



# Rio Doce Panel

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# Executive Summary

vi. Overview - progress markers

Four of the twelve progress markers used to monitor the project evolution against predefined goals exceeded expectations. Six progress markers show expected results, and three expected results were not reached. One indicator was not assessed.

Examples of successes include the national and international outreach of RDP work and the fact that RDP papers are being used as a reference in the context of the Rio Doce Basin and beyond.





After that analysis, the Panel and RF decided to work on five recommendations, focusing on impact assessment and information management and sharing. After consultations with RF teams, the proposal was refined, and only the impact assessment recommendations provided in TR 01 and IP04 were retained for the new modality.

### *Product design and delivery*

Two Thematic Reports (TR) that were already under elaboration in 2020 were published in 2021, in both Portuguese and English versions:

TR03 - "Source-to-sea and landscape approaches - Integrating water quality and biodiversity conservation towards the restoration of Rio Doce watershed."

TR04 - "From restoration to responsive governance: Rio Doce after the Fundão Dam failure."

The RDP uses a set of 10 criteria<sup>2</sup> to decide the issues/themes of the papers to be developed. The subjects of TR03 and TR04 observed all ten predefined criteria for themes selection designed to guarantee that the knowledge products have high technical quality, are adherent to the RDP's vision, relevant and timely. **Table 1** shows the deliverables foreseen by the work plan, with their expected and actual launch date.

We can see that both studies were launched with a significant delay. Similar or greater delays have been verified previously in the RDP papers launches, and the identified reasons for the delays are:

- i) At the beginning of the Panel, the capacity to produce IPs and TRs was overestimated. The panel could not deliver the annual products foresaw in the work plans.

- ii) The time needed for elaborating the studies – writing phase, interactions with Renova and other stakeholders, elaboration of maps – was underestimated, causing delays to the agreed timelines.
- iii) Another cause is the extended time needed for the IUCN editorial process, mainly for TRs (approval from the Editorial Board required);
- iv) Specifically, about T00033516e173516e17(u)9.

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<sup>2</sup> Results showed in the table use the reformulated criteria adopted in 2020 in response to the Mid-term review. The criteria are in Annex 1.











### *Engagement with stakeholders*

The RDP members participated in 20 meetings and presentations with external stakeholders in 2021, with more than 200 attendees. Three of the meetings were in person during the RDP 9<sup>th</sup> face-to-face meeting. Figure 4 shows the number of interactions with each group of stakeholders. Most of the meetings were with RF teams.

TR03 and TR04 were launched in private events to Renova teams. Additional presentations of TR03 were made to the CIF, to the Rio Doce Basin Committee, and in the Rio

## 1.4. Uptake of RDP recommendations

### *Official feedback from Renova*

By the end of 2021, the RDP had made a total of thirty-three recommendations to Renova and other stakeholders as part of the five Issue Papers and four Thematic reports published since the beginning of RDP work.



### *Evaluating implementation*

In 2021, the analysis on the state of implementation served as a basis for creating a framework for the Panel to evaluate the implementation of the recommendations. After several discussions to capture the main impressions from Panel members

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## 2. Insights regarding MEL key questions and next steps for MEL



only in the Rio Doce but in other similar contexts.

In previous years, we found that the work of the Panel had:

## Annexes

### Annex 1. Criteria used for themes selection from September 2020 on.

(After a reformulation suggested by the projects' Midterm review.)

2020 Review - "Themes selection indicators."

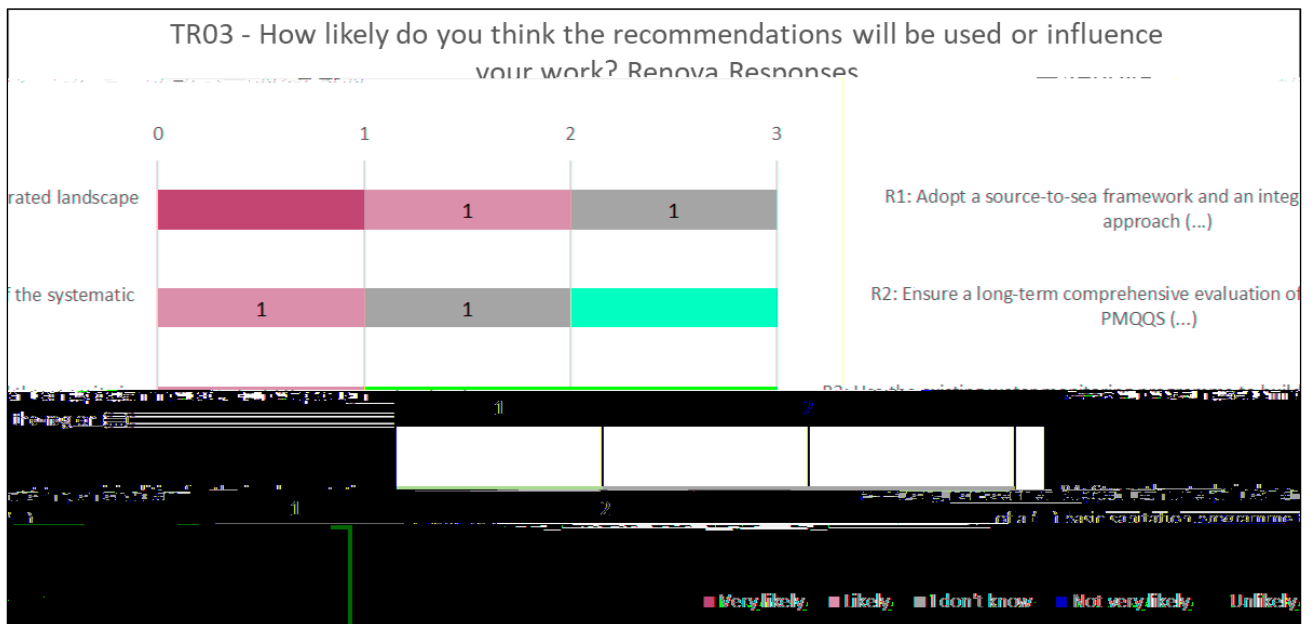
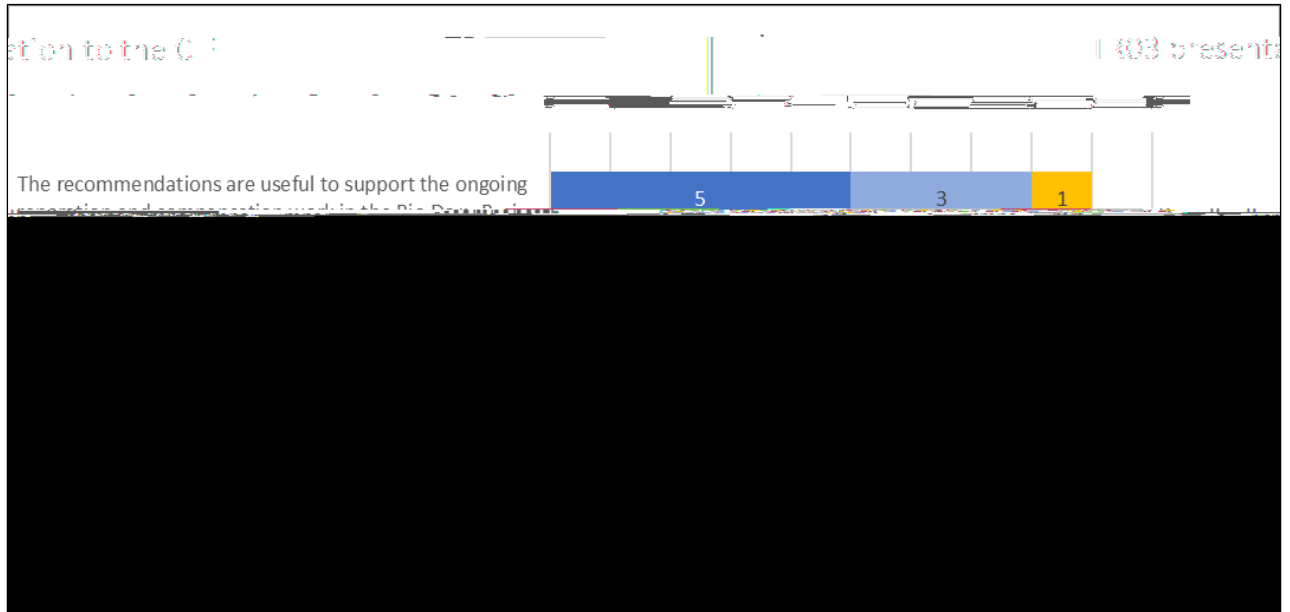
RDP is able to provide useful and informed scientific responses to the issue/theme. (YES is mandatory to ALL - 1 to 4)

1. Does the Panel have the expertise and capacity to lead the elaboration of the product?
2. Does the Panel have enough clarity about what will be the final product?
3. Is there publicly available technical and scientific information about the issue/theme to support the product construction?
4. Does the issue/theme align with the RDP's Terms of Reference and Scope?

Contribution to RDP vision<sup>8</sup> (

## Annex 2. Survey responses – stakeholders' evaluation of the presented recommendations.

The X-axis represents the number of respondents, and the Y-axis is the survey questions. For TR03, we present the responses disaggregated by stakeholders as there was a significant difference in evaluations.



Due to an error in the survey, Recommendation 5 was not shown to RF respondents.



Only one respondent from Pró-Rio Doce and Pró-Brumadinho Committee and two from CBH-Doce, so those responses were aggregated to those from Renova's teams.







|    |       |  |                   |                       |  |   |      |
|----|-------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|---|------|
| 21 | dez.- | Resiliência (?) Das agências<br>receptivas da cidade histórica de Ouro<br>Preto (MG) | Ateliê do Turismo | Scientific<br>Journal | Cites TR01 to<br>exemplify the impacts<br>on tourism in Ouro Preto<br>due to the dam failure | <a href="https://desafioonline.ufms.br/index.php/adturismo/article/view/14515/9931">https://desafioonline.ufms.br/index.php/adturismo/article/view/14515/9931</a> | TR01 |
|----|-------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--|---|------|





Ecosystem and Human Health  
 TR02R03;IP05R01;IP02R02;IP03  
 R01;IP05R03; TR03R01; TR03R02;  
 TR03R03; TR03R04

- Monitoring/ Participative monitoring:
  - o Renova Foundation mentions a partnership with UNESCO to build capacity among local communities and municipal governments' staff on water monitoring since 2019. We found no information on the activities executed so far or other results. We found a few other examples of local communities involved in monitoring activities.
  - o The Juparanã lagoon is included in the overall RF monitoring programs (water and sediments; aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity). In addition, specific monitoring schemes for the lagoon were implemented in 2020 following a judicial decision.
  - o There is no evidence of local capacity building for integrative monitoring of impacts on human health or the environment.
- Nature-based solutions (NbS):
  - o There are examples of NbS use by RF in the Gualaxo do Norte river and rural areas, mainly upstream from Candonga.
  - o The reforestation program is reported to be an NbS that contributes to carbon sequestration.

- Monitoring/ Participative monitoring:
  - o We found no information on the activities executed or results obtained so far in the scope of the RF's partnership with UNESCO. We found very few other examples of local communities involved in monitoring activities.
- Nature-based solutions (NbS):
  - o NbS haven't been integrated or adopted as a priority in the reparation process.

Rio Pequeno Dam (Juparanã  
 lake)  
 IP03R02;IP03R03

- Natural flows (R" re

