



Annual report to the Darwin Initiative 2007 - 2008

Project 14-035: Strengthening pro-poor wetland conservation using integrated biodiversity, economics and livelihood assessment



SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION



Darwin Initiative Annual Report, 2007 – 8

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	14-035
Project Title	Strengthening pro-poor wetland conservation using integrated biodiversity and livelihoods assessment
Countries	Cambodia and Tanzania
UK Contract Holder Institution	IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
UK Partner Institution	Overseas Development Group (University of East Anglia)
Host Country Partner Institutions	IUCN Cambodia Country Office IUCN Tanzania Country Office Economics and Livelihoods Group Asia, IUCN Sri Lanka IUCN Global Economics & the Environment Programme IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office
Darwin Grant Value	£274,256
Start/End dates of Project	April 2005 – October 2008
Reporting period	1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 Annual Report Number 3
Project Leader Name	Dr. William Darwall
Project website	http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/our_work/freshwater/darwin_index.htm
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Date	28 April 2008

1. Project Background

Alongside the UN Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and ensuring environmental sustainability through the integration of sustainable development principles into country development policies, the Convention on Biological Diversity calls for a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation.

Wetland ecosystems have been widely recognised, for example by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, as being both highly species-rich, and vital to people's livelihoods through the provision of direct and indirect ecosystem services. However, at the global scale many wetland systems have been lost or degraded through development interventions, and the biodiversity and livelihoods value of wetland systems need to be fully accounted for in the predominantly economic evaluation of development choices.

Drawing on experience being gained through integrated assessments of biodiversity, livelihood systems and ecosystem-economic valuations that have been completed at two sites (Mtanza-Msona village on the Rufiji floodplain in Tanzania, and Stung Treng Ramsar Site on the Lower Mekong, Cambodia), this project is developing a best-practice guide (the 'Toolkit'), describing methodologies to provide information to decision-makers on the importance of wetland biodiversity and services to local people's livelihoods. To aid integration at the analytical and decision-making level, GIS is being used to map key overlying

livelihood and biodiversity areas, and a Livelihoods Module of the IUCN Species Information Service (the globally-recognised source of data on species of conservation concern) database will be developed to hold data on the contribution of biodiversity to livelihoods at the species level. The aim of the project is to provide policy-makers with accessible, integrated information so that when decisions are made on alternative uses of wetland systems, the existing values of the ecosystem and the key role they play in sustaining livelihoods are not forgotten.

Over the 2007-8 period, fieldwork has been completed at both sites, and final reports are being produced. Baseline GIS maps for the study sites have been completed, and the process of mapping the overlying biodiversity, livelihoods and economic interests at each of the sites is being undertaken at the IUCN office in Cambridge. Additional development of the project 'Toolkit' has progressed, and peer-reviewed outputs drafted.

2. Project Partnerships

Dr. Edward Allison, original project principle with the ODG, the UK partner institution, left his institution in mid-2007 and was replaced on the project by Dr. Oliver Springate-Baginski, Senior Research Fellow at the Overseas Development Group (see CV in Appendix), a specialist in community based natural resource management, his work focusing on people - natural resource - policy relationships. He has a regional specialism in South Asia and recent work has involved managing multi-disciplinary, policy-oriented action research projects concerning natural resource and biodiversity management, rural livelihoods, and related institutional and governance issues. Oliver has assisted with both local awareness workshops, and is leading on the Toolkit development, final editing of the Stung Treng assessment report, and production of peer-reviewed journal articles.

The project has continued a close working relationship with the IUCN Cambodia Country Office which, through the National Wetlands project Officer, Kong Kim Sreng, provided key organisational, survey and logistical support. The Stung Treng project has developed close links with the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of Environment, the Provincial Fishery Administration, as well as key Ramsar Site staff, who all provided input to the Local Awareness workshop held in February 2008 in Phnom Penh. Linkages have also been developed with Conservation International staff in Cambodia with a view to future collaboration in taking forward and applying the project outputs on a broader scale across the Lower Mekong..

In the IUCN Tanzania Country Office, which implements the project in Tanzania on behalf of the project partner, IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office (EARO), the project coordinator Gita Kasthala completed her contract in December 2007, having successfully coordinated the local awareness workshop. The workshop was held in Dar es Salaam, and key relationships were developed with the National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The Tanzania Office has recruited an additional person (due in post May 2008) to coordinate the remaining project outputs, link with the NWWG, and further develop a proposed project to integrate the pro-poor wetland assessment approach developed through the Darwin Project into a comprehensive assessment of wetlands in Tanzania.

IUCN is in the process of restructuring its regional offices, a process that has seen the project partner EARO merge with the Southern Africa office to form ESARO (the IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional office). It is not anticipated that this process will impact too greatly upon the project, as finance and administrative capacity will be retained within the ESARO office in Nairobi, and project implementation is continued through the Tanzania Country Office.

In October 2007 Lucy Emerton, Regional Group Head of project partner, IUCN Ecosystems and Livelihoods Group (ELG), was appointed Head of IUCN's new Global Economics and Environment Programme (GEEP). New Internal Agreements were drafted with GEEP to define responsibilities for the remaining project activities and budgets. GEEP will provide oversight on economics aspects of the project, support on species aspects of the project, and assist in facilitating the coordination of activities between FBU and IUCN EARO/Cambodia. The IUCN Economics and Livelihoods Group Asia (located in Sri Lanka) continues to coordinate biodiversity aspects of the project, and is responsible for the Stung Treng Ramsar Site assessment outputs.

Whilst the above changes in project partners and their responsibilities, together with the closure in 2006 of the project partner MWBP, represent a significant level of change in project staff and partners since inception, project activities remain on schedule, and new project partners or personnel have taken on responsibility for project management and outputs. Staff with the Freshwater Biodiversity Unit that coordinates the project have remained unchanged over the past year, providing continuity.

3. Project progress

Baseline workplan for the reporting period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

Activity – Financial year 2007 - 2008	April – June 2007	July – Sept 2007	Oct – Dec 2007	Jan – Mar 2008
	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
1. Database and map base design				
2. Local language summaries #1				
3. Local language press release #1				
4. National policy briefs #1 in Cambodia and Tanzania				
5. National press release #1 in Cambodia and Tanzania				
6. Local awareness workshops #1 in Stung Treng and Rufiji Floodplain				
7. National awareness workshops #1 in Cambodia and Tanzania				
8. Field data analysed for Cambodia and Tanzania				
9. Training course #2 held in Cambodia and Tanzania				
10. Technical reports produced for Cambodia and Tanzania				
11. Database and map produced for Stung Treng and Rufiji Floodplain				

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Activity 1. Database and map design and production

Biodiversity and livelihoods data have been integrated into the GIS map bases for both field assessment sites and mapping outputs utilised in both Local Awareness workshops (activity 6), and in the technical reports from each of the assessments (activity 10).

Initial discussions with the ODG livelihoods specialist led to the conclusion that the data captured in the current Livelihoods Module of the IUCN Species Information Service database (SISDEM) was sufficient to illustrate the livelihood value of species at the level of individual case studies. Additional economics and livelihoods data recently received from the Stung Treng assessment is being incorporated into the final report of the Stung Treng assessment, and the DEM Livelihoods Module will be re-visited in June 2008 to obtain further input from TRAFFIC International.

Activity 2. Local language summaries #1

The local language summary for the Stung Treng field assessment was produced and disseminated in the previous financial year, immediately following the completion of the field assessment. Following feedback obtained from the local awareness workshop held in December 2007 the summary for the Mtanza-Msona assessment is currently being translated into Swahili prior to distribution.

Activity 3. Local language press release #1

In Cambodia, the local press release was combined with the national press release, with additional press releases distributed by post to the Stung Treng Provincial Governor, and other relevant institutions and provincial authorities and stakeholders who are not able to access e-mail.

A press release on the Tanzania project and its outputs has been prepared and published in the local papers (*This Day* and its Swahili sister paper) during July 2007. The press release was also placed on notice boards at the Rufiji District offices in Utete (the District within which Mtanza-Msona lays). A national press release will be produced to coincide with completion of the final project report.

Activity 4. National policy briefs #1 in Cambodia and Tanzania

Stung Treng Ramsar Site A draft Stung Treng National Policy Brief #1 was prepared during Q7. However, there was concern expressed by the project advisors over the weakness of the economic

section, as key livelihoods and economics data was still awaited. Dr. Springate-Baginski suggested that a final policy brief be developed from the full assessment report for Stung Treng Ramsar Site. A revised version of the draft policy brief was circulated to participants in the National Awareness workshop (Activity 7) in February 2008. This approach is being followed for the Mtanza-Msona assessment, with the Policy Brief being produced based on the final assessment report, expected in May 2008.

Activity 5. National press release #1 in Cambodia and Tanzania

The National Press Release for the Mtanza-Msona assessment is awaiting the employment of the new National Project Coordinator in IUCN Tanzania, and will be produced in May 2008.

A press release was distributed to media in Cambodia following completion of the field assessment, distributed by email to 59 media organisations, NGOs and government organisations. The press release resulted in a 30-minute interview in Khmer with the Morning News program of Cambodia television (KTV) and has been re-broadcast a number of times. A copy of the DVD is available on request. This station is the largest in Cambodia, and is also received in other Asian countries, USA and Australia. An article based on the press release appeared in the Environmental Magazine (in Khmer) of the Cambodian Ministry of Environment.

Activity 6. Local awareness workshops #1 in Stung Treng and Rufiji Floodplain

The Mtanza-Msona local awareness workshop took place in July 2007. More than 100 villagers attended the workshop that was chaired by the village chairman. A summary of the project outputs was presented to villagers. The community made the following comments in response to the project teams' presentation;

- 1. There is an overuse of water in the upland, resulting in a decrease in water flow, as compared to the past. The villagers would like the government to compensate for this loss of water experienced which has a consequence on low production.*
- 2. The study has found out that the wetlands system are continuously being degraded, there is urgent need for taking measures to publicise the information, so that the whole world is aware of the problem and corrective measures are planned and implemented?*
- 3. Over-dependence on wetlands and forest resources for livelihood. There is a need for improving the farming systems to boost production but also ensure minimum damage to the environment. There is a need to strengthen alternative income generating activities such as beekeeping, ecotourism.*
- 4. There is an urgent need to understand the value of biodiversity of the area. This will help in the negotiations for land allocations and land use planning of the area.*

The workshop for Stung Treng Ramsar Site was held immediately following the completion of the field assessment, as reported in the previous Annual Report.

Activity 7. National awareness workshops #1 in Cambodia and Tanzania

The National awareness workshops #1 activity for both project sites was combined with the training course (activity 9), with each activity running concurrently in each workshop. This had the advantage that it limited the demand on participants time (as in many cases, participants are both policy-makers and practitioners within their respective organisations), and the workshop could move logically from approach, methods, outcomes and through to local or national implementation.

Activity 8. Field data analysed for Cambodia and Tanzania

Field survey for both sites has been completed and the data analysed. The results were presented in the country workshops (activities 7 and 9), and in the technical reports and policy briefs.

Activity 9. Training course #2 held in Cambodia and Tanzania

Whilst delayed from the scheduled time, both national awareness workshops have now been held. The workshops featured a review of the integrated assessment approach that has been developed through the project, and the methodologies for data collection, collation, and presentation, combined with presentations and discussions on the application of the approach at local and national levels. The National awareness workshop for the Stung Treng Ramsar Site assessment was held in Phnom Penh in February 2008. The aims of the workshop were to (1) to build awareness and capacity among researchers and ecosystem managers to undertake integrated wetland assessment; (2) to share lessons learned from the application of an integrated wetland assessment framework in the Stung Treng Ramsar site and (3) to discuss ways forward for using integrated assessment tools to inventory and monitor Cambodia's wetlands in support of the objectives of the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection.

More than 40 participants attended the workshop, representing relevant government agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations, universities, and the media. The resource persons for the workshop included the international experts of the project, local experts, and Protected Area managers. The participants were provided with a set of technical materials related to the project assessment, and a press release is in preparation. Three significant recommendations to come from the workshop were: i) to develop new projects applying the project Toolkit for integrated assessments at the 2 other Ramsar sites in Cambodia; ii) to investigate possibilities for incorporating a recommendation within Cambodia's draft Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment for use of the project Toolkit as a suitable methodology for application to wetland assessment, and; iii) to investigate application of the Toolkit for assessment of the value of Cambodia's urban wetlands which are currently subject to a programme of reclamation or infilling without effective assessment of their current and future value as functioning wetlands.

The national awareness workshop for the Mtanza-Msona assessment was held in Dar es Salaam in December 2007 and attended by 40 participants from NGOs, academic institutions, and government organisations, including the National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) and the Ministry of Environment; importantly, many participants were practitioners, including Ramsar Site managers, and District-level wetland facilitation team members. The focus was on presenting the methods and outputs from the Mtanza-Msona integrated assessment, and developing ways of implementing the Darwin integrated wetland assessment approach into the National Wetlands Strategy for Tanzania which has the mandate to undertake a national wetland assessment. The final day of the workshop was given over to a presentation and discussion involving the NWWG, with the outcome of a project proposal to adapt the Darwin approach into the national assessment process, which is currently in the process of seeking funding.

Activity 10. Technical reports produced for Cambodia and Tanzania

The technical reports for both the Mtanza-Msona and the Stung Treng Ramsar Site case study assessments are currently in final draft, and it is anticipated that they will be published in June 2008. Both reports have required extensive further work following their hand-over by the field survey consultant teams, and an additional challenge has been to collate data that had been incompletely collected or presented by the assessment teams. In the case of the Mtanza-Msona assessment, biodiversity data collected by the survey team had to be complemented by additional literature review by the core project team, whilst for the Stung Treng assessment, the premature payment of consultancy fees demanded by inflexible project finance reporting timetables, had resulted in the incomplete hand-over of livelihood and economic data gathered by the assessment team members. This resulted in a significant gap in the technical report. However, we are happy to report that during the recent workshop held in Phnom Penh, contact was made with a former fieldworker (a staff member from the Khmer NGO CEPA) who handed on significant additional data from the field survey on livelihoods and economics which is now being incorporated into the draft report resulting in a significant improvement to the output.

Activity 11. Database and map produced for Stung Treng and Rufiji Floodplain

Maps presenting the integrated data collected through the integrated fieldwork at the two project sites have been developed, illustrating the overlapping areas of livelihood value and conservation interest. These have been presented in the project Technical Reports and at the relevant workshops. Further work will be undertaken on the mapping elements of the project leading up to the production of the Toolkit output.

Species data from the Stung Treng assessment have been compiled into the SISDEM integrated database, and it is hoped that the additional livelihoods and economics data from the fieldwork (see Activity 10, above) will allow more species-level data to be entered into the Livelihoods Module. For the Mtanza-Msona assessment, work is still in progress to compile the biodiversity data into the DEM as many of the species remain unidentified due to lack of local taxonomic capacity within Tanzania; there are good livelihoods data related to biodiversity use, but in many cases only local names for species are held and further work is required to try and match these "species" with scientific names.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

1. Wetland biologists, economists and rural development planners trained in integrated biodiversity, livelihood and economic assessment field techniques

Assessments in both countries utilised the best practice Toolkit to guide fieldwork, and teams have comprised both national and international experts. Training workshops were held, and skills transferred in the course of the scoping trips to the study sites, as well as through the participation of international consultants (Stung Treng Ramsar Site) and UK IUCN staff (Mtanza-Msona village).

2. *Wetland sites in Tanzania and Cambodia with threatened biodiversity and high livelihood values identified and prioritised for further assessment*

Workshops in each focus country carried out an evaluation of potential sites based on the availability of existing knowledge and experience of the site, as well as an understanding of potential threats. The assessment sites at Stung Treng and Mtanza-Msona were identified through this process.

3. *Integrated biodiversity, livelihoods and economic assessments carried out*

Integrated assessments utilising the methodologies presented in the Toolkit were completed by March 2007 and publication of the final technical reports from both demonstration sites are expected on schedule in Q11 (June 2008).

4. *Best practice guide for assessing and integrating biodiversity within development planning processes produced*

The best practice *Toolkit* has been through four major revisions, and the final version is expected for peer review in Q11. Comments and feedback from the field assessment final reports, from individual staff and consultants involved in the assessments, and from participants in the Local and National workshops (activities 6, 7 and 9) have been incorporated in a *Case Study* chapter. It is expected that the Best Practice Guide will be published, on schedule in Q12, with a public launch at the World Conservation Congress, October 2008.

5. *Electronic databases and maps identifying key sites of overlap between threatened species and high livelihood dependence produced*

Baseline maps have been produced for both assessment sites and developed through the integration of biodiversity, livelihoods and economic data. Some delays were experienced, resulting from the need to compile additional data from literature review (Mtanza-Msona) and to incorporate data received at a late stage from the Stung Treng Ramsar Site assessment. Discussions have been held regarding the development of the project database, and further development will take place through to Q11.

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned from application
6A 6B	At least 30 people from Tanzania and Cambodia partner institutions provided with 0.5 weeks of training in integrated wetland assessment techniques	Cambodia: 4 day workshop, 21 participants	Tanzania: 3 day workshop, 14 participants		Project level staff trained in workshops at 2 project sites: 35 participants	At least 30 local and national-level staff from at least 4 partner institutions from Tanzania and Cambodia trained by end Yr 1
7	Existing data has been identified and collated for at least 2 threatened wetland sites in Cambodia and Tanzania		Fieldwork completed for both sites	Collation of additional data	Literature reviews for both project sites	Completed for both sites
15B 15A	At least 2 local press releases on wetland assessment and conservation for at least 2 threatened wetland sites in Cambodia and Tanzania At least 2 national press releases on wetland biodiversity and livelihood linkages and management issues		Cambodia: 1 radio interview	Cambodia: 1 television interview Tanzania: 2 newspaper articles	1 television interview, 2 media articles	2 National and 2 Local press releases for each assessment site
7	At least 200 copies of local language awareness and training materials on wetland assessment and conservation for Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain, Tanzania			Cambodia: Local language summary #1 produced		400 copies of Local language summaries
7	At least 200 national policy briefs on wetland biodiversity and livelihoods linkages and management issues produced and disseminated in Cambodia and Tanzania			Cambodia and Tanzania: Policy Brief #1 drafted, produced in conjunction with of Technical Reports (Q.11)		Policy Brief #1 for both assessment sites
14A	Two 1-day awareness workshops on integrated wetland assessment and conservation held for at least 25 local stakeholders in each of Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania		Cambodia: 27 participants from NGOs, local stakeholders and govt.	Tanzania: 20+ participants from village community and District authority		1-day workshop at each assessment site
14A 6A 6B	Two 2-day dialogue and consultation workshops on site selection and project aims held for at least 20 national conservation and development planners and policy-makers in each of Tanzania and Cambodia At least 30 people from Tanzania and Cambodia partner institutions provided with 0.5 weeks of training in integrated wetland analysis techniques			Cambodia: 3 day workshop, 40+ participants from key stakeholders Tanzania: 4 day workshop, 40 participants		1 2-day dialogue and training workshop at each site 40 people trained in assessment techniques
5	At least 10 biologists and socio-economists from each of Tanzania and Cambodia partner institutions provided with on-the-job training and guidance in integrated wetland assessment and data analysis over 1.5 years	Cambodia: 10 staff trained through participation in project fieldwork from CEPA and MWBP and Provincial Fishery Administration staff. Tanzania: 9 local project staff, consultants and District Council staff trained in integrated assessment through field fieldwork.				20 country staff trained in integrated wetland assessment and data analysis.

Table 2 Publications

Type	Detail	Publisher	Available from	Cost £
Local project summary	Summary of the Stung Treng Ramsar Site integrated assessment	IUCN Cambodia	IUCN Cambodia Country Office	free

The National Policy Brief #1 for Tanzania and Cambodia were due in the first quarter of the year, but have been delayed to allow analyses from the Technical Reports to be included. It is expected that they will be published and distributed in the first quarter of this financial year (Q11).

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The project has developed and refined an integrated assessment methodology for wetland sites through application at two demonstration sites. In Tanzania, the project evaluated the impact of external threats to the wetlands and resources of Mtanza-Msona village on the floodplain of the Rufiji River. At the second demonstration site, the Stung Treng Ramsar Site on the Lower Mekong in northeastern Cambodia, the project evaluated the impacts of proposed conservation management zones on local resource users and biodiversity. Experience gained through undertaking the two assessments, as well as feedback gained from project consultants, partners and participants in the local and national-level workshops, has contributed to the on-going development of the Best Practice Guidelines (the *Toolkit*). The site-level studies have produced detailed information that contributes to local peoples' ability to manage their own resources sustainably, and influence management policies that impact upon their livelihoods.

Difficulties in compiling data from the field assessments and ensuring hand-over from the project consultants has contributed to delays in three project outputs; site-level Technical Reports (Tanzania and Cambodia); Policy Brief #1 (Tanzania and Cambodia); and the National Awareness Workshop #1 (Tanzania and Cambodia). The Workshops were held in Q9 (Tanzania) and Cambodia (Q10), whilst the publication of the Technical Reports and Policy Briefs are both expected in the first quarter of the 2008-9.

In Cambodia, specific impacts of project activities include: i) the facilitation of the participation of local communities (through participation in and input to the local and national awareness workshops, held in Stung Treng and Phnom Penh respectively) in the management planning process for the Stung Treng Ramsar site; ii) development of project management capacity in the IUCN Country Office, and the transfer of integrated assessment methodologies to Ramsar Site management staff, partner NGO CEPA, and staff from the Provincial Fishery Administration, and; iii) promoted awareness of the need for and value of an integrated approach to wetland resource management amongst senior policy makers and NGO staff at the national level. Most important, the project has influenced the management planning process for the Stung Treng Ramsar Site through recommended modification of the proposed management zones to reduce their, previously unappreciated, potential impact to the livelihoods of the poorest (mainly migrant fisherfolk), whilst still providing protection to threatened species and habitats.

In Tanzania, the project worked closely with the community of Mtanza-Msona village through: i) assisting with the further development of the Village Environment Management Plan through the provision of data and maps, and; ii) training villagers in survey and assessment techniques, and strengthening their capacity to influence District and National level wetland management policy. The project has helped to maintain and further develop existing links at the District level, through the participation of District staff in the project fieldwork and ongoing links with staff related to the REMP and REMPII projects. At the national scale, the project, with the IUCN Country Office, has made valuable links with a number of government institutions, including the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, National Wetland Steering Committee (NAWESCO), National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG), as well as with District-level Wetland facilitation team members (of the Wildlife Division) and Ramsar Site managers. A most significant outcome of the National Workshop is the strong possibility for developing a project proposal to adapt the pro-poor integrated assessment approach (the *Toolkit*) developed through this Darwin project for application at the national scale through a DANIDA-funded national wetland assessment process. With the IUCN Country Office, the new Darwin National project coordinator (due to be in place by May 2008 through to the completion of the project) is continuing development of the project, seeking funding sources, and continuing links with NAWESCO and NWWG (on which the coordinator will represent IUCN).

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project, through its case studies in Tanzania and Cambodia, has built information and capacity on wetland biodiversity assessment, environmental economic valuation and livelihood analysis in country organisations, promoting improved knowledge and understanding of the links between ecosystem conservation and poverty reduction. The project aims to strengthen countries' capacity to meet their obligations under both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention, and contribute towards their capacity to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

Stung Treng Ramsar Site assessment Input to the Ramsar Site zonation management planning processes has enabled informed and balanced decision making to benefit both biodiversity and dependence by the poor on bio-resources. The baseline datasets that have been produced will enable the impacts of the Ramsar Site management and of external threats, such as large-scale dams on the main channel of the Mekong upstream and downstream of the Ramsar Site, to be monitored to the benefits of biodiversity and local livelihoods. The capacity of local NGOs, including the IUCN Country Office, to undertake integrated biodiversity and economic assessments has been strengthened, and the importance of the project outputs recognised by policy makers at the national scale.

A great deal of interest was expressed in developing follow-up projects to build on the outputs from this current work. In particular, there was a request to collaborate on future work to expand the assessment to cover the full area of the Stung Treng Ramsar site and to apply the approach to Cambodia's other 2 Ramsar sites and to its urban wetlands (currently subject to a programme of reclamation). It was also proposed that we might try to incorporate the Toolkit as a recommended tool for conducting Environmental Impact Assessments of wetlands in Cambodia. Given the extreme high level of future threat to Cambodia's wetlands and the dependant communities and biodiversity, in particular through a series of proposed large dams on both the main channel of the Mekong and its tributaries, we will try to pursue this recommendation.

Mtanza-Msona village assessment Baseline data have been produced in a format to enable informed and balanced decision making to benefit both biodiversity and dependence by the poor on bio-resources in the face of any future developments likely to impact the village resource base and wetland ecosystem. All stakeholders will be sufficiently informed to have effective input to future decision-making processes, with access to mapping and database outputs produced from the assessment data. Efforts are being made to implement the pro-poor integrated assessment methodology at the national scale, prioritising Ramsar wetland sites, with potential long-term benefits to the sustainable management of the sites for both biodiversity and livelihoods.

Best practice Toolkit Now at an advanced stage, under successive development through the Stung Treng and Mtanza-Msona workshops, and with the development of the chapter based on the case studies in process, the Toolkit will provide best practice guidelines for application to site-based threats and development plans globally in the interests of benefiting biodiversity and those most dependent upon natural resources. A revised draft is under preparation in the light of the field studies. After circulation and group discussions the final Toolkit should be ready for launch by August.

There has already been strong interest from a range of potential end-users of the Toolkit. In Tanzania, IUCN is working with the National Wetlands Working Group to develop a project to adapt and trial the Toolkit for adoption at the national scale. Should this proposal be successfully funded, and should the wetland assessment approach developed through this project be adopted at the National scale, the project will have made a highly significant impact on the future development and conservation of wetlands throughout Tanzania. This will benefit of the poorest sector of the community, who are most dependant on functioning wetlands, to secure their current and future livelihoods. WorldFish have expressed an interest in adapting the integrated assessment Toolkit to artisanal fisheries assessment. Finally, the Toolkit will be applied through the HighARCS (Highland aquatic resources conservation and sustainable development) project, a multi-partner, European Commission-funded project to assess biodiversity and livelihoods within high watersheds across Asia, from Northern India to Vietnam and Southern China.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Project management and evaluation is based on verification, through receipt by the IUCN Species Programme, of the indicators identified in the project logframe in Annex 2. To date, the indicators that project activities have fed into, are;

1. *At least 30 local and national-level staff from at least 4 partner institutions from Tanzania and the Cambodia trained by end Yr 1*

Training materials, presentations, participant lists and workshop evaluations provide verification for this indicator.

2. *Scoping exercise carried out in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 1*

Field scoping reports are the means of verification. Scoping reports for both assessments are contained in the annexes.

3. *Demonstration sites for field assessments subjected to stakeholder dialogues by end Yr 1*

Workshop reports provide evidence of assessment site review for both Tanzania and Cambodia.

4. *Baseline assessments carried out in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 2*

Project activities verified by receipt of datasets, half year and annual reports and post-fieldwork reports from the assessment teams.

5. *Draft best practice guide developed and peer reviewed by end Yr 3.*

As the Toolkit is not at the stage of external review, this activity cannot as yet be verified. The Toolkit development is being led by project partner ODG, who are integrating the experience gained from the demonstration site assessments into the Toolkit.

6. *Maps for Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia and the Mtanza-Msona Village, Tanzania by end Yr 3*

Baseline maps have been produced for both assessment sites and utilised by the country projects. Maps produced by the project have been utilised in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site draft management plan (Lopez 2007).

IUCN Species Programme, the lead project organisation, undertakes internal monitoring and evaluation. Initial evaluation is through internal comment on the draft Toolkit. Comments on the Toolkit provided from those involved in the field assessment are being incorporated into the draft Toolkit. In this way the work to date is being internally evaluated and recommendations acted upon. The Toolkit will be put out to wider external review in July 2008.

Project management National and regional scale project management processes have been reviewed on an ongoing basis. In one case national management of the project was found to be not as strong as it might have been, and a full-time national project coordinator was subsequently appointed. Regional management was reviewed and responsibilities were re-assigned to better match the experience and country focus of the personnel involved.

Project timetable A review of the activities table has found that season-dependant field activities were hard to complete in line with the Darwin end of year financial reporting requirements. In addition, the initial scheduling of project activities did not always take into account the linkages between fieldwork activities and other project activities (such as the local and national press releases, workshops and policy briefs. This resulted in some activities from 2006-7 being delayed to this financial year, with consequential impacts on the undertaking of this years' activities. The conclusion is that it is best to try and avoid scheduling important activities close to the end of the financial year, especially where the exact timing of an activity is beyond our control i.e. is weather dependant. Despite these delays the project still remains on target to achieve all planned activities and outputs within the project period.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Reviewer comments on the 2006-7 project annual report were addressed in the 2007-8 half-year report (see Annex 4 for full response).

A key concern of the 2006-7 Annual Report reviewer was over the loss of livelihoods capacity; Dr. Eddie Allison left project partner ODG, and has been replaced by Dr. Oliver Springate-Baginski, who participated in both National Dialogue workshops (Cambodia and Tanzania), and is leading on the Toolkit development, production of peer-reviewed papers, and final editing and writing of the Stung Treng Ramsar site Technical Report. Overall, the project has full staff capacity through to completion; a new National Project Coordinator has been employed in the IUCN Tanzania Country Office to both undertake scheduled project activities and to further develop and seek funding for the proposal to implement the integrated wetland assessment on a national scale. Kong Kim Sreng remains in position as National Wetlands Coordinator with IUCN Cambodia, and FBU staff remain unchanged.

The budgetary issues have been explained (see Annex 4) and do not present any significant problem for the project implementation and the project was back on schedule by the end of 2007. Regarding maximisation of the legacy it is intended that IUCN regional offices involved in the project will, with their regional partners, employ the toolkit in their ongoing involvement at both project sites and at other sites. We are also now discussing options for projects to employ the Toolkit at selected wetland sites in both countries.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The requirement to adhere to an inflexible project finance reporting schedule (see comments in 2006-7 Annual Report) resulted in the need to make premature payment of project consultants, and impacted upon project activities. In both Tanzania and Cambodia, the fact that consultant final instalments had to be paid before final hand-over and approval of the project report resulted in some elements of the assessment reports being less than satisfactory, with the project having limited leverage with the consultants to request further work. In the case of the Tanzania country report, the situation has delayed project activities, requiring the core project team to undertake additional literature review to fill biodiversity data gaps. In Cambodia, the project has since made contact with fieldworkers from CEPA who held livelihoods and economics data that had not been included in the country report; these data are currently being integrated into the Stung Treng Technical Report. The new financial reporting arrangements in place from FY2008-9 onwards, extending the end of year reporting deadlines are greatly appreciated and will resolve the above problem, and will be of great help to Project managers.

We anticipate that the project activities for the final year will return to schedule, with Technical Reports due for publication in early Q11, and good capacity present in both the Tanzania and Cambodia Country Offices to implement activities due in the coming year.

7. Sustainability

Project profiling within host countries Project profiling activities scheduled in the logframe to have been undertaken over this reporting period have been delayed. Publicity materials and information outputs will be made available by the project country coordinators following completion of the final reports in May-June 2008. In Cambodia, high profile participants attended both the post-fieldwork local assessment workshop (in Stung Treng) and the combined National Awareness/Training workshop (in Phnom Penh), including community leaders from the project area, local and regional government officials and NGOs. In addition, there has been direct involvement by the Ministry for Environment in Cambodia, and the Regional Natural Resources Department and Natural Resource Officers in Rufiji District in the assessment case studies from the very early stages. In Tanzania, potential links are being explored with a DANIDA-funded support programme to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, which would see the pro-poor integrated approach adopted in a nation-wide assessment of wetland sites.

Exit Strategy Although the project aims at building long-term capacity to undertake integrated wetland assessment, and intends that the methods and tools it promotes will be continued over the long-term, it does not aim to set in place stand-alone activities that will continue after the project's end. Its major focus is on strengthening existing institutions and management approaches, and on providing training, awareness and improved tools and information to enable this. It will be a major achievement if IUCN Tanzania, with technical support from the FBU, is successful in implementing a project to adapt the Darwin approach into the national wetlands assessment strategy for Tanzania, ensuring an ongoing project legacy in Tanzania.

The project explicitly takes place within the context of ongoing national activities and institutions that are concerned with wetlands management and sustainable use, and that will continue after the project's end. In Tanzania, a Rufiji District Officer, who was involved in REMP and the development of the REMP II proposal, has participated in all field activities, and the IUCN Tanzania Country Office has a seat on the NWWG. In Cambodia, the IUCN national wetlands project officer, formerly with the Department of Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of Environment, has maintained close links with government agencies and Ramsar officials both centrally and at the site level in Stung Treng, and is proactively developing relationships with other conservation NGOs active within the region.

8. Dissemination

High profile consultative and dissemination workshops have been held in Cambodia (February 2008) and Tanzania (December 2007), and significant levels of media coverage have been obtained in both countries following press releases, including a half-hour long television broadcast on prime time Cambodian television. Additional coverage of project activities and of the Darwin Initiative should arise from additional media work following the production of the final Technical Reports and Policy Briefs in May-June 2008. Dissemination activities have been delayed for the reasons detailed in the sections above.

Project articles have been produced for IUCN publications (IUCN *Species*, and the *SSC Bulletin*), and links made with the *Science Bulletins* website (<http://sciencebulletins.amnh.org/#>) of the American Museum of Natural History, which has expressed great interest in publishing a synopsis of the project and its mapping outputs.

Primary dissemination activities, including a launch of project outputs at the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, will take place during Yr3, following peer review and publication of the Toolkit, and production of the mapping outputs and the SISDEM livelihoods database module. At present, we are provisionally preparing three academic papers, led by project partner ODG:

1. summary of the Mtanza-Msona study
2. summary of the Stung Treng study
3. detailing the integrated assessment process and benefits, in the light of the two site studies.

We are currently identifying suitable journals for submission.

Finally, a number of other organisations, including The WorldFish Centre and FAO have expressed an interest in using the Toolkit in their own work. It is also planned for the Toolkit to be employed in an EC funded project, HighArcs, coordinated by the University of Essex, which aims to conduct integrated assessments of upper catchment wetland resources throughout a large region of Asia.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008) in GBP

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Balance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars, etc			
Capital items/equipment			
Others: Field Survey and Audit			
Salaries (specify)			
IUCN FBU (Dr. W. Darwall and D. Allen)			
IUCN ELG (Dr. C. Bambaradeniya and L. Emerton)			
ODG (Dr. O. Springate-Baginski)			
IUCN Cambodia (K.K. Sreng)			
IUCN Tanzania (A. Issa and G. Kasthala)			
Total salaries			
	TOTAL 2007/8	75,798	75,797.72
			0.28

The following 3 budget lines have exceeded the 10% variation:

- 1) Travel and subsistence. We were granted permission from the Darwin secretariat to carry forward funds in this budget line into the FYR2008/9 to enable an additional core staff member to attend the final wrap up meetings in each country.
- 2) Printing. Printing of the case study reports has been delayed and will be conducted in the next financial year.

- 3) Other - Field survey and audit. We did not originally include and funds in the budget for the annual audit so these costs have been put against the Budget Line for "Other" – hence the deficit.

10. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

Although still at the proposal stage, the project to adapt and trial the pro-poor integrated assessment method developed through this DI project for adoption at the national scale in Tanzania presents the opportunity to strongly influence government policy towards a pro-biodiversity and pro-livelihoods direction. Should this proposal be successfully funded, and should the wetland assessment approach developed through this project be adopted at the National scale, the project will have made a highly significant impact on the future development and conservation of wetlands throughout Tanzania. The success of this proposal will be known in FYR2008-9.

[I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section](#) (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Culture and Environment Protection Association, Cambodia
COSTECH	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology
EARO	IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office
ERB	Economic Research Bureau (University of Dar es Salaam)
FBU	Freshwater Biodiversity Unit (Species Programme, IUCN)
ELG	Ecosystems and Livelihoods Group Asia, IUCN Asia Regional Office
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HighARCS	Highland aquatic resources conservation and sustainable development
IRA	Institute of Resource Assessment, UDSM
IRD	L'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MEA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MWBP	Lower Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme
NAWESCO	National Wetland Steering Committee
NWWG	National Wetlands Working Group (Tanzania)
ODG	Overseas Development Group, School of Development Studies, UEA
Ramsar	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
REMP	Rufiji Environmental Management Programme (and REMF II, a continuation proposal under development)
SISDEM	IUCN Species Information Service Data Entry Module
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UEA	University of East Anglia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2007 - 2008

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i> • <i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i> • <i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i> 			
Purpose			
Pro-poor approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of threatened wetlands strengthened through improved capacity, awareness and information on the biodiversity and livelihood value of aquatic ecosystems in the Lower Mekong and East Africa	Innovative methodologies developed and used for wetland assessment by Yr 3 New knowledge and learning on wetland biodiversity, livelihoods, economics and poverty linkages by Yr 3 Integration of pro-poor approaches and measures into wetland conservation and development plans by Yr 3 Strengthened capacity and awareness to understand and act on wetland biodiversity, livelihoods, economics and poverty linkages by Yr 3	Project technical and awareness publications Project progress and workshop reports Partner institutions' national strategies, policies and plans Site-level development and conservation strategies and management plans	Pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development approaches remain a priority for governments at national and sub-national levels in Tanzania and Cambodia Non-governmental and community-based organisations remain supportive of wetland conservation and sustainable use
Output 1			
Wetland biologists, economists and rural development planners trained in integrated biodiversity, livelihood and economic assessment field techniques	At least 30 local and national-level staff from at least 4 partner institutions from Tanzania and the Cambodia trained by end Yr 1	35 experts from 16 national and international organisations have participated in the 2 training workshops held in Tanzania (Yr 1) and Cambodia (Yr 2).	
<u>Activity 1.1</u> Conduct training courses in integrated wetland assessment techniques for partner institutions (Yr 1)		Undertaken in Cambodia (Yr 1) and Tanzania (Yr 2). Project consultants selected from participants.	
<u>Activity 1.2</u> Hold site level awareness workshops on integrated wetland assessment and conservation (Yr 1)		Held in Stung Treng, Cambodia, in February 2007, with 27 participants from local and national NGOs, Ramsar site staff, and government staff. Rufiji project workshop held in June 2007 (Yr 3) in Mtanza-Msona.	
<u>Activity 1.3</u> Facilitate national dialogues on site selection and project aims (Yr 1)		Undertaken in Cambodia (Yr 1) and Tanzania (Yr 2) as part of the initial project workshops	
Output 2			
Wetland sites in Tanzania and Cambodia with threatened biodiversity and high livelihood values identified and prioritised	Scoping exercise carried out in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 1	Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia, and Mtanza-Msona Village, Rufiji Floodplain, Tanzania, selected from integrated assessment demonstration sites	

for further assessment	Demonstration sites for field assessment subjected to stakeholder dialogues by end Yr 1	
Activity 2.1 Carry out scoping missions to elaborate field sites (Yr 1)		Undertaken by national and international team as part of initial workshops in Cambodia (Yr 1) and Tanzania (Yr 2).
Output 3		
Integrated biodiversity, livelihoods and economic assessments carried out.	Baseline assessments carried out in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 2	
Activity 3.1 Implement field assessments of Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 1-2)		Field assessments completed in Cambodia (Feb 2007) and Tanzania (March 2007). Draft assessment report complete for Stung Treng project, in preparation in Tanzania. Data transferred to IUCN project leader.
Output 4		
Best practice guide for assessing and integrating biodiversity within development planning processes produced	Draft best practice guide developed and peer reviewed by end Yr 1 At least 500 copies of best practice guide published and distributed by end Yr 2	
Activity 4.1 Produce and disseminate draft best practice guide on pro-poor approaches to wetland assessment (Yr 1/2)		Third draft finalised Feb. 2007. Comments and revisions based on field assessments and feedback from Local and National Dialogue workshops and integration section of assessment Technical Reports synthesised into 'Case study chapter of Toolkit (Yr.3).
Activity 4.2 Publish and disseminate final best practice guide on using pro-poor approaches to wetland assessment for conservation and development planning (Yr 2-3)		Dissemination activities to commence in Yr4 following peer-review process.
Output 5		
Electronic databases and maps identifying key sites of overlap between threatened species and high livelihood dependence produced	Electronic database and maps for the Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 3	
Activity 5.1 Develop database and maps identifying key areas of overlap between threatened species and high livelihood dependence in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 1-2)		Baseline maps for both assessment sites have been produced (Yr 1-2), and utilised in second phase of fieldwork at both sites. Biodiversity, livelihoods and economic data integrated into base maps (Yr3). Discussions have been held regarding the development of the project database, and further development will take place through to Q11.
Activity 5.2 Integration of field data into database and maps (Yr 2-3)		Data from field assessments integrated with basemaps (Yr3) and utilised in draft Technical Reports, National Dialogue workshops (Cambodia and Tanzania), draft Toolkit, and in draft peer-reviews papers.
Output 6		
Lessons learned for wetland and development policy and planning documented and disseminated to local, national and regional decision-makers in		

Tanzania and Cambodia	
Activity 6.1 Two 1-day awareness workshops on integrated wetland assessment and conservation held for at least 25 local stakeholders in each of Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania	Cambodia: 3 day workshop, 40+ participants from key stakeholders. Tanzania: 4 day workshop, 40 participants
Activity 6.2 Two 2-day dialogue and consultation workshops on site selection and project aims held for at least 20 national conservation and development planners and policy-makers in each of Tanzania and Cambodia	Two 2-day workshops held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Activity 6.3 At least 30 people from Tanzania and Cambodia partner institutions provided with 0.5 weeks of training in integrated wetland analysis techniques	30 people trained in assessment techniques in Tanzania and Cambodia
Activity 6.4 At least 10 biologists and socio-economists from each of Tanzania and Cambodia partner institutions provided with on-the-job training and guidance in integrated wetland assessment and data analysis over 1.5 years	Cambodia: 10 staff trained through participation in project fieldwork from CEPA and MWBP and Provincial Fishery Administration staff. Tanzania: 9 local project staff, consultants and District Council staff trained in integrated assessment through field fieldwork.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal			
To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. 			
Purpose			
Pro-poor approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of threatened wetlands strengthened through improved capacity, awareness and information on the biodiversity and livelihood value of aquatic ecosystems in the Lower Mekong and East Africa	<p>Innovative methodologies developed and used for wetland assessment by Yr 3</p> <p>New knowledge and learning on wetland biodiversity, livelihoods, economics and poverty linkages by Yr 3</p> <p>Integration of pro-poor approaches and measures into wetland conservation and development plans by Yr 3</p> <p>Strengthened capacity and awareness to understand and act on wetland biodiversity, livelihoods, economics and poverty linkages by Yr 3</p>	<p>Project technical and awareness publications</p> <p>Project progress and workshop reports</p> <p>Partner institutions' national strategies, policies and plans</p> <p>Site-level development and conservation strategies and management plans</p>	<p>Pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development approaches remain a priority for governments at national and sub-national levels in Tanzania and Cambodia</p> <p>Non-governmental and community-based organisations remain supportive of wetland conservation and sustainable use</p>
Outputs			
Wetland biologists, economists and rural development planners trained in integrated biodiversity, livelihood and economic assessment field techniques	At least 30 local and national-level staff from at least 4 partner institutions from Tanzania and the Cambodia trained by end Yr 1	<p>Training materials</p> <p>Course materials and participants lists</p> <p>Participants' evaluations of training course</p>	Trained staff remain in institutions, and are willing and able to continue to use the skills developed and methodologies learned
Wetland sites in Tanzania and Cambodia with threatened biodiversity and high livelihood values identified and prioritised for further assessment	<p>Scoping exercise carried out in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 1</p> <p>Demonstration sites for field assessment subjected to stakeholder dialogues by end Yr 1</p>	<p>Field scoping data</p> <p>Reports on workshops and dialogues</p>	Relevant stakeholders able to agree on priority sites for integrated wetland assessment

Integrated biodiversity, livelihoods and economic assessments carried out	Baseline assessments carried out in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 2	Field assessment data Field assessment reports	Natural and security conditions in demonstration sites remain supportive of fieldwork Appropriate staff from partner institutions available and willing to participate
Best practice guide for assessing and integrating biodiversity within development planning processes produced	Draft best practice guide developed and peer reviewed by end Yr 1 At least 500 copies of best practice guide published and distributed by end Yr 2	Peer reviews on best practice guide Published best practice guide Reviews and other feedback on best practice guide Requests received for best practice guide Downloads of best practice guide from web	Best practice guide reaches and positively influence key wetland planners, decision-makers and stakeholders
Electronic databases and maps identifying key sites of overlap between threatened species and high livelihood dependence produced	Electronic database and maps for the Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 3	Electronic database Electronic maps Downloads of maps from website Requests for copies of maps Use of database and maps in wetland management planning by partners	Database and maps reach and positively influence key wetland planners, decision-makers and stakeholders
Lessons learned for wetland and development policy and planning documented and disseminated to local, national and regional decision-makers in Tanzania and Cambodia	At least two site-specific technical status reports for Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania published and disseminated by end Yr 2 At least four local language summaries published and disseminated through site-level awareness workshops by end Yr 1 and end Yr 3 At least four sets of policy briefs on biodiversity, livelihood and economic linkages, and management implications, published and disseminated through national dialogues by end Yr 1 and end Yr 3	Published documents Reviews and other feedback on documents Requests received for documents Downloads of documents from website Reports on workshops and dialogues Workshops and dialogues participants' evaluations	Documentation reaches and positively influences key wetland planners, decision-makers and stakeholders Regional, national and local stakeholders agree to participate in dialogues and are receptive to project lessons and findings
Activities			
<i>Workshops</i>	Conduct training courses in integrated wetland assessment techniques for partner institutions (Yr 1) Hold site level awareness workshops on integrated wetland assessment and conservation (Yr 1) Hold site level awareness workshops on assessment findings (Yr 3)		

	Facilitate national dialogues on site selection and project aims (Yr 1) Facilitate national dialogues on assessment findings (Yr 3)
<i>Field Assessment</i>	Carry out scoping missions to elaborate field sites (Yr 1) Implement field assessments of Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 1-2)
<i>Database and Maps</i>	Develop database and maps identifying key areas of overlap between threatened species and high livelihood dependence in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 1-2) Integration of field data into database and maps (Yr 2-3)
<i>Technical and Awareness Publications</i>	Produce and disseminate technical status reports on biodiversity and livelihood status and management recommendations at Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 2) Produce and disseminate local language summaries on wetland assessment and conservation in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 1) Produce and disseminate local language summaries on biodiversity and livelihood status of Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 3) Produce and disseminate national policy briefs on wetland biodiversity and livelihoods linkages and management issues (Yr 1) Produce and disseminate national policy briefs on biodiversity and livelihood status and management recommendations for Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania (Yr 3)
<i>Best practice guide Development</i>	Produce and disseminate draft best practice guide on pro-poor approaches to wetland assessment (Yr 1) Undertake peer review of best practice guide (Yr 3) Publish and disseminate final best practice guide on using pro-poor approaches to wetland assessment for conservation and development planning (Yr 2-3)

Annex 3 Supplementary material

The following materials will be sent by email to ECTF as zipped PDF files.

- 14-035 IUCN Ecosystems and Livelihoods Group Asia Annual Report 2007-2008
- 14-035 IUCN Cambodia Country Office Annual Report 2007-2008
- 14-035 IUCN Cambodia Country Office Half Year Report 2007-2008
- 14-035 IUCN Cambodia Country Office National Policy Dialogue#1 workshop report 2008
- 14-035 IUCN Cambodia Country Office Press Release (in Khmer and English
- 14-035 CV, Dr. Oliver Springate-Baginski (new project principle, Overseas Development Group)
- 14-035 IUCN Tanzania Country Office Half Year Report 2007-2008
- 14-035 Stung Treng Ramsar Site Policy Brief#1 DRAFT
- 14-035 IUCN ELG Annual Report 2007-2008

The following item will be sent by post;

- Television interview, IUCN Cambodia Country Office (single DVD)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	Yes (Single DVD)
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or communications for Defra with this report.	