

# Joint Mid-term Review Report on the Jalapão Region Ecological Corridor Project

Joint Mid-term Review Team

December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2011

For Japanese Mid-term Review Team



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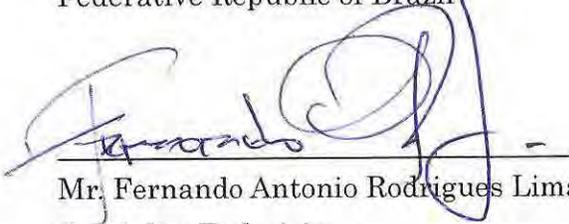
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### Abbreviation

APA	Environmental Protection Area
APP	Permanent Preservation Area
BMU	Ministry of Environmental, Nature and Nuclear Security of Germany
CAOMA	Environment Operational Support Center, Public Ministry
COMOC	Coordination of Mosaics and Ecological Corridors, ICMBio
C/P	Counterpart Personnel
EESGT	Serra Geral of Tocantins Ecological Station
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GOJ	Government of Japan
GOB	Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JREC	Jalapão Region Ecological Corridor
M/M	Minutes of Meeting
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PNNRP	Nascentes do Rio Parnaíba National Park
PO	Plan of Operation
R/D	Record of Discussion
RPPN	Private Reserve of Natural Heritage
SMUC	Municipal System for Conservation Units
SNUC	National System for Conservation Units

## 1. Overview of the Mid-term Review

### 1-1 Objectives of the Mid-term Review

- (1) To grasp the achievement level of the Project based on the PDM.
- (2) To review the project performance by referring to the five evaluation criteria.
- (3) To make recommendations regarding measures to be taken during the remaining project period based on the survey findings.
- (4) To write up Joint Mid-term Review Report and to share the contents with the personnel concerned.
- (5) To discuss and consult any other topics necessary to further improve the Project.

### 1-2 Members of the Joint Mid-term Review Team

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### 1-3 Schedule of the Mid-term Review

After preparation in Japan, the Japanese Mid-term review team member arrived at Brazil on November 22, 2011. The Japanese review team met the Brazilian review team in Brasilia and constituted the joint Mid-term review team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"). The Team conducted interviews and discussions with project personnel, the related organizations and others concerned from November 23 to December 9. Based on the survey findings and a series of discussions, the Team made the Joint Mid-term Review Report and explained to the JCC held on December 9.

### 1-4 Outline of the Project

#### **1-4-1 Background of the Project**

Cerrado, which is located in the Midwestern part of Brazil, is the tropical savannah vegetation zone. While it is considerably rich in biodiversity, it is one of the most seriously threatened areas in terms of loss of biodiversity. The Jalapão region is located in Cerrado and, at the same time, it is the source of major rivers such as Parnaíba River, San Francisco River, and Tocantins River. However, human activities such as soybean cultivation, livestock farming, harvesting of wild plants are becoming pressure on natural ecosystems in the region.

With such background, the federal government of Brazil (GOB) designated three conservation units including the Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station and the Nascentes do Rio Parnaíba National Park in order to protect the nature in the Jalapão region. Also, the States of Tocantins and Bahia established two conservation units in that region. It is required to connect these conservation units by the ecological corridor and manage these units in a coordinated manner to maximize the effectiveness of conservation. In the light of above, it is quite important to coordinate the related governmental organizations at federal, state and municipal levels, NGOs and citizen groups. However, there was a lack of coordination and integration among those related organizations.

Given this situation, GOB requested the Government of Japan (GOJ) for the assistance to implementation of a technical cooperation project in order to strengthen the capacity of ICMBio to assume the coordination role towards establishment of strategic natural conservation mechanism through coordination among related organizations. After the acceptance of the request by GOJ, JICA and ICMBio started, in April 2010, the Jalapão Region Ecological Corridor Project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”).

#### **1-4-2 Summary of the Project**

The overall goal of the Project is “The ecosystem conservation in the Jalapão region is enhanced through the introduction of the Ecological Corridor”, and the project purpose is “The institutional capacity of ICMBio is strengthened to introduce and implement Ecological Corridor in the Jalapão region”. The outputs of the Project are described as follows:

(1) Information necessary for JREC management, including the Conservation Units

- buffer zones, is collected, analyzed and organized.
- (2) Institutional arrangements for the JREC management are structured.
  - (3) Capacity development of personnel from ICMBio and other institutions, focused on implementation needs of the JREC, are conducted.
  - (4) The linkage between local populations and institutions concerned with JREC conservation is strengthened.
  - (5) The strategic plan/guideline for introducing and managing JREC is developed.

### 1-5 Methodology of the Evaluation Study

The evaluation was conducted;

- 1) by joint evaluation team (the Team),
- 2) by collecting data and information through
  - examining documents prepared by the Project
  - interviewing JICA experts, Brazilian counterparts, and leaders of local residents in the project area including environmental council members and school teachers involved in environmental education
- 3) by assessing the degree of achievement of the Project, and
- 4) by analyzing the overall achievement/performance level using five criteria. Five criteria are shown in the table below.

Criteria	Definition
1. Relevance	This is a question whether the Project Purpose and Overall Goal are still in keeping with the priority needs and concerns at the time of evaluation.
2. Effectiveness	This concerns the extent to which the Project purpose has been achieved, in relation to the outputs produced by the Project.
3. Efficiency	This is the productivity of the implementation process. How efficiently the various inputs were converted into outputs and outcome.
4. Impact	The changes, either intended and unintended, direct and indirect, positive and negative, which are made as a result of the Project.
5. Sustainability	This is to question whether the Project benefits are likely to continue after the external assistance has come to an end.

## 2. Achievement of the Project

### 2-1 Inputs

The Team confirmed that the Project has mostly fulfilled the following inputs along with the plan stated in the R/D and PDM.

[Japanese side]

1) Dispatch of experts to Brazil

Six (06) short-term experts (33.2 man-month\*) were dispatched to the Project by the end of December, 2011.

\*Internationally recognized unit of work load which can be performed by one person per month.

2) Training of counterpart personnel in Japan

Three (3) counterparts were dispatched to Japan for training.

3) Provision of equipment

GIS data server, GIS software, remote sensing software, satellite image, vehicle, and others (see ANNEX 6).

[Brazilian side]

1) Appointment of counterpart personnel and other staffs

All staffs of relevant fields of the Project have been assigned. Currently eleven (11) are allocated. Among them, ICMBio headquarters assigned two local coordinators, one for EESGT and the other for PNNRP.

2) Provision of facilities and equipment

The necessary office space for the Project has been provided in Brasília and Rio da Conceição to JICA expert team. Vehicles and other equipment have also been provided for the Project activities.

The detail of the input is found in ANNEX 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

## **2-2 Activities**

The Team confirmed that the Project has been implementing the activities along with the Plan of Operation (PO). The details of the progress of the activities to be specifically mentioned here in relation to the output realization are as follows;

### Activities for Output 1:

- Social, economic and legal information concerned with ecological corridors in Brazil has been collected and organized.
- Geospatial data concerned with ecological corridors in Jalapão region have been collected and organized in GIS database.

- The information sharing materials (pamphlets, banners, etc.) have been developed and the project information has been disseminated in appropriate media.

#### Activities for Output 2:

- The objectives and role of Reciprocity Term for the conservation of Jalapão Region was discussed and its potential members were identified.
- The institutional consensus was made on the Reciprocity Term among related state institutions and federal institutions.
- The executive mechanism on Reciprocity Term was discussed.
- The organization of the executive coordination body and the protocol for the Reciprocity Term were discussed.
- The Short-term Joint Action Plan has been discussed.

#### Activities for Output 3:

- GIS training course was held on November 9 and 10, 2010.
- RPPN technical seminar was held on September 29 and 30, 2011.
- The technical seminar on the JREC conservation was held on November 29, 2011.
- Technical visit to Central Fluminense Mosaic is to be held on December 12 to 16, 2011.

#### Activities for Output 4:

- Capacity development trainings for municipal environmental councils were implemented.
- Capacity development trainings for environmental education were implemented.
- Supporting works for establishment of EESGT council were implemented.

#### Activities for Output 5:

- The "Diagnosis and Justification" and " Strategic Action Plans" of the Strategic Plan for Implementation of Ecological Corridor in Jalapão region were elaborated through 02 workshops with concerned institutions.
- The dialogues with officials from state institutions to reflect their ideas on the "Strategic Plan" have been held.

## 2-3 Outputs

Output 1	Information necessary for JREC management, including the Conservation Units buffer zones, is collected, analyzed and organized.
Indicator (PDM)	1.1 The database with the collected information is developed. 1.2 The project homepage in ICMBio website is updated at least four times a year. 1.3 Information necessary for JREC management is distributed and shared among concerned institutions. 1.4 Information sharing materials are developed.

At the time of Mid-term review, Output 1 is judged as being realized. Namely, information necessary for JREC management, including the Conservation Units buffer zones, has been collected, analyzed and organized based on the indicators as follows:

### Indicator 1-1:

- The database with the collected information has been developed. The Project GIS database has become available at <http://www.jalapaocorredor.com.br/>. It is temporarily installed and made available for use by ICMBio staff on stand-alone server, but the procedure to install it to ICMBio computer network is under progress.

### Indicator 1-2:

- The project Home Page (HP) at ICMBio website has recently been released at <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/jalapao/> and renewal time has not come yet.

### Indicator 1-3:

- Information necessary for JREC management has been distributed and been shared among institutions concerned through the project HP, the printed materials and the Ecological Corridor Atlas (synthesized information and maps on JREC) developed by the Project.

### Indicator 1-4:

- Some printed materials of information necessary for JREC management with good design and colors were developed and well-received. Additional printing is expected by related state and municipal institutions and local communities.

Output 2	Institutional arrangements for the JREC management are structured.
Indicator (PDM)	2.1 The Reciprocity Term for JREC management obtains institutional consensus among concerned institutions. 2.2 Meetings among concerned institutions for JREC management are held at least three times a year.

At the time of Mid-term review, Output 2 is judged as being realized, based on the following indicators.

Indicator 2-1:

- The Reciprocity Term for JREC management obtained consensus among ICMBio, the Ministry of Environment of Brazil, the Governor of the State of Tocantins and three related state organizations of Tocantins, and was signed by them on 29th September, 2011.

Indicator 2-2:

- Various meetings have been held among the related institutions (e.g. the preparation meetings for the Reciprocity Term) and its frequency is more than ten times a year.

In addition, the government organizations of the State of Tocantins consider that the State has become closer to the municipalities in the Jalapão region because of the joint activities of the Project, and such relationship are further strengthened through environmental education such as “Fire Protocol” and “Waste and Citizenship” in future. The Team observed that municipalities became to recognize the ICMBio as their close partner.

Output 3	Capacity development of personnel from ICMBio and other institutions, focused on implementation needs of the JREC, are conducted.
Indicator (PDM)	3.1 Training, visits and other capacity developing activities for concerned institutions are held at least two times during the period of the Project. 3.2 During the period of project, at least two seminars for JREC conservation are held.

At the time of Mid-term review, Output 3 is judged as being in progress based on the following indicators.

Indicator 3-1:

- More than two times of training, visits and other capacity developing activities for concerned institutions were held by the time of Mid-term review.

Indicator 3-2:

- Kick Off Seminar was held on May 13, 2010.

- RPPN technical seminar was held on September 29 and 30, 2011.
- A technical seminar for JREC conservation was held on November 29th, 2011.

In addition, the management staff of ICMBio including the manager of the Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station believes that the capacity of their staffs has been steadily strengthened. The staffs acquired, for example, the practical knowledge on Web GIS. Also, they became more competent in negotiation through actual networking activities among federal government and state government/municipality.

Output 4	The linkage between local populations and institutions concerned with JREC conservation is strengthened.
Indicator (PDM)	4.1 At least two training programs for local populations are conducted. 4.2 Municipal environmental legislation is strengthened with assistance from concerned institutions.

At the time of Mid-term review, Output 4 is judged to be realized.

Indicator 4-1:

- 100 hours trainings targeting at school teachers, who are regarded as ones of leaders of local residents, were conducted in Mateiros and in Rio da Conceição. The number of teachers who received the certificate is 26 and 23 respectively.
- Two-day trainings for potential members of municipal environment councils were conducted in five municipalities (Mateiros, Rio da Conceição, São Felix, Almas and Ponte Alta). Total of 101 members participated in the trainings.

Indicator 4-2:

- The municipal environment councils, authorized by the respective mayors and municipal assemblies, were established in Rio da Conceição, São Felix, and Ponte Alta. The council will be established soon in Mateiros as of Mid-term review. Also, the environmental council for the Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station is almost been established (Official establishment will be in 2012 April). Municipality of Ponte Alta reformed its ordinance on environment. The mayor of São Felix signed and authorized the SMUC, after the approval of the municipal assembly, to make it possible to designate municipal conservation units, and requested ICMBio for support to the establishment of municipal conservation units.

In addition, the Team observed that municipalities/local residents come to recognize

ICMBio as closer partner for them after experiencing the project activities of environmental education.

Output 5	The strategic plan/guideline for introducing and managing JREC is developed.
Indicator (PDM)	5.1 “Diagnosis & Justification”, “Strategic Action Plans” and “Operational Guidelines” are developed.

At the time of Mid-term review, Output 5 is judged as being in progress based on the following indicators.

Indicator 5-1:

- “Operational Guidelines” has not been prepared, yet. However, “Diagnosis & Justification” has been drafted and the preparation of “Strategic Action Plans” is in progress and will be finalized in March 2012.

**2-4 Project Purpose**

Project Purpose	The institutional capacity of ICMBio is strengthened to introduce and implement Ecological Corridor in the Jalapão region.
Indicator (PDM)	-The Strategic Plan for introducing and managing JREC has consensus among concerned institutions by the coordination of ICMBio. -Mechanism to promote biodiversity conservation in Jalapão region is developed by the coordination of ICMBio.

It is expected, at the time of Mid-term review, that the project purpose will be fully achieved by the end of the Project, that is, the institutional capacity of ICMBio will be strengthened to introduce and implement Ecological Corridor in the Jalapão region.

The reasons for the foregoing statement are based on indicators as follows;

Indicator 1:

The preparation of the Strategic Plan for introducing and managing JREC is in progress (See 2-3). The Team observed eager discussions with concrete ideas on the Strategic Plan during the technical seminar and the counterpart meeting on November 29 and 30, 2011. The consensus on the Plan is steadily being created through such discussions and will be consolidated by the end of the Project.

Indicator 2:

The mechanism to promote biodiversity conservation in Jalapão region by the coordination of ICMBio is in the process of its establishment. For example, collaboration between ICMBio, MMA and state organizations was enhanced by the Reciprocity Term. This enhanced collaboration created synergy effects among the federal and state programs to support municipalities, which stimulated the establishment of municipal environment councils. This collaboration has led to a number of joint actions among the federal and state organizations, such as joint environmental education program, joint seminar/workshops, and the integration of information management systems of different organizations, which optimizes the use of scarce resources for biodiversity conservation.

In addition to that, the management level of ICMBio firmly believes that the mechanism to promote biodiversity conservation in Jalapão region has been developing with the coordination of ICMBio. They pointed out that the establishment of COMOC, whose function is coordination of Conservation Units and Ecological Corridor, in ICMBio to implement the Project has significantly strengthened the coordination ability of ICMBio to promote conservation in Jalapão region.

### 2-5 Overall Goal

Overall Goal	The ecosystem conservation in the Jalapão region is enhanced through the introduction of the Ecological Corridor.
Indicator (PDM)	The Strategic Plan for introducing and managing Jalapão Region Ecological Corridors (JREC) is implemented.

It is too early, at the time of Mid-term review, to judge whether or not the achievement of the overall goal will be possible. However, its indicator on PDM/“the Strategic Plan for introducing and managing Jalapão Region Ecological Corridors (JREC) is implemented” is estimated to be possibly realized if the current project activities are continuously conducted in the latter half period. The personnel who know the field situation well are quite positive on the eventual achievement of the overall goal while they think that it is not easy to measure the enhancement of the ecosystem conservation.

### 2-6 Implementation Process

Implementation process was assessed along with the evaluation grid.

The followings are the major points to mention;

Travel expenses:

There were some cases where counterparts had difficulties in securing financial resources for business trips due to the budget cut of travel expenses in GOB.

Active Participation of related organizations:

The State Government of Tocantins and some of the related municipalities have been actively participated in the Project activities such as establishment of environmental councils and the environmental education. The State Government of Bahia also has begun to participate in the project activities.

### **3. Evaluation Results based on the Five Evaluation Criteria**

#### **3-1 Relevance**

Relevance is the evaluation item to question whether the “Project Purpose” and “Overall Goal” are still meaningful as objectives at the time of evaluation/review. The Project is highly relevant since the conditions, which were confirmed at the time of the ex-ante evaluation, remain the same. Ministry of Environment regards the Cerrado conservation as a priority issue, which is demonstrated by the establishment of “Sustainable Cerrado Program” in November 2005 to promote conservation and sustainable use of Cerrado, as well as the adoption of “the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Forest Destruction and Fires in Cerrado” in September 2010. The Jalapão region continues to be one of the priority conservation areas of ICMBio and Ministry of Environment.

The GOJ gives priority to environment conservation within its cooperation policy for Brazil, as shown in the Rolling Plan of Japan’s ODA for Brazil.

In the light of the above, the project purpose and overall goal of the Project are consistent with the Brazilian development policy, and Japanese ODA policy.

#### **3-2 Effectiveness**

Effectiveness is the evaluation item that questions whether the “Project Purpose” has been achieved/is estimated to achieve, and how much contribution “Outputs” of the Project made/is making. The effectiveness of the Project is high as shown below:

##### 1) Degree of achievement of the Project Purpose

At the time of Mid-term review, the Project Purpose is estimated to fully achieve by the end of the project implementation period. (See 2-4.)

## 2) Contribution of Outputs to Project Purpose achievement

All the Outputs (information dissemination, collaboration framework for related organizations, capacity development, linkage with local residents, and strategic plan for JREC) have been contributing to the achievement of the project purpose.

## 3) Promoting factors and Inhibiting factors of Effectiveness

A Promoting factor is, as mentioned under “2-6 Implementation Process”, the active participation of related organizations such as the state government organizations of Tocantins and Bahia, and related municipalities.

There is no major inhibiting factor towards the achievement of the Project Purpose. However, the Team observed that the tight budget of travel expenses of GOB sometimes becomes constraints of project activities.

### **3-3 Efficiency**

Efficiency is the evaluation item to see to what extent “inputs” have been converted to “outputs” and “outcome”. The efficiency level of the Project is high. For example, the counterparts and personnel of related organizations who participated in the trainings in Japan and Brazil have actively practiced what they learned and contributed considerably to the establishment of municipal environment councils and the promotion of environmental education.

The information dissemination through Web GIS also will have large impact. The timing of inputs from both sides such as allocation of the experts, counterpart personnel and provision of trainings was appropriate. Inefficient use of inputs was not observed.

However, the sheer vastness of the project target area as well as the physical distance among related organizations and underdeveloped transport infrastructure in the region gives constraints to project activities.

### **3-4 Impacts**

One of the aspects to look at the Project from the perspective of Impact is the extent of contribution by the Project to the attainment of the Overall Goal, that is, the enhancement of ecosystem conservation in the Jalapão region. The ecosystem conservation is considered to be enhanced when threats to the ecosystems are removed,

reduced or controlled. The Project has undertaken, as a part of its activities, the analysis of the threats and measures to be taken to deal with them, which are illustrated in the table below.

Threats to ecosystems	Principal driving forces of the threats	Possible measures to be taken
Conversion of natural areas to farmlands or pasturelands	Large-scale agricultural producers, Agribusiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in the coverage of federal, state, and municipal conservation units, and private nature reserves</li> <li>- Promotion of compliance with the Forest Code and other environment related legislation</li> </ul>
Ecosystem degradation by wild fire	Rural settlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental education</li> <li>- Land regularization of rural settlers inside integral conservation units</li> <li>- Promotion of alternative economic activities and indication of production chain</li> </ul>
Ecosystem degradation by subsistence farming and livestock farming	Rural settlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of alternative economic activities and indication of production chain</li> <li>- Land regularization of rural settlers inside integral conservation units</li> </ul>
Pollution by waste water and solid wastes	Urban residents, rural settlers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of waste collection services and recycling</li> <li>- Sewerage collection and treatment</li> <li>- Environmental education</li> </ul>
Over harvesting of plants and animals	Rural settlers, urban residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulation of harvesting</li> <li>- Environmental education</li> <li>- Promotion of alternative economic activities and indication of production chain</li> </ul>

The Project directly assists in the implementation of some of these measures illustrated above. However, it requires actions by various organizations to address all these challenges. Besides, threats to ecosystems change in time as surrounding natural and socio-economic conditions change, which requires the counter-measures to be adaptive.

In such circumstances, the only sustainable way to keep the conservation efforts effective is to establish a conservation mechanism in place, incorporating all major stakeholders in it and being capable of adaptive management of ecosystems. Through strengthening the partnership for the conservation of the Jalapão region among various organizations at the federal, state and municipal levels, the Project institutionalizes the concerted efforts by those organizations (in other words, establishes a conservation mechanism) to identify threats, plan counter-measures, take actions, and review their effects. Therefore, the Project is considered to be paving a way to achieve the Overall Goal.

For example, the following positive effect has already been observed. The municipality of São Felix, after twice rejection by the Municipal Assembly, finally

approved the SMUC that could create the first municipal conservation unit in Jalapão Region in near future. In addition, the State Government of Tocantins is preparing for a state ordinance on RPPN. The Team considers these were stimulated by the Project and were unexpected impacts of the Project.

No negative impacts were observed.

### **3-5 Sustainability**

Sustainability is the evaluation item that questions to what extent the partner organizations, such as ICMBio be able to retain the positive effects of the Project after the termination of the Project. Although it is not easy to judge the sustainability of the Project at the time of Mid-term review, it was analyzed from the following three points of view, namely aspects of (1) Organization and policy, (2) Finance, (3) Technology. As a result of this analysis, the sustainability of the Project can be secured if some conditions are met.

The reasons for the above statement and the necessary conditions are as follows,

#### 1) Organizational sustainability

COMOC was established in ICMBio to promote ecological corridors and integrated management of neighboring conservation units, and the existence of COMOC significantly gives favorable effects on sustainability of the Project. In addition, ICMBio is going through further organizational strengthening by the increase in number of personnel through next recruitment of staff. Thus, organizational sustainability is high.

#### 2) Financial sustainability

ICMBio has been making efforts to acquire external funding source, for example, through GEF and BMU. Also, the budget from the related organization such as state governments and municipalities could be one of the additional financial sources for the operational cost to continue the current activities. The State of Tocantins holds the idea of the integration of environmental education into the educational curricula at schools to enhance sustainability.

#### 3) Technical sustainability

Technical assistance by Japanese experts has steadily made progresses. The training subjects are practical and well selected based on the needs assessment of ICMBio personnel. Therefore, the knowledge and skills of ICMBio personnel

have, through such trainings, been enhanced and they have been accumulating their practical experiences in respective work place. The counterpart personnel who observed the environmental councils in Japan considerably contributed to the establishment of municipalities' councils through dialogues/environmental education. Moreover, the acquired knowledge and skills through such trainings have been disseminated even to the personnel of related organizations at the state and municipal level who are not direct counterparts of the Project. Also, turnover of counterparts of ICMBio is minimal.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Overall, the Team observed progresses in most of the project activities. The information sharing materials (GIS data base, HP, printed materials) have been developed and the project information has been disseminated through such media. The Reciprocity Term for conservation of Jalapão region was signed among the State Government of Tocantins, Ministry of Environment and ICMBio. The technical seminar on the JREC conservation was held to strengthen the partnership among related organizations and prepare for Strategic Plan of JREC implementation. Capacity development training for ICMBio, related state organizations and municipalities as well as environmental education for schools and local populations were provided. The Team observed the strong commitment of ICMBio personnel as well as related organizations towards the introduction of JREC. Due to such progress of the activities towards five outputs, the project purpose is estimated to be fully achieved by the end of the Project.

#### **5. Recommendations**

The Team made the following recommendations for ICMBio, in coordination with the related organizations, to achieve the Project Purpose and to further improve each project activity towards the end of the Project.

- (1) To explore external financial resources, such as the funding of GEF project in Cerrado, to further support active participation of ICMBio counterparts and concerned institutions in project activities.
- (2) To continue the current efforts to recruit additional field staffs for federal conservation units in Jalapão region.
- (3) To suggest to the state government of Tocantins about increasing the number of staff in state conservation units in Jalapão region.

- (4) To complete the current procedure to install the GIS database developed by the Project to ICMBio computer network.
- (5) To further develop an efficient communication system among concerned institutions and local communities in order to reduce travel costs and time.
- (6) To strengthen collaboration with ICMBio RPPN program and Tocantins State aiming at further promoting the creation of additional RPPN.

ANNEX:

Annex 1 Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Annex 2 Plan of Actions

Annex 3 Evaluation Grid

Annex 4 Dispatch of Experts

Annex 5 Training of Counterpart Personnel in Japan

Annex 6 Equipment Provided by Japanese Side

Annex 7 Local Cost born by Japanese and Brazilian Side

Annex 8 List of Brazilian Project Staffs

Annex 9 Map of Target Area

Annex 10 Questionnaire (in Portuguese)

**Project Design Matrix (PDM)**  
**The Jalapão Region Ecological Corridor Project**

Technical Cooperation Duration: 3 years

Implementing Institution: Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity - ICMBio

Target region: Jalapão Region, i.e., connecting area between the Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station and the Nascentes do Rio Parnaíba National Park

Beneficiary groups: Governmental institutions (federal, state, municipal), non-governmental organizations, local populations, local organizations and private sector in the Jalapão Region Ecological Corridor.

Version 2, 05.05.2011

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Overall Goal:</b></p> <p>The ecosystem conservation in the Jalapão region is enhanced through the introduction of the Ecological Corridor.</p>	<p>The Strategic Plan for introducing and managing Jalapão Region Ecological Corridors (JREC) is implemented.</p>	<p>1. Evaluation survey</p>	<p>Ecological Corridor is maintained as a strategic and political priority among concerned institutions.</p>
<p><b>Project Purpose:</b></p> <p>The institutional capacity of ICMBio is strengthened to introduce and implement Ecological Corridor in the Jalapão region.</p>	<p>The Strategic Plan for introducing and managing JREC has consensus among concerned institutions by the coordination of ICMBio.</p> <p>Mechanism to promote biodiversity conservation in Jalapão region is developed by the coordination of ICMBio.</p>	<p>1. Project report 2. Evaluation survey</p>	<p>The priority and support for the Conservation Units in the Jalapão region towards the implementation of JREC is maintained by the Ministry of Environment.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information necessary for JREC management, including the Conservation Units buffer zones, is collected, analyzed and organized.</li> <li>2. Institutional arrangements for the JREC management are structured.</li> <li>3. Capacity development of personnel from ICMBio and other institutions, focused on implementation needs of the JREC, are conducted.</li> <li>4. The linkage between local populations and institutions concerned with JREC conservation is strengthened.</li> <li>5. The strategic plan/guideline for introducing and managing JREC is developed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 The database with the collected information is developed.</li> <li>1.2 The project homepage in ICMBio website is updated at least four times a year.</li> <li>1.3 Information necessary for JREC management is distributed and shared among concerned institutions.</li> <li>1.4 Information sharing materials are developed.</li> <li>2.1 The Reciprocity Term for JREC management obtains institutional consensus among concerned institutions.</li> <li>2.2 Meetings among concerned institutions for JREC management are held at least three times a year.</li> <li>3.1 Training, visits and other capacity developing activities for concerned institutions are held at least two times during the period of the Project.</li> <li>3.2 During the period of project, at least two seminars for JREC conservation are held.</li> <li>4.1 At least two training programs for local populations are</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Database</li> <li>1.2 ICMBio Homepage</li> <li>1.3 Information sharing materials</li> <li>1.4 Project report</li> <li>2.1 Reciprocity Term</li> <li>2.2 Meeting records</li> <li>3.1 Project report</li> <li>3.2 Seminar report</li> <li>4.1 Training program report</li> <li>4.2 Project report</li> <li>5.1 The Strategic Plan</li> </ol>	<p>The support of the concerned institutions does not drastically change.</p>

	<p>conducted.</p> <p>4.2 Municipal environmental legislation is strengthened with assistance from concerned institutions.</p> <p>5.1 "Diagnosis &amp; Justification", "Strategic Action Plans" and "Operational Guidelines" are developed.</p>		
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>1.1. To collect information concerned with ecological corridors in Brazil.</p> <p>1.2. To collect baseline information for ecological monitoring.</p> <p>1.3. To develop information sharing materials, and disseminate project information in appropriate media.</p> <p>2.1 To hold periodical meetings of the project counterparts, discuss and promote the project management.</p> <p>2.2 To define roles and actions of concerned institutions in the reciprocity term.</p> <p>2.3 To obtain institutional consensus on reciprocity term among concerned institutions.</p> <p>2.4 To hold meetings among concerned institutions based on the rationale of reciprocity term.</p> <p>3.1 To identify necessary themes for training the staff from ICMBio and concerned institutions with the Project.</p> <p>3.2 To plan and implement trainings for ICMBio and concerned institutions with the Project.</p> <p>3.3 To follow up activities of the trained staff.</p> <p>3.4 To hold seminars on the JREC conservation.</p> <p>4.1 To communicate project information to local populations.</p> <p>4.2 To identify themes and methodologies suitable for capacitating local populations.</p> <p>4.3 To implement training and other activities for local populations for the better management of the natural resources.</p> <p>4.4 To follow up activities of the trained local populations.</p> <p>5.1 To identify strategies for introducing and managing JREC.</p> <p>5.2 To define methodologies and actions for introducing and managing JREC.</p> <p>5.3 To develop the strategic plan/guideline for introducing and managing JREC with participation of concerned institutions.</p>	<p><b>Inputs:</b> (Japanese side)</p> <p>-Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecosystem preservation / organization strengthening / participatory management of natural resources / administration etc.</li> </ul> <p>- Local experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory development, monitoring and other activities</li> </ul> <p>-Training in Japan (six people in total)</p> <p>-Financial resources for local activities</p> <p>- Necessary equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicles</li> <li>• Geoprocessing equipments</li> <li>• Necessary materials</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs:</b> (Brazilian side)</p> <p>-Counterparts (ICMBio Headquarters, Serra Geral do Tocantins Ecological Station - 2 people dedicated to the project - and Nascentes do Rio Parnaiba National Park).</p> <p>- Training in Brazil</p> <p>-Administrative facilities</p> <p>-Communication media</p> <p>-Secretary, driver</p> <p>-Operating costs</p> <p>-Infrastructure</p>	<p>ICMBio and its budgets are not greatly affected by political change.</p> <p>The stakeholders present in the project area are willing to collaborate with the project activities.</p> <p>Pre-conditions ICMBio allocates personnel and budget for the execution of project activities.</p>