a proper plan for conservation are more proper for the Project purpose. Therefore, The Team changed the indicators as follows;

- Taskforces related to wetland conservation are continuously held and conservation activities are properly implemented.
- Concrete annual plan is prepared by the RBRC office.

(5) Indicators for the Overall Goal

One of original indicators for the Overall Goal "Areas of illegal waste dumping are going to be reduced" was deleted because the Project is not for waste control and solid waste management is only one of the Outputs.

(6) Important Assumption

The Team eliminate "C/P work continuously at the office" and "Necessary number of persons and budget are secured by relevant parties for the Project" because personnel changes and shortage of personnel or budget can be happened and the Project should cope with such cases.

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8. Recommendations & Lessons Learned

(1) Concrete annual plan of the RBRC office

This Project was implemented with the aim of strengthening Environmental management in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office, and although the technical output is being achieved, there are still several issues to be resolved regarding the implementation of the Project. In particular, there is considerable uncertainty as to the sustainability and continuity of the Environmental management in RBRC after the Project ends, and a long-term, specific management plan for RBRC must be revised. Accordingly, we propose that the RBRC office establish a revised management plan for RBRC covering the following issues:

Through discussion with Japanese experts, the RBRC office should take the central role in elaborating revised management plan for RBRC covering the following issues from a medium to long-term perspective.

- Role, responsibilities and functions of the environmental survey and conservation activities on RBRC within related organization such as SEMARNAT, SAGARPA, Celestún Municipality, NGOs, etc.
- Management and Operation system
- Plan for personnel training
- Plan to maintain facilities and equipment (including expenses)
- Time schedule

When establishing the revised future management plan, the RBRC office should brisk up task force activities (Task force for strengthening environmental management in RBRC, with the RBRC director as chairman) and exchange opinions as necessary. Recommendations of the task forces to the RBRC office should be considered with the highest priority for decision making.

The first draft of the annual plan of operation on the environmental management in RBRC and the tentative annual plan including inputs of the Project for 2007 should be prepared by May 2006. The joint coordinating committee should approve the plan and it should be reflected in conservation activities by the RBRC office.

(2) Ecotourism and other productive activities

- The project has supported ecotourism groups and is getting good results. In order to promote ecotourism much more, further capacity development of ecotourism groups is necessary. Interpretation ability, tour contents and organizational strengthening of these groups can be improved by the Project support. English training is also needed because more foreign tourists would visit RBRC. The project also can support to build good relationship between ecotourism groups and related actors such as travel agencies, hotels and restaurants.
- Administrative rules of ecotourism in RBRC should be considered because impacts of tourists on the environment may increase.
- Environmental carrying capacity at least in 3 routes of ecotourism which the Project supports should be investigated.
- Besides ecotourism, some productive activities should be promoted for sustainable use of natural resources. Because beneficiaries of ecotourism are limited, other productive activities

which use natural resources in a sustainable way should be supported. For this purpose, improvement of PRODERS by the RBRC office with Japanese experts is necessary. The project should set an appropriate standard for selection of PRODERS projects, and provide proper advices to local residents.

-In order to promote productive activities including ecotourism, marketing and advertisements are important. The project is expected to support such activities by using various media including internet, tourist guide etc.

(3) Solid waste management

-Solid waste management must be done with a mid-term perspective and in coordination with the Project on the improvement of solid waste management in the Celestún municipality. It is desirable that the municipality constructs necessary facilities and prepares personnel and budget for solid waste management.

-In order to promote proper solid waste management, periodical stakeholders meeting on solid waste management in RBRC should be held frequently by the initiative of the RBRC office. Participants are expected from related organizations such as the RBRC office (Director), Celestún municipality (President), Yucatan State (Representative), SEMARNAT Yucatan (Representative), Community in Celestún (Representative) and NGO (Niños y Crias).

(4) Environmental education

-Environmental education should be done based on a systematized strategy and each activity should make clear its purpose and position in the whole program. The RBRC office is now trying to make an environmental education strategy, so Japanese experts should support to make an effective strategy.

-In environmental education, active participation of local residents should be promoted. The majority of local residents have no experience to participate in tour in RBRC. The Project is expected to make some opportunities for residents to see and understand the nature in RBRC and help them to become active players for conservation.

(5) Effective Cooperation with related organizations

-For wetland conservation, a lot of activities of different sectors should be done, so various stakeholders must cooperate. The RBRC office has made a lot of efforts to coordinate various stakeholders and set up several task forces. These efforts are appreciated by stakeholders. Such coordination should be continued and developed. The management of task forces can be improved. The RBRC can act as a mediator among the municipality, CBOs and other related organizations and promote information sharing and cooperative works.

(6) Field station

-In order to improve the efficiency of activities of the RBRC office and quality of services to local residents, a field station should be constructed promptly.

(7) Utilization of similar projects

-Both JICA and CONANP have experiences of similar conservation projects. Experiences and lessons from these projects should be utilized in the Project.

(8) Dissemination of the Project results

-The Project is accumulating good experiences and lessons which must be useful in other natural protected areas. The project should disseminate its experiences and lessons actively at every opportunity.

Attachment

Annex 1: Current PDM (Ver. 3)

Annex 2: Evaluation Grid for Mid-term Evaluation Study

Annex 3: Achievement Grid

Annex 4: Achievement of Activities

Annex 5: List of Japanese Experts

Annex 6: List of Machinery and Equipment Provided by Japan

Annex 7: List of Mexican Counterpart Personnel

Annex 8: List of Mexican Counterpart Personnel Trained in Japan

Annex 9: Revised PDM (Ver.4)

Annex 10: Detailed Schedule of Mid-term Evaluation

Annex 1: Current PDM (Ver.3)

Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Coastal Wetland Conservation in Yucatan Peninsula in the United Mexican States.
Target Area: Ria Celestún Biosphere Reserve (RBRC)
Implementing Agency: CONANP- the RBRC Office
Target Group: Counterparts, Residents of RBRC and other relevant personnel participating in the Project
Duration: from 1 March 2003 to 28 February 2008



Prepared on 17 January 2005

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<p>Overall Goal: Conservation of wetland ecosystem of RBRC is improved. Se mejora la conservación de los ecosistemas de humedales de la RBRC.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas of illegal waste dumping are going to be reduced. Las areas de tiraderos de basura ilegal son reducidas. 2. Artificially and naturally restored areas are going to be increased. Las areas restauradas natural y artificialmente tienden a incrementarse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RBRC reports on illegal activities. Reporte de actividades ilegales en la RBRC. 2. RBRC reports on environmental restoration. Reportes sobre restauración y medio ambiente en la RBRC. 	
<p>Project Purpose: Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office. Las actividades de manejo ambiental son llevadas a cabo adecuadamente por liderazgo de la Dirección de la RBRC.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of residents who carry out sustainable use of natural resources and management is increased. Se incrementa el número de residentes que llevan a cabo el uso sustentable de los recursos naturales. Environmental illegal activities in RBRC are decreased. Se reducen el número de actividades ilegales del medio ambiente en la RBRC. 2. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project reports. Reportes del proyecto. 2. Reports of PROFEPA and the RBRC office on illegal activities. Reportes de actividades ilegales por PROFEPA y RBRC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large-scale natural disaster does not occur. No ocurren desastres naturales de gran escala. - There is no unfavorable legal modification to conservation and management of biosphere reserve. No hay modificación legal desfavorable a conservación y manejo de reserva de biosfera

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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Ecological restoration is promoted by means of reduction of negative impacts caused by natural disasters and human activities. Se promueve la restauración ecológica a través de la reducción de los impactos negativos al medio ambiente causados por los desastres naturales y actividades humanas.</p>	<p>1.1 Public awareness of the RBRC residents against forest fire and natural disasters is improved. Se adquiere mayor conciencia pública de los residentes en la RBRC, contra incendios forestales y desastres naturales.</p> <p>1.2 Sufficient technical knowledge on mangrove rehabilitation is accumulated. Se acumula suficiente conocimiento técnico en rehabilitación de manglar.</p> <p>1.3 Number of residents making garbage compost and segregation of disposal becomes 30% of the total. El número de residentes composteando y clasificando la basura representa el 30% del total de la población.</p>	<p>1.1 Result of interview survey. Resultado de encuestas.</p> <p>1.2 Manual on afforestation of mangrove. Manual de reforestación de manglar.</p> <p>1.3 Project reports. Reportes del proyecto.</p>	<p>- Policy, organization, and budget of CONANP are not changed unfavorably to the Project. Políticas, organización y presupuesto de la CONANP no cambian desfavorablemente al proyecto.</p>
<p>2. Environmental monitoring is carried out aiming at protected area management and promotion of research activities. Se implementa el monitoreo ambiental y la investigación aplicada dirigida a la protección y manejo de la reserva.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of priority research activities increase. Se incrementa el número de actividades de investigación prioritaria.</p> <p>2.2 More than 4 groups of residents participate in monitoring. Mas de 4 grupos de residentes participan en actividades de monitoreo.</p> <p>2.3 GIS database of RBRC will be available on the web site. La base de datos en el Sistema de Información Geográfica de la RBRC está disponible en internet.</p>	<p>2.1 Research activity approval record of the RBRC office. Reportes de las actividades de investigación dejados en la RBRC.</p> <p>2.2 Project reports. Reportes del proyecto.</p> <p>2.3 Web site of RBRC. Sitio en la Red de internet de la RBRC.</p>	<p>- There is no serious conflict among CBOs or residents' groups. No existe un conflicto serio entre las Organizaciones de Base Comunitaria o los grupos residentes.</p>
<p>3. Knowledge and capacity of residents and tourists about nature conservation are improved by environmental education. La capacidad y el conocimiento de los residentes y turistas sobre conservación de la naturaleza, aumenta a través de la educación ambiental.</p>	<p>3.1 Understanding by residents about importance of RBRC is improved. Aumenta el conocimiento de los residentes sobre la importancia de la RBRC.</p> <p>3.2 Understanding by tourists about importance of RBRC is improved. Aumenta el conocimiento de los turistas sobre la importancia de la RBRC.</p> <p>3.3 Number of new publications is increased. Se incrementa el número de publicaciones nuevas.</p>	<p>3.1 Result of interview survey. Resultado de encuestas.</p> <p>3.2 Questionnaire survey by means of suggestion boxes. Encuestas por medio de cuestionarios en buzones de sugerencias.</p> <p>3.3 Guide book, pamphlets, posters, etc. Guías de campo, panfletos, posters, etc.</p>	
<p>4. Sustainable utilization of natural resources is practiced by community-based organization (CBO). La utilización sustentable de los recursos naturales es practicada por la comunidad y grupos organizados.</p>	<p>4.1 Number of persons participating in group activities is increased. Aumenta el número de personas participando en actividades de grupo.</p> <p>4.2 Percentage of groups that employ sustainable production activities is increased. Aumenta el porcentaje de grupos que emplean actividades de producción sustentable.</p>	<p>4.1 Annual report of PRODERS. Reporte anual de PRODERS.</p> <p>4.2 Evaluation report of PRODERS. Reporte de evaluación de PRODERS.</p>	

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<p>Activities:</p> <p>(Please refer to the Plan of Operation for detailed activities). (Por favor consulte el Plan de Operación para actividades detalladas).</p>	<p>Inputs: [Japanese side] (Parte Japonesa).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel (Personal). (1) Long-term experts. Expertos de largo periodo. 1) Chief Advisor / Weiland Management. Jefe de Proyecto / Manejo de Humedales. 2) Coordinator / Environmental Education. Coordinador / Educación Ambiental. (2) Short-term experts Will be dispatched when necessary C/P Training in Japan Equipment necessary for the implementation of the Project Local cost Part of expenses for project activities <p>[Mexican side] (Parte Mexicana).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel (1) Project Director (2) Project Manager (3) Counterparts Staff of the RBRC office Staff of the RBRL office (4) Secretary (5) Administrative staff Equipment including vehicles Land, Buildings and Facilities including office for Japanese experts Local cost Necessary budget for project activities 	<p>- C/P work continuously at the office. Las contrapartes trabajan continuamente. - Necessary number of persons and budget are secured by relevant parties for the Project. Numero de personal y presupuesto son asegurados por las partes relevantes para el proyecto.</p> <p>- Procurement of equipment and services is not delayed largely. La procuración de equipo y servicios no se atrasa demasiado.</p> <p>Preconditions:</p> <p>- Necessary number of C/P is available. Los números necesarios de C/P están disponibles. - Office for Japanese expert is prepared La oficina para los expertos japoneses está preparada.</p>
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Annex 2. Evaluation Grid



Project Performance	Evaluation Subjects	Necessary Information and Data	Sources	Study Methods
Inputs	<p>[Japan side]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of experts and their specialities Type and number of equipment provided Curriculum and number of counterpart (C/P) training Provision of project budgets <p>[Mexican side]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of counterparts and their specialities Type and number of equipment allocated Provision of project budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of the targets shown in APO of 2005 Activity bar chart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents prepared by the Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the documents
Verification of the achievements after February 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Monitoring results of each indicator shown in PDM ② Opinions of Japanese experts, C/Ps and relevant resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Achievement of the targets shown in APO of 2005 ② Activity bar chart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/Ps-experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of results according to APO
Achievement degree of each Outputs shown on the PDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Opinion of Japanese experts and JICA staff ② Opinion of C/Ps and Mexican stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Monitoring results of each indicator shown in PDM ② Opinions of Japanese experts, C/Ps and relevant resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents prepared by the C/Ps-experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion and site investigation
Factors or reasons that affected the stagnancy of activities in JFY2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Opinion of Japanese experts and JICA staff ② Opinion of C/Ps and Mexican stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Opinion of Japanese experts and JICA staff ② Opinion of C/Ps and Mexican stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents prepared by the Project Interview memo during the consultation study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the documents
Factors or reasons behind reactivation of the Project in 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Opinion of Japanese experts and JICA staff ② Opinion of C/Ps and Mexican stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Opinion of Japanese experts and JICA staff ② Opinion of C/Ps and Mexican stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C/Ps Project officer of CONANP JICA Mexico Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire Interview
Implementing process of project monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring system and present monitoring activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring system and present monitoring activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBRC director/experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire
Back-up supports for the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Supports from the CONANP headquarters ② Advices from the Joint Coordination Committee ③ Supports from the JICA Mexico Office ④ Application of the results in consultation study mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Supports from the CONANP headquarters ② Advices from the Joint Coordination Committee ③ Supports from the JICA Mexico Office ④ Application of the results in consultation study mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents prepared by the Project RBRC director/experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the documents Questionnaire
Has the Project been given high priority?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Consistency with the Japanese assistance policy ② Administrative priority of SEMARNAT, CONANP and the Yucatan State Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Consistency with the Japanese assistance policy ② Administrative priority of SEMARNAT, CONANP and the Yucatan State Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JICA's implementation plan of Mexico (JICA Mexico Office) Relevant information from experts and RBRC director 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the documents
Does the Project Purpose meet with the needs of relevant persons and beneficiaries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Does the Project Purpose, namely "Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office", agreed with the needs of relevant persons (their opinions)? ② Does the Project Purpose gratify the wishes of residents particularly for fisherfolks? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Does the Project Purpose, namely "Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office", agreed with the needs of relevant persons (their opinions)? ② Does the Project Purpose gratify the wishes of residents particularly for fisherfolks? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant governments and non-government organizations Celestun city office/residents of RBRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire Interview
Is the scope of the Project appropriate for welland conservation strategy of RBRC?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Was the site selected properly? ② Were the target groups selected appropriately? ③ Are the collaboration with other projects and demarcation of activities among them done properly? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Was the site selected properly? ② Were the target groups selected appropriately? ③ Are the collaboration with other projects and demarcation of activities among them done properly? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparatory study report Project officer of CONANP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the documents Questionnaire
Is the Japanese cooperation justifiable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinions of resource persons on the technical superiority of Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opinions of resource persons on the technical superiority of Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RBRC director/experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaire

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	Evaluation Subjects	Necessary Information and Data	Sources	Study Methods
Effectiveness (prospect)	Are the Outputs and project approaches designed properly towards the Project Purpose?	particularly in such cooperation fields as mangrove restoration, ecotourism, waste treatment and management, and environmental education.	Expert of Japanese study team	Discussion of study
	Is the Project Purpose going to be achieved?	Opinions of relevant persons about project design and current issues of the Project ① Trend in number of residents who use and manage natural resources in sustainable way. ② Trend in number of illegal activities in RBRC ③ Number and scope of environment conservation activities that are coordinated by the RBRC Office. ④ Concrete examples of activities which contributed the Outputs and Project Purpose, and those which did not contribute them ⑤ Prospects on the mutual effects of the Outputs	RBRC director/experts Project officer of CONANP RBRC director/experts C/Ps	Questionnaire Request of report preparation, Questionnaire Site investigation
	Can the Important Assumptions from the Outputs to Project Purpose be considered appropriate even now? Are they expected to be realized?	① Opinions of C/Ps and experts ② Change of policy, organization and budgets of CONANP ③ Negative factors against RBRC's social environment such as dispute of residents	RBRC director/experts Documents prepared by the Project	Interview Review of the documents
	Have the Outputs been achieved at the expected degree considering the scale of Input?	① Opinions of relevant persons on relationship between the scale of Input and degree of Outputs (Inputs include the PRODERS budgets) ② Application of the knowledge acquired in the training in Japan ③ Utilization of equipment provided from Japan	Project officer of CONANP RBRC director/experts C/Ps and other persons participated in training in Japan Documents prepared by the Project	Questionnaire Site investigation Review of the documents
	Were the activity schedule and timing of inputs matched well?	① Were the activity schedules on APO and PO appropriate? ② Were the Inputs of both Japan and Mexico sides provided on time?	RBRC director/experts Project officer of CONANP	Questionnaire
Efficiency	Were the scale and type of project inputs appropriate?	① Project costs and type of cooperation in other donor-assisted similar projects. Comparison of inputs and expected outputs in those projects. ② Analysis of the cost-effect relation in this Project	In-house documents of SEMARNAT (or websites of other donor projects)	Request of report preparation
	Can the Important Assumptions from the Inputs to Outputs be considered appropriate even now? Are they expected to be realized?	① Assignment of C/Ps ② Activities of collaborative organizations	Documents prepared by the Project Relevant governments and non-government organizations	Review of the documents Questionnaire
	Contribution to the Overall Goal	① Prospects for reduction of illegal garbage dumping areas in ② Prospects for increase of restored natural land areas ③ How does the project activities contribute for the above ① and ②?	Project monitoring data Relevant governments and non-government organizations RBRC director/experts/C/Ps	Site investigation Questionnaire
Impact (prospect)	Positive impacts	Opinions of relevant persons on the project impacts	C/Ps, Experts	Questionnaire

Evaluation Subjects	Necessary Information and Data	Sources	Study Methods
	(for example, on strengthening of relations among relevant persons, strengthening of local people's organization, possibility for applying similar project activities in other nature reserves, feedback of the project results to relevant policy and institution, etc)	Local people's groups Relevant governments and non-government organizations	Interview, Site investigation
Negative impacts	Are there any negative impacts of the Project? (for example, conflicts between environmentalists and developers, claim of families on participation of women for project activities) If any, are there any countermeasures applied?	Same as the above	Same as the above
Sustainability (prospect)	<p>Are the environment management activities in RBRC that were implemented or supported by the Project considered to be continued properly? (verification from such aspects as techniques, cost, personnel, will, organization and regulation)</p> <p>Are the activities of people's groups that were supported by the Project continued?</p> <p>Have the capacities of RBRC office such as project implementing capacity and coordination capacity been improved?</p>	<p>Documents prepared by the Project Project officer of CONANP</p>	<p>Review of the documents. Interview</p>
	<p>① Prospect on the continuity of CONANP policy</p> <p>② Trend of annual budgets of the RBRC office (Prospects of each budget source such as entry fee of RBRC, PRODERS and PET)</p> <p>③ Budget, personnel and organization of relevant organizations, and their relations to the Project</p> <p>④ Opinions of relevant persons</p>	<p>Achievement reports on PRODERS and PET RBRC director/experts</p>	<p>Request of report preparation Questionnaire Site inspection</p>
	<p>① Evaluation results of respective group activity that was supported by the Project and implemented by means of PRODERS and PET</p> <p>② Prospects of other people's group activities that were supported by the Project, such as boat tour associations</p> <p>③ Self-evaluation</p> <p>④ Evaluation by the third parties</p>	<p>RBRC director/experts</p> <p>Project officer of CONANP Relevant governments and non-government organizations</p> <p>C/P</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>
	<p>Self evaluation of C/Ps</p>		<p>Questionnaire</p>
Necessity of readjustment of the project framework	<p>Whether C/Ps acquire capacity, willingness and powers for continuing activities after termination of the Project, or not?</p> <p>Necessary amendments for each project activity</p> <p>Is it necessary to amend the current PDM?</p>	<p>Documents prepared by the Project C/Ps - Experts</p> <p>Documents prepared by the Project Joint Coordination Committee</p>	<p>Review of the documents Questionnaire Discussion Review of the documents Discussion</p>

Remark) Relevant government and non-government organizations mean mainly the member organizations of the Joint Coordination Committee. However, based on the latest information from the Project and due to the necessity, questionnaire and interview surveys would be carried out for non-member organizations.

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Annex 3. Achievement Grid

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Subjects	Results of Evaluation
Project Performance	Inputs	<p>The Project for Coastal Wetland Conservation in Yucatan Peninsula (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") has been implemented by CONANP-RBRC office with technical cooperation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The target area of the Project is the Ria Celestun Biosphere Reserve (RBRC) and the Project Purpose is set as "Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office.</p> <p>[Input of Japanese side (from March 2003 to December 2005)]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dispatch of experts Long-term experts (chief adviser/wetland conservation and coordinator/environmental education) and short-term experts (eight sectors, 10 trips) were dispatched, and worked in cooperation with Mexican counterparts (C/Ps) (Annex 5). Total durations of their assignment were approximately 61.0M/M for long-term experts and approximately 9.5M/M for short-term experts. 2) Provision of equipment Necessary equipment of a total of about 123,000 U.S. dollars was provided. Major equipment included vehicles, personal computers, and equipment for field investigation (Annex 6). 3) Training of C/Ps in Japan Training of 10 Mexican C/Ps was carried out in Japan on such areas as ecosystem conservation, environmental education, etc. (Annex 8). 4) Project budget About 1.8million pesos were provided as a part of project management budget.

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[Input of Mexican side (from March 2003 to December 2005)]

- 1) Assignment of C/Ps.
A director of The RBRC office and three to nine C/P staff were assigned continuously. (Annex 7).
- 2) Provision of office and equipment
Facilities and equipment necessary for project activities including an expert room were provided.
- 3) Project budget

The annual budget of The RBRC office was 1.8million pesos in 2003, 2.2 million pesos in 2004 and 2.8 million pesos in 2005. The sources of the budget from the year 2004 are admission fee of RBRC and budgets for PRODERS and PET projects (Table 1).

Table 1. Annual budget of The RBRC office *1)

Fiscal year	National-treasury budget (Executed amount)	RBRC admission fee		PRODERS budget	PET budget	Total
		Income	Executed amount			
2000	533,800					533,800
2001	697,500					697,500
2002	702,000			225,900		927,900
2003	443,200	507,420	355,194	300,000	713,349	1,811,745
2004	0	1,200,000	840,000	1,200,000	197,595	2,237,595
2005	0	1,350,000	945,000	1,650,000	211,880	2,806,880

Unit: Mexican pesos

Remarks *1) Exclude personnel expenses.

Verification of the achievements after February, 2005

The achievement of the Project in 2005 was reviewed based on the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) as shown in Annex 4.

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<p>Achievement degree of each Outputs shown on the PDM</p>	<p>Output 1. Ecological restoration is promoted through reduction of negative impacts caused by natural disasters and human activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major cause of the death of mangrove was specified as the rise of soil salinity at the root part. Based on such finding, a mangrove restoration program was prepared, and then mangrove seeds or seedlings for artificial planting have been procured. They are now nursing in artificial nurseries both in Celestun and Isla Arena. Mangrove restoration sites have also been determined. Environmental education was carried out in order to edify about problems concerning solid waste, which is one of the most serious issues in conservation of RBRC. A solid waste management plan was prepared. About educational activities for natural disaster prevention, formulation of community-based disaster prevention units was assisted in cooperation with the forest fire prevention campaign organized by CONAFOR.
	<p>Output 2. Environmental monitoring is carried out aiming at protected area management and promotion of research activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RBRC office was planned to take leadership for holding workshop to clarify priority areas in research and monitoring programs. However, it was found that CINVESTAV also had a similar workshop plan along with the Long-term Ecological Investigation Plan (IELP) of SEMARNAT because RBRC was selected as one of the 7 IELP site based mainly on the former monitoring activity of CINVESTAV. The RBRC office and CINVESTAV are arranging a single workshop to be held by collaboration of the both parties. On the other hand, it was found that there would be a significant possibility of participatory environment monitoring in which local ecotourism groups can incorporate, and their capacity development trainings have been started. Although basic environmental data have been consolidated in a form of reports, they were not yet updated in GIS format. One of the reasons is that the land use plan made by CINVESTAV has not yet been authorized in accordance with the Environmental Law in México and the other is shortage of manpower of The RBRC office.
	<p>Output 3. Knowledge and capacity of residents and tourists about nature conservation are improved by environmental education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of understandings of the residents about significance of nature conservation is considered enhancing gradually through various activities, i.e., educational activities of The RBRC office and collaborative relevant organizations, a series of events during the Environmental Week (every November) and Worlds Environmental Day (every June), construction and rehabilitation of signboards and informative training of residents about extermination of stray dogs and solid waste management. The number of residents and organizations that participated in the events is increased year by

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year (Table 2).

Table 2 Number of residents and organizations participated in various events during the Environmental Week in November.

	2003	2004	2005
Cumulative total number of participated residents	1252	1693	4009
Cumulative total number of participated organizations	12	19	25

- It is worth to remark that "environmental education task force" which was organized by the strong leadership of the director of The RBRC office in August 2003 functions as a working group for the specific cross-cut issue and plays an important role for promotion of the said field. The number of relevant organizations participating in the task force was increased from 6 at the beginning to 20 now. They are holding meetings periodically or at the necessity in the RBRC Celestun field office and carry out environmental education activities systematically depending on their own roles determined at the meetings.
- On the other hand, making pamphlets and guidebooks is delayed, and few viable results have been achieved on environmental education for tourists. However, since a sightseeing promotion video of RBRC (15 minutes) has been prepared in December 2005 and is receiving a good evaluation from relevant persons, the Project is going to implement tourist-oriented environmental education as well as residents using the video and publications to be prepared.

Output 4. Sustainable utilization of natural resources is practiced by community-based organization (CBO).

- Sustainable use of the natural resources by resident groups has been promoted by applying the schemes of PRODERS and PET of CONANP that were started from 2002. In the PRODERS scheme, a cumulative total of 61 groups or 833 people have been involved in beneficiaries of various studies, educational activities and assistance for livelihood development during the period from 2002 to 2005 (Table 3, shown in cumulative numbers for each year). Among those, actual number of target groups participating in livelihood assistance project is 13 with approximately 160 people involved at present in January 2006.

Table 3. Total number of PRODERS projects and number of beneficiaries

Fiscal year of Mexico	Number of projects	Number of direct beneficiaries
2002	5	105
2003	7	136
2004	32	386
2005	17	286
Total	61	833

Remarks: Budget of PRODERS is disbursed for a single year, and the numbers shown in the table involve some duplications in terms of actual number

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project provided not only some technical advices on implementing the above projects but also associated input supports for 3 ecotourism groups and 1 flower cultivation women's group. Now the Project is providing trainings on bird identification and ecology as well as English for the ecotourism group members in order to encourage their self independency. The Project is also planning to support marketing of native salt as the special local product and its involvement in the activity of ecotourism promotion. • On the other hand, a planned training on fishery resource management in cooperation with SAGARPA, which is the organization responsible for fishery management, has not yet been held because of the low incentive of fishermen due to recent reduction of fishery production and non-strong leadership of SAGARPA on this subject. • Moreover, examination on the environmental carrying capacity (specifically maximum number of tourists acceptable), which would be a theoretical frame for continuous use of natural resources, has been delayed.
Implementing process	Factors or reasons that affected the stagnancy of activities in JFY 2004	<p>The Project was started following the R/D signed by JICA and the president of CONANP on 1st December 2002 from March 1, 2003 for 5 years. Nonetheless, after the start of the Project in mid April 2003, change of the RBRC office director who shall be the project manager was publicized. However, it was in September of the same year that the director was officially appointed.</p> <p>The new director (= present director) showed his opinion that the Project Design Matrix (PDM) which is considered as fundamental framework of the Project be modified taking into more consideration the compatibility with the plan of CONANP regarding natural protection area management. Based on such change of the circumstances, JICA dispatched a consultation study mission in December 2003 and discussed with Mexican side. However, the both Japanese and Mexican sides could not reach full agreement on the modification of PDM. Accordingly, a part of initially planned cooperation namely dispatch of short-term experts and acceptance of counterpart training in Japan could not be carried out in the Japanese fiscal year of 2004 although the project activities were continued by long-term experts and the C/Ps of the RBRC office.</p>
	Factors or reasons behind reactivation of the Project in 2005	<p>Thereafter, further discussions have been continued between Mexico and Japan sides using various channels. As the results, the both sides have reached basic agreement on the "narrative summary" of PDM at the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) held in October 2004. They revised further details of PDM including Plan of Operation (PO) and Annual Plan of Operation (APO), which were supported by the 2nd consultative study mission dispatched by JICA in January 2005. A series of revised PDM, PO and APO was officially agreed at the JCC held on January 17, 2005.</p> <p>Thereafter, given the suggestions from Japanese experts, the role of the RBRC office staff as C/Ps became clear and their capacity and working intension are readily enhanced.</p>
	Implementing process of	<p>The progress of the Project was reported separately by both Mexico and Japan sides in terms of periodic report until January 2005. Thereafter, the Project introduced a monthly joint meeting and reporting system for project monitoring.</p>

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	<p>project monitoring</p> <p>Back-up supports for the project</p>	<p>according to APO. By this way, the consensus about the progress of the Project has been acquired and strengthened.</p> <p>The following supports have been provided from CONANP headquarters and JICA Mexico office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONANP headquarters: coordination support with JICA Mexico office regarding acceptance of experts and training of C/Ps in Japan, payment of the value-added tax for donated equipment, assistance in permission/approval procedures on project activities in RBRC, participation in JCC meetings, etc. • JICA Mexico office: coordination support with CONANP headquarters and JICA headquarters, participation in the monthly meetings of the Project (4 times in 2005), participation to JCC meetings, provision of necessary information and suggestion to Japanese experts, etc. <p>The JICA headquarters provides the Project with technical backup assistance through the in-house advisory committee composed of relevant government agencies and universities in Japan, and also supported revision of PDM, PO, and APO in cooperation with JCC by dispatching the consultative study missions twice. A total of 5 JCC meetings was held in Merida until now. Also it was frequently communicated with Japanese experts by means of e-mails and provided necessary supports on selection and dispatch of short-term experts, preparation of the C/P training programs in Japan and procurement of equipment to be donated.</p>
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Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Subjects	Results of Evaluation
Relevancy	Has the Project been given high priority?	<p>The Project is implemented along with the policies of both Mexican and Japanese governments, and the necessity of the Project is secured as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mexico which holds significant biodiversity at global level, conservation of natural environment is one of the major issues for which administrative priority has been given continuously. This policy will not only be kept during the current national development plan (2001 to 2006) but also in the plan of the next government. The implementing organization CONANP was founded in 2000 as the government body executing proper management of natural protected areas all over the country. Number and covering area of natural protected areas under supervision of CONANP was 127 places and 6.7%* of country area at the time of ex-ante evaluation study of the Project in 2002; while at the present, it was extended to 155 places and 9.6%* of the sphere of country area, meaning that the needs for management technologies and knowledge accumulation are growing further. <p>Remark (*): Sea areas within the natural protected areas are included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on such Mexican situations, JICA prepares its cooperation plan to Mexico. In the latest plan drafted in August 2005, "cooperation about the global environmental issues, and water sanitation and supply" is identified as one of the three important sectors and the conservation of natural environment including biodiversity conservation is specified as one of the four important issues of the said sector.
	Does the Project Purpose meet with the needs of relevant persons and beneficiaries?	<p>The Project Purpose is agreed with the needs of relevant organizations and residents of RBEC as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the investigation in terms of questionnaire and interview, all organizations investigated but SAGARPA answered that the Project Purpose is agreed and meets with their needs. It was confirmed that those organizations expected leadership of the RBRC office on protected area management. On the other hand, SAGARPA showed its objection to the RBRC office which stood for implementation of the mono-sex tilapia culture project of SAGARPA in vicinity of the reserve. However, since SAGARPA has also a policy of sustainable use of natural resources, the both organizations are agreed to examine further possibilities of collaborative works in RBRC.

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	<p>The Project includes activities on sustainable use of natural resources as well as environmental conservation and restoration under the recognition that understanding and participation of residents are important and indispensable. The needs for developing alternative livelihood not only in RBRC but also in surrounding ejido area are particularly high among fishers who remain poverty due to recent decrease of fish catch. It is noted that around 45 fishers have already participated in ecotourism programs supported by the Project and the participants for similar programs are expected to increase.</p> <p>The Project is considered appropriate from the view of wetland conservation strategy in RBRC, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a total of 22 natural protected areas managed directly by CONANP and 14 state reserves in Yucatan Peninsula (States of Yucatan, Campeche and Quintanaroo). Their total areas have reached about 4,200,000ha in which sea areas are included. Their land area corresponds to approximately 17%** of the Peninsula. RBRC, which had been an animal refuge (Refugio Faunístico) and was founded as a biosphere reserve newly in 2000, possesses various natural and sociological problems such as death of mangroves, illegal disposal of garbage and so on. Although the area of RBRC (81,482ha) is not large compared with other reserves, it provides a major feeding ground of flamingo for which protection of the reserve is required not only for improvement of its own ecosystem but also for the whole peninsula region. Despite such situations, there have been no donor-assisted holistic projects in RBRC. Thus, RBRC is considered as the appropriate project site from the aspects of effective wetland conservation strategy and justifiable as the cooperation site of JICA. <p>Remark (**): Sea areas within the natural protection areas are not included in this calculation. When the sea areas are included, the percentage will rise up to nearly 30%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target groups of the Project involve residents in RBRC and relevant organizations in addition to the RBRC office staff as C/Ps. This is based on the principle that the conservation of RBRC should be shouldered not only by the work of the RBRC office but also by joint works with local people and collaborative organizations. Similar approaches have been applied for reserve management of CONANP. • Many donors and NGOs are known to undertake environmental conservation projects in the Yucatan Peninsula. Spatial overlapping with other donor-assisted projects is coordinated at central level by SEMARNAT-CONANP, and it has been agreed that JICA would play major role in comprehensive technical
<p>Is the scope of the Project appropriate for wetland conservation strategy of RBRC?</p>	

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	<p>cooperation in RBRC.</p> <p>In the three major technical areas of the Project such as mangrove restoration, promotion of eco-tourism and solid waste management, Japan has advanced technologies with ample human resources, which makes justifiable the technical cooperation for those areas.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of Mangrove <p>Japan has a peculiar mangrove forest in the Iriomote Island, Okinawa where advanced reserve management has been performed, and the headquarters of the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME) is located there. JICA has implemented technical cooperation to this area in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil, Senegal, etc. and accumulated the knowledge concerned.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Promotion of Ecotourism <p>Japan has advantageous experience and knowledge in promoting ecotourism in the wetland ecosystem. The Kushiro International Wetland Center, Hokkaido has been receiving overseas trainees and provides study tour on mangrove ecosystem in the said Iriomote Island. It is also carrying out similar ecotourism activities in many other localities, receiving overseas trainees and dispatching experts to other countries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Solid waste management <p>It is known that Japanese local governments employ a good solid waste management system which serves as a model at international level. JICA has ample experiences of technical cooperation to this area in many developing countries.</p>	<p>cooperation in RBRC.</p> <p>The current PDM was the one revised during the course of the 2nd consultative study in January 2005 focusing on the development of project ownership of Mexican side with due consideration to the compatibility with the annual programs of the RBRC office.</p> <p>In order to adjust the expanding activities of the Project with the PDM, the current PDM shall be improved focusing on the major cooperation areas.</p> <p>The Joint Evaluation Team made further discussion with the project side, and improved the current PDM into</p>
<p>Is the Japanese cooperation justifiable?</p>		
<p>Effectiveness (prospect)</p>	<p>Are the Outputs and project approaches designed properly towards the Project Purpose?</p>	

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<p>PDM (ver.4), which is going to submit the JCC meeting held on February 7, 2006 for approval.</p>	<p>Although the Project is appeared a little delay in its progress, the Project Purpose is going to be achieved from the following reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About one of the indicators shown in the current PDM, "Number of residents who carry out sustainable use of natural resources and management is increased", the number of resident groups which carry on new livelihood projects increased from one group in 2003 to 13 groups in 2005 of which 4 groups were supported by the Project, and the number of residents participated in the events of annual Environmental Week increased from 1252 people in 2003 to more than 4000 in 2005 (duplications of people participated in different events were included) as described in the achievement degree of this grid. These are the activities carried out under the leadership of the RBRC office with technical cooperation from the Project. The Project Purpose is evaluated achieving from this aspect. • About the other indicator, "Environmental illegal activities in RBRC are decreased", the RBRC office reported PROFEPA 5 illegal affairs during the 24 surveillances carried out in 2004, and 6 affairs during the 48 surveillances in 2005. However, it seems difficult to evaluate whether the Project Purpose is achieved or not based on such numbers. The appropriateness of this indicator shall be re-examined because it is difficult to grasp the actual situation of illegal activities and there would be various factors beyond the project scope. • Taking into consideration the Project Purpose is "Environment management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office", it is suggested that "Number and scope of environmental conservation activities being carried out under leadership of the RBRC office" could be considered as an alternative indicator. After the start of the Project, several task forces which function as coordinative organizations and encourage mutual communications among relevant organizations have been established by leadership of the present director of the RBRC office. These activities are fully agreed with the Project Purpose. Number of participating organization to the environmental education task force has been increased from 6 at the beginning in August 2003 to be 20. This task force became popular in RBRC and hold monthly meetings in the RBRC field office in Celestun. Some other task forces in other sectors have been established for the 6 sectors including mangrove restoration, promotion of ecotourism and solid waste management after activation of the Project in 2005. The Project could be now evaluated as its mid-way for achieving the purpose.
<p>Is the Project Purpose going to be achieved?</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of the Project Purpose owes largely to the mutual synergetic effects of the Outputs. In this Project, JICA have dispatched a series of experts on the three major areas in which Japan has some comparative advantages, namely mangrove restoration, ecotourism promotion and solid waste management. The results of the cooperation by these experts are disseminated among children as well as residents through the environmental education as a cross-cut sector activity. Synergetic effects of the Outputs are expected to be elaborated from the close relation between those results, for example, the knowledge of mangrove ecosystem is indispensable for ecotourism promotion and increase of tourists due to development of ecotourism is related to the issue of solid waste management.
<p>Can the Important Assumptions from the Outputs to Project Purpose be considered appropriate even now? Are they expected to be realized?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual budget of CONANP and its operational project budgets like PRODERS are certainly increased since its establishment in 2000, meaning that their sudden reduction is not anticipated although the same high growth rate of the budgets would not be expected from now on. Whereas the next election of the president is carried out in June 2006, drastic organizational reform or budget cut is not plausible according to the CONANP headquarters. In June 2002 before the start of the Project, there was a case that entrance of concerning organizations including the RBRC office staff to RBRC was blocked by the residents who opposed to the enforcement action to fishers. This was initiated by the incidence that fishermen of Celestun who operated shrimp fishing, which was considered illegal, were arrested by PROFEPA and SEDEMAR of Campeche State. However, nowadays the residents who show understanding to the activities of the RBRC office are increasing in number, and the anticipation about such resident dispute is low. Although the risk on conflicts is considered to be larger in Celestun than the other localities in Yucatan peninsula due to a historical peculiarity of the site, in recent years RBRC staff plays a mediating role in cooperation with the key persons of the municipality office responsible.
<p>Efficiency</p> <p>Have the Outputs been achieved at the expected degree considering the scale of Input?</p>	<p>[Input of Japan]</p> <p>1) Dispatch of JICA experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities of the short-term experts dispatched in the early stages of the Project (the 2003 fiscal year), namely the experts of such areas as environmental conservation strategy/GIS, monitoring of aquatic organisms and social development, could not contribute efficiently to the Outputs of current PDM although

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their activities were effective to technical transfer to C/Ps and to accumulate the knowledge in the Project. The reasons behind such inefficiency can be attributable to unclear understandings on the project policy and activities between Mexico and Japan sides (refer to the implementing process of this grid), insufficient collaborative work among the experts and C/Ps, and the change of conservation policy focusing on participatory project formulation and promotion of collaborative work with relevant organization rather than introduction of advanced scientific technologies.

- Also in the early stage of the Project, drawings and plan of the community center (see, remark below) were prepared by the JICA expert through his twice assignments. However, the land proposed by the RBRC office appeared not acquirable.

Remark: Community center at that time means the field station of the RBRC office which is now planned to be constructed by the Project. It is different from the present community center owned by Celestun municipality.

- On the other hand, after PDM was revised officially, the four short-term experts (mangrove restoration, eco-tourism development, solid waste management, and participatory environment monitoring) dispatched in the 2005 Japanese fiscal year worked vigorously with respective C/Ps, and the activities as well as suggestions of the short-term experts are effectively succeeded by the Project and are bearing a satisfactory results toward the concrete project outputs.

2) Counterpart training in Japan

- The same tendency as the above could be suggested for the acceptance of trainees in Japan. In the early stage of the Project, training of C/Ps in Japan could not link well to the Outputs in current PDM, although their individual capacity was improved. On the other hand, counterpart training after June 2004 was evaluated efficiently because C/Ps showed their understandings on Japanese way and adopted the technologies and knowledge acquired in Japan.

3) Provision of Equipment

- Provided equipment including vehicles are used and managed well. However, some of the equipment which was sent in the early stage of the Project such as infrared night scopes and stereomicroscopes have been

<p>stored in few use.</p> <p>[Input of Mexico]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of C/Ps who stations in the RBRC office is now nine including the director. Although it is hard to say sufficient in their number considering extensive project activities, additional assignment of C/P seems difficult considering the situation of the implementing agency. Efficiency of input in 2005 was evaluated to be improved because it is confirmed that C/Ps who worked with JICA short-term experts are continuously responsible for the same tasks even after the experts returned. • Expenses of Mexican sides for personnel cost, office management cost and operation cost are sufficient corresponding to the scale of project activities. • However, insufficiency of field office facilities hindered the efficiency of the Project activities to some extent. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment provision was preponderantly performed in the first year, which was appropriate in timing except for some unused equipment. Also, earlier provision of relevant equipment for ecotourism groups based on the advice of the first consultative study mission (December, 2003) was considered effective from the view of drawing the incentive of participants, although it took some time for the participants to use actually. • In 2005, most of inputs were provided according to the activity schedule. However, it might be pointed out APO in 2005 was slightly overloaded considering the present number of project staff so that a part of activities could not be carried out or delayed due to shortage of staff. • Although the amount of the PRODERS budget which is a major source of project budget of the RBRC office is considered sufficient, there was some inconvenience on its use in 2005 because it was after September that the budget actually became usable as in the case of other government budgets. 	<p>Were the activity schedule and timing of inputs matched well?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the questionnaire and interview surveys for C/Ps and relevant organizations, it is suggested that the project approach involving mutual discussions among Japanese experts, C/Ps and relevant organizations and collaborative implementation is effective. • All the C/Ps who experienced training in Japan answered that the training program was quite satisfactory and 	<p>Were the scale and type of project inputs appropriate?</p>

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	<p>the results of the training have been applied for their respective work.</p> <p>The Important Assumptions will be furnished from the following aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the beginning of the Project, office room for Japanese experts and C/Ps was placed in a part of SEMARNAT Yucatan office. It was a room of about 20m² meaning inadequate work environments. Moreover, C/P arrangement had been unclear for about initial one year. When the RBRC Merida office was established in February 2004, problems on the work environments were solved and C/P arrangement was gradually getting clear. The financial base of the major collaborative government organizations (CONAFOR, SECOL, etc.) is considered stable since Mexican economy is now at the magnitude as a fairly-developed country although the gap between wealth and poverty or the regional gap in economy is still known to large. NGOs of NyC, PRONATURA, and DUMAC also secure the organizational stability from the financial and technical aspects because they have capacity to procure fund and technical assistance using their own international networks. On the other hand, small-scale local NGOs such as RIE and GECE; and municipalities of Celestun and Calkini in which Isla Arena village is located, the implementing budget appeared quite limited (implementing budget of the Celestun municipality office is about 2 million pesos in 2005). Therefore it is necessary to encourage their activities continuously in order to procure budgetary support from other organizations and to extend the opportunity for collaborative works.
<p>Can the Important Assumptions from the Inputs to Outputs be considered appropriate even now? Are they expected to be realized?</p>	<p>The Project has already been generating some impacts toward the Overall Goal as follows.</p> <p>[Areas of illegal waste dumping are going to be reduced]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of field survey this time, it was confirmed that the amount of the garbage in the Celestun dumping ground tends to decrease, although illegal waste dumping was still observed. The Project supported training and education about collection of plastic bottles, composting of organic garbage and extermination of stray dogs through its environmental education activities. It is plausible that those activities contribute indirectly to reduction of abandoned garbage.
<p>Impact (prospect)</p>	<p>Contribution to the Overall Goal</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that the solid waste management plan prepared by the Project in 2005 contributes to encouragement of activities of the relevant organizations. Along with the plan, the Project will support construction of a garbage separation facility in the waste dumping place of the Celestun municipality. <p>[Artificially and naturally restored areas are going to be increased]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project carries out mangrove reforestation experimentally. Although the planned area is only a few hectares and very small in scale when compared with the area identified for restoration namely 135ha in the Celestun side (Restoration sub zone I) and 377ha in the Isla Arena side (Restoration sub zone II), it is expected to verify the technical knowledge required. • Moreover, it is found that CONAFOR is now carrying out "the long-term national program on mangrove forest restoration" with the target year of 2025. Impact to the Overall Goal will be expected through strengthening collaboration with the said CONAFOR project. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The knowledge about restoration of mangrove and elucidation of the cause of mangrove withering have already attracted attention from other reserves in the State of Yucatan facing the same problems, and similar restoration measures are now examined at least two state reserves according to SECOL. • Most of the participants in the ecotourism groups were hesitate to speak their opinions before the group activity started. They tend to speak on the future life plan vigorously now meaning their potential capacity was drawn. • The number of residents who show their interests to the participation to alternative livelihood programs friendly to the natural environment is increasing stimulated by various recent group activities such as eco-tourism groups supported by the Project and apiculture groups supported by PRODERS. 	Positive impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was observed that there is a fisher among participants of the ecotourism project who persuade tourists forcibly to the canoe tour. Claims regarding his performance have come out especially from the existing tourist boat operators in the beach side. When the project-supported ecotourism become active practically, it is necessary to establish a rule about attraction of tourists. The Project has already started discussions for consensus building of stakeholders. • Negative impact may be raised when the activity supported by the Project is not contributed well to the 	Negative impacts	

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		<p>practical action and benefits of the residents. Based on the questionnaire survey this time, it was pointed out that the women's group of Isla Arena village showed interest on the solid waste management (recycle of plastic bottles and old papers) introduced by the workshop of the Project, however participated women were disappointed and distrusted because the follow-up support was not undertaken and the workshop results could not be developed to practical actions.</p>
<p>Sustainability (prospect)</p>	<p>Are the environment management activities in RBRC that were implemented or supported by the Project considered to be continued properly? (verification from such aspects as techniques, cost, personnel, will, organization and regulation)</p> <p>Are the activities of people's groups that were supported by the Project continued?</p> <p>Have the capacities of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONANP is planning to increase number of natural protected area and its management budget along with the Work Program 2001-2006. While the presidential election will be carried out in June 2006, the CONANP officials prospect that the policy and organizational structure regarding biodiversity conservation will not be changed largely. • Financial sustainability of the RBRC office is evaluated high because it has increased the annual budget more than twice comparing to that in the fiscal year 2002 or before the Project started, through implementation of RBRC admission fee, and increase of PRODERS and PET budgets (refer to the Achievement of Input). • The environmental conservation activities in RBRC are carrying out basically in cooperation with relevant organizations as well as the RBRC office, as seen in establishment of task forces on various areas. Based on the progress of such present activities and aforementioned budgetary situation of relevant organizations, one of the Important Assumptions in the PDM, "Necessary number of persons and budget are secured by relevant parties for the Project", will be accomplished. • There are now actually 13 resident groups supported by PRODERS scheme for livelihood projects. Among those groups, the Project supported the 3 ecotourism groups and one flower cultivation group. The 3 groups on ecotourism are going to establish their infrastructure base as well as capacity development for acceptance of tourists, and they will be able to grow out as a sort of independent enterprise until the end of the Project period. On the other hand, the activity of flower cultivation group has ceased now mainly due to insufficiency of planning such as site selection and technologies to be introduced. It is planned to examine some countermeasures such as change of culture species based on the evaluation of PRODERS program. • Based on the questionnaire survey, all the counterparts answered that their capacity was improved by the Project. Most of the relevant organizations answered from the view of the third party that the capacity of the

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	<p>RBRC office such as project implementing capacity and coordination capacity been improved?</p>	<p>RBRC office staff has improved through the project activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiating from the establishment of the task force on environmental education in August 2003 by the leadership of the RBRC office, the office has taken continuous leadership for establishment of other task forces in 2005 on mangrove restoration, ecotourism promotion and solid waste management etc., which has been supported by the Project. Although it takes a little more time to enhance practically their activities, the relevant organizations answered to the questionnaire that implementation and coordination capacity of the RBRC office have been improved.
	<p>Whether C/Ps acquire capacity, willingness and powers for continuing activities after termination of the Project, or not?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the questionnaire, most of the counterparts answered clearly that they have willingness in their actual task, meaning that the project activities will be continued as long as the actual work condition and social environment for them do not be changed largely.
<p>Necessity of readjustment of the project framework</p>	<p>Necessary amendments for each project activity</p>	<p>Based on the present evaluation study, it was confirmed that the Project carried out numbers of activities vigorously in accordance with the current PDM.</p>
	<p>Is it necessary to amend the current PDM?</p>	<p>It was found that the current PDM involved a minor logical inconsistency and some indicators would not be suitable for practical monitoring. Therefore the current PDM should be adjusted with the expanding activities of the Project and some inconvenient indicators should be revised.</p>

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Annex 4. Achievement of Activities.
Progreso de actividades para cada Output (1. Se promueve la restauración ecológica a través de la reducción de los impactos negativos al medio ambiente causados por los desastres naturales y actividades humanas)

Actividades	Meta para el 2005	2005												Evaluación Interna	Resultado y observación	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.1. Aumenta el conocimiento de las habitantes sobre accidentes impredecibles y desastres.															A	En RBRC se quejaban pastizales en los ejidos y alrededor de charcas salineras, en ocasiones provocando incendios forestales. El Proyecto en alianza con la campaña de prevención de incendios que realiza CONAFOR, ha apoyado a la organización de brigadas de bomberos voluntarios.
1.1.1 Se implementa campaña para prevenir incendios forestales.	Campaña de 2005 es implementada, y se prepara programada para 2006														A	Se realiza la campaña de prevención de desastres naturales por el Comité de Prevención de Desastres Naturales a la que el RBRC coopera. No obstante, en el 2005 de los 3 huracanes ha azotado la península de Yucatán ninguno ha llegado a RBRC por lo que no ha generado la necesidad de realizar estas actividades. Sólo se realizaron reuniones de prevención.
1.1.2 Se implementa campaña sobre actividades preventivas contra desastres naturales como huracanes e inundaciones.	Campaña de 2005 es planeada e implementada.														B	
1.2 Promover la restauración ecológica.															A	Debido a la cooperación del experto de JICA que determinó el motivo de la muerte de los manglares, se ha establecido limnología y el programa de restauración de manglares.
1.2.1 Preparar el programa de restauración de manglar basado en aerofotos, imágenes satelitales y estudio de campo.	Para abril es preparado el programa de rehabilitación de manglares.														A	
1.2.2 Llevar a cabo una planeación experimental de manglar para diseñar técnicas de rehabilitación																
1) Adquirir semillas o plantulas de manglar de los viveros existentes o del medio natural de la RBRC (Se puede construir el vivero experimental en caso de necesidad).	Un total de 6,000 semillas o plantulas de manglar son adquiridas														AA	Gracias a los recursos de CONAFOR y el aporte por parte de JICA para estas localidades, se produjeron 60,000 plántulas que son mucho más de lo planeado. Las semillas en su mayoría de origen de RBRC también producen manglares rojos y blancos. Las semillas son obtenidas dentro de la oficina de RBRC por lo que se recolectaron con los aportes de CONAFOR y JICA utilizando el mano de obra local. Actualmente los viveros son de plantaciones de 25x30m en Isla Arena y de 20x15m en Celestún.
2) Plantar semillaz o plantulas con la participación de los habitantes en la sub zona de rehabilitación II de la RBRC.	Las semillas o plantulas son sembradas en 3 has. del Área de rehabilitación II (reporte del monitoreo de 2005).														AB	Se han seleccionado 3 sitios en Isla Arena (en total alrededor de 3 Has.) en donde se realizan estudios del contenido de salinidad de aguas superficiales, del sustrato y la recuperación del suelo por barbocho. También en Celestún se seleccionaron 2 sitios en donde se planea realizar la restauración. En el 2006, se prevé la reforestación piloto primeramente en Isla Arena.
3) Monitorear el crecimiento y la supervivencia de los árboles de manglar plantados.	No hay monitoreo para el 2005.															Se planea la realización desde 2006.
1.3 Se reducen los impactos negativos en el medio ambiente causados por las actividades humanas.																
1.3.1 Preparar el programa de saneamiento ambiental para el pueblo de Celestún, en cooperación con organizaciones relevantes.	Plan de disposición de los residuos sólidos y tratamiento de aguas residuales es preparado para junio de 2005.														A	Se estableció el plan de tratamiento de residuos sólidos con la cooperación de un experto de JICA. Como el tema del tratamiento de los residuos sólidos es de la responsabilidad del Municipio de Celestún, la expectativa es que por medio de la mesa de trabajo de Manejo de los Residuos Sólidos (principal actor el municipio) que está apoyando la dirección de RBRC, se pueda llegar a su implementación.
1.3.2 Se apoya la implementación del programa de saneamiento ambiental en Celestún e Isla Arena.																
1) Capacitación a residentes sobre composteo y separación de basura.	Aproximadamente el 20 % de las áreas de casa de Celestún e Isla arena son capacitadas en este año.														AB	Las actividades de capacitación y de educación para el tema de la basura, se planea realizar aprovechando las siguientes ocasiones. En forma general, en la semana de conservación del medio ambiente y en 2005 al igual que se ha hecho para la eliminación de perras callejeras, aprovechando las pláticas a las señoras becarias del Programa Oportunidades por parte de SEDESOL en el Centro de Salud de Celestún (20 personas x 60 veces = 1200 personas) Son 1500 familias y 7,000 residentes. Osea se dan capacitación a más o menos el 80% de las familias residentes.
2) Consecución e hoteleseros y restaurantes, sobre composteo, separación de basura y tratamiento de aguas residuales.	Aproximadamente 30 % de los hoteleseros y restaurantes son capacitados en este año.														B	Como se enfocó a las actividades arriba descritas, no se ha realizado. Se planea realizar a partir del 2006.
3) Capacitación a pescadores e industrias relacionadas con el procesamiento de los productos pesqueros, sobre saneamiento del puerto y la costa, y sobre tratamiento de aguas residuales.	No hay actividad para este año.														-	Se planea realizar desde el 2005

A: Se logró resultados mayores a lo planeado. B: Se logró resultados según lo planeado. AB: Está algo atrasado pero se proyecta hacia el logro. - : resultado se ha realizado. - : plan

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Progreso de actividades para cada Output (2. Se implementa el monitoreo ambiental y la investigación aplicada dirigida a la protección y manejo de la reserva.)

Actividades	Meta para el 2005	2005												Evaluación	Resultado y observación
		Evaluación interna													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
2.1 Desarrollar el taller para priorizar necesidades de investigación y preparar un programa de monitoreo.	El taller es desarrollado en marzo de 2005.													B	A pesar de haberse reunido 3 veces, no se determinó la fecha de realización. En esto CINVESTAV es la institución que lidera para realizar el taller dentro del marco de LTER (Investigación Ecológica a Largo Plazo)
2.2 Llevar a cabo el programa de monitoreo en coordinación con otras organizaciones relacionadas y grupos de residentes y mejorar la calidad del mismo.															
2.2.1 Implementar el monitoreo ambiental por el staff de la RBRC.	40 rondines en 5 rutas de monitoreo, son llevados a cabo para este año.													A	Se ha confeccionado el informe aprovechando el patrullaje según la ruta semanal de patrulla de la reserva para realizar vigilancia de acios ilegales como la confirmación a vista de la fauna. De estos, 5 patrullajes se realizaron conjuntamente con PROFEPA.
2.2.2 Implementar el monitoreo sobre especies de importancia socioeconómica y biológica, en cooperación con otras organizaciones relevantes.	Reporte trimestral del monitoreo.													A	Se confeccionó los informes con NyC para flamencos y con PRONATURA para las tortugas marinas.
2.2.3 Capacitación a los grupos de residentes para participar en actividades de monitoreo como voluntariado.	Para finales del 2005 4 grupos de residentes son identificados y capacitados.													A	Se diseñó el plan de monitoreo participativo previsto para realizar por parte de los 3 grupos de eco turismo (alrededor de 12 personas locales por cada grupo) con la orientación del experto japonés. Los ítems de monitoreo serían el nivel del agua así como la fauna y la flora.
2.2.4 Apoyar a los grupos de residentes para realizar el monitoreo.	No hay actividad para este año.													-	En base a lo descrito arriba, se planea realizar desde 2006.
2.2.5 Monitorear rehabilitación natural en la subzona de rehabilitación I.	3 sitios son identificados y clasificada su vegetación actual													B	Debido a los estudios de manglares que cooperó el experto de JICA, se ha determinado que el estudio del contenido de la sal del sustrato es más importante que lo planeado en base al estudio de la vegetación. Por consiguiente, se determinó que esta actividad tiene baja prioridad para implementarla.
2.3 Actualizar la base de datos socioeconómicos de residentes, utilizando el sistema de base de datos existente.	Los datos socioeconómicos de 2004 son registrados.													B	
2.4 Establecer GIS basado con base de datos ambiental de RBRC, usando datos existentes y actualizarlo.	Datos del medio ambiente del 2005 son registrados.													B	Los datos ambientales están siendo ordenados en formato de reportes, sin embargo no están siendo actualizados en formato GIS. La razón es que sumado a la falta de recurso humano, el Ordenamiento Ecológico Territorial (OET) que realizó CINVESTAV en base a la LGEIPA no ha sido aún aprobado oficialmente. No obstante, las imágenes satelitales están siendo actualizadas.

AA: Se logró resultados mayores a lo planeado. A: Se logró resultados según lo planeado. AB: Está algo atrasado pero se proyecta hacia el logro. B: Se implementó, pero está atrasado y no se vislumbran resultados. 0 por algún motivo no se ha realizado.

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Progreso de actividades para cada Output (3. La capacidad y el conocimiento de los residentes y turistas sobre conservación de la naturaleza, aumenta a través de la educación ambiental.)

Actividades	Meta para el 2005												Evaluación Interna	Resultado y observación	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
3.1 Divulgación sobre el significado y la importancia de la Reserva a los habitantes de Celestón e Isla Arena; y visitantes.															
3.1.1 Monitar una exposición itinerante se presenta en escuelas, parques y lugares públicos, durante una semana cada uno y con 3 versiones para el 2005.														AB	A pesar de no haber podido realizar actividades según el plan, se realizaron actividades de exposición y de educación ambiental en la semana de conservación de medio ambiente que terminaba el día del aniversario de la RBRC.
3.1.2 Preparar la promoción turística a través de un video de la RBRC con mensaje de la importancia ambiental.														A	A pesar del atraso en su confección, se realizó el video (DVD) de promoción turística de 14 minutos de duración.
3.1.3 Distribuir la información sobre medio ambiente a través de internet y algunos materiales como panfletos, posters y guías.														AB	Se confeccionó el poster para la semana de conservación. En estos momentos está consuyendo la página de internet. No obstante, el folleto no ha sido renovado. Sin embargo, se han editado en video Semana de Conservación el 2004 y 2005.
3.1.4 Colocar señales con diseños mensajes de información sobre medio ambiente y reglas contra las actividades ilícitas.															
3.2 Construir y colocar nuevas señales en puntos estratégicos de la RBRC.														AA	Se han colocado en total 20 nuevas señalizaciones. 10 en Celestón y 10 en Isla Arena (completamente nuevas)
3.2.1 Dar mantenimiento a más del 50 % de las señales colocadas.														A	De las 25 señalizaciones existentes en Celestón se han dado mantenimiento a 15, y 1 posiblemente ha sido robada.
3.2.2 Implementar el programa de educación ambiental para los habitantes de Celestón e Isla Arena.															
3.2.1 Preparar el plan de acción de educación ambiental en coordinación con organizaciones relevantes.														AB	Se confirmó el fincamiento a mediano plazo de las instituciones involucradas en la mesa de trabajo de Educación Ambiental. No obstante es difícil establecer el plan detallado como los recursos a ser asignados. Por lo que se enfocó en el contenido de actividades detalladas que van determinando en la reunión mensual de esta mesa de trabajo. El tema en común que esta mesa de trabajo determinó para el 2005 es la eliminación de perros callejeros y del 2006 el tema de residuos sólidos.
3.2.2 Apoyar eventos participativos y festivales de conservación del medio ambiente.														A	Se realizaron eventos participativos en 5 de junio, día mundial de medio ambiente, y en la semana de conservación en noviembre. Para 2006, se incluirá también el 2 de febrero día mundial de humedales (Ramsar)
3.2.3 Realizar capacitación a pobladores residentes con textos y materiales adecuados didácticos.														A	Se realizaron seminarios todos los meses como miembro de la mesa de trabajo de Educación Ambiental. El número de participantes varió de unos pocos hasta 60 personas, no obstante, el contenido fue satisfactorio.
3.2.4 Realizar encuesta a los residentes para medir el grado de entendimiento sobre importancia de la reserva y conservación del medio ambiente.														A	Se realizó una encuesta en Isla Arena.

AA: Se logró resultados mejores a lo planeado. A: Se logró resultados según lo planeado. AB: Está algo atrasado pero se proyecta hacia el logro. B: Se implementó, pero está atrasado y no se vistumban resultados. 0 por algún motivo no se ha realizado. : resultado

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Progreso de actividades para cada Output (4. La utilización sustentable de los recursos naturales es practicada por la comunidad y grupos organizados.)

Actividades	Meta para el 2005	2005												Evaluación interna	Resultado y observación
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
4.1 Promover el uso de los recursos naturales por los grupos con actividades tradicionales.															
4.1.1 Capacitar a los pescadores sobre cooperativa pesquera y manejo de recursos pesqueros en cooperación con SAGARPA.	Un curso de capacitación es implementado.													B	En el 2005 debido a la disminución de la pesca, mermo el ingreso de los pescadores en algunos momentos y el interés de los mismos en la conservación sigue siendo bajo. La autoridad de la pesca es SAGARPA quien debe aplicar las leyes y reglamentos, así como las capacitaciones. Sin embargo, debido a la situación antes descrita, no se vislumbra nada concreto. En adelante, el proyecto asignará esfuerzos no por grupos sino, a nivel personal de estos pescadores, enfocándose en promocionar actividades alternativas a la pesca que les asegure ingresos. Los pescadores que no tenían en principio interés en las actividades alternas, ahora se muestran interesados por nuevas actividades, motivados por eco turismo y la apicultura.
4.1.2 Apoyar sustentabilidad económica de producción tradicional de sal.															
1) Implementar un método de mercado de sal como souvenirs.	Producir 500 muestras de sal artesanal y 1,500 panifetos de promoción, en 2005.													AB	Se hicieron muestras por las mujeres de Celestún y de Gamechea. No obstante estas muestras no son lo suficientemente comercializables por lo que no se fabricaron en cantidades mayores. El proyecto propone apoyar desde el punto de vista de mercadotecnia de este producto, así como realizar el análisis químico de la sal para consumo humano para encontrar mayor valor agregado.
2) Apoyar ecoturismo incluyendo los campos de producción de sal.	Identificar rutas de viaje visitando los campos de producción de sal.													AB	Se estableció la ciclovía ecoturística de 4km en las cercas salineras. Sin embargo, aún no se ha iniciado desarrollo de la infraestructura. Es necesario construir sitios de observación y descanso de los ciclistas y la colocación de señales. Una vez aprobado el proyecto, se podrá desarrollar con los fondos de PRODEFS.
4.1.3 Apoyar la implementación de la agricultura organizada en el ejido.	Preparación de una parcela piloto.													AB	A pesar de 8 reuniones realizadas con los ejidatarios, no se ha llegado a un acuerdo. Si se establece como sitio sumidero de CO2 por introducir producción orgánica, se podría obtener recursos de CONAFOR, y se evitaría el empañamiento. Los pobladores comienzan a interesarse por las reuniones y cultivo de flores por las mujeres.
4.2 Se implementan actividades para promoción de ecoturismo en 3 sitios tales como la ría, costas y charcas salineras.															
4.2.1 Establecer 3 rutas de ecoturismo.	3 rutas son determinadas.													AA	Se establecieron 3 rutas ecoturísticas que son "Petén Los Monos", "Isla Pajaros" la "Laguna Dzibilnán". En cada una se realizaron la evaluación ambiental inicial y se adelantaron obras y preparativos. El recurso se ha obtenido no sólo por JICA, sino también por CONAFOR y PRODEFS. En 2005, el recurso PRODEFS fue de alrededor de 400,000 pesos. En el 2006 se prevé un recurso aún mayor a asignarse por objeto de concluir el proyecto.
4.2.2 Establecer metodología para determinar el límite de cambio aceptable y/o capacidad de carga de las 3 rutas de ecoturismo	Estudios de campo son implementados para obtener datos que permitan establecer la metodología para.													B	Aún no se ha obtenido un método científico para calcular la capacidad de carga. En adelante, se propone consultar e involucrar no sólo los expertos de JICA, sino también los recursos locales como CIRVESTAV y otras instituciones.
4.2.3 Determinar la capacidad de carga de las 3 rutas.	La capacidad de carga es examinada de forma preliminar.													B	IDEM
4.3 Promover la diversificación de actividades productivas de los residentes en la RBRC.															
4.3.1 Promover asesoría técnica a los proyectos productivos son apoyados.	Más de 10 proyectos productivos son apoyados.													A	En total 12 actividades productivas de los pobladores han sido realizadas bajo el esquema PRODEFS. De las cuales, los que tienen apoyo directo del proyecto son los 3 grupos de Ecoturismo, 1 grupo de Fibricultura y 1 grupo de Comercialización de sal artesanal, en total 5 grupos.
4.3.2 Evaluación del progreso de los resultados de cada proyecto.	No hay actividad este año.													-	Se planea su realización a partir del 2006.

AA: Se logró resultados mayores a lo planeado, A: Se logró resultados según lo planeado, AB: Está algo atrasado pero se proyecta hacia el logro, B: Se implementó, pero está atrasado y no se vislumbra resultados, 0 por algún motivo no se ha realizado. : plan : resultado

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Annex 5. List of Japanese Experts

Name	Subjects to	Period of
Experts for long term		
Yasushi Hamamitsu	Chief Advisor/Wetland management	2003. 6. 2~2005. 6. 1
Aki Koike	Project Coordinator/Environmental education	2003. 3. 1~2005. 2. 28
Madoka Nakagawa	Project Coordinator/Environmental education	2005. 7. 11~2007. 7. 10
Experts for short term		
Yoko Tamura	Environmental Conservation Strategy/GIS	2003. 9. 4~2003.11. 8
Hisashi Yokoyama	Monitoring of Aquatic Organisms	2003. 11. 17~2003.12. 6
Kazuhiko Doi	Facility Improvement	2002. 12. 1~2002. 12. 17
Toyohiko Miyagi	Mangrove Restoration	2004. 2. 15~2004. 2. 29
Sanae Ito	Social Development	2004. 3. 7~2004. 3. 28
Kazuhiko Doi	Facility Improvement	2004. 3. 8~2004. 3. 24
Go Kimura	Ecotourism Development	2005. 7. 25~2005. 9. 3
Toyohiko Miyagi	Mangrove Restoration	2005. 8. 8~2004. 9. 3
Saishi Ota	Management of Solid and Liquid wastes	2005. 9. 26~2005. 11. 10
Hisashi Sinsyo	Participating Monitoring	2005. 11. 7~2005. 12. 10

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Annex 6. List of Machinery and Equipment Provided by Japan

Purchased place	Time of arrival	Name of the main items	Amount
Japan	May. of 2004	Stereoscope, Tools for field study, Instruments for laboratory etc.	2,163.00 thousands yens
Mexico	Sep. of 2003	Two vehicles	486,288.87 Mexican pesos
		Wagon, Software of GIS etc.	51,480.00 Mexican pesos
		GPS referencial, Software of GIS etc.	14,638.40 \$ US
	Sep. of 2004	Protter, Printer, Personal computers	277,280.00 Mexican pesos
		Glass materials for laboratory, Reagents, Electronic Scales	104,764.00 Mexican pesos
Sep. of 2004	Tools for field study etc.	25,082.29 Mexican pesos	
Total (in each currency)			2,163.00 thousands yens
			944,895.16 Mexican pesos
			14,638.40 \$ US
Total (in Dollers)		(1\$=115yen, 1\$=10.5pesos)	123,437.00 \$ US

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Annex7. List of Mexican Counterparts Personnel

Name	Position	Area	Duration	Time of training in Japan	Training topic
Flavio Chazarro Ramirez	General Director of Development and Institutional Promotion	Project Director			
	idem	President of Mixed Committee	2004.12.11 -		
Alfredo Arellano Gillermo	Regional Director of Peninsula of Yucatan				
	Regional Director of Peninsula of Yucatan	Project Director	2004.12.11 -		
Fernando Duran Siller	Director of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Project Manager		2003.07.06-08.05	Ecosystem conservation
	Director of Biosphere Reserve Ria Calakmul		2004.09.01 -		
Jose de la Gala Mendez	Director of Biosphere Reserve Ria Calakmul			2004.07.06-07.26	Sustainable management of natural resource
	Director of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Project Manager	2004.09.01 -		
Gerardo Rios Sais	Sub-director of Reservation of Creek Biosphere Celestun	Project Coordinator, GIS			
	Sub-director of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	GIS in regional office of Peninsula of Yucatan	2004.12.11 -		
Marco Antonio Plata Mada	Chief in Project of Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul	Monitoring, productive projects			
	Chief in Project of Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul	Project Coordinator, monitoring, productive projects	2004.12.11 -		
Cesar Uriel Romero Herrera	Chief in Project of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	In charge of Reserve of Peten and Celestun in the state of Campeche			
Jose Landero Cervera	Operative technician of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Environmental Education			
Clara Gonzalez Bolivar	Administrative assistant of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Administrative matters			
Juan Adolfo Ortiz Rivera	Technical assistant of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Surveillance	2004.01.01 -		
Mauricio Alarcon Lazcano	Technical assistant of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Productive projects	2004.01.01 -		
Amador Sanchez Ligonio	Technician of support of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Productive projects	2004.03.01 -		
Marcos Ake Quintal	park Ranger of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Park Guard of Celestun	2004.03.01 - 2005.10.31		
Eliodero Caamal Couch	Park Ranger of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Park guard of Celestun	2004.03.01 -		
	Technician of support of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Assistant in Reservation of Peten and Celestun in the state of Campeche			

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Annex 8. List of Mexican Counterpart Personnel Trained in Japan

Name	Positions in the time of training	Actual Position	Duration	Name of Course	Content and Institution
Fernando Durán Siller	Director of Biosphere Reserve of Ria Celestun	Director of Biosphere Reserve of Calakmul	2003.07.05.2004.08.06	Ecosystem conservation	Conservation and wetland restoration, rational use of wetlands and environmental education, in biodiversity Center, International Center of Wetland Kushiro
René Humberto Kantun Palma	Sub-director of Biosphere Reserve of Ria Celestun	Director of Biosphere Reserve of Rio Lagartos			
Luis Gabriel Hernandez Puch	Ninyos y Crias (NGO)	Ninyos y Crias (NGO)			
Carlos Antonio Chay Lara	Educational Director in Municipality of Celestun	High school teacher of Celestun	2004.03.02.2004.04.01	Environmental Education	Interpretation of natural environment, Visits to centers of Environmental Education, KEEP, Natural School of Lake-Tanuki
Juan José Chac Maldonado	Town representative of Celestun	Salinero			
Sandra Araceli Garcia Goes on Pilgrimage	Technician of Biosphere Reserve of Rio Lagartos	Technician of Biosphere Reserve of Rio Lagartos			
Carlos Francisco Reyes Sosa	Director of Environmental Education of SECOL Yucatan	Director of Environmental Education of SECOL Yucatan	2004.07.06.2004.07.26	Natural resource management	Management of Project of JICA, fishing Cooperative, Echo-tourism for fisherman, JICA Tokyo, Okinawa Environment Club
José de la Gala	Director of Biosphere Reserve of Ria Celestun	Director of Biosphere Reserve of Ria Celestun			
Marco Antonio Plata	Chief in projects of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Chief in projects of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun			
José Landero Cervera	Technician of Biosphere Reserve Ria Celestun	Technician of Reservation of Creek Biosphere Celestun	2005.09.13.2005.10.20	Ecosystem Conservation	Reforestation of mangroves, monitoring with social participation, Sustainable use of natural resources, Center of Wetland of Kiritappu, Prefecture of Shiga (Lake Biwa), Okinawa Environment Club, ISME
			2005.10.11.2005.1.17	Environmental Education	Interpretation of natural environment, Visits to centers of Environmental Education, KEEP, Natural School of Lake-Tanuki

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Annex 9. Revised PDM (Ver.4)

Project Name: Coastal Wetland Conservation in Yucatan Peninsula in the United Mexican States
 Target Area: Ria Celestun Biosphere Reserve (RBRC)
 Implementing Agency: CONANP-the RBRC Office
 Target Group: Counterparts, Residents of RBRC and other relevant personnel participating in the Project
 Duration: from 1. March 2003 to 28 February 2008

Prepared on 7 February 2006

Narrative Summary	Objectivity Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumption
<p>Overall Goal: Conservation of wetland ecosystem of RBRC is improved.</p> <p>Project Purpose: Environmental management activities are carried out properly in RBRC by leadership of the RBRC office.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Artificially and naturally restored areas are increased. 1. Task forces related to wetland conservation are continuously held and conservation activities are properly implemented. 2. Concrete annual plan is prepared by the RBRC office. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RBRC reports on environmental restoration 1. Reports of each task force 2. Concrete annual plan of the RBRC office 3. Reports of each conservation activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large-scale natural disaster does not occur. -There is no unfavorable legal modification to conservation and management of biosphere reserve.
<p>Output: 1. Mangrove ecosystem restoration in RBRC is promoted.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Experimental restoration using 60,000 mangrove trees is carried out. 1.2 The Manual of restoration for mangrove is made based on the experimental results. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Manual of mangrove restoration 1.2 Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Policy, organization and budget of CONANP are not changed unfavorably to the Project.
<p>2. Sustainable use of natural resources is practiced by community-based organizations (CBOs).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 At least three resident groups participate in productive activities without environmental destruction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Monitoring reports on ecotourism 2.2 Study reports on productive activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There is no serious conflict among CBOs or residents' groups.
<p>3. Solid waste management is improved.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 The solid waste management plan in the municipality of Celestun is made and implemented. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Minutes of the task force 3.2 Activity reports of the task force 	
<p>4. Mechanism of information sharing about wetland conservation in the RBRC among related organizations and residents is established.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 The list of publications and data on wetland conservation on RBRC is made and updated. 4.2 Information is disseminated through newsletters and other media. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Reports of the task force 4.2 An index of related information 4.3 Newsletters etc. 	
<p>5. Knowledge and capacity of residents about importance of RBRC are improved through environmental education.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Understanding by residents about importance of RBRC is improved. 5.2 Number of residents participating in environmental education activities is increased. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Reports of interview survey 5.2 Reports on seminars and events. 	

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<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Establish the task force for mangrove restoration and strengthen its function. 1.2 Diagnose the cause of withered mangrove and make a restoration plan. 1.3 Produce mangrove plants. 1.4 Implement experimental reforestation based on the restoration plan. 1.5 Monitor growth and survival of planted mangrove trees and environmental condition. 1.6 Make a manual of mangrove restoration. 1.7 Share the results and experiences with related organizations 2.1 Establish the task force for ecotourism and strengthen its function. 2.2 Support ecotourism. 2.3 Support feasible projects of PRODERS. 2.4 Monitor production activities of CBOs and give them necessary supports. 3.1 Establish the task force for solid waste management and strengthen its function. 3.2 Support elaboration and implementation of the solid waste management plan of the municipality of Celestún. 3.3 Support the enactment of an ordinance of solid waste management of the municipality of Celestún 4.1 Establish the task force for research and monitoring in order to share information about wetland conservation in RBRC and strengthen its function. 4.2 Make and update the list of publications and data on wetland conservation in RBRC. 4.3 Disseminate information through newsletters and other media. 5.1 Establish the task force for environmental education and strengthen its function. 5.2 Promote residents' understanding of meanings and importance of RBRC through events, seminars, brochures, posters and other publications. 	<p>Inputs:</p> <p>[Japanese side]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Long-term experts 1) Chief Advisor / Wetland Management 2) Coordinator / Environmental education (2) Short-term experts Will be dispatched when necessary 2. C/P training in Japan 3. Equipment necessary for the implementation of the Project 4. Local cost Part of expenses for project activities <p>[Mexican side]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Project Director (2) Project Manager (3) Counterparts Staff of RBRC office (4) Secretary (5) Administrative staff 2. Equipment including vehicles 3. Land, buildings and facilities including office for Japanese experts 4. Local cost Necessary budget for project activities 	<p>- Procurement of equipment and services is not delayed largely.</p> <p>Preconditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary number of C/P is available. - Office for Japanese experts is prepared.
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Annex10. Detailed Schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation Team

Project Title: THE COASTAL WETLAND CONSERVATION IN YUCATAN PENINSULA

Date		Activities
Jan 22	Sun	Japanese evaluation consultant (Mr.Doi) arrived at Mexico.
Jan 23	Mon	-Meeting with JICA Office -Explanation of Evaluation Method to CONANP -Leave for Merida
Jan 24	Tue	-Meeting with Japanese experts -Meeting with C/Ps and explanation of Evaluation Method -Visit SECOL
Jan 25	Wed	Interview CONAFOR, PROFEPA, PRONATURA, Dumac
Jan 26	Thu	-Meeting with environmental education task force members such as Ninos y Crias, RIE, GECE, representatives of teachers -Interview the Celestun municipality
Jan 27	Fri	Interview 3 ecotourism groups, members of tour boat groups, representatives of restaurants and hotels
Jan 28	Sat	Analysis of information
Jan 29	Sun	Analysis of information
Jan 30	Mon	Analysis of information / Japanese evaluation members (Mr. Ogawa and Ms. Adachi)arrived at Mexico.
Jan 31	Tue	-Preparation of revision of the PDM / -Meeting with JICA office, Embassy of Japan, CONANP / -Japanese evaluation member (Mr. Tanaka) arrived at Mexico
Feb 1	Wed	-Evaluation members leave for Merida -Meeting with Japanese experts and C/Ps
Feb 2	Thu	-Leave for Celestun -Interview the mayor of Celestun -Visit the community center -See a building which would be a field station -Visit 3 ecotourism groups -Participate night boat tour
Feb 3	Fri	-Participate boat tour -Visit health center and interview local women -Visit a CBO of collection plastic bottles -Visit a seed bed of mangrove -Visit a saltpan -Leave for Merida
Feb 4	Sat	Preparation of the evaluation report
Feb 5	Sun	Preparation of the evaluation report
Feb 6	Mon	Preparation of the evaluation report
Feb 7	Tue	Joint Cordination Committee
Feb 8	Wed	-Leave for Mexico City -Sign the Minutes with JICA Evaluation team, CONANP and Secretariat of Foreign Affairs
Feb 9	Thu	Report to the Embassy of Japan, JICA office
Feb 10	Fri	Japanese evaluation team leave for Japan

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