



Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme

REPORTING ON PROGRAMME LOGFRAME

FINAL REPORT - DECEMBER 2006

PART A: Programme results

PART B: Enabling environment and operations

PART C: Key-Assumptions

A JOINT UNDP - IUCN - MRC GEF-FUNDED PROGRAMME



CAMBODIA



LAO PDR



THAILAND



VIETNAM



IUCN
The World Conservation Union



Part A: Programme Results

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL: The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the wetlands of the Lower Mekong River Basin				
IMPACT 1 : Improved wetland ecosystem condition				
INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 / 2005)	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Threatened Status of selected species on the IUCN-SCC Red list → decrease during project lifetime for selected species	Giant Catfish: Critical Siamese Crocodile: Critical Sarus Crane: Vulnerable Irrawaddy Dolphin: Critical	No info	No change in Red List status, but significant threats removed for Giant Catfish, and improved dry season feeding grounds for Sarus Crane in Vietnam	Other species to be determined during Red-List Assessment
Number of critical wetlands identified by MWBP for which management measures are being taken → at least one per	Not yet identified	1- Sarus Cranes / Tram Chim National Park has constructed dikes and sluices. Water levels are being managed lower at the beginning of 2006.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recovery of Eleocharis beds due to changed water management regimes in Tram Chim National Park. • Stung Treng Ramsar site management plan drafted • Dai Fishery no2 in Cambodia declared to be restricted for research purposes • Fish Conservation zones established in Sekong and SePian rivers • Transboundary Management agreement established at Chiang Khong/Houeixay for Giant catfish fishing • Critical areas for conservation identified in Upper Mekong and proposed to Lao Government • Proposals for Siphandone for Lao's first Ramsar site • Transboundary wetland agreement between Champassack and Stung Treng provinces • Feasibility conducted and proposal for designation of Ramsar site in Lower Songkhram Basin 	Rapid assessments in demo-sites will provide baseline
Number of Irrawaddy dolphins in the Mekong River → no decrease during project	70 (in 2004 according to ...)	No info	Now 160 individuals (largely due to revised statistics) Beasley 2006.	Resurvey in 2009

lifetime				
Distribution range of Irrawaddy dolphins → no decrease during project lifetime	Current range is known (refer to map)	No change	No change	Resurvey in 2009
Death cause of Irrawaddy dolphin → only natural death, no gillnets or grenades	Unknown	Death cause of calves unknown, one adult was killed by a grenade in Srepok.	No change	
Number of Giant Catfish Captured per year → (target depends on catch effort)	10 (2004 – 2005 average according to Zeb Hogan)		1 caught at Chiang Khong in 2006, after which there has been a moratorium, so this indicator is no longer really applicable for Thailand	
Type of regulation aimed at decreasing catch of wild catfish that is effectively enforced → regulation enacted by Thailand, Cambodia	none	Regulation in place in Cambodia – Instructions by Department of Fisheries – Dai #2 which has been catching the most Giant Catfish is now permitted to operate for research purposes only The Thailand initiative is pushing for conservation zones	Both regulations in Cambodia and moratorium in Thailand in place	
Existence of a science based Giant Catfish captive breeding programme in Thailand	Thai DoF tags captive bred fish before reintroduction but has no recapture or tracking programme	The Giant catfish SCAP includes a technical assistance programme to the Thai captive breeding programme. Recent partnerships have been established with NACA and Dr. Kai Lorenzen to strengthen the Thai captive breeding programme.	Regional Giant Catfish working group in place and supporting Giant Catfish captive breeding programme	
Maximum number of Sarus Cranes at major non-breeding sites → no decrease during project lifetime	Tram Chim: 123 (2000 – 2004 average)	Tram Chim: 87 (2005) Refer to status report ??	No decrease (89 cranes)	
Ratio of Chicks to adult Sarus Cranes in the total population → 1 : 4.9 (17%)		Refer to status report ??	No information	
Minimum dry season water	2004: 1.53 m	2005: 0.97 m	2006: 1.0 m	

level at Tram Chim → between 1.0 and 1.3 meter (above mean sea level)	1993 – 2004 average: 1.37 m			
Number of Siamese crocodiles in populations targeted by MWBP → no decrease during project lifetime	Target area not defined	unknown	Baseline surveys undertaken, showing evidence of small populations in Stung Treng (Cambodia), Attapeu, Savannakhet (Lao PDR) and Song Hinh reservoir in Vietnam	
Number of sites in MWBP target area confirmed to contain crocodile nests → no decrease during project lifetime			Evidence of breeding observed in Attapeu and Savannakhet	
Reported number of wild crocodiles captured by fishermen and poachers in areas targeted by MWBP			No information	
REGIONAL				
PROGRAMME PURPOSE: Strengthened capacity at regional level for wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the Lower Mekong Basin				
OUTCOME R.1 : Mekong inter-governmental institutions , such as the MRC, incorporating conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in their day-to-day operations				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Number of regional guiding principles, agreements and tools under development by partner organizations (such as transboundary EIA or navigation) integrate wetland biodiversity issues → at least 1 by 2006	Discussions held with MRC on these, but no details developed	The process has started. Guiding principles concept note has been issued from by MRC to the NMC's and line-agencies. The framework for transboundary EIA was completed. It highlights the trigger system and highlights the projects that will be subject to Transboundary EIA	Guidelines on collaborative wetland management drafted	
Ministers at MRC Council or Regional Wetlands Ministerial Committee approve wetland guiding principles developed both by programme and partner organizations → debated at ministerial	No wetland guiding principles identified and developed yet	Concept note developed and sent to NMC's for comment	National meetings, organized by MRCS and NMCs with participation from wide range of sectors and line agencies completed in all 4 countries; regional report on status, needs and priorities for Ramsar implementation produced and circulated nationally via NMCs; regional meeting with Ramsar focal points and key Government representatives,	

forum by 2006			plus Ramsar Secretariat scheduled for January 2007; additional meetings in Lao PDR between Ramsar and GoL organized for January 2007; minutes of Transboundary wetland consultation clearly stating joint management issues endorsed by Stung Treng and Champasak Provinces.	
BDP integrates guiding principles and tools for conservation & sustainable use of wetland biodiversity in their criteria for reviewing and prioritizing projects	Discussion held with MRC to identify the needs for including wetlands in the BDP, but no details	Linkages delayed to end-of-phase review of BDP and uncertainty over next phase	Linkages delayed due to uncertainty over next phase BDP	
Sub-Basin plans developed and approved through BDP process reflect the application of BDP wetland criteria and use of biodiversity overlays and valuation studies	Wetlands not yet included specifically in sub-basin planning	The strategic plan mentions wetlands, wetland livelihoods and WCD. Info from the MRC environment programme about wetlands was included.	Linkages delayed due to uncertainty over next phase BDP	
Integration of indicators for wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within the MRC monitoring systems of ecological health → 1 additional indicator by 2006	Ecological health monitoring system in process of development and testing include biological indicators	Findings of preliminary exercise and data collection presented at Technical Meeting of Environment Programme Nov' 2005. The IWRM meetings of MRC also paid specific attention to wetland ecosystem management.	Methodology improvements with indicator development based on experience from 2004 + 2005 campaigns; process of initiating a basis for long term sustainability of biological monitoring programme and transfer of both skills and teams experience into national monitoring framework.	Plan to combine 3-year results with methodology and indicators with recommendations in one document for circulation and follow-up in next phase, including dissemination of information for public education.
Official endorsement of Flagship Species Management Plans by Regional Steering Committee and other organizations (list; per country and species) → by 2006	Species Management Plan (SCAP) not yet developed	Species Management Plans are in process of development. Not yet presented to Regional Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siamese Crocodile Action Plan drafted and peer reviewed by CSG Giant Catfish Action Plan drafted Irrawaddy Dolphin Action Plan being implemented through Cambodia Department of Fisheries 	
OUTCOME R.2 : Regional non-government stakeholders contributing actively in an ongoing Regional Wetland Coordination Forum (RWCF)				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Tasks carried out by	Networks not yet established	There were good exchanges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networks of wetland expertise established 	

networks (e.g. species action plans) reflect exchange of information and use of knowledge network		between INGO and government staff at the regional SCAP meetings	in each country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Giant catfish network has met twice in 2005 and 2006, next meeting in early 2007 • 	
<p>No progress has been made on the other existing indicators about regional involvement of stakeholders. The reason being that the indicators focused on the RWCF meetings which was postponed this year due to lack of interest from participants. However, there have been a number of other achievements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WCD review report produced with active participation of national stakeholders - MWBP Songkhram office was included in regional public consultations - ASEAN Ramsar initiative endorsed at COP9 meeting 				
<p>OUTCOME R.3 : Multilateral organizations operating in the Lower Mekong region, such as Asian Development Bank, World Bank using the wetland conservation and sustainable use principles, policies, and management tools developed by the programme for use in the Mekong basin</p>				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Parties carrying out environmental audits or EIAs contact programme for wetland-related information and tools → once by 2006.	Some contacts have been made with the PMU for general advice on wetland issues, e.g. ADB on Tonle Sap programmes	World Bank and IFAD are interested in a partnership agreement with MWBP, facilitated by IUCN. -ADB has received approval for a core environment programme in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. -On the other hand, the ADB corridor programme does NOT consider aquatic ecosystems separately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland biodiversity and e-flow indicators included in ADB's BCI (Biodiversity Corridors Initiative) • Team for conducting EIA for dam in Siphandone visits MWBP for information on impacts • Linkage with World Food Organisation for Food for Work scheme in Attapeu 	
<p>OUTCOME R.4 : Regional non-government stakeholders contributing actively in an ongoing Regional Wetland Coordination Forum (RWCF)</p>				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Programme contribution to MRC-China dialogues → at least once by 2006	None	China and Myanmar support the ASEAN Ramsar proposal	None further in 2006	
Participation of Greater Mekong Sub-region countries (China or Myanmar) in exchange visits and technical meetings → once by 2006	No visits or meetings. But informal contacts with agencies and NGO's in Yunnan already exist	China participated to the High-level Mekong ministerial round table at the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok (Nov 2004)	Informal linkage with GEF funded China Wetland programme	

REGIONAL OUTPUTS (process indicators)			
Output 1.2 : Regional networks of wetland specialists and managers developed to build upon and share wetland management experiences			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Regional networks established and operational → by 2006	Individual MWBP staff support existing networks that have been identified in the Regional Communications Strategy	In-country wetland networks established, with meetings held, regional networks on specific aspects established. Exchange visits between all demonstration sites involving community representatives and key NGO partners	
Number of NGO members of the RWCF	Meeting postponed due to lack of participants	Over 30 organisations on the MWBP e-network receive 2 discussion papers in 2006	
Output 1.3 : Regional guiding principles developed for conservation of Lower Mekong Basin wetlands			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of organisations participating in development of guiding principles	Concept note developed and sent to NMC's for comment Government Ramsar focal points and Ramsar Bureau are engaged in discussion about tools.	National meetings, organized by MRCS and NMCs with participation from wide range of sectors and line agencies completed in all 4 countries; regional report on status, needs and priorities for Ramsar implementation produced and circulated nationally via NMCs; regional meeting with Ramsar focal points and key Government representatives, plus Ramsar Secretariat held in January 2007	
Output 1.4 : Potential biological and economic changes arising from alterations to the hydrological regime of the Lower Mekong Basin assessed			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of peer-reviewed publications based on environmental flows work by MWBP staff → 1 by 2006	1	MRC has produced a number of reports related to IBFM and E-Flows including: IBFM Progress Report no. 8; the IBFM Specialist Final Reports - all disciplines including hydrology, hydraulics, fisheries, estuarine biotic, social and economic concept papers; the IBFM Mekong Method Report will be completed by 22 December 2006, summarizing an approach for the application of environmental flow assessment to the Mekong Region.	
Biological and associated changes arising from potential hydrological changes assessed and results included in future development plans → E-flows	2005 data collection and field visit were conducted. Results discussed at the Flow Regime Impact Workshop in Nov 2005. Phase 3 research has been prioritized, ie. Geomorphology, socio-economic assessment	Predictions on impacts of flow change scenarios documented in IBFM report no. 8; data and information from field survey in 2005 & 2006 included in IBFM predictive tool.	

study completed, results referenced by at least one planning document by 2006			
Output 1.5 : Ramsar Convention supported throughout the region			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Regional Ramsar initiative endorsed → by 2006	Concept supported by countries at COP9	Proposal prepared and funding options explored for RRI, but since no funds were secured, no further work has been undertaken	
Participation of the member countries at the Ramsar-COP → effective	Active (see national indicator reports for country by country detail)	No COP held in 2006, Thailand serves as representative of SE Asia on Standing Committee Documentation for Lao accession completed included translations to Lao language; support for accession formalized at first Lao Ramsar site and by senior national-level decision makers; process now waiting for approval by Prime Minister's Office.	
Output 1.6 : Tools developed and used to integrate wetland biodiversity considerations into development planning			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
(Number of) organizations participating in development of Species Conservation Action Plan – (disaggregated by country, type of organization).	Increasing	Range of intergovernmental and governmental agencies, research organizations and NGOs participated in working groups and meetings contributing to development of SCAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dolphin SCAP includes WWF, WCS, Dept of Fisheries (Cambodia), James Cook University, Cetacean SG • Crocodile SCAP includes FFI, WCS, Crocodile SG, DoF Cambodia, Forest Administration, LARReC, • Catfish SCAP – DoF (Thailand and Cambodia), IFREDI, LARReC, NACA, Imperial College.
Biodiversity overlays produced → by 2006	Not yet – MRC is awaiting info from IUCN about biodiversity	Biodiversity information on selected flagship species available at different scales and biodiversity surveys carried out at demonstration sites, but no GIS readable information produced as yet. Overlay on protected areas in the basin produced and available via MRC web site along with Ramsar site and wetland maps.	
Staff perception on the quality of consultants report produced for the PMU (good – neutral – bad)	Varies widely	Overall excellent reports have been produced on biodiversity of different sites	
Output 1.7 : Wetland biodiversity assessment and training tools produced for the Lower Mekong Basin			

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Use of training tools by governments and NGOs for wetlands programs (through readership survey)	No information yet	Training strategies developed for each country and demonstration sites	
Output 1.8 : Regional Red Data Book of threatened plants and animals published			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Status of regional Aquatic Red Data book → endorsed by the IUCN Species Survival Commission in 2009	Proposal for redlist developed, Assessment planned for 2006	No funding for this activity during Phase A	
Output 1.9 : Regional initiative to address the potential impacts of invasive alien species			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Draft regional strategy to address aquatic IAS prepared by end of 2006		Draft IAS strategy prepared and distributed for input by riparian governments and experts	
Number of mechanisms to combat Invasive Alien Species piloted at the demonstration sites.	1 - Tram Chim aimed at combating Mimosa and Panicum to restore Eleocharis spp.	2 for mimosa pigra – Tram Chim and Songkhram 1 proposal for funding IAS work in Vietnam with University of Auckland	
Output 1.10 : Wetland biodiversity conservation issues including illegal trade in wetland species, integrated into existing regional training initiatives			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Trainees perception on quality of training courses (very good – neutral – very bad)	Information not summarized yet	Generally good – see final training report Oct 2006	
Gender balance to training (percentage of females)	No information, but expected low percentage females	25% females overall, but with greater proportions in Thailand and Vietnam	

CAMBODIA				
DEVELOPMENT GOAL: The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the wetlands of the Lower Mekong River Basin				
IMPACT: Improved human well-being for wetland dependant communities				
INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Catch per unit effort of selected wetland products by target	Sala Phoum findings will be the baseline	Have produced 2 Q reports (June to August; Sept to Nov 2005) in	Local perceptions indicate that management of deep	There are no plans by Sala Phoum to measure catch per

communities → increased by 2009 (according to local indicators??)		English and Khmer; presentation contains data on catch; reports available at MWBP field office in Stung Treng; English report sent to PMU; Khmer reports sent to Provincial Governor	pools by community fisheries does lead to increased productivity if management is effective	unit effort (CPUE).
Size / maturity of harvested wetland species	Sala Phoum findings will be the baseline	Data available only in Khmer version.	Local perceptions indicate that management of deep pools by community fisheries does lead to increased productivity if management is effective Sala Phoum has documented increase in filamentous algae in dry season over last 3 years, but no clear explanation of why	Trying to work out Khmer name, Lao, English name and scientific name for same species Sala Phoum is not making a scientific quantitative study of size / maturity of harvested fish.
Use of destructive fishing practices and tools in target villages → reduce	(list of illegal fishing tools and whether they are commonly used ??)	Sala Phoum has information on destructive fishing practice.	Use of destructive fishing by people from outside the communities remains a challenge	Sala Phoum needs to make quantitative assessment of changing fishing illegal methods.
Participation of disadvantaged groups in Community Fisheries Management committees (females, poor households, landless)	Some baseline info may be available at CEPA and OCAA. Need to in conduct future study	Community Fisheries studies discuss at PPO and PMU.	Disadvantaged groups have participated in Sala Phoum research playing a key role	Study proposed to start 2006.
Adoption of conservation measures favouring access of poor people to wetland resources	Some baseline info may be available at CEPA and OCAA. Need to in conduct future study	Community Fisheries studies discuss at PPO and PMU.	Implementation of additional conservation measures has not started	Study proposed to start 2006.
Incidence of environmental diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea → decrease by X % by 2006	Limited information in the SA report. To be finalized after Health Unlimited study.	Health Unlimited staff recruited 2005.	HU has reported decreases in prevalence of malaria and diarrhoea as a result of greater awareness of health issues. 40% Average increase in knowledge on malaria, and 37% increase in awareness on diarrhoea	HU will develop environmental health indicators.
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (weight for age <2 SD) → down by X%	To be finalized after Health Unlimited study which should include nutritional indicators such	Health Unlimited staff recruited 2005.	Greater awareness of causes of malnutrition and improved nutrition	HU will develop environmental health indicators.

	as ages, weight, Body Mass Index (BMI)			
Improved supply and water quality in selected villages	Info available at NGO's and DoH in Stung Treng. To be finalized after Health Unlimited Study	Health Unlimited staff recruited 2005.	300 water filters have been provided to poorest households	HU will develop environmental health indicators.
Evidence of increase income and improved resource use through livelihood activities, village level business and loan interventions	Interventions not yet started	Silkworm, Ecotourism studied 2005	Not implemented during this phase of the programme	Need to conduct participatory cost-benefit analysis after one year Sustainable Agriculture, Community Fisheries, Wetlands Products Marketing Analysis plans to start first quarter 2006

CAMBODIA PROGRAMME PURPOSE: Strengthened capacity at Cambodia national level and Stung Treng Demonstration for wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the Lower Mekong Basin

OUTCOME N.1 : Wetland institutions in each country such as National Mekong Committees, National Ramsar Committees, National Wetland Committees etc, functioning effectively to promote the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Number of Ramsar sites that were identified, designated and ratified with support from MWBP → 5 new sites by 2009	Cambodia already has 3 Ramsar sites	No change	No new site was nominated, but the initial discussion have been introduced the extension of existing the Stung Treng Ramsar site.	
Potential new Ramsar sites identified using MWBP wetland inventory and maps	Tools not yet developed	MWBP's proposal to extend the Stoeng Treng Ramsar site was positively welcomed by the council of Ministers. But this first requires that the legal process and boundary demarcation of the existing site are completed	Nothing in progress, the activity of national rapid wetland inventory, assessment and mapping was cancelled due to the ending of the MWBP Phase A.	
Public awareness: Number of articles in newspaper related to MWBP case studies		- Article published about World Wetlands Day celebration 2005, - FM Radio on air show. - World Wetland Day Materials were published and distributed including t-shirt, poster, brochures, and stickers.	- Media meetings conducted in May 2006, - More than 1000 participants celebrated the WWD in Phnom Penh, - Article published about World Wetlands Day celebration 2006, - World Wetland Day, Environmental day Materials were produced and distributed,	

		- More than 1000 participants from governmental agencies, private sector, civil society and publics.	- Local Magazine about endangered species of White Shouldered Ibis in Stung Treng Ramsar Site - Value of wetlands interview broadcasted in FM radio live on air. - Media coverage – more than 20 articles published about programme works. - 4 media releases in Khmer and English was disseminated. - Media monitoring active - 187 articles in English and Cambodia Newspapers on wetlands related issues - MWBP website- 11 messages uploaded, - Some news and documentation related to wetlands and Ramsar works have been disseminated on TVs.	
Senior awareness: senior decision makers (dept. head, vice-minister) express opinion about MWBP case studies → (how often?)		Case studies not yet conducted	Not specifically, some opinions were expressed by the decision makers during the WWD and other activities of the MWBP such as Remarks of workshop, meetings and training etc. At least 20 times a year for their participation.	
National Mekong Committees agreement on flow regime that maintains important wetland habitats → wetlands included by 2006	MRC agreement on procedures for Water Use Monitoring and for notification, Prior consultation and agreement passed at MRC council Dec 2003. But not yet on flow regimes	CNMC is involved in Cambodia E-flows study	The translation and finalisation of E-flow concept are actively worked in the team, especially the CNMC was engaged in the translation and review of this documents.	
Indicators and systems for monitoring of biodiversity and wetland-dependent livelihoods identified by wetland institutions → 1 by 2006	Details to be developed during inception phase	Forest department has conducted a forest inventory that includes flooded forest. Some smaller organizations monitor globally threatened species	No one specific study about the flooded forest and in relation of the global threatened species.	
OUTCOME N.2 : Ministries and departments that have principal responsibility for wetlands and wetland resources incorporating conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in their day-to day operations				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Number of wetland conservation guidelines, policy reviews and action plans endorsed by National Steering	No guidelines developed. Stung Treng Ramsar site does not have a management	Not yet	- 1000 of two handbooks in Khmer on the co-management for the Ramsar site, and the wise use of wetlands which was translated from the Ramsar handbook.	

Committee → 1 by 2006	plan.		- 500 copies of the drafted NWAP in Khmer were published. - 2000 Ramsar leaflet in Khmer have been produced.	
Number of programme reports used in government publications → 1 by 2006.	No reports published yet	1 Ministry of Environment magazine published COP-9 . 1 The annual national conference about environment published 1 section on MWBP – wetlands	1 Cambodia Atlas Report 2 National Environmental Status,	
Training impact: New skills and knowledge are used in development of management plans by line agencies responsible for wetlands (eg for Ramsar Sites, critical wetlands, flagship species or IAS) → increase annually	No management plan developed for Stung Treng.	- Four SCAP coordination plan has been developed - 8 training course was organised in Stung Treng and Siem Reap (Partnership with Tonlew Sap Project) - More than one hundred trainees attended (124 trainee) Re. to Self-assessment report	-The artists of Sovanna Phum were trained on Wetlands management concept and practices for developing the performance in Phnom Penh and Stung Treng. - 1 GPS training conducted in Stung Treng for Rangers of Ramsar Site	
Perception of training participants on applicability of new skills and knowledge (low, medium, high) → medium by 2006	No trainings organized yet	No information	- Following the evaluation of each training and follow up work, it ranges medium.	

OUTCOME N.3 : Other line agencies and departments involved with infrastructure developments taking wetlands into account in their policies and planning

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Number of other line agencies and departments with regular and senior participation in National Steering Committee → 1 by 2006	No steering Committee held	- 4 meetings in the form of the steering committee were conducted for the establishment of the national wetland management committee (composed of 20 persons from various governmental agencies).	- 3 National Programme Steering Committee were organised with the member of the 12 agencies and 5 observers from civil society. - Wetland and Ramsar working group has been established with 10 members from various governmental agencies. - 5 meetings of the RWWG were conducted.	
Agreement of line agencies and departments agreeing on policy areas needing review and adaptation (yes, little, none)	No policy reviews undertaken		- 5 sectoral policies (agriculture, irrigation, land use, forestry and fisheries) have been reviewed by the partners, - Brief policy works and economic implication of policy change have been prepared and disseminated. - Strategic recommendation and mechanism for wetland management and coordination	

			have been prepared and reviewed.	
Number of critical wetland habitats identified by SCAP, for which management measures are taken	No sites identified. SCAP not yet developed	- Dai fishing number 2 has been taken out for Giant Catfish and other fish species monitoring.	- Crocodile habitat has been identified and set of recommendation is in place, - Dolphin habit has been identified and set of recommendation is in place. - Giant Catfish habitat is under study and investigation by the IFREDI. - Important key biodiversity habit within Ramsar site were identified and recommendations are in place.	
OUTCOME N.4 : Civil society organizations in each country contributing actively to wetland policy and planning issues through ongoing national networks				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Tasks carried out by networks (for e.g. species action plans, national activity ??) reflect exchange of information and use of knowledge network	No networks established	Programme has introduced new concepts into existing networks through meetings, training and partnership development	- Sarus Crane and others birds were under study of the ICF, - Dolphin is under WWF in collaboration with WCS. - Crocodile is under FFI - Sectoral policies reviews are working in partnership with CBNRM-LI (forestry sector), with Wetland Alliance (fisheries sector), and CEDAC (agriculture, irrigation and land use). - Sovanna Phuom Association worked on the theatre performance for wetland conservation, - Sala Phuom research is under cooperation with CEPA for community strengthening. - Health Unlimited work in Stung Treng for health intervention, - Mlup Baitang work on the awareness and education of wetlands via the Radio FM, event organisation, and others. - Tonle Sap conservation project (ADB/UNDP/FAO)	
Number of issues prioritized by civil society organizations included in policy review	No policy reviews undertaken		- Wetland encroachment, - Government investment for development which have strong impact on the wetlands, - Wetlands and Wetlands resources are depleted and degraded dramatically,	

OUTCOME L.1 : Provincial level planning mechanisms taking wetlands and wetland livelihoods into account used by provinces both inside and outside of demonstration site				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Active involvement of various local authorities in development of Ramsar site management plan → different provincial line-departments and communes are involved by 2006	Management Planning of the Ramsar site has not yet started.	Management Planning of the Ramsar site has not yet started.	Ramsar Site Manager for Stung Treng appointed in mid 2006. Draft Ramsar Site Management plan discussed at provincial meeting in Nov 2006	Planning proposed to start 2006
Number of Ramsar rangers working effectively → equal to number mentioned in the management plan by 2009	There are officially 15 Rangers, but with limited support from the province. Ranger training will provide update of baseline	MWBP has provided 4 training courses to the Rangers into 2005. (2 times-Ramsar Rangers training, 1 time – IEA training and 1-Wetland Ecology and management).	The Rangers have low morale owing to institutional issues. Presently not working effectively.	
Staff of provincial line departments using skills in wetland biodiversity assessment and community-based planning to develop management plans for sites	Some training and experience in wetland biodiversity assessment and community based planning, but no site management plans developed yet	Further courses were provided in 2005. Site management plan is not yet established.	Site management planning process now started with the detailed biodiversity reports, together with DoE, Dept of Fisheries, provincial governor.	
Use of information on economic/ livelihood cost and benefits of biodiversity by commune councils in Stung Treng	Not yet known – need to comment on commune development plans	Commune councils plan has been examined and they contained little or no information on biodiversity / economics.	Darwin sup-project is carrying out an integrated biodiversity/livelihoods/ economics study on core management zones	
Sala Phoum and Community Fisheries management data is used or endorsed by provincial authorities	Activity not yet started	Sala Phoum data is not used or endorsed by provincial authorities, although they support Sala Phoum.	Final workshop presented findings of Sala Phoum work to national and provincial government representative for comment. Incorporated into drafting of Ramsar Management Plan. Sala Phoum data on fisheries being published	
Surface area (ha) of fishing lots (Concession areas) released for community management by the government authorities	All areas have been released for community management		Not applicable	Delete indicator as fishing lot never existed in Stung Treng.
OUTCOME L.2 : Participatory Community Based Management use wetland management skills developed by the programme both inside and outside the demo-site				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/

	AT APRIL 2004			FUTURE PLAN
Effectiveness of enforcement rules and regulations for fish conservation zones by Community Fisheries Groups targeted by MWBP	No effective enforcement	No effective enforcement	No effective enforcement	MWBP Community fisheries project will increase enforcement.
Area (ha) of fish sanctuaries (fish conservation zones) selected by communities for conservation → increased by 2009	Baseline available at CEPA. Need to check	Information not yet obtains.	Key fish habitats suitable for conservation have been identified, and deep pools have been mapped with GPS	MWBP community project will identify additional fish sanctuary.
Awareness at village level of the presence and importance of natural resources → increased by 2006		4 schools and 1300 people attended the WWD in February 2005. need to monitor school activities and participation in awareness events in the future.	World Wetland Day celebrations held in ST in Feb 06. Sovanna Phoum theatre project held 10 performances in ST communities in Nov 06	WWD 2006 will have many awareness raising activities.
Extent to which community monitoring information (Sala Phoum) is used for adaptive management by Community Fisheries Management	Sala Phoum not yet started	Sala Phoum started June 2005. Information not yet used for fisheries management.	Sala Phoum study continued for all 2006. Not yet used	
Evidence of communities outside the target villages adopting or replicating livelihood and financing activities promoted by MWBP	Project not yet started. Will be monitored after consultant recommendations	Silkworm and Ecotourism studied Dec 2005	Silk worm farming initiated, but not completed due to MWBP closure Ecotourism recommendations endorsed by provincial RDC and shared with ADB, but no initiatives taken due to project closure	
Evidence of other organisations in Cambodia interested or replicating Sala Phoum approaches → at least once by 2006	Project not yet started	Sala Phoum started June 2005 much interest shown by other organizations but not yet replicated.	Sala Phoum approaches being continued by CEPA, with support from WWF and Worldfish in Stung Treng. NGOs will also be taking up Sala Phoum on Sesan	

CAMBODIA OUTPUTS (process indicators)			
Output 2.1: Cambodian specialists are active in regional networks of wetland specialists and managers			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
An database of Cambodia wetland specialist built up and updated regularly	Approximately 30 CV's have been compiled	50 updated CVs of the national resources have been filed and recorded	
Output 2.2: Ramsar Convention strengthened in Cambodia			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
National Ramsar Committee established and meets regularly to discuss MWBP case studies	Informal meetings for the National Wetland Management Committee have taken place. This committee plays role as the National Ramsar committee.	- National Wetland Management Committee was not possible for establishment due to political differences. - National Ramsar and Wetland Working is established and have regularly meeting, - No one review is yet on the MWBP case study.	
Number of case studies completed and accepted	Informal meetings have taken place but Prime Ministerial decision on establishment of NRC not yet signed	- 6 cases studies for sectoral policies reviews, for irrigation impacts, and others, but non of them are approved yet by the committee.	
Participation of Cambodia at the meeting of contracting parties (Ramsar COP9) → effective	Cambodia Participants commented that the COP provided them with an open mind and wake-up call on wetland issues. Cambodia committed itself to nominate 1 more Ramsar site	- Knowledge and skill of the Cambodian delegates gained and sensitised with wetland issues, and have encouraged for the wetland management.	
Output 2.3: Policy recommendations for wetland management formulated for Cambodia			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of government staff days committed to policy review		200 days	
Wetland policies and legislation reviewed and published → end of Phase A		- Policy recommendations and briefed on each sector relevant and overall published.	
Guidelines for conservation and wise-use translated		- 3 guidelines and manual have been published.	
Rapid Wetland classification inventory and maps distributed → by 2007	Not yet started	- Cancelled due to project closure	
Output 2.4: Cambodia Wetland Action Plan Prepared and Implemented			

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Cambodia Water Working Group established → by 2006	2 meetings and 3 working sessions held in 2005	- Monthly meeting for this Water Working Group	
Assessment of quality of reports produced for national level → reports are of good quality	No consultancy reports for national level	- 8 reports will be printed and circulated to all relevant agencies, partners and publics.	
The National Wetland Action Plan reviewed → by 2005	Start in 2006	- Recommendation of the prioritised issues, approach to deal and mechanism etc.	
Priority actions identified in the National Wetland Action Plan are funded → at least one action funded by 2006	none	N/A	
Output 2.5: Awareness of wetland biodiversity conservation and managed issues raised for senior Cambodian decision-makers			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of media articles covering MWBP – media monitoring (cumulative since 1-jan) → increase during the year	Several media have written about MWBP and MWBP also produced newspaper articles. The NPC was on a radio live show	- About 200 articles were published on the newspapers, magazines, radios and TVs. - Websites: direct web of MWBP, IUCN and others (partners and publics).	
Number of senior managers that attend meetings → yes (senior manager = head of dept, vice-minister)	(approximately)	- About 100 senior managers have attended the meetings	
Output 2.6 : Training tools developed for wetland conservation and management in Cambodia			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of field guides published in Khmer language → 5 by 2009	Ramsar guidelines and site management plans translated. To be published in 2006	2 handbooks and 1 manual were translated into Khmer and published.	
User's satisfaction of field guides	Not yet published	No	
Khmer awareness materials distributed across the country (poster, brochure) → by 2005	Posters, brochure, sticker, folder, T-Shirts in relation to WWD, and MWBP activities.	- Posters, brochure, sticker, folder, T-Shirts in relation to WWD, and MWBP activities. - Cambodia Ramsar leaflet, - Filming for documentation on the Ramsar sites - Filming for documentation on the wetlands in Cambodia. - Filming for documentation of Sovanna Phoum Performance.	
Trainees Perception on quality of national training courses (1=very bad ; 5=very good)	No national trainings in 2005	- Medium High	
Gender balance to trainings	There was only 1 female that attended 2-3 trainings. (only few females are	- Two trainings consisted of 10 women attended.	

	involved in conservation activities)		
Trainees conduct follow-up to training	2 trainees have conducted a follow up training in their own institute	- No particular follow-up in relation to training	
STUNG TRENG OUTPUTS (process indicators)			
Output 2.7: Strengthened management of Stung Treng Ramsar site through management planning and enforcement of policies			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Level of awareness on Ramsar in Stung Treng	Local people, district and provincial government officers, local partners and new missions know where Ramsar sites are and what Ramsar sites are and why they are important. Level of participation in workshop is high.	-Presentation to the Mid-term of Evaluation. -Presentation to the Korean Mission in MWBP office/ Stung Treng. The result will be reflected on 2008 Ramsar COP 9, held in Korea. -PRDC/ Seila programme presentation. -Sovanna Phoum time schedule within 8 performances in Stung Treng province. -Monthly report to provincial Governor. -Monthly NGOs meeting. -Sala Phoum village meeting, community fisheries committees and community forestry committees.	Using as many channels as possible (meetings, local radio, print materials, etc.)
Number of local people participating in dolphin eco-tourism		-MWBP is not involved in Dolphin Ecotourism. -Delete this indicator.	
Outpus 2.8: Participatory community-based management at Stung Treng Ramsar Site strengthened			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Tendency of target communities to express both positive and negative opinions about the programme during meetings	Participation depends a lot on the facilitator but also on the character of the village and the local situation. Generally, people seem to feel free to express their opinions, both negative and positive.	-Few people express negative views about MWBP because no improvement yet in illegal fishing situation and wisely use on natural resources. -The major are supportive and realise that the improvement takes time through strengthening capacity to all stakeholders relevant -The local people are to feel free to speak in the village meeting and workshop, esp women. -Actively participated by villagers in planning, researching and managing process.	Sometimes people are very shy to share information because they fear powerful people. Usually try to not invite powerful people to these meetings.
Attention given by community members during planning discussions for post-MWBP situations without external funding	Some As at December 2005 there are no “post MWBP situations”. Based on experience so far, community members see the benefits of the programme and are thinking about how to continue the projects. People are aware that MWBP will	-No change from status at Dec 2005.	MWBP must ensure projects provide adequate technical and financial resources for long terms sustainability.

		leave and projects must be sustainable in the long terms.	
Output 2.9: Sustainable use of wetland biodiversity products promoted in Stung Treng			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of livelihood activities piloted through village level small business	0	Have recruited or in the process of recruiting consultants for market analysis for wetland products, micro-credit, mulberry tree growing for silk work production, eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture and community fisheries. These studies will recommend pilot projects in the village.	-Silkworm farming has started in 6 pilot farms for one year contract (July 2006-July2007). -Looking for funding for Sustainable Agriculture and Ecotourism project. -Community fisheries work is on the process under discussion with CEPA for collaboration and supports. -Micro-Credit report not accepted.
Number of local people participating in piloting of alternative livelihoods – disaggregated for males, females, other disadvantaged people	0	Pilot project not yet started.	-6 families in the 5 villages are participating in silkworm pilot projects.
Number of villages / people participating actively in small loan programme of MWBP	0	Not yet running.	-Micro-Credit report was not acceptable. -The sustainable Agriculture project plans to establish loan schemes for agriculture project with farmers.
Amount of loans revolved (USD)	0	Not yet running.	-Not yet running.
Percentage of loans repaid on time	0	Not yet running.	-Not yet running.
Participating communities come with proposals and ideas for activities that are not 100% funded by MWBP	always	People in communities are always coming with ideas not funded 100%. Sometimes we refer them to more appropriate agency. Sometimes we provide technical assistance or we can share a small part of operating cost.	-Not yet happened. Example: Dept. of Fisheries wanted to hold a “fisheries day” in local community. MWBP provided a boat/ motorbike, vehicle and technical assistance.
Output 2.10: Networks of resource users strengthened in Stung Treng			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of effectively functioning Community Fisheries Groups and Sala Phoum groups established by the programme	2	Each of the 21 Ramsar villages has community fisheries group. These do not function well.	-CEPA keeps providing assistance to their community fisheries work in the Ramsar Demonstration Site. -Sala Phoum was well-established in the 4 villages.
Community monitoring systems and indicators have been identified by Sala	Monitoring system: for fish catch, plants, etc. see data on local	-Not yet started to monitor and identify indicators. -Still recording basic data on presence and use of fish and	

Phoum Groups	researchers; indicators from the groups, not from MWBP.	plant species. -Under the process to combine all data available or information as a book for publication for next year.	
Output 2.11: Increased understanding of economic and livelihood values at Stung Treng Ramsar site			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Community involvement in MWBP awareness campaigns in the demonstration site	Every year have an Environment Day, Fishery Day, Forestry Day, World Wetland Day. Very good participation from 21 villages.	-Great interest and participation to Sovanna Phoum performances within 10 places in November 2006 in the demonstration site. -Attendances totalled 3,600.	Last year more than 1300 people (estimated) attended World Wetland Day
Output 2.12: Economic value of wetlands functions and products in Stung Treng articulated			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
(Number of) financing mechanisms piloted by MWBP in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site → by 2006	In progress.	-No financing mechanism in place.	
Irrigation and economic valuation study initiated → by 2006	Planning in progress,	-Study transferred to Stung Chinit, Kompong Thom province. Report produced.	
Output 2.13: Training programmes operating at Stung Treng Ramsar Site			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Trainees perception on the quality and applicability of training courses	All training workshops include evaluation by participants. In general, feedback is mostly good.	-Sala Phoum , village meeting 22 times in the 4 villages [455 ps (F=124)] = 27%	See training workshop reports.
Number of people using training tools produced by the programme	Based on observations made during visits to communities and government offices, we can say that, in general, trainees are using tools and sharing information with other people. Need to complete formal report for 2005. Somebody need to go make quantitative study.	-This study not yet undertaken.	Depends on careful selection of participants. Need to hire a local consultant to conduct a follow up study.
Gender balance to training courses (% females attending)	Depend on the course e.g Ramsar Rangers are all men. Women under more cultural constraints to attend meetings (social roles, distance to training). Most members of Commune Councils are male. Department of Women's Affairs doing Gender Training workshops. Micro-credit consultant will work with	-Sala Phoum Researchers 90 (F=28) = 31% -Health Unlimited has been working at village level with 95% of women's participation for village meeting. -Training visit to silkworm farming in Kompong Thom province 6 ps = 100%	On training visit to silkworm farm in Feb 2006. 50% of participants are women.

		this Department.	
Number of new training courses and supporting structures established based on courses conducted by the MWBP	16	See Activities of training courses in year 2005 summary report.	-GPS training course provided to the 12 Ramsar Rangers.
Output 2.14: Dissemination of Stung Treng demonstration site results and lessons learned			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of media events with input from MWBP per year.	Local media invited to special event days. Articles in newspapers... Newspaper reporter from Camdocia daily called to interview Darong and was reported in paper. Local TV5 came to do story along Mekong. Tales of water international film crew in Dec 2005.	-Article on the results of Sala Phoum interim workshop reported on the newspapers (Bangkok post, Resmei Kampuchea and Kompuchea Thmey).	TV and press invited to WWD 2006.
Perception of people targeted by major dissemination events on the quality, usefulness (learning element) and influence on their awareness	Planning poem, song, art competition among school students in WWD 2005.	-Sovanna Phoum 10 performances in Stung Treng province during the night time 65% participated. -Local people's impression on MWBP and Sala Phou 15 (F=10).	Include this as part of the follow-up study on trianing impact. (Simple questionnaires survey for WWD 2006).
Quality of reports produced for the programme → majority is good	Mostly get no feedback.	-No feedback on the reports.	Include this as part of the follow-up study on training impact. Need to prepare TORs and plan.

LAO PDR				
DEVELOPMENT GOAL: The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the wetlands of the Lower Mekong River Basin				
<u>IMPACT L1: Improved status of wetland resources in areas surrounding the target communities</u>				
INDICATOR	BASELINE	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Wetland status around target community improve according to local indicators.		Need to establish local indicators.	Establishment of FCZs has led to perceived increases in productivity of wetlands in some villages, and requests from neighbouring villages to support establishing FCZs	
Behavior of local people in target communities positively affecting wetland habitats near target villages.		Some indications of changes in behaviour in target villages following Songkram visit. Villagers are more aware and some changes in practice, more willingness to set up and improve Fish Conservation Zones.	FCZs rules and regulations in place	
<u>IMPACT L2: Community fishery networks promoted and initiated in Attapeu building on the experiences from the Thai Ban work in the Songkhram.</u>				
INDICATOR	BASELINE	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Destructive fishing practices → reduced.		Unknown.	FCZs rules and regulations in place in 4 villages	
<u>IMPACT L3: Target villages have increased awareness to health and nutrition issues especially those pertaining to water borne diseases and disposal of human waste, leading to reduced incidence of disease.</u>				
INDICATOR	BASELINE	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Participation of disadvantaged groups in Community Fisheries Management committees (females, poor households, landless)		None.	FCZ rules and regulations makes special allowance for poor and disadvantage households with poorer groups including women represented on the management committees	

IMPACT L4: Community and health workers have increased skills to address health and nutrition issues, especially promoting the pivotal role of women in addressing these issues				
INDICATOR	BASELINE	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Incidence of environmental diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea → decrease by X% by 2006		Began implementing these activities early January 2006.	Greater awareness about causes of malaria and diarrhoea. Mosquito nets distributed and used	
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (weight for age <2 SD) → down by X%		Began implementing these activities early January 2006.	In one target village 685 reduction in number of children underweight as a result of nutrition and cooking programme	
Proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved water source / improved sanitation → increased by X% by 2006		Began implementing these activities early January 2006.	5 tube wells installed in one target village with WATSAN committee established to ensure management, and people putting in own funds	
Average annual cash income (or cash equivalent) from alternative income generating activities promoted by MWBP → increased by 10% by 2006		No progress as at January 2006.	Small scale aquaculture and rice fish practices continue to generate interest as income generating activity	

LAO PDR PROGRAMME PURPOSE: Strengthened capacity for sustainable, equitable management of freshwater resources at national, provincial and local level.

OUTCOME N.1 : Wetland institutions in each country such as (WRCC, LNMC, future Ramsar Committee) functioning effectively to promote the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Sub-regional strategy (national) for implementation of the Ramsar Convention developed using programme tools and guidelines (such as biodiversity overlays	Lao PDR is not yet signatory to Ramsar, but discussions and studies are ongoing, programme partners are supportive	(Senior DM understand and appreciate RS accession after discussing feasib report and COP9 study tour org by MWBP) Some potential RAMSAR sites have	Lao decision makers study tour to Xuan Thuy Ramsar site in Vietnam organized in early November 2006. Positive views on Ramsar site management have been expressed by delegates.	New target: Lao assembly discuss and approve accession to Ramsar by 2006

		been identified and assessed	Discussions on ways forwards to accelerate the process for accession to Ramsar Convention	
National Mekong Committees agreement on flow regime includes important wetland habitats → wetlands included by 2006	MRC agreement on procedures for Water Use Monitoring and for notification, Prior consultation and agreement passed at MRC council Dec 2003. But not yet on flow regimes	LNMC participated in IBFM study which also focused on wetland issues in Xe Kong River Basin	MRC hydrological assessment completed; national consultation meeting on social assessment vs flows being conducted under MRC Environment Programme.	(to be further discussed with MRC and LNMC)
Indicators and systems for monitoring of ecological health, biodiversity and wetland-dependent livelihoods identified by wetland institutions → 1 by 2006	M&E strategy in place. To be developed during inception period	M&E guideline for MWBP in place but national responsibility is not clear determined for monitoring of ecological health, biodiversity and wetland biodiversity.	Case study on Siphandone wetland valuation, community base fisheries management, and on existing national legal and institutional framework and sectors policy review to be implemented by LARReC and DLF under UNDP TRAC Project in 2007	National WL Policies and regulations review to provide clear national responsibility for WL monitoring LNMC initiate national wetland mapping
OUTCOME N.2 : Ministries and departments (NAFRI, DLF, STEA (DoE)) that have principal responsibility for wetlands and wetland resources incorporating conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in their day-to day operations				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
National Steering Committee and relevant Ministries and Departments agree to the policy areas requiring review and adaptation	nothing	NSC has discussed the National Programme Workplan and budget for 2006 but not approved due to unsatisfactory of the workplan and report quality	First-half year 2006 Progress report and workplan approved by NSC in October 2006	Agreement on policy review by March 2006
National Steering Committee endorses wetland conservation management principles, policies and action plans → 1 by 2006	No policy reviews and action plans undertaken. NSC has not yet established	NSC established. Concept notes and workplan for national wetland policies and regulations review process has been developed (lead by DLF).	National wetlands specialist network establishment report, training strategy, and communication strategy were adopted by NSC by October 2006	National wetland management policy and regulations review completed → by December 2006
Management and/or Action plans within the country (e.g. for Ramsar Sites, critical wetlands, flagship species or IAS) developed by relevant line agencies reflect use of their new knowledge and skills in	No Aquatic ecosystem action plan developed in Lao PDR	WL ecology management has been trained but not applied in the real work Lao participants attended the Large Water Birds workshop Lao PDR lack skills for developing	No concrete wetland management plan has successfully developed at provincial and central level due to shortage of qualified staff in the areas. Effort has been made for Nong Lom in Attapeu demonstration site.	New skills and knowledge are used in developing FWBAP and national wetland maps

planning, management of monitoring of wetlands		FWBAP and wetland maps	Lao participants attended in regional Mekong Giant Catfish Meeting in October 2006 at LARReC. Siphandone wetland maps were produced by MRC	→ by December 2006	
Lao PDR Gov. allocated funds for FWBAP development and implementation → by 2007	No assessment conducted. Aquatic Ecosystem Action Plan not yet developed	No funds and commitment	No progress		
training impact: Perception of training participants on applicability of new skills and knowledge (low, medium, high) → medium by 2006	No trainings organized yet	There was no formal Training Assessment report but it is observed that the participants had little opportunities to apply the learned skills and knowledge in their daily work. Positive perception were on EIA training in Attapeu where participants made 4 case studies; Uganda and Songkhram river basin study tours where participants expressed their improved understanding on wetland resources management.	15 trainings have been conducted with the participation of 256 Lao participants in 2006. Their new skills and knowledge on Project proposal writing were improved and used in real work at LARReC.		
OUTCOME N.3 : Other line agencies and departments (NAFES, PAFES, Department of Planning; Department of Irrigation of MAF; State Planning Committee, Department of Land Planning, National Geographic Department, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft; MCTPC; National Tourism Authority; National University of Laos) involved with infrastructure developments taking wetlands into account in their policies and planning					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Number of other line agencies and departments with regular and senior participation in National Steering Committee → 1 by 2006	No steering Committee held	1	Director of Irrigation Dept	NSC Meeting 3 has organized in October 2006 with few high management-level officers	
Number of critical wetland habitats identified by SCAP, for which management measures are taken	No sites identified. SCAP not yet developed	0	Crocodiles survey conducted but no management measures identified	Two telemetry receivers/stations were installed in Louang Prabang and Oudomsay provinces to monitor migration of Mekong Giant Catfish, in October 2006.	
National water policies include wetland issues → wetland included by 2009	Wetland definition has been described in the national Land Law of 2003 but it was very broad.	RAMSAR feasibility study report has mentioned the gaps in different sectoral policies related to wetland management in Lao PDR.		No	

OUTCOME N.4: Civil society organizations (Lao National Front; Lao Women Union Organization; Lao Youth Organization; list of Lao wetland specialists under potential network) in each country contributing actively to wetland policy and planning issues through ongoing national networks					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Tasks carried out by networks (for e.g. species action plans, national activity ??) reflect exchange of information and use of knowledge network	No networks established	National wetland network is still under construction		Situation analysis and database of national wl specialists approved by NSC in October 2006	
Number of issues prioritized by civil society organizations included in policy review	No policy reviews undertaken	No policy reviews undertaken. Main responsibility for prioritization is belong to the line ministries, local governments and members of the national Assembly.		no policy review undertaken	Role of the civil (mass) organizations on policy review is stronger at community, local and central government levels.
Involvement of network members in training programmes, information base development and action plan development	No networks established	1	potential network member attended the training course on wetland management	no network established	
OUTCOME L.1: Provincial level planning mechanisms taking wetlands into account used by provinces both inside and outside of demonstration site					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT DEC 2005 (For the whole year)		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Number of Site management plans (Resource management plans) being developed → 1 by the end of 2007; 5 by 2009.		No progress as at January 2006.		Process of consultation between 2 communities for management of Nong Lom, established some rules and regulations	
Number of wetland habitats being used as the basis for planning decisions by provincial institutions → 1 by the end of 2007; 5 by 2009.		No progress as at January 2006.		Wetland issues incorporated into Attapeu provincial environmental strategy	
Progress towards adoption by provincial agencies of management plans as a basis for planning and decision making		No progress as at January 2006.		EIA training for goldmining led to moratorium in goldmining on Sekong. GIS basaed Wetland maps for Attapeu produced	

Level of cooperation achieved among provincial agencies in developing inter-sectoral environment planning and management → increase		Good attendance at EIA workshops. Good response to the workshops. Indications of willingness to continue capacity building through their own initiatives. Integrated planning processes implemented in villages.	EIA case studies produced by intersectoral groups concerned with goldmining, hydropower, sawmill and solid waste	
Progress towards development of Wetland Strategy and Action Plan → completed by 2009		No progress as at January 2006.	To be developed under TRAC funds in 2007	
Organisational capacity of local communities built to assist in developing and implementing resources management plans		Have facilitated community planning processes through IPP. Communities have developed plans for fish conservations zones. Villagers more oriented towards planning to manage natural resources.	Communities have continued to manage FCZs. Other communities have requested assistance from these existing FCZ committees	
Resource user groups contribute to provincial resource management planning → at least one per year from 2007		No user resource groups established to date.	Not applicable	
Economic value of wetlands being used as a planning tool in provincial planning process → once annually by end of project		No measurable progress to date.	Not applicable	

OUTCOME L.2A: Community fishery networks promoted and initiated in Attapeu building on the experiences from the Thai Ban work in the Songkhram

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/FUTURE PLAN
Number of Community Fisheries Groups effectively functioning in the demonstration site → Increase year on year		No groups established as at January 2006.	At least six groups established by Dec 2006	
Effective enforcement of rules and regulations for fish conservation zone by Community Fisheries Groups		No groups established as at January 2006.	FCZ rules and regulations established by local committees, and printed. Reports of fines imposed, but issue of users from outside the community persists	
Number of community participatory indicators successfully verified → 10 by end of 2007		No groups established as at January 2006.	Not applicable	

OUTCOME L.2B: Target villages have increased awareness to health and nutrition issues especially those pertaining to water borne diseases and disposal of human waste, leading to reduced incidence of disease

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Percentage of women who can identify signs of malnutrition → increase 50% by DECEMBER 2006		No progress as at January 2006.	Targets reached. Ongoing monitoring by community groups of malnutrition and weight	
Percentage of women who have knowledge of basic nutrition → increase 50% by DECEMBER 2006		No progress as at January 2006.	Targets reached	
OUTCOME L.2C: Community and health workers have increased skills to address health and nutrition issues, especially promoting the pivotal role of women in addressing these issues				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
No indicators defined for this Outcome.			Not applicable	Planned for phase B
OUTCOME L.2D: Poorer households identified for livelihoods work for natural resource management and income generating activities				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Percentage of households in the Demonstration site adopting at least one livelihood alternative identified by MWBP → At least 30% by 2009; rate of adoption is highest among poorest households		None at present	Rice-Fishery and small scale aquaculture have proven their potential and households continue to express interest	
Community perception about viability of alternative livelihoods and local financing mechanisms identified by MWBP (1 = negative, 5 = positive)		None at present. Think about retiring as no funding for microfinance schemes in 2006	3 – continued interest in capture fishery management, rice fish and aquaculture	
Number of people participating in piloting of alternative livelihoods – disaggregated for females, other disadvantaged people → at least 20 by 2006		None yet	Target reached	
Number of livelihood alternatives identified through participatory planning process → at least 5 by 2006		None yet	Sustainable agriculture, rice fishery, small scale aquaculture, veterinary support,	

OUTCOME L.2E: Clear and robust linkages established within and between the fields of health, nutrition, income generation and natural resources management to help define an integrated livelihoods focus in our work				
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT JUNE 2006	COMMENTS/FUTURE PLAN
Local communities exchange resource use information and methods → at least one per year over project lifetime		Communities get together regularly from target villages to discuss local resource use information. Methods where different have yet to be adopted.	Continued exchange visits within Attapeu and one with Xayabouri on sustainable agriculture and aquaculture	

LAO OUTPUTS (process indicators)				
Output 3.1: Lao specialists are active in regional networks of wetland specialists and managers				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2006		COMMENTS	
An database of Lao specialists has been built up, and updated		Database developed and maintained at LARReC		
Output 3.2: Options for Ramsar Convention assessed in Lao PDR				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2006		COMMENTS	
Lao government provided with reports to decide about Ramsar accession → by 2005		Summary report on RAMSAR for Lao Government was drafted by IUCN	RS sites maps and fact sheets prepared by 2006	
participation of Lao at the Ramsar COP-meetings in Uganda → effective	1	A study tour to Vietnam Ramsar site for nine Lao decision makers and senior officials completed in November 2006		
Number of potential Ramsar sites identified	1	Siphandone as First Lao PDR Ramsar site under study in greater details, GIS maps and fact sheet of Siphandone wetlands completed.		
Output 3.3: Recommendations for improved freshwater biodiversity management formulated in Lao PDR				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2006		COMMENTS	
Number of organizations participating in the policy reviews	Consultation meeting on policy review was organized in quarter 1 of 2006 at Ban Keun, Vientiane Province.			
Wetland policies and legislation reviewed and recommendations made → end of Phase A	Table of contents of Lao PDR wetland policy was drafted.			
Sectoral analysis of stakeholders reviewed → end of Phase A	No additional analysis undertaken			
Output 3.4: Lao PDR Freshwater Biodiversity Action Plan developed				

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2006		COMMENTS
Assessment of quality of reports produced for national level	Not done		
The Aquatic Ecosystem Action Plan disseminated to relevant people and organizations	Not done		
Output 3.5: Awareness of freshwater biodiversity conservation principles raised among Lao specialists and decision-makers			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2006		COMMENTS
Number of media articles covering MWBP – media monitoring (cumulative since 1-jan) → increase during the year	few media article were produced and circulated; notebooks and brochures at a cost of about US\$2.000 were produced and delivered in December 2006.		
Senior government staff support the programme activities	NAFRI, STEA, LNMCS, DLF of MAF and Vice Governor of Attapeu involved and support ed the programme activities		
Number of reports of the Lao PDR government that use information from MWBP reports	No accessment		
Output 3.6: Lao language training tools developed for wetland conservation are made available			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2006		COMMENTS
Number of training materials available at the NPO	18	lecture note from 18 National and Regional training courses are available for references	
Number of training materials that have been translated from English into Lao	0	No translation	
User’s satisfaction about translated training materials	0	No assessment	

LAO PDR OUTPUTS (process indicators)			
Output 3.7: Provincial institutional linkages established for developing inter-sectoral environmental planning and management in Attapeu			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
No indicators defined for this Output.		EIA awareness and practices now well established as a platform forintersectoral planning	
Output 3.8: Community based management established at key villages in Attapeu			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Attention given by community members during planning discussions for post-MWBP situations and independent activities without external funding (always,		Communities understand and have put in place profit return schemes in order to make activities such as fish culture & necessity for purchasing seed) viable and sustainable beyond project life	

usually, sometimes, never).		cycle.	
Indigenous peoples' practices related to access to safe drinking water identified	No progress as at January 2006.	Identified pls refer to HU end of year report	
# of community based wetland management schemes developed and in operation	No progress as at January 2006.	4 in target villages and one in the process of development at Nong Lom	
Number (4) of Local communities' fisheries management plans developed → 2006	No progress as at January 2006.	4 FCZ schemes in operation	
Output 3.9: Alternative livelihood strategies prepared to reduce poverty and reduce pressures on natural resources implemented in pilot villages in Attapeu			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of community natural resource and health improvement plans prepared and implemented	No progress	4	
Village level credit and microfinance programme in operation	No progress	NA	consider retiring
No. of HH taking out low cost loans for small business schemes supported by MWBP → increase over project lifetime	No progress	NA	consider retiring
Number of business plans submitted for approval → at least five per village with micro-finance scheme	No progress	NA	consider retiring
Percentage of disbursed loans that are paid back in time	No progress	NA	consider retiring
Percentage of participating community that come with proposals / ideas for activities that are not 100% funded by MWBP	No progress	NA	consider retiring
Fund or small grant scheme for alternative livelihoods established	No progress	NA	consider retiring
Output 3.10: Networks of resource users in Attapeu strengthened			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of exchange visit organized between resource user groups in Attapeu province → at least 1 per year	Informal exchanges have been organized but resource user groups are yet to be established	>1	
Villagers contributing to the development of community based information materials for exchange and awareness raising.	Villagers have contributed their thoughts and feelings during all village based activities that have provided a forum for exchanging ideas and awareness raising.	4 from our work on health and nutrition 2 from our work on Fisheries action research	
Output 3.11: Awareness of biodiversity management raised among provincial agencies in Attapeu			

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Priority target groups and messages defined	Priority target groups are defined.	Priority target groups and messages are defined.	
Community outreach programme operating and developing educational materials based on communities' existing beliefs, interests and culture & targeted to key audiences	Outreach programme under development with awareness materials developed in Lao Language but as yet are not based on community beliefs etc.,	Outreach programme under development with awareness materials developed in Lao Language and limited targeting with respect to certain interests, beliefs, cultures etc.,	
Community involvement in MWBP awareness campaigns in the demonstration site → at least 5 per year	Target achieved for 2005	Target achieved for 2006	
Provincial agency involvement in MWBP awareness campaigns in the demonstration site → at least five per year	Achieved	Target achieved for 2005	
Output 3.12: Economic valuation of natural resources of the floodplains in Attapeu prepared to inform planning and decision-makers			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of specific wetland habitats for which Economic values are calculated → 5 by end of project.	None	None	
Number of financial incentives and other mechanisms for wetland conservation identified → 5 by project 2009	None	None	
Output 3.13: Freshwater biodiversity Management Training programmes in Attapeu			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of provincial staff receiving appropriate training in Lao language from or originating from MWBP training events	None at present	None	Why do provincial Lao staff need Lao language training?
Number of new training courses and supporting structures established based on courses conducted by the MWBP and continuing beyond the project lifetime	EIA off shoots include general awareness to environmental issues carried forward by PSTEO and MWBP	None	
Review of training courses (Qualitative)	English Language and EIA training very well received. Others include IPP and PRA	Useful and used in regular work areas	
Perception of training participants on applicability of trainings to their roles and responsibilities	Assessment to be carried out in 2006	Applicable	

Gender balance to training courses (% females attending)	none	Beyond Lao Womens Union the education and health sectors men to women ration is about 80:20. Many departments have no female staff. Often we make it a priority to invite all female staff to try to redress the imbalance. Our health & nutrition trainees mostly women	Not really appropriate as women to men ratio very uneven in most government departments in Attapeu.
Output 3.14: Output 3.14: Lessons learned from Attapeu demonstration site disseminated			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of media events with input from MWBP per year.	None	None	
Quality of reports produced for the programme → majority is good	Several we think but unsure as criteria not stated.	Majority is good	Where is the QA coming from?

THAILAND

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the wetlands of the Lower Mekong River Basin

IMPACT L1: Improved status of wetland resources in areas surrounding the target communities

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT JUNE 2006	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of flooded forest plant species identified by villagers that are used for fuel, medicine, handicrafts and production of fishing gears	Have identified 208 plant and fungi species through Tai Baan research; results from four villages; completed April 2005	One field staff member working on photo-documenting plant species from flooded forest to build up database for future publication.	Tai Baan plant species book still in preparation – needs extra staff time to finish.	In retrospect – an imperfect indicator. Would be better to look at flooded forest areas rehabilitated or protected, both quantitatively and qualitatively
Improved status of wetland resources according to indicators identified and monitored by local communities	Data not yet available	Villagers currently nursing approx 15 species of native tree seedlings for replanting in flooded forest post-rainy season, and some expanding areas of FCZs. At least 15 communities from 5 sub-districts involved in household nurseries	No specific indicators identified by communities. But in Nov/Dec 06 large numbers of native seedlings planted by villagers in community forest areas. 1,990 rai of waterbody in total, 17 FCZs in river, 8 in swamps/lakes. 18 community forests & 20 wetland conservation areas (incl. flooded forests).	Identified by Tambon and communities

IMPACT L2: More equitable access to wetland resources

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT JUNE 2006	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Amount (ha) of land available for common use in target villages (this includes both common land and private land with open access)	Not yet assessed	Local staff have identified total of 8,292 rai (1,327 ha) of community flooded forest in 5 sub-districts.	8,605 rai of conservation forest in 20 target villages in 5 Tambons.	
Community rules are in place and implemented that recognize rights of poorer households to access wetland resources	Some baseline data available for 4 villages (needs review)	54 villages now involved with project in some way. Several villages have tightened up rules on natural resource use, esp. with regards to FCZ's, in particular Ban Yang Ngoi, B. Tha Bor and B. Hat Paeng, some of which explicitly mention special access for poor families e.g. exception to catch fish from FCZ for a funeral in B. Yang Ngoi.	20 villages now have community rules for conservation of forest and wetland resources. All households have equal rights to access resources, but rules now are starting to exclude outside villages from access.	
Number of saving groups with rules and regulations established that give soft loans	Baseline data on four villages	Training course held in building capacity for savings and credit group members in Ban Pak Yam in June. This will be	No. of Savings & Credit groups increased from 4 to 6 villages. Credit Union rep has been back to follow-up with groups and strengthen accounting	

		followed up by field staff and Credit Union rep to be invited to explore potential of local Union during July 06	and management skills. Members have increased.	
IMPACT L3: Improved human well-being of wetland dependant communities in terms of more income generated.				
INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT JUNE 2006	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Percentage of families in target villages that have food security (=enough rice and fermented fish for 1 year) → increase by 2009	No baseline data (government should have baseline data)	No progress to report. Needs to be followed-up on	No progress.	Maybe could consider counting no. of boats in each village, as a rough measure of “well-being”?
Level of debt (THB) of people participating in loan schemes → reduced by 2009	No baseline data (government should have baseline data)	No data available at present. Maybe socio-economic data indicator available from TAOs, during TEI component baseline data collection	Some tentative debt data is available by Tambon, but accuracy uncertain	Will check official debt data from BAAC and other local lenders
IMPACT L4: Reduce threats to wetland resources				
INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT JUNE 2006	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of destructive fishing practices that are commonly practiced in target villages (electro-fishing, bombs, poisoning, fine-meshed nets, etc.) <u>reduced by 2009</u>	Some baseline data available from Inland Fisheries Station, Sakhon Nakhon	Discussions under way in some villages to crack down on illegal or destructive fishing practices, such as use of seine nets during upstream fish migration, but no concrete results to report to date	Fish Conservation Zones (FCZs) have been established or extended in several villages, with rules strengthened and notice boards erected showing limits clearly. Thus these areas are better protected by the community than in the past and there is evidence to show that they work well. But in other areas, there is no sign of a decline in use of destructive fishing methods, on the basis of rapid visual assessment during flood recession e.g. use of <i>gad</i> and <i>dtong</i> still common.	
Evidence of proposed development projects in the Songkhram Basin rejected for environmental reasons	List of water sector projects in LSRB available from Department of Water Resources. List estimates that 4.5 billion baht to be spent on water development projects in next two decades	There has recently been a new proposal to build a 300 million baht “Watergate” on the Nam Oon river near its confluence with the Songkhram for irrigation and “flood control” by RID. If built it would permanently flood one of the most fertile remaining areas of seasonally inundated forest and decimate riverine fish stocks. This dam is seen as a suitable alternative to building the more controversial Songkhram mainstream dam by RID	With Sept. 06 coup and change in govt., large water projects in NE Thailand likely to be delayed, including Nam Oon Dam. This gives more time to present alternative vision and evidence to concerned agency (RID), that this project would have –ve consequences on environment. Ban Don Daeng considering alternative development plan (conservation/eco-tourism) for Nong Chaiwan, instead of planned irrigation expansion	Also look at TAO projects and ALRO schemes?

THAILAND

PROGRAMME PURPOSE: Strengthened capacity at regional level for wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the Lower Mekong Basin

OUTCOME L.1 : Integrated and participatory environmental planning process established by (at least 4) TAO, provincial and Songkhram basin level.

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE (2004 Dec/ 2005 Mar)	STATUS AT JUNE 2006	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Songkhram sub-basin committee has authorization to develop joint workplan (logframe) and budgets → full authority by 2009		On June 14, Nakhon Phanom Provincial Wetlands Committee held its inaugural meeting in the Provincial Hall. Chaired by Provincial Governor and attended by representatives from state agencies, civil society, and partners NGOs in regions, such as WWF, plus a rep from Krabi PAO to talk about experience of forming Krabi Estuary Ramsar Site. District wetlands working group also established in Sri Songkhram District	Last meeting of Provincial Committee meeting in June. Sri Songkhram District Wetlands Working Group (chaired by District Chief) met on 8 Aug & 7 Nov. Working Group reviewed plans & approved implementation of pilot project (Local Curriculum, Environmental Education & village conservation) in 5 Tambons. At second meeting, the plan to utilize Provincial CEO budget (1.5 million baht) in 2007 was discussed.	Uncertainty surrounding availability of CEO budget, following change in govt. Working Group would like to meet every 2 months.
Number of provincial and local agencies that adopt community-based resource assessment approaches similar to Tai Baan → 2009	Zero	Over 20 govt. agencies have been involved in the Provincial and District Wetlands Committees and have agreed on the validity of the Tai Baan approach for collecting relevant and useful local data for natural resources planning and management purposes.	No progress to report	
Number of TAO management plans incorporating Ecosystem approach to water management (such as E-flows)	Zero	There are 5 Tambon being under developing process of establishment of CBNRM plan.	No progress to report. Some water management issues are being discussed in the CBNRM plans of each Tambon, but E-Flows has yet to be included specifically.	
Number of (provincial level) planning documents making reference to economic values of wetlands	Need to review	No progress to report. Need to review available planning documents (But there are some discussion papers from the Provincial Wetland Management meeting in Nakhonphanom on March, 2006)	Environment Office Area 9 held meeting in Nakhon Phanom on 18 July to prepare a environmental strategy for region, with input given by MWBP staff.	
Number of TAO that have developed own NRM-plans based on analysis of existing information → 4 by 2009	Zero	TAO Capacity Strengthening for Natural Resources and Environmental Management process, facilitated by TEI just started in Q2 with collection of baseline data by MWBP staff and an introductory workshop for 5 TAO staff was held on June 19 in Sri Songkhram District	5 TAOs in Sri Songkhram District now have draft plans for CBNRM, and have started implementing some conservation activities (e.g. tree planting) in cooperation with villages. Continual review of these plans has occurred by MWBP staff and TEI advisor over last 6 months	
Number of TAO that have reached agreement on transboundary conservation	Zero	No progress to report	At village level, Ban Hat Paeng and Ban Uan have cooperated in joint management of community forest lying between two	

measures → at least 2 by 2009			villages, with the consent of the Hat Paeng TAO.		
OUTCOME L.2 : Participatory Community Based Management use wetland management skills developed by the programme both inside and outside the Demo-site					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT JUNE 2006		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Number of target villages with an actively managed conservation area (assessment criteria: area originates from participatory decision making, rules are regularly reviewed) → at least 50% of target villages by 2009			15 villages in 5 Tambons	Target villages has increased to 20 from 15, most of which have been involved in native tree spp. nurseries and replanting of flooded forest areas.	
Number of wetlands-related projects that result from project partners proposals following training courses. Target = at least 2 per year	Zero		Conservation and livelihood Project proposal derived from the Tambon forum has been proposed to the Executive office of the Governor of Nakhonphanom for further support.	Following Writers Workshop held in 7-11 Aug, a total of 12 proposals were submitted by project partners to donors for consideration. At least 3 of these proposals successful in getting funding from donors. Nakhon Phanom CEO budget proposal for Sri Songkhram local groups passed by provincial committee for funding in 2007, but delayed by change of govt.	
Number of target villages that use data generated through a community-based monitoring system for adaptive management of wetland resources			Nothing to report	No progress.	
OUTCOME L.3 : Wetlands included in local curriculum of schools in lower Songkhram Basin					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLAN
Number of schools at which a local curriculum based on the value and importance of wetlands in LSRB has been adopted. 40 % of all target schools by 2009	No schools	None,	Workshop on introducing local curriculums to schools and adaptation of a Tai Baan component held in early April 06. Outreach Officer actively involved in following up with Area Education Office and key schools which are interested	Workshop on local curriculum in schools held on 26-28 Oct for 32 schools from Nakhon Phanom & Sakhon Nakhon provinces. 35 schools have agreed to adopt a local curriculum based on TB and other local environment-related issues	Schools will meet to finalise curriculum and print document on 14 Dec in Sri Songkhram
Water quality monitoring has been internalized into over 50 % of schools' curriculum (i.e. use own budget for equipment and test regularly) by 2009	No schools	None,	Since WQ Testing Pilot Project Final Results Workshop in early April (then school holidays) there has been a lull in regular water quality monitoring. However, the activity may be rekindled by the selection of the	Songkhram Schools River Conservation Network established and awarded 8 th Green Globe Award from PTT, held at ceremony in Bangkok on Nov. 15-16, in recognition of progress and work in Songkhram conservation, including water quality monitoring in 2005/06.	

			School Network as a finalist in the Green Globe Awards, a prize for good examples of environmental monitoring networks	Schools are interested in continuing WQ monitoring in future, and exchanging results between schools.	
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THAILAND OUTPUTS (process indicators)		
Output 4.1: Thai specialists are active in regional networks of wetland specialists and managers		
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
A database of Thai wetland specialist built up and updated regularly	There is a database available of specialists in various biological research fields, including wetlands	
Ideas or proposals have been developed for network activities beyond project lifetime	UNDP Trac Fund has an activity in plan to exchange knowledge between specialists and will conduct a study on “What not to do to wetlands” and a review of National Wetland Plan	
Output 4.2: Thai Ramsar Convention strengthened in Thailand		
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Wetland Technical Working Group meets regularly to discuss MWBP case studies	Wetland Technical Working Group met on 26 Oct, 2006 in ONEP to discuss progress on taking forward proposal for including Songkhram Basin as a Ramsar Site. Information submitted to group by Alvin Lopez, David Blake and Tawatchai Rattanasorn on findings of LSRB Wetland Ecological Assessment, which will be used in consideration of proposal.	Follow-up meeting of WTWG on 27 Nov., for further discussion of proposal. Awareness raising activities on Ramsar Site proposal will follow in provinces.
Output 4.3: Recommendations for wetland management and policy in Thailand formulated		
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of case study reports completed and accepted ??	2 Case Study reports have been completed. One on River Basin Organisation establishment and functions. Second is on Participatory EIA, held on Nong Chaiwan wetland in Sri Songkhram District.	
Case study reports are discussed by local stakeholders in meetings	In case of Nong Chaiwan, a public forum meeting was held on Nov. 9 th to discuss findings with local stakeholders	
Ecosystem and Livelihood approach included in the case studies ??	Ecosystem and Livelihoods approach was used in Nong Chaiwan case study, as starting point to consider development scenarios for wetland	
Assessment of quality of reports produced for national level (such as case studies) reports are of good quality	Internal assessment suggests reports are of satisfactory quality	
National Wetland Committee includes recommendations from the case studies and province in formulating a policy	Case studies still in draft form, so not yet disseminated to National Wetlands Committee or other stakeholders	

framework for wetland management (policy review)		
Output 4.4: National Wetland Action Plans strengthened in Thailand		
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Wetland policies and legislation reviewed and recommendations made end of Phase A	Review of wetland legislation has been produced in collaboration with MPW project. Report is available	
Thailand Water Working Group established by 2006	Editorial team for translation of Flow book has been agreed upon and are reviewing book. First meeting pending. First chapter translated. At regional level, an informal Isaan Water Studies Group was established between academics and NGOs, with meetings in 2005, but a lull in 2006 and plans to meet in future to review water development plans in region.	
Wetland Technical Working Groups proposes options for revising NWAP to the National Wetland Committee	WTWG is considering the improvement of the integration of wetland conservation into the responsibility of front-line agencies and provincial bodies.	
Mechanisms established at the national level to support wetland management at the provincial and local level	MWBP NPO has been supporting the establishment and responsibilities of the Provincial and District Working Groups in Nakhon Phanom and Sri Songkhram respectively	
Output 4.5: Awareness of wetlands management issues raised among senior Thai decision –makers		
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of media articles covering MWBP – media monitoring (cumulative since 1-jan) increase during the year	25 articles have been published in Thai and English language newspapers, journals and website-based media on MWBP and wetlands issues in Thailand, including linkages between Songkhram and Stung Treng Demonstration Sites. In addition, several TV programmes have covered Songkhram wetlands issues in 2006	
Positive and negative aspects of floods are documented in public newspapers	In several of the magazine and newspaper articles, the issue of natural floods was extensively covered, giving a balanced overview of the positive and negative impacts.	
Number of senior managers that attend meetings yes (senior manager = head of dept, vice-minister)	More than 100 senior managers man days have visited Songkhram or attended meetings over 2006. (This includes dept level managers, military officers and Provincial governors, deputy governors and senior academics)	
Output 4.6: Training tools made available in Thai		
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of field guides published in Thai language 5 by 2009	None	Only possible in Phase B
User’s satisfaction of field guides	N/A	
Thai language awareness materials	Book of picture postcards, various awareness-raising posters, MWBP	

distributed across the country (poster, brochure) by 2005	leaflet, Thai language website (linked to main site) with highlight of wetlands conservation activities.	
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SRI SONGKRAM OUTPUTS (process indicators)

Output 4.7: Integrated planning processes for the Lower Songkhram Basin strengthened

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of times MWBP Songkhram Staff actively participates in Mekong sub-committee Area 3 → at least twice by mid-2006			RBOs were relatively inactive during 2006, with few meetings due to political uncertainty in latter half of year. MWBP commissioned a report of Songkhram RBOs by Mahasarakham University staff, with draft report delivered in Nov. 06.	
Number of workshops conducted about ecosystem approaches to water management (“E-flows”) with participation from key-basin management officials (DWR, RID)	0	National and provincial workshops are planned for 2006	A progress workshop on E-Flows Study and methodology revision was held in late Nov. 06 for E-Flows team and a few key partners e.g. Khun Sansonthi (Nakhon Phanom Provincial Agric & Coop office) and Khun Sukavich (Nong Khai Hydrology monitoring station). Following dry season study, a final Scenarios-based Workshop will be held in April 2007 to feedback results of E-flows study.	
Concept note or action plan about ecosystem approaches to water management developed by government authorities and civil society organizations	0		MWBP and WANI staff preparing a short information sheet on E-Flows approaches, for dissemination amongst project partners and to present to HM Queen during a visit to Ban Tha Kong planned for Dec. 06	

Output 4.8: Community-based management established at key sites in Lower Songkhram River Basin

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
No. of new community conservation plans established in each of 4 Tambons (Target = min. 1 CCZ/Tambon)	Zero		Over 2006, in 5 Tambons 20 village wetlands conservation zones were established, including forest and fish conservation zones.	
By end of Project Phase B, at least 50 % of target villages have an actively managed conservation area, which have originated from participatory decision making and are regularly reviewed	Need to review baseline situation at present		Number of target villages = 20. All have conservation zones, with differing rules and regulations established, based on local needs and traditions.	Will need future monitoring of status of conservation zone and participation levels in each village

Output 4.9: Sustainable livelihood strategies promoted in Lower Songkhram River Basin

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of study tours for income	0	Not yet started. Pre-Study	None in last 6 months	

generating activities → at least 4 by 2006		Tour visit to potential sites in southern Isaan held in Dec. 05	
(Number of) suitable livelihood options identified through participatory processes	0	Not yet identified. Will emerge from Study Tour visit during Q1 2006	Extra support given to women's reed handicraft group and exchange of reed plants for planting. Markets found at Fish Festival and during various visits to Songkhram. During late Nov., a soil-cement brick making training course held for villagers in Ban Pak Yam, which will also start construction of a local learning centre.
Number of savings group members	224	(Ban Uan – 29 pp; B. Tha Bor – 33pp; B. Pak Yam - 12 pp; B. Yang Ngoi – 150 pp)	Increase in numbers of members in savings groups (e.g. now 36 in Ban Pak Yam), plus two more groups established in Ban Don Daeng and Ban Tha Kong.
Number of members that attend meetings of the saving group	Data not available		100 %
Amount of loans (THB) revolved (repaid and re-loaned to people)	No data	But total size of savings funds is ThB 667,483 (B. Uan – 14,196 B; B. Tha Bor – 12,887 B; B. Pak Yam – approx. 4,000 B; B. Yang Ngoi - 640,000 B	No data at present
Saving groups or individual members come up with own proposals and ideas for alternative income generation	TB Network members will review options after Study Tours in 2006		In some villages, villagers have used savings group funds to support reed handicraft weaving activities, which has started to reach new markets

Output 4.10: Networks of resource users strengthened in Lower Songkhram Basin

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Identify resource user categories that are NOT represented in Tai Baan Research Network		Need to do a baseline study to identify under or non-represented categories	Now project activities include all villagers, inside and outside TB Network in 20 target villages. Individual resource user categories not well defined, as most are multi-component livelihood households
Number of villages actively involved in TB Network → increased to 15 by 2007 and 25 by 2009	4 villages		The number of villages now involved in TB Network activities is 12, who will send reps to attend monthly meetings.
User network is established and functioning across the Lower Songkhram Basin?? (how to know if functioning)??	4 villages	User network in 4 villages already established, with expansion into 4 new villages underway	User network is at present confined to 12 villages in Sri Songkhram District. These villages will send a representative to meetings and keep other members informed of Network activities. Particularly active at events like the Songkhram Fish Festival.
Number of community-proposed indicators of wetland status identified and reported on??	0		Not yet discussed with villagers as to suitable indicators Need to define and discuss with villagers

Output 4.11: Education and awareness raising programme developed to address unsustainable resource use practices in the Lower Songkhram Basin			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		COMMENTS
Local community-based information & learning centre, which is contributed to and implemented in partnership with at least one other institution by end of 2006		Still in discussion with partners, as to exact plans and format for centre	Mahasarakham University staff have designed signboard information outline, but there is no project budget available to produce them. Hence, depends on MSU finding a budget to complete activity. In late Nov., an Information Centre sala was started in Ban Pak Yam, in tandem with the brick making training course.
No. of people/groups using/visiting learning centre, segregated by age, origin and other indicators		Not Applicable yet	N/A
Number of positive articles/programmes released by local & national media covering important wetland events or activities → at least 10 per year		In 2005, there were at least two TV programmes (Ch. 11 and Ch. 9) covering TB Research and local livelihood activities in LSRB	25 print media articles published, including long feature articles in Sarakadee and Lok See Kieow magazines. 3 TV programmes were shown in 2006, highlighting wetland issues and mentioning role of MWBP locally. Research Assistants regularly involved in producing local radio show on TB Network and related material.
Number of youth conservation camps organized per year – minimum of one/year			Songkhram Youth Bird watching activity days (7-8 Sept) for primary and secondary students held in Ban Don Daeng in collaboration with Chaiyaphum bird conservation club.
Number of schools regularly participating in water quality monitoring → 10 by 2006		In 2005, 10 schools were participating in WQ monitoring programme, at varying degrees of regularity	Following final report workshop in April, regular WQ monitoring by schools appears to have stopped. However, some schools have expressed an interest in restarting monitoring since receiving Green Globe Award in Nov 06.
Output 4.12: Economic value of wetlands functions and products in Lower Songkhram Basin articulated			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006
Number of economic valuation studies completed		None conducted to date. However, limited economic data on irrigated agriculture systems obtained during KRU Irrigation Scoping Study in Mar/April 05	Mahidol University student has been conducting an in-depth wetland product valuation study for his MSc thesis over 2006, with fieldwork to be completed before end of Dec. MWBP Demo site has supported his work in 10 villages
Output 4.13: Wetland Biodiversity conservation training programmes operating at Lower Songkhram Basin Site			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006
No. of training courses held locally in LSRB → at least 3 on participatory NRM by 2006			A Basic Wetlands Ecology Course held in Ban Don Daeng, between 14-18 Aug., in collaboration with Mahidol University. Attended by 20 participants from 14 agencies at sub-district, district, provincial and national levels.
			Participants incl. TB Researchers, staff from provincial partner agencies and local TAO reps.

			Training course covering aspects of participatory NRM held for TAO, teachers, provincial staff and TB reps in Mukdahan province on 30 Aug – 1 Sept	
No. of participants at courses			Total of 55 participants	
Trainees and institutions put into practice what they have learnt at courses			Evidence that TAO reps and teachers in Sri Songkhram who attended training are now more aware of importance of NRM and have submitted local proposals for conservation activities, some of which have been funded through TAOs.	TAOs have agreed to commit funds of 91,000 Baht (approx 34% of total budget) to environmental education awareness activities
Output 4.14: Dissemination of Sri Songkhram demonstration site results and lessons learned				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of project newsletters published and size of readership.		Not yet implemented	Not yet implemented	Need to define targets
Feature video on project progress created		Not yet implemented, but “Thai Baan -Life pulse of the Songkhram” released in late 2004	Not yet implemented	
Thai language website developed and regularly updated		Site under construction by NPO and Demo Site staff	Thai language website started uploading articles and news from Sept. 06. Regularly updated.	Aimed to be linked to MWBP website this year
Total number of presentations given by programme staff outside the demonstration site.		Co-manager – 5 Technical Advisor – 2 Outreach Officer – 1	June - Dec 2006 National Coordinator - 3 Co-Manager – 4 Technical Advisor - 1	

VIET NAM

DEVELOPMENT GOAL: The conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the wetlands of the Lower Mekong River Basin

IMPACT 1: Improved wetland ecosystem condition

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2004 / 2005)	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Minimum water levels in Tram Chim → according to fire-water recommendations (currently 1.3m)	Recommended water levels not achieved for the past 4 years	Drawdown occurred after a long period of permanent inundation. Native vegetation showed signs of recovery. Spillways constructed with support from MWBP have improved moisture condition in 2 zones of the park.	The Interim Water Management Plan was implemented in 2005. 2,371 hectares of grassland recovered as interpreted from new map by MWBP completed in December 2006.	
Area covered by Mimosa Pigra → not increase during project lifetime	No info	Distribution is being identified through vegetation mapping		
Number of Sarus Cranes → not decrease during project lifetime	159	2005: 87.	2006:	
Annual amount of natural resource harvest reported by NRMGs → as per plan developed by NRM groups	No info	Awaiting Thai Baan	10 pilot resource users groups established in Tram Chim with 100 household members. 07 groups with 96 members established in Lang Sen Resource Use Plans formulated by the groups have been approved by Tram Chim and Lang Sen. Group members have entered “green contracts” with Tram Chim. All group members were issued identification cards. “Use areas” have been demarcated in Tram Chim and Lang Sen Groups begin to use resource beginning Jan 2007.	Sub-project with CARE extend till end of March or probably end of April 2007
Average income generated through livelihood improvement activities → at least XXX	No info	Awaiting livelihood activities.	05 livelihood groups with 46 members established in Tram Chim In Lang Sen, resource use groups and livelihoods groups are combined. Livelihoods plans that passed the screening of the judge panels received	Sub-project with CARE extends till end of March or probably end of April

			loans from project.	
Incidence of diarrhea amongst households supported with water and sanitation facilities → reduced by XXX	No info		Completed survey on water and sanitation in Tram Chim and Lang Sen Presenting water and sanitation to communities in Tram Chim and Lang Sen	Subproject with CARE extends till end of March or probably end of April
Use of electric battery shocking and other destructive harvesting devices by NRMG members → reduced	No info	NRMG groups not yet formed. Park has record of past violations	No data, but heard of no incidents of conflict between park and people	
Annual number of violators arrested in the pilot area → reduce	No info	Park has record	No data, but heard of no incidents of conflict between park and people	
Annual number of arrests of household members that are supported by livelihood improvement activities → reduce compared to prior project situation.	No info	Not yet started	Green contracts established with NR management groups during 2006 – sets out agreed rules for people using National Park	
Perception of local community project beneficiaries about benefits received from the park → positive	No info	Most local people do not perceive any benefits.	Improving, due to establishment of green contracts being signed and NRM groups set up	
Number of arson incidents per year → decrease	No info	21 fires in 2005 but most due to Park conducting extensive prescribed burning	No data	

VIET NAM PROGRAMME PURPOSE: Strengthened capacity at Viet nam national and Dong Thap and Long An provincial levels for wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the Lower Mekong Basin

OUTCOME N.1 : Wetland institutions in each country such as National Mekong Committees, National Ramsar Committees, National Wetland Committees etc, functioning effectively to promote the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Status of national strategy for implementation of the Ramsar Convention → in place by 2006	Viet nam is signatory to Ramsar	No change	No change	
Number of Ramsar sites designated and ratified by the Ramsar bureau → 5 new sites by 2009 (that were identified with programme support)	1	2	2	Tram Chim will be considered to be designated as a Ramsar site in 2008
Capacity of National Ramsar Authority → operates actively and effectively by			Currently, 1 person in VEPA is focal point. But lacks staff time and support	More staff (at least 2) now at VEPA to help in wetlands work

2009. (Target depends on Ramsar Action Plan)			from other ministries. Workplan for support is presented.	
National Mekong Committees agreement on flow regime that maintains important wetland habitats → wetlands included by 2006	MRC agreement on procedures for Water Use Monitoring and for notification, Prior consultation and agreement passed at MRC council Dec 2003. But not yet on flow regimes	???	First IBFM report completed by MRC	Yes
Indicators and systems for monitoring of ecological health, biodiversity and wetland-dependent livelihoods identified by wetland institutions → 1 by 2006	VEPA has an environmental monitoring system but not operational		2005 environment status report produced by VEPA which includes wetland sites. Focus is mainly on chemical water quality	Not yet known
Use of programme tools and guidelines in identification of Ramsar sites → tools used once by 2006	Viet nam has 1 designated site	None	Vietnam now has 2 designated sites and Tram Chim under consideration	Indicator is not realistic. As the identification of sites will use Ramsar guides and Viet nam wetland classification

OUTCOME N.2 : Ministries and departments that have principal responsibility for wetlands and wetland resources incorporating conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in their day-to day operations

INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Number of programme principles, policy reviews and actions plans endorsed by National Steering Committee → 1 by 2006	No policy reviews and action plans undertaken. Wetland Action Plan was produced in 2004.	0	<p>Fire-regulation has been discussed and recommendations endorsed during national fire-workshop. Wetland and IWRM policy is under review by programme expert group</p> <p>A vice minister of MARD visited project demonstration sites, learned about issues of wetlands management within the context of Special Use Forest System</p> <p>A roundtable meeting was conducted where wetlands managers of the Mekong Delta preseted issues to leaders of MARD. This indirectly lead to the issuance of the new decision 186 that replaces decision 08 governing the management of Special Use Forest sysetms in Vietnam. Decision 186 gives wetlands a special recognition and treatment within the SUF systems. It stresses that (a) hydrology of special use forest on wetlands must be managed to suit the needs of wetlands ecosystems and (b) allow participatory use of wetlands resources in a sustainable</p>	

				manner in SUFs.	
Capacity for implementing the National Wetlands Action Plan improved (knowledge, skills, finance)	No assessment conducted		No funding is available for implementing the 10 action points. Proposals also not yet developed.	Very slow progress in implementing National Wetlands Action Plan due to lack of capacity and budget. The evaluation of the first period of implementation (2005 – 2006) will be conducted by VEPA in early 2007. The existing implementation tools of the NWAP were reviewed with recommendations.	
Number of programme reports used in government publications → 1 by 2006.	No reports published yet	0		1 - Report on the participation of VietNam delegation in Ramsar COP9 posted on VEPA's magazine.	
Use of new skills and knowledge in planning, management and monitoring in development of management and/ or action plans by line agencies responsible for wetlands (eg for Ramsar Sites, critical wetlands, flagship species or IAS) → increase annually				Changes in Special Use Forest regulations acknowledges the importance of water balance in wetland forests as result of fire and water management study in Tram Chim. And also the acceptance that CBNRM can be practiced in wetland protected areas.	Awaiting the post-training assessment
Perception of training participants on applicability of new skills and knowledge (low, medium, high) → medium by 2006	No trainings organized yet		Anecdotal evidence suggests 1 trainee incorporated economic valuation in his university curriculum	No hard data. General remarks are that all have acquired new skills and knowledge through MWBP.	Awaiting the post-training assessment
OUTCOME N.3 : Other line agencies and departments involved with infrastructure developments taking wetlands into account in their policies and planning					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Number of other line agencies and departments with regular and senior participation in National Steering Committee → 1 by 2006	No steering Committee held	3	Ministry of Planning; Transport; Agriculture attend NSC	3 (MPI, Transportation, Tourism). Provincial Management Boards meet twice a year in Dong Thap and Long An	(refer to list of members)
Agreement of line agencies and departments agreeing on policy areas needing review and adaptation (yes, little, none)	No policy reviews undertaken	Yes	NSC has approved Workplan including policy to be reviewed	Yes	
Number of critical wetland habitats identified by SCAP, for which management measures are taken	No sites identified. SCAP not yet developed	1	Tram Chim: repair of dikes, construction of sluice,	Tram Chim Fire and water strategy accepted and being implemented	2006: include indicator about use of EIA
Inclusion of wetland issues in	Wetlands mentioned few times in	No		No change yet	Add indicator

national water policies → taken into account by 2009	policies but not incorporated in legislation. Wetland is considered non-productive and to be converted to agriculture, aquaculture, etc.	change			
OUTCOME N.4 : Civil society organizations in each country contributing actively to wetland policy and planning issues through ongoing national networks					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Tasks carried out by networks (for e.g. species action plans, national activity ??) reflect exchange of information and use of knowledge network	No networks established	some	<p>Outline submitted by policy review specialists includes overview of how sectoral policies influence each other.</p> <p>It is challenging to reach technical experts because (1) staff is not confident to send info due to lack of expertise (2) not clear to which sector specialists in the Dbase belong</p>	Specialists in the network carried out number of tasks	Check if all experts provide input to report and whether chapters written by different author do not overlap
Number of issues prioritized by civil society organizations included in policy review	No policy reviews undertaken	partly	IUCN co-organized fire-workshop (birdlife, WWF, etc. will be invited to attend consultation workshop)	Partly – NGOs participated in number of events organised by MWBP	
OUTCOME L.1 : Provincial level planning mechanisms taking wetlands into account used by provinces both inside and outside of the demonstration sites					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS
Management plans and Investment plans endorsed by province authorities → 1 by 2006	Park management has agreed to study to support development of fire-water management strategy	3	<p>Lan Seng 5 years reserve management plan approved & funded by province govt in the amount of 1 Million USD.</p> <p>Outline for an investment plan for Tram Chim had a high level of endorsement at provincial workshop.</p> <p>Interim fire-water management plan endorsed.</p>	<p>Lan Seng 5 years reserve management plan approved & funded by province govt in the amount of 1 Million USD</p> <p>Tram Chim Management and Investment Plan for period of 2007-20011 with vision to 2020 is being sent by Dong Thap to central government for approval with an estimated budget of 4 US million.</p> <p>Ecotourism Development Plans endorsed by Dong Thap and Long An.</p> <p>Dong Thap and Long An have assigned line departments to developed detailed investment plans for ecotourism development in Tram Chim and Lang Sen.</p>	

				Dong Thap endorsed Integrated Fire and Water Management Strategy and have assigned Tram Chim and provincial departments to conduct a test run of the strategy in 2007 with technical support from IUCN CO.	
policy recommendations of the programme implemented at Provincial level (eg. fire policy)	No policy recommendations formulated yet.		Strong support for pilot of sustainable use of resources by provincial authorities. Fire policy messages were well received at ministerial level. Ecosystem Approach endorsed at 2 occasions (national fire-workshop & investment planning workshop) Intention to lower dikes through spillways to enable restoration of sheet-flow regime was agreed as priority by provincial authorities.	Dong Thap endorsed Integrated Fire and Water Management Strategy and have assigned Tram Chim and provincial departments to conduct a test run of the strategy in 2007 with technical support from IUCN CO. Dong Thap endorsed recommendations for additional water regulators and is considering spending provincial money for the construction up to 200,000 USD. Dong Thap and Long An are keen on scaling up participatory resource use in Tram Chim and Lang Sen based on experience from MWBP. Dong Thap and Long An assigned Tram Chim and Lang Sen to develop detailed plans for staff capacity building based on Capacity Building Strategy formulated by MWBP.	
Staff of Provincial department use skills in wetland biodiversity assessment and community-based planning (including PPA's) to develop management plans for demo-sites	Tram Chim and Lang Sen staff participated in conducting PPA but not applying by themselves. Experience with biodiversity surveys.		Tram Chim park staff is conducting a livelihood survey and evening time awareness raising campaigns in communities. Staff involvement in the fire-water strategy is also increasing.	Tram Chim is using skills acquired during involvement in MWBP in conducting a test run of the Integrated Fire and Water Management Strategy in 2007.	
OUTCOME L.2 : Local community based institutions using wetland resource management skills and tools developed by the programme, both inside and outside the demonstration sites					
INDICATOR & TARGET	BASELINE STATUS AT APRIL 2004	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS/ FUTURE PLANS	

MWBP logframe reporting – Final Report December 2006

Number of households participating actively in an effectively functioning NRMG (implementing and adjusting management plans based on regular participatory resource assessment) → groups formed by 2006	0	0	initial discussion held with local authorities on the criteria for selecting members	By December 2006 a total of 191 households have joined 11 NRMGs. Of these households 83% are considered to be from the poorest groups.	
Number of NRMG operating actively and without support of the project beyond 2006 →	0 – none exist.	0	initial discussion held with local authorities on the criteria for selecting members	All of these NRMGs will continue to be supported into 2007 by CARE VN	Add indicator
Number of household that are member of an “operational” interest groups → 40 by 2006	0	0	Tram Chim livelihood assessment is almost completed. Lang Sen ToR under development	168 households have joined a total of 12 Household Interest Groups. OF these 100% are considered to be from the poorer groups	
Number of supported households that adopted at least one environmentally sustainable livelihood practice supported by the sub-project	0 - Not yet started	0	Tram Chim livelihood assessment is almost completed. Lang Sen ToR under development	40 HIGs in Lang Sen have completed their business plans, with 38 HIGs completed in Tram Chim. Loans ohave ben distributed to 72 HIGs worth a total of US\$ 25 000.	
Level of support by relevant authorities for system of representation and participation in management of Lane Seng and Tram Chim → plan reviewed by 2006	Vietnam law currently does not allow NRMG inside national park.	Increasing	Pilot has been agreed by the Dong Thap province and Park Managements	The ongoing support for the establishment of NRMGs and for the signing of Green Contracts indicates the support from the park authorities.	

VIET NAM OUTPUTS (process indicators)				
Output 5.1 : Viet nameese specialists are active in regional networks of wetland specialists and managers				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
An official database of Viet nameese specialsis has been built up, and updated	yes	70 specialists in Dbase. But need to evaluate their expertise.	100 specialists and managers in the network database developed	
Output 5.2 : Ramsar Convention strengthened in Viet nam				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Status of Action Plan 2005 - 2010 for support to Ramsar Convention Authority in Viet nam → approved by end 2006 → endorsed and implemented by 2008	Under development	To be completed by March 2006	No progress – lack of staff time and budget due to project closure	
participation of Viet nam at the meeting of contracting parties (COP) → effective	Effective	Viet nam participants intervened during sessions and suggested modifications to resolution 25 on Bird Flu which were accepted	Effective	
Number of potential Ramsar sites identified	0	Programme plans to support development of site-profile for Ramsar	1 – Tram Chim National Park	
Output 5.3 : Recommendations for wetland management in Viet nam formulated				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of organisations participating in the policy reviews	Unclear		Fishery, water, environment, agriculture, ecology, NGO, etc.	
Wetland policies and legislation reviewed and recommendations made → end of Phase A	ongoing	- Fire regulation related to wetlands - wetland policy review - IWRM policy review	Completed for wetlands and IWRM policy review	
Sectoral analysis of stakeholders reviewed → end of Phase A	No	Preparatory phase stakeholder analysis to be updated	No	
Output 5.4 : National Wetland Action Plans developed in Viet nam				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Assessment of quality of reports	mixed	details not disclosed	Yes, with assistance of the Technical	

produced for national level			Advisory Group	
The National Wetland Action Plan introduced to all concerned parties	Planned	Early 2006	Changed the indicator	
the tools for implementing the existing NWAP completely reviewed and solutions recommended → by the end of Phase A	ongoing		Completed with recommendations	
Prioritised sub-projects set out in the NWAP developed and got fund support (TRAC Fund) → by XXXXX	No proposal yet		Cancelled due to not approved TRAC fund	
Output 5.5 : Awareness of wetland biodiversity raised among senior Viet nameese decision makers				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of media articles covering MWBP – media monitoring (cumulative since 1-jan) → increase during the year		none	40	
Senior managers attending the meetings demonstrate understanding of the issues → yes (senior manager = head ot dept, vice-minister, PPC-chair. PPC vice-chair)	Yes?	Fire-wetland workshop had good discussions and presentations by Dong Thap PPC-vice chair; police vice-chief, FiPI-director, etc.	Yes	
Senior managers support programme activities	Yes	MONRE vice-minister chair the NSC (July 2005).	Yes – very strong support now	
Output 5.6 : Training tools made available in Viet nam				
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005		STATUS AT DECEMBER 2006	COMMENTS
Number of training materials available and properly stored	0		Training strategy developed for national and provincial levels, based upon TNA in Plain of Reeds	
Viet nam Advocacy material produced and disseminated	Yes	4 brochures; T-shirt; wall-planner (English), pens etc.	Yes	
Trainees Perception on quality of national training courses (1=very bad ; 5=very good)	general OK	Only verbal communication due to small number of trainees	4	
Number of people using training tools produced by the programme (through readership survey)	0	No tools produced yet	No tools produced due to budget cutting	
Gender balance to national trainings		Depend on topic and reflect responsibility in VEPA: female attend	Yes	

		management and soft skills training. Male attend technical training.	
Trainees conduct follow-up to national training	Yes	ToT: follow up in LS & Tram Chim Communication strategy: briefing Environmental economics: university lecturer applies to his classes M&E training: briefed in the team	Yes
PLAIN OF REEDS OUTPUTS			
Output 5.7: Protected Area site management and ecotourism plans developed and implemented for Tram Chim National Park and Lang Sen Provincial Reserve			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Invasive Alien Species management measures piloted → 1 by 2006	2 pilots	Technical input provided to 10 ha experimental plot funded by the province. 1 ha experiment on Eleocharis restoration from mimosa invasion	Tram Chim conducted the 10 hectare experimental mimosa control plot with technical input from MWBP consultant, Dr. Tran Triet of National Univ. of Ho Chi Minh, on design and monitoring.
Number of integrated management plans developed → 1 by 2006	1	Tram Chim interim fire-water management plan	Tram Chim interim Fire and water management plan developed and implemented Tram Chim integrated Fire and water management plan developed and endorsed Tram Chim Management and Investment Plan for period of 2007-2011 with vision to 2020 developed Tourism Development Plan for Tram Chim and Lang Sen developed and endorsed.
Monitoring data and systems setup by the project are used for adaptive management by the protected areas (such as GIS, water levels, fire)		Hydrological infrastructure in place and monitored daily	All hydrological infrastructure have been installed as planned and monitored daily by park staff.
Ecotourism plans developed → by 2006		Related review paper completed. Training workshop planned in Feb 2006	Ecotourism development plan for Tram Chim and Lang Sen developed and endorsed by the 02 provinces. Dong Thap and Long An have officially assigned provincial departments of tourism to develop detailed 'tourism investment plans' based on this.

Infrastructure for ecotourism improved		Parking lot constructed by the TCNP and 2 ship docs (as part of cofunding).	Awaiting detailed tourism investment plans to be developed by provincial tourism departments. Parking lot and 2 ship docs being completed.	
Local communities involved and benefiting from eco-tourism activities		Initial discussion held about dragon dancing attraction	Awaiting detailed tourism investment plans to be developed by provincial tourism departments.	

Output 5.8: Community-based conservation and sustainable use of wetland biodiversity products established in Plain of Reeds

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Availability of reliable information on fish stock and sustainable harvest levels	No progress	Not yet available-awaiting the implementation of resource use plans from users groups. Resource Use Plans have been negotiated and approved by Tram Chim and Lang Sen. Resource Users groups area ready to begin implementation of resource use plans in Jan 2007	
Number of NRMG formed	0	10 resource user groups established in Tram Chim (10 members each group) 7 livelihood and resource users groups established in Lang Sen with a total number of 96 households.	Livelihoods and resource use are combined in Lang Sen.
Monitoring systems and indicators identified by NRMG	First Thai Baan technical training held for park staff and field assistants	Not yet available-awaiting the implementation of resource use plans from users groups Resource Use Plans have been negotiated and approved by Tram Chim and Lang Sen. Resource Use groups are ready to implement resource use plans in Jan 2007.	
Perception of females living in participating households on whether NRMGs consider their interests	NRMG not yet formed	Information not yet available	
Community members give attention during discussions to future situation without MWBP external funding	no	Information not yet available	Drop indicator next year

Output 5.9: Sustainable livelihood practices in the Plain of Reeds promoted

INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Number of interest groups formed	0	05 groups of livelihoods interest groups established at Tram Chim with a total of 46 households 07 livelihoods and resource users groups established in	Livelihoods and resource use are combined in Lang Sen.

		Lang Sen with a total number of 96 households.	
Percentage of approved business plans that have been developed by females	Not yet developed	Information not yet segregated	
Number of households having improved water facilities.	Not yet	N/A	
Number of households having improved sanitation facilities	Not yet	Completed survey on water and sanitation in Tram Chim and Lang Sen Presenting water and sanitation to communities in Tram Chim and Lang Sen	Subproject with CARE extends till end of March and probably end of April
Participating communities come with own proposals and ideas for activities that are not 100% funded by MWBP	Of course not yet	Completed survey on water and sanitation in Tram Chim and Lang Sen Presenting water and sanitation to communities in Tram Chim and Lang Sen	Subproject with CARE extends till end of March and probably end of April
Output 5.10: Networks of resource users strengthened in Plain of Reeds			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Level of participation of different stakeholders in development of plans for system of representation of NRMGs → Main stakeholders, including NRMG group leaders, mass-organisation, local government, park management participate in meeting at least once	District and commune authorities are eager to see more progress	Commune leaders and park staff actively involved in all discussions and are eager to see results	
Output 5.11: Outreach and environmental education programme operating for local communities in Plain of Reeds			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Community involvement in MWBP awareness campaigns in the demonstration site	100 Children essay and drawing competition during 2005 World Wetland Day. Took part in field excursion.	100 Children essay and drawing competition during 2005 World Wetland Day. Took part in field World Wetlands Days conducted every year at Tram Chim and Long An province with participation of large number of people and government officials at all levels from national to local. Long An province will continue the tradition in 2007 with provincial own fund.	
Environment education materials developed for wetlands and used by communities in the demonstration site → by 2006	Potential material identified. Needs to be adapted to wetlands.	No progress	

Output 5.12 : Economic value of wetlands functions and products in the Plain of Reeds articulated and used to identify incentives and financing mechanisms for conservation and wise use			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Provinces use information on economic valuation of wetlands in planning	Long An Province has requested to conduct an economic study of single crop rice.	Some local farmers around Lang Sen have already changed back to rice single cropping.	
Economic values calculated and financing mechanism identified	Proposal developed for donor	Plan prepared for a comparative economics analysis of different land use types in Lang Sen area approved for co-funding from National Wetlands Support Program. Planned economics study dropped due to shortage of budget.	
Output 5.13 : Wetland biodiversity conservation training programmes operating in the Plain of Reeds			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC 2006	COMMENTS
Trainees perception on the quality and applicability of training courses	1 training held. The trainees even took notes during the training.	Information not available	
Gender balance to training courses (% females attending)	2%	Information not available	
Number of new training courses and supporting structures established based on courses conducted by the MWBP	None	None	
Output 5.14: Dissemination of results and lessons learned from Plain of Reed demonstration sites			
INDICATOR & TARGET	STATUS AT DEC 2005	STATUS AT DEC2006	COMMENTS
Process and lessons learnt documented regularly → at least once annually	Proceedings published from National Workshop “Fire management in Wetland”	Proceedings on roundtable meeting with Vice Minister of Agriculture and the managers from the 11 wetlands protected areas in the Mekong Delta published in Vietnamese and distributed to ministries and provinces.	
Evidence of other organizations interested in replicating programme approaches	CARE has joined MWBP. National Wetland Support Programme has expressed interest in economic valuation.	CARE is keen on developing proposal for a new phase of the sub-project in collaboration with MWBP. Norwegian Mission Alliance in Vietnam conducted a study tour to Tram Chim and Lang Sen and is developing plan to replicate program livelihood approach to Tien Giang and Vinh Long province. WWF greater mekong is interested in developing a full project for Tram Chim, following on the works of MWBP.	

		National Wetlands Support Program funded by the Netherlands is interested in including Tram Chim and Lang Sen in the program, which starts end of 2007.	
Quality of reports produced for the programme → majority is good	Quality varies wildly.	Majority is good.	

Part B: Enabling Environment and Programme Operations

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT AND PROGRAMME OPERATIONS

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	TARGET	July 2004	July 2005	Dec 2005	DECEMBER 2006
<i>Tasks completion</i>	Percentage of scheduled milestone reached during past quarter	60 – 80 %	N/A	42 %		65% (The rest is retired due to funding shortage)
	Spending rate (actual expenditure / quarterly budget)	60 – 80 %	N/A	30 % (=15% of total annual budget during first 6 month period)		100%
<i>Programme strategies</i>	Status of programme strategies	Approved by end-2005	Programme documents gives an outline for the strategies	50% - regional training and M&E strategy completed		All regional and national programme strategies developed
<i>Funding</i>	Amount of co-finance secured for sub-projects (excl UNDP-TRAC)	4,000,000 by end-2006	At least	At least USD 1,242,000. no definitive overview available		Total of co-finance = 8.5 million US, including government, UNDP, Dutch and parallel finance
	Estimated value of draft and outstanding funding proposals		??	At least USD 80,000. no definitive overview available		No Phase B, but proposals for future wetland work under development
<i>Planning</i>	Provincial, national and regional planning meetings show use of monitoring information to revise annual workplans or strategies (demonstrates adaptive management)	adaptive planning takes place	meetings not yet used for this purpose	First planning meeting held end-2004, but M&E info not available. Presentation of technical reports used to explain about the programme. Budgets and tasks revised based on low spending rate.		No funding for phase B does not allow this sort of process
<i>H.R.</i>	Number of staff in place	PMU: 13	PMU: 5	PMU: 10 + 3 support staff		PMU: 5 + 3 support staff

	Turnover rate of programme staff (number of discontinued staff contracts - cumulative since start of programme)		0	1	5 – 3 changes, 2 end of contract
	Percentage of staff that is female	50%	PMU: 40%	PMU: 31 % (incl. support staff)	37.5%
	Average number of trainings followed by programme staff (cumulative since start of programme)	3 by mid-2006	0	Approx 1	5
	Number of consultant contracts in place (cumulative since 1 Jan of current year)		1	No information available	Over 70
<i>Finance-Admin</i>	Financial management systems in place and used effectively by staff	Yes	To be established	Just set-up. authorities not clear	Yes but still needs improving
	Time required to produce budget vs. actual at end of month (unit = day)	1 week	n/a	>1 month	20 days
<i>Implementation structure</i>					
<i>M&E, reporting</i>	Number of proposed changes to indicators by non-M&E staff (cumulative since 1 Jan of current year)	1 per office	0	Discussions with Cambodia and Lao office have proposed changes	0 substantive changes
	Percentage of Q-activity reports submitted timely and meeting programme criteria	100 %	Reporting system not yet established	Less than 50% -reports are frequently delayed (>1 month) and of mixed quality	As for Dec 2005
<i>Programme institutions</i>	Number of steering committee meetings held (cumulative since start of programme)	9 by end 2005	0	5	13 (3 ERSC, 10 NSCs)
	Number of partnership agreements in place (cumulative since beginning of project)		0	3	6 (MoUs with host agencies)

Country Ownership	Level (seniority) of government representation in programme meetings (1=very low, 3=high eg. vice-minister)	high	No meetings	Cambodia – high Lao – low Thailand – no meetings Vietnam - medium		Cambodia – High Lao – Medium Thailand – Medium Vietnam – Medium - high
	Ownership, as evident from terminology used by staff of national counterpart institutes during programme meetings (1=very low ownership – refer to MWBP as external, 3=high-refer to MWBP as something of themselves)	High	low	Medium – programme sometimes referred to as IUCN or Peter-John project. Particular concern in Lao. But more expected		Low - Medium – but see comments from Mid-term Evaluation
	Number of own proposals forwarded by the government to MWBP (cumulative since 1 jan)	1 annually	None (but discussion held during preparation phase)	2 (Lao, Vietnam)	1 (VEPA proposal to review tools for NWAP implementation. This has been incorporated in workplan)	3 – also countries taking on development of future wetland work, especially in Thailand and Vietnam

PROGRAMME DELIVERABLES (summary statistics)						
DELIVERABLE	DECEMBER 2006 STATUS					
	REGIONAL		CAMBODIA	LAO PDR	THAILAND	VIET NAM
Number of trainings	15 events	See final training report	4	35 (12 National and 23 provincial)	39	8
Number of trainees (people trained)	392 participants	See final training report	120	438	560 people (4,704 man days)	303
Number of people participating in regional training with support from MWBP	25 persons	Wetland Ecology training course	20	181	7,084 man days	75
	4 persons	EIA and biodiversity training, Boston				
	4 persons	On-line wetland training				
	3 persons	Masters courses – AIT etc				
Number of study tour / exchange visits to other areas	1	Uganda wetlands/COP9	2	6	13 visits	2 visits
	3	Tai Baan visits – other demo sites				
	2	ERSC Field trips to Champassak and Phnom Penh wetlands				
	1	Ramsar study tour Lao - Vietnam				
Number of participants to study tours to other areas	16	Uganda wetlands/COP9	20	118	320 persons	15
	10 per visit	Tai Baan visits – other demo sites				
	8	Ramsar study tour Lao - Vietnam				
Number of workshops	9	9 PMC meetings	6	7	(see Trainings section)	6
Number of workshop participants	20	Average participants at each PMC	30-50	112	-	25

Number of public awareness events	12	World Wetland Day events held in each country for 3 years	3/year	8	12	5
Number of national specialists participating in regional events with support from MWBP		In general, 4 – 5 specialists from each country attended regional events	10	3	75 approx	10
Number of internal reports		More than 30	13	37 (including training reports)	18 (Songkhram: 9; NPO: 9)	30
Number of publications		More than 20	5	10	10 (Songkhram: 5; NPO 5)	11

Part C: Assumptions

KEY – ASSUMPTIONS / REGIONAL	COMMENT
All programme related committees are established with timeliness and continue to function effectively	All committees have been established, and some moving towards more permanent use – e.g. as National Wetland Committees, Wetland Working groups
All major donors continue to provide adequate funding throughout programme life-time	GEF funding for regional projects has been axed, Dutch not prepared to continue co-finance unless fully funded project for Phase B – Major false assumption
Political situation within each country remains stable, and relationships between countries remain stable	Yes, though recent coup in Thailand did not disruption to programme . Relationships between countries remains cordial
Multi-lateral and bi-lateral organisations recognise wetlands as habitats requiring recognition in their documentation and activities	Increased awareness of wetlands
'Non-member MRC countries take actions to guarantee river flows that will not be detrimental to the Lower Mekong Basin Wetlands (“environmental flows”)	No real change in attitude towards environmental flows in Mekong from upstream countries
Stakeholders with most impacts on biodiversity are identified and targeted in each of the riparian countries	Ongoing, but limited
KEY – ASSUMPTIONS / GENERIC NATIONAL	COMMENT
Adoption of livelihood alternatives leads to a reduced impact on wetlands	No real evidence of this yet
Information (reports) produced by the project is absorbed by relevant government staff	Beginning to be used
National government remains interested in balancing conservation and sustainable use	Varies from country to country – generally accepted but less evidence in practice
Government funds are made available for wetland activities (not just budgeted)	Thailand and Vietnam have started to make annual budgets for wetlands at national and provincial levels
The government agencies assign sufficient and appropriate staff and do not make frequent changes	Few changes in all countries – most changes in Thailand
The programme identifies and targets the stakeholders with most impact on wetland biodiversity	Generally yes
The programme has enough funding available	No – major false assumption – see changes in GEF and Dutch

Institutional arrangements do not change too much (including programme partners VNMC, VEPA, IUCN)	No major changes in institutional partners
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VIETNAM – assumptions	
KEY - ASSUMPTIONS	COMMENT
Adoption of livelihood alternatives leads to a reduced impact on wetlands	<p>The establishment of Resource Use Groups and Livelihoods groups in 02 places well received by all stakeholders.</p> <p>Both provinces are keen on scaling these up.</p>
Information (reports) produced by the project is absorbed by relevant government staff	<p>Dong Thap and Long An endorsed Ecotourism Plans for Tram Chim and Lang Sen and have assigned provincial tourism departments to take it another step further by developing detailed tourism investment plans.</p> <p>Dong Thap and Long An endorsed Capacity Building Strategy for staff of Tram Chim and Lang Sen formulated by MWBP and have assigned Tram Chim and Lang Sen to develop detailed budgeted plans for this.</p> <p>Dong Thap endorsed Integrated Fire and Water Management Strategy and is assigning Tram Chim and provincial line departments to conduct a testrun of the strategy with continuing support from IUCN CO in 06 months of 2007</p>
Viet nam central government remains interested in balancing conservation and sustainable use	Dong Thap and Long An are keen on scaling up participatory use of wetlands resources based on experience of MWBP.
Government funds are made available for wetland activities (not just budgeted)	<p>Long An approved 1 US million for the operation and activities of Lang Sen for period of 2003-2008</p> <p>Dong Thap endorsed recommendations of MWBP to build additional water regulators for Tram Chim and is considering using provincial budget for the construction (up to 200,000 USD).</p> <p>Dong Thap is submitting 5-year Management Plan for Tram Chim for the period of 2007-2011 with vision to 2020 to central government for funding with an estimated budget of 4 US million. The formulation of such plan was approved in principle by the Deputy Prime Minister.</p>

	<p>Dong Thap province spent provincial money on the 10 hectare experimental mimosa control plot.</p> <p>Long An continues to celebrate 2007 WWD with provincial own fund.</p>
The government agencies assign sufficient and appropriate staff and do not make frequent changes	The focal point in the VEPA conservation division has changed. So need to start again with making familiar
The programme identifies and targets the stakeholders with most impact on wetland biodiversity	Unclear – pending review of stakeholder analysis
The programme has enough funding available	Not clear
Institutional arrangements do not change too much (including programme partners VNMC, VEPA, IUCN)	So far no changes
VIETNAM – assumptions	
KEY - ASSUMPTIONS	COMMENT
Adoption of livelihood alternatives leads to a reduced impact on wetlands	Check whether wetland livelihoods are incorporated in Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper ???
Information (reports) produced by the project is absorbed by relevant government staff	Programme reports not used in government publications (Refer to indicator)
Viet nam central government remains interested in balancing conservation and sustainable use	There is medium level of ownership of the programme (refer to indicator)
Government funds are made available for wetland activities (not just budgeted)	NWAP still waiting for funding of 10 priority activities
The government agencies assign sufficient and appropriate staff and do not make frequent changes	The focal point in the VEPA conservation division has changed. So need to start again with making familiar
The programme identifies and targets the stakeholders with most impact on wetland biodiversity	Unclear – pending review of stakeholder analysis
The programme has enough funding available	Not clear
Institutional arrangements do not change too much (including programme partners VNMC, VEPA, IUCN)	So far no changes