



Final report to the Darwin Initiative

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



Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders
(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -
it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	14-035
Project Title	<i>Strengthening pro-poor wetland conservation using integrated biodiversity and livelihoods assessment</i>
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 Liaison Office IUCN Tanzania Country Office Economics and Livelihoods Group Asia (IUCN Sri Lanka) IUCN Global Economics & the Environment Programme IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
Darwin Grant Value	£274,256
Start/End dates of Project	October 2005 – March 2009
Reporting Period	1 October, 2005 to 31 March 2009: Final report
Project Leader Name	Dr William Darwall
Project Website	www.iucn.org/species/IWAToolkit
Authors	Dr William Darwall, David Allen
Date	30 June 2009

1 Project background

Wetland ecosystems are both species-rich and vital to people's livelihoods. However, at the global scale wetlands have been lost or degraded through development interventions. The project was aimed to provide policy-makers with integrated information so that ecosystem values and the roles they play in sustaining livelihoods are not forgotten, and to ensure that the biodiversity and livelihood values of wetlands are accounted for in the evaluation of development choices.

Drawing on experience gained through case-study assessments, this project developed a good-practice *Toolkit* describing methodologies to provide information to decision-makers on the importance of wetland biodiversity and services to local people's livelihoods.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

The main output from the project is a good-practice *Toolkit* for integrated assessment of wetlands. This output directly contributes towards three of the five general objectives of the joint CBD / Ramsar programme of work in facilitating: (i) wise use of wetlands, (ii)

development of the Ramsar List, and (iii) improved implementation capacity. The *Toolkit* is to be included on the Ramsar website under “Tools for Parties”, and will be available through a similar list of tools maintained by IUCN.

At the national and site level the two case study assessments undertaken (in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia, and in Mtanza-Msona village, Rufiji River, United Republic of Tanzania) have contributed greatly to the sustainable management of the wetlands for biodiversity, local livelihoods, and the maintenance of ecosystem functions. In Cambodia, the project worked directly with the CDB National Focal Point (NFP), the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP), to evaluate conservation management zoning proposals. A process of stakeholder dialogue was initiated that developed alternative proposals aimed at conserving threatened species whilst ensuring the viability of the livelihood strategies of the poorest households who heavily depend upon utilisation of natural resources. A national dialogue workshop, with participants from NGOs and government agencies involved in wetland resource management and livelihoods, recommended the wider adoption of the integrated assessment approach, and suggested the translation of the *Toolkit* into Khmer to ensure greater access by technical and policy staff. CBD NFP contact was made through the national project partner, the IUCN Cambodia Country Liaison Office.

In Tanzania, the project strengthened the Mtanza-Msona community's ability to manage their own wetland resources, and at the national scale, worked with the National Intersectoral Wetlands Steering Committee (NAWESCO) and the National Wetlands Working Group (NWWG) towards the adoption of the integrated wetland assessment as an approach for the production of the Tanzania Wetland Management Plan at village, district, and national scales. The local project partner, IUCN Tanzania Country Office led contact with government agencies, and secured a position on NWWG, and representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, the CDB NFP in Tanzania, participated in project workshops, including the National Policy Dialogue.

The project has not worked directly with CMS or CITES, but has contributed at the national and transboundary scale to the conservation of migratory wetland species such as fish and water birds (especially at the Stung Treng Ramsar Site), and information collated through the project on the use of species in sustaining livelihoods has potential to contribute directly to current CITES work on understanding the impact of CITES species designations to livelihoods.

3 Project partnerships

The project was led by Dr. William Darwall, IUCN Species Programme. Initial principle project partners were Dr. Edward Allison, Overseas Development Group (ODG; University of East Anglia), and Lucy Emerton, IUCN Global Economics and the Environment Programme (GEEP). IUCN's Economics and Livelihoods Group Asia (ELG; hosted by IUCN Sri Lanka) coordinated the assessment case studies in Cambodia and Tanzania. National project partners were; in Cambodia, the Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity and Sustainable Use Programme (MWBP; an UNDP project) and the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP); in Tanzania, the IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (with IUCN Tanzania Country Office) and the Rufiji District Council. Internal Agreements were signed with IUCN partners, whilst Implementation Contracts were signed with MWBP and with ODG.

Project partnerships changed and evolved over the duration of the project. Dr. Allison departed ODG to join the WorldFish Centre, where he has continued his interest in the integrated wetland assessment project. He was replaced at ODG by Dr. Oliver Springate-Baginski. Lucy Emerton (GEEP) left IUCN to join the private sector late in the project, and the remaining project funds held by GEEP (primarily for publication of the case study technical reports) were transferred to the Freshwater Biodiversity Unit (FBU). Dr. Channa

Bambaradeniya (ELG) also moved on from IUCN, but the case study assessments, ELGs primary responsibility, had by then been completed. In Cambodia, MWBP closed at the end of 2006 and the project entered into a new agreement with the IUCN Cambodia Liaison Office (through an Internal Agreement with the regional IUCN Country Group 1 (Southeast Asia) Office). The field survey component of the integrated assessment was implemented by IUCN Cambodia, and which successfully undertook the remaining project activities in the country, and has since adopted the integrated methodology at Koh Kong, a coastal Ramsar Site in Cambodia, where the process of developing a management plan for the Site is also in progress.

These changes in project personnel have represented some of the key challenges during the course of the project. Fortunately, through the development of new partnerships, the project was able to proceed to a very successful conclusion with no significant delays and no detriment to the final outputs and achievements.

4 Project achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project aimed to strengthen pro-poor approaches to the conservation of wetlands and the sustainable use of wetland resources through improved capacity, awareness and information on the biodiversity and livelihood values of wetlands.

The project undertook integrated assessments at two wetlands sites (Cambodia and Tanzania), which provided evidence for the biodiversity and livelihood values of the sites, positively influenced ongoing management planning activities, and contributed to wetland planning processes at the national scale in both countries.

Great interest in adopting and implementing the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit* (IWA) has been shown by a wide range of national and international NGOs, and the project can be expected to have extensive impacts on the conservation of wetland biodiversity through the provision of integrated information on both livelihood and biodiversity values of wetland sites, and the integration of information into policy and development decisions.

In Tanzania, the project received extensive support from the Mtanza-Msona village community, and outputs from the project have contributed directly to ongoing village-based initiatives to understand the importance of the wetland resources and services, through the Village Environment Management Plan (VEMP), a process that continues to be supported, following the completion of this project, by ongoing IUCN activities in the village.

The Swahili summary of the IWA assessment in Mtanza-Msona will likely be used in future land planning activities, and has already been utilized in planning a forthcoming, community-based climate change vulnerability assessment. This assessment is to be carried out under the IUCN Climate Change and Development Project (taking place in Mtanza-Msona and several other villages in Tanzania) which is developing baseline datasets to help assess climate change vulnerability. The IWA technical report, including the Swahili summary, will provide important baseline data for assessing which resources are most important to local livelihoods and economies, and where the greatest vulnerabilities are should that resource base be impacted by climate change related hazards. The socio-economic analysis was also used by village residents when they met to discuss what key groups within the village should be considered within the vulnerability assessments. In Cambodia, the project positively impacted on the livelihoods of wetland communities dependent upon sustainable use of biodiversity resources within the Stung Treng Ramsar Site by influencing the management-planning decision making process within the site. This resulted in the adoption of conservation zoning within the site that

allowed for continuing local access to essential wetland resources whilst also safeguarding threatened biodiversity.

The dataset developed through the integrated wetland assessment in Mtanza-Msona village has been made available to the *Valuing the Arc* project, a major 5-year project which aims to provide evidence of the value of ecosystem goods and services of the Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

The project met its primary purpose of developing pro-poor approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in the Lower Mekong and East Africa through the development of an integrated wetland assessment methodology and its application at sites in Cambodia and Tanzania. Cross-disciplinary understanding of the conservation, livelihood and economic values of wetland biodiversity has been increased greatly within a number of key institutions in the two target countries. At the national and site scales the project has significantly improved stakeholder capacity for identification and resolution of potential conflicts of interest between biodiversity conservation, resource utilization, and economic development. The project has also been able to demonstrate an approach for determining the full value of wetland resources in terms of their conservation, livelihoods and economic values and the methodology for doing so has been documented for wider distribution. These outcomes are serving to greatly empower those dependent upon wetland resources to justify the value of their wetlands in the face of any future plans for alternative uses of the resource. The benefits of species conservation are now more widely understood, in terms of sustaining livelihoods dependent upon wetland resources.

In Tanzania, the assessment contributed to strengthening the developmental and economic case for wetland conservation by demonstrating the extent to which livelihoods in Mtanza-Msona, especially of the poorest households, are dependent upon wetland resources. The information produced by the project is being used by the VEMP, and potentially by the village community more generally to strengthen village efforts to protect wetland resources in the face of future threats such as climate change, or upstream developments, such as hydro-electric dams. In Cambodia, at the Stung Treng Ramsar site, biodiversity conservation planning is now conducted with a greater understanding of the options for both conservation and sustainable use of wetland resources by the local stakeholders.

The primary output of this project, the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit*, was disseminated to a wider audience only in the final stages of the project. It is therefore not possible to report at this point what the longer term outcomes of the project will be but the *Toolkit* has already been requested by a number of organisations directly involved in wetland conservation and wetland livelihoods (e.g. Wetlands International and the WorldFish Centre) for possible adoption. The potential for integrated wetland assessment to strengthen arguments for wetland conservation has been effectively demonstrated through the case studies undertaken by the project. As mentioned above, the integrated approach has been implemented at a second Ramsar Site in Cambodia by the host country partner there, and is also being used in both Cambodia and Tanzania as part of the Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy (LLS) work in these countries (LLS is a large multi-country IUCN initiative that examines the rights and access of the rural poor to forest and wetland resources.)

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

All project activities and outputs have been achieved with the exception of one pending deliverable – a peer-reviewed journal article. This is in preparation by ODG in collaboration with national project partners and will be submitted for publication in late 2009.

Delays in delivery of some outputs resulted primarily from changes in project staff and the resulting temporary loss of capacity. Project partner ODG had responsibility for leading on livelihoods aspects of the project and the development of the *Toolkit*; the move of Dr. Edward Allison to WorldFish Centre and his replacement by Dr. Springate-Baginski led to some delay in the production of the publication. A lack of capacity with IUCN Tanzania Country Office, which delayed implementation of some project activities there, was rectified by the employment of a dedicated National Project Coordinator, with responsibility for the implementation of project activities. In Cambodia, Project Coordinator Kong Kim Sreng moved from MWBP to IUCN Cambodia following the closure of the MWBP. Sreng has been able to utilise contacts made during his earlier work with the Ministry of Environment (the GBD NFP) in Cambodia to great effect in enhancing interest and awareness of DI and of the project activities within Cambodia.

As noted in the 2007-8 Annual Report, DI financial reporting requirements resulted in the need to make premature payments to project consultants undertaking both the Tanzanian and the Cambodian integrated assessments, resulting in some elements of the draft technical reports being unsatisfactory. In the case of the Tanzania report, the situation delayed project activities, requiring the core project team to undertake additional literature review to fill biodiversity data gaps. In Cambodia, the project made contact with field workers from a local NGO (employed to raise project capacity) who held livelihoods and economics data collated through this project that had not previously been included in the technical report, and these data were incorporated by core project staff. In summary, all problems encountered were effectively resolved during the project period.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Please see Annex 4 for reporting against project Standard Measures, and Annex 5 for a full list of project publications and materials available publicly. The peer-reviewed journal paper in preparation will be forwarded separately once published.

It is anticipated that the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit* will achieve a significant impact on the conservation of freshwater wetlands and their dependent livelihoods and biodiversity. Dissemination is still in progress, but uptake of the *Toolkit* is anticipated by WorldFish Centre, the Ramsar Secretariat, and a number of separate elements of IUCN. Both the Species Survival Commission of IUCN and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) have shown significant levels of interest in the publication, and we are following a range of potential options for further trial sites for the methodology, including use within the Zambezi Basin, where a stakeholders' meeting recommended its application, and implementation at Lake Chad, where IUCN are participating in the Lake Chad Basin Project.

In Tanzania, project outputs have been disseminated widely to stakeholders, including KiSwahili and English versions of Policy Briefs, and press releases. More than 150 copies of a KiSwahili summary of the technical report were distributed to the village community and to District Council offices. In Cambodia, project outputs were distributed widely to the NGO and government sectors, especially through the dialogue and training workshops.

4.5 Technical and scientific achievements and co-operation

The project undertook detailed integrated biodiversity and livelihood survey and economic valuation at the two case study sites in Cambodia and Tanzania. The methodologies used were drawn from the draft version of the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit*, and the feedback from the fieldwork participants contributed to later drafts of the publication. For details of the approaches used to gather the social, economic and biodiversity data, see the relevant sections in the *Toolkit* and the individual technical reports from the case study assessments (see Annex 5).

A range of approaches was used to ensure that knowledge held by members of the communities within and adjacent to the assessment sites was brought into the assessment process. These included village meetings (especially at the commencement and completion of fieldwork), household and key informant interviews, focus groups (such as fishers, farmers, and traders), and the use of ethnobotanical approaches (for example, construction of village calendars, and wetland walks with key informants, which can be a valuable aid in drawing together livelihood and biodiversity data collection). A useful method used in the Stung Treng assessment was market survey to identify the species being harvested from within the Stung Treng Ramsar Site, as well as to collate information on the sale and purchase prices of resources and the wealth class of households harvesting and trading particular resources.

Assessment teams in both countries comprised local and international experts. In Cambodia, the assessment fieldwork was undertaken by a core team of three international experts (from UK, Nepal, and Malaysia) and one local expert, with additional support from staff provided by the Ramsar Authority, the Provincial Fisheries Department, and local NGOs, including the Culture and Environment Protection Association (CEPA) and Mekong Program on Water, Environment and Resilience (M-POWER).

In Tanzania, the fieldwork was undertaken primarily by a Tanzanian team with personnel from UDSM, Rufiji District Council, and IUCN Tanzania. Fieldworkers were employed from the local community to undertake data collection and mapping work. Staff from IUCN (UK and Sri Lanka) assisted with project management and design, and data collection.

Results and analyses from the two integrated assessments were presented in technical reports, which also formed the basis of the second Policy Brief from each case study. Results and conclusions from the Stung Treng assessment were presented through a local stakeholder meeting, including community representatives, immediately following the fieldwork by the assessment team; in Tanzania, the results were presented and discussed at a community meeting held after publication of the technical report. In both countries, assessment results and the technical reports were reviewed at national dialogue workshops, with audiences comprising participants from local and national government and NGOs.

The GIS overlay mapping approach developed through this project to graphically present data collated through the field assessments in Cambodia and Tanzania, has been presented at the ESRI International User Conference, San Diego, USA, in 2009 (ESRI are the developers of globally-used GIS software). The site map generated through this project was also used to create the sign for the Stung Treng Ramsar site.

4.6 Capacity building

Capacity building of host country staff has been central to the project. In both countries an initial intensive training and project scoping workshop was held with project consultants, partners, and advisors from government, NGOs, and from universities. Workshops were facilitated by IUCN staff from the UK and from regional and country offices, and from UK project partner ODG. A post-workshop scoping trip to each project site allowed further skills transfer and project development within the site context.

Further training was provided to project staff through IUCN (UK and Sri Lanka staff) participation in field survey work in Tanzania, and by the use of international consultants in Cambodia. A final stage of formal skills transfer took place during training courses held in both project countries on completion of the assessment process. Staff from IUCN and from ODG led these workshops, with participants including consultants involved in the case study assessments, local IUCN staff, government staff (from the local, district and national levels), academics, and NGO staff.

The project has especially benefited the IUCN Cambodia Country Office, which now has a number of other projects utilising the integrated methodology developed through this project. IUCN Cambodia, which also played a key role in the development of an unsuccessful Post-project proposal to DI, are actively seeking alternative sources of funding for this work.

In Tanzania, the project employed a National Project Coordinator to implement the project, but the office has not been successful in retaining this position, in part due to an ongoing restructuring of IUCN's Eastern Africa Regional Office, which merged with IUCN's Southern Africa Regional Office; the staff member has however been retained by IUCN HQ-based programmes, including LLS, and is implementing elements of the integrated assessment methodology within LLS work in Tanzania. At the National level the National Wetland Working Group benefited through input from IUCN Darwin project staff, and the potential for adapting the *Toolkit* for local use, is being positively explored as part of a national wetlands inventory.

Overall support and training has been provided to host country partners (country and regional IUCN offices) by the Freshwater Biodiversity Unit, and by IUCN HQ (in the form of skills training, and administrative and financial training). An estimated 80 national scientists and wetland managers from Tanzania and Cambodia have directly benefited through the workshop training and field assessments.

The Freshwater Biodiversity Unit (FBU), the UK lead institution, has also built capacity to develop and implement projects, and to act as an effective project partner, especially in terms of financial management and digital mapping. The FBU and ODG have both gained valuable understanding of all three disciplines of biodiversity conservation, livelihoods analyses and economic valuation – this is already greatly benefiting the ongoing work of both institutions.

4.7 Sustainability and legacy

The *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit* and the individual case study assessment documentation in the host countries are the primary legacy of the project, together with institutional capacity built within project partners, in particular IUCN Cambodia and the FBU.

The *Toolkit* is being widely disseminated (see 5, below) and there are indications that the integrated wetland assessment approach has the potential to be widely adopted both within IUCN (which has a global reach through its Programmes, regional and country offices, and Commissions, such as the Species Survival Commission) and externally. Expressions of interest and evidence for adoption of the integrated methodology have been received from WorldFish Centre, who are exploring the use of the IWA methodology in their work in southern China and elsewhere, and from the IUCN Species Survival Commission (the *Toolkit* was presented and very well received at its most recent Steering Meeting) and from IUCN regional project staff. An excellent result is the uptake, and hopefully further development, of the *Toolkit* by the HighARCS project, a multi-partner, three-year project funded by the European Commission – lead by the University of Essex. The HighARCS project will assess the contribution of highland aquatic resources and associated ecosystem services to livelihoods in Guangzhou, China; Uttarakhand and West Bengal, India; and northern and central Vietnam.

The institutional capacity built within FBU and IUCN Cambodia in particular, is also likely to endure. Although both are predominantly project-funded units, they are developing further project proposals and successfully seeking funding to implement them. The FBU has recently obtained funding for a 2 year project in the Indo-Burma region to assess the status of freshwater biodiversity and its livelihoods values. This project will directly utilise the capacity and contacts in Cambodia as developed through this project.

Project core staff and partner staff have already shown themselves to be highly mobile (as demonstrated in 3, above). However, FBU staff (Project Leader and the GIS & Biodiversity Specialist) and the IUCN Cambodia Project Coordinator are still in place and are actively collaborating, with ODG, on follow-on projects to extend the application of the IWA approach in Cambodia. In Tanzania, the IUCN Country Office has not been able to retain the National Project Coordinator; however the Coordinator is now employed on a consultancy basis by other IUCN HQ Programmes, and is now implementing elements of the IWA approach in work involving climate change, species, and livelihoods in Tanzania (see 4.1, above). In a further recent development, a project is in the early stages of development in partnership with UNEP-WCMC with potential for application of the *Toolkit* and development of the species database across Africa.

In summary, based on the high level of interest already shown in the *Toolkit*, the number of projects either in progress or in the pipeline which we hope will utilise the *Toolkit*, and the continued links with project partners, we are confident of the project leaving an excellent legacy and a continued momentum to further disseminate and improve the *Toolkit*.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The most valuable lesson learned is that the significant divide in thinking that exists between many of those working in the separate disciplines of biodiversity conservation and socio-economics can be bridged to great benefit under the right circumstances. It is however, clear that considerable time and effort needs to be dedicated to ensuring that all involved fully understand and appreciate the values of the work of these disciplines. We would therefore recommend that future projects attempting such integrated approaches set aside sufficient time for this exercise. A project which moves forward without such preparation may find participants still work in isolation even if appearing to be working as part of an integrated team. Another lesson learned is to prepare for the real possibility of key staff members moving on to new posts during the term of the project – advance thought needs to be put into options for potential replacements.

Project outputs, in particular publications, have been widely disseminated by and to host country partners, and PDFs of all documents are freely available from the IUCN FBU website (www.iucn.org/species/freshwater) and from the IWA Toolkit webpage (www.iucn.org/species/IWAToolkit; available July 2009).

Both within host countries and more widely, the target audiences have been wetland conservation and development practitioners (NGO staff, wetland site managers, especially national Ramsar Authority staff, and government agency staff), and senior development and conservation policy staff at the decision-maker level.

Dissemination of project outputs, especially the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit*, will continue through the FBU, through the wider IUCN family, and through its application in a number of current and future projects (see 4.7, above). The *Toolkit* will be formally launched at the World Water Week in August 2009, and is currently being distributed to project partners and key interested parties.

5.1 Darwin identity

The profile of the Darwin Initiative has been raised through inclusion of the DI name and logo on all project publications, as well as through direct promotion at project workshops and training events. During project activities, the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit* was profiled as the 'Darwin Toolkit'. We anticipate a wide uptake of the *Toolkit*, both as hard copy and as downloads for the project website, which will provide ongoing publicity for the DI. The pre-launch event at the IUCN World Conservation Congress and the planned launch and press release at the World Water Week (WWW; August 2009) will also

help to build DI profile. IUCN Communications have a successful record of generating extensive worldwide media coverage as anticipated through the WWW launch.

DI benefited in both project countries from operating as a distinct project, whilst drawing on previous work by project partners in Stung Treng Ramsar Site in Cambodia (MWBP), and in Mtanza-Msona village (the Rufiji Environmental Management Project).

There was a good understanding of the aims and objectives of the DI amongst project partners and participants in project workshops in both Cambodia and in Tanzania. In Cambodia, the CBD NFP, GDANCP, as well as other representatives of the Ministry of Environment were present at DI workshops alongside a wide range of national and international NGOs.

A similar profile of participants was present at project workshops in Tanzania, with the addition of wetland conservation site managers and representatives from village and district-level government. In addition, a number of governmental and university-based research centres collaborated in the field assessment and workshops and are aware of DI objectives and funding opportunities. These include the Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), the Economic Research Bureau (ERM; University of Dar es Salaam, UDSM), the Institute for Resource Assessment (UDSM), the Departments of Zoology and Botany (UDSM), a number of personnel from the Prime Minister's Office (which is the Tanzanian CBD NFP), the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Limited (Tenesco), the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Planning, and the Wildlife Division.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

There were no significant changes to the project design during the implementation of the project.

Baseline data were collated for both case study sites through the biodiversity and livelihoods literature review stage of the assessments that were undertaken in Cambodia and Tanzania. In Tanzania, outputs from the earlier REMP project undertaken by IUCN and partners formed the basis of the literature review, whilst in Cambodia, an ecological survey and resultant report commissioned by project partner MWBP provided the baseline for the integrated assessment fieldwork in Stung Treng Ramsar Site.

In addition to regular technical reports from project implementing partners (IUCN Cambodia, IUCN Tanzania, and ELG/GEEP), the logframe M&E system proved a vital tool for the project manager in assessing project output delivery and highlighting areas of concern, such as slippage in delivery of outputs. The logframe provided a useful structure for host country partners to evaluate their own output delivery targets, and in the case of IUCN Tanzania, resulted in the employment of a specific coordinator for the project.

The draft version of the *Toolkit* was provided as the guidance document for conducting the field surveys at both projects sites in Tanzania and Cambodia. We have also been receiving direct feedback from those people involved in the two site surveys and are basing current refinements on their feedback. We have also recently been discussing potential options for raising funds to conduct follow-up projects to specifically employ/evaluate the *Toolkit* through integrated assessments at a number of wetland sites in both countries.

A key opportunity for external evaluation of the project was planned to come through the external review of the *Toolkit* itself. Unfortunately, due to slippage in production of the final *Toolkit* (see section 4.3 above), we were not able to put the document out for formal review although we have received a great deal of positive informal feedback. We will however, still be able to solicit external review when ODG submits a manuscript based on the project findings to a peer-reviewed journal in the near future.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Host country project partners contributed to the production of annual project reports to DI through submission of quarterly and half-year tracking reports, and yearly full technical reports to the project lead organisation. Completed versions of the annual report were shared with partners for comment prior to submission to DI, and they also participated in responding to reviewer queries.

Reviewer comments and questions have been constructive in developing the project, and all have been responded to in subsequent reports to DI. One important comment was the use of the phrase 'best practice' in reference to the Toolkit, and the suggested amendment to 'good practice'; this is an important conceptual point and was adopted in the final version of the publication: *An Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit: A guide to good practice*.

The turnover of project staff was raised as an issue by project reviewers, and this has been a challenge to the project. However, through the development of new partnerships and identification of new staff by project partners, the project still achieved excellent results with minimal overall delays in project outputs. Clearly it is important to build-in sufficient time buffers when designing a project to allow for such delays which are almost inevitable in longer-term multi-partner projects.

One reviewer identified the utility of the *Toolkit* to local circumstances and problems as a key factor in its adoption by local practitioners. This process of adaptation to local realities has been started by the project in Tanzania, where implementation of the *Toolkit* as part of a national wetland assessment process has been discussed; further work needs to be undertaken to simplify and streamline the methodology for use by village and district-level staff, and ways forward for this are being sought. A Post-project application was submitted to DI to apply the *Toolkit* at further priority sites in Cambodia, to transfer skills to a wider body of practitioners through direct learning, and the production of a Khmer language version of the *Toolkit* (a constraint to wider uptake identified at a high level within government agencies in Cambodia). The post-project application was not successful, but the application of the IWA methodology through other projects (e.g. HighARCS and proposal being developed by UNEP-WCMC) is likely and should provide new case studies and inform further development of the *Toolkit*; it is intended that the www.iucn.org/species/IWAToolkit website will provide a forum for users and further development of the *Toolkit*.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Following discussions with DI, the start date of the project was deferred to October 1, 2006 due to the unavailability of key staff.

Due to some host country project expenses being submitted late, an underspend of £1,150 resulted in the 2006/7 financial year, and a carry forward of funds to 2007/8 was requested and approved by DI. This resulted in revised budgets for the following years, as follows;

2007/8

2008/9

A second request was made to DI to allow a carry-over of £500 into the 2009/10 financial year (giving a final project end date of March 31, 2010) in order to allow the funds to be used to undertake the audit of the 2008/9 accounts.

Given the removal by DI of the requirement to audit accounts, a final request was submitted and granted to allow the £500 carried over from 2008/9 into 2009/10 for

covering audit costs to now be used for dissemination activities for the *Integrated wetland assessment Toolkit* publication.

Grant expenditure (in BGP)

	Budget	Total Claimed
Rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning		
Postage, telephone, stationery		
Travel and subsistence		
Printing and publications		
Conferences, seminars etc.		
Capital items/equipment		
Other Costs (Field Survey and Audit)		
Salaries		

Three budget lines exceeded the 10% variance levels; Printing and Publications, Capital Items, and Conferences and Seminars but in each case these variances were reported to DI in advance.

Publication costs: These were slightly lower than anticipated over the course of the project as all project outputs with the exception of the IWA *Toolkit* were produced by the host country partners, and printing and publishing costs were lower. The *Toolkit* was produced in the UK to allow more direct supervision of the editing process, and because distribution costs would have been equally high.

Conferences and workshop costs: Despite increases in travel costs due to flight cost rises over the duration of the project, overall workshop costs were lower than anticipated, primarily because the National Dialogue workshop and the Awareness workshops in Tanzania and in Cambodia were merged.

Capital items and audit costs: This budget line marginally exceed the permitted variance due to the need to purchase a video projector for the host country partner in Tanzania. The projector was used for all the workshops here (except the village-level workshops), and is now being utilised by ongoing projects operating in the Rufiji region, including Mtanza-Msona. Computer software and equipment purchased by the UK host partner has been used to provide GIS capacity to produce the mapping components of the project; the software has been used to produce report diagrams and maps and to allow dissemination of outputs as PDFs; and the laptop was used by the GIS & Biodiversity Specialist for project workshops in both Cambodia and Tanzania.

Salary costs (in GBP) of staff directly paid by the project

GIS & Biodiversity Specialist	David Allen and Anna Mclvor
Livelihoods Specialist	Eddie Allison and Oliver Springate-Baginski
Economics and Biodiversity Specialists	Lucy Emerton, Channa Bambaradeniya, Usman Iftikhar
Cambodia Wetlands Ecologist and Outreach Coordinator	Kong Kimsreng and Fiat Chainaron
EARO Wetlands and Water Coordinator	Kelly West and Geoffrey Howard
IUCN Project Manager	William Darwall
Wetland Ecologist / Coordinator, Cambodia	Alvin Lopez
IUCN National project Coordinator, Tanzania	Gita Kasthala and Jessica Campese
Country Coordinator, Tanzania	Issa Abdulrahman
Total	

Capital items (in GBP)

Camera	MWBP	Purchased for use during village fisheries survey; it is now being utilised by IUCN Cambodia in their Landscapes and Livelihoods project work.
Digital projector	EARO	For project workshops; retained by IUCN Tanzania Country Office and used in current project work, including climate change and LLS project work which are utilising elements from the <i>IWA Toolkit</i> .
Miscellaneous computer equipment and software	FBU	Pin drives, external hard drive, Origin, Adobe, MSOffice, computer RAM memory; used for production of GIS maps and project publications, and retained by FBU and used in current project work in the Mekong region.
Dragonfly net	FBU	Delivered to IUCN Tanzania for field survey; retained by IUCN Tanzania Country Office.
Reference book	FBU	<i>Fishes of the World</i> ; retained by FBU and used in current project work in the Mekong region.
Laptop	FBU	For project workshops; retained by FBU and used in current project work in the Mekong region.
Laptop accessories	FBU	For project workshops; retained by FBU and used in current project work in the Mekong region.
Total 3,846.45		

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

All project partners contributed extensive additional staff time to the project, especially through the development of the *Toolkit* and the production of the technical reports from the two case study assessments in Cambodia and Tanzania.

In particular, the IUCN Freshwater Biodiversity Unit, contributed a very significant amount of additional unfunded project time through overall coordination of the project, and the provision of technical, financial and administrative backstopping. The FBU finance staff spent extensive additional time not included in the salary costs given in 7.1, above, nor in the co-financing table, below, assisting host country project partners with finance reporting and claims, and compiling documentation to support the project audits. In particular, a great deal of time was required by the FBU in the editing and design of the *Toolkit* in the final 6 months of the project, including input from two additional members of staff.

Value of co-financing claimed (in GBP)

	IUCN - UK				MWBP
	IUCN Tz	Rent and Travel	Staff time	IUCN Cambodia/Laos	
Q1		500	1,500		
Q2		2,775			6,500
Q3		3,275			3,000
Q4	2,000	3,275			3,000
Q5	2,000	2,275			3,500
Q6	5,000	2,000			2,000
Q7	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	
Q8	1,000	2,000	2,000		
Q9	1,000	2,000	2,000		
Q10	1,000	2,000	2,500		
Q11		2,250	2,500	500	
Q12		2,250	4,400	500	
Q13		2,250	3,500		
				Total	82,250

7.3 Value of DI funding

This has been a challenging and complex project, attempting to develop an innovative approach to pro-poor wetland conservation. Funding from the Darwin Initiative allowed the project to bring together staff with key skills in biodiversity and livelihoods research and assessment, economic valuation, from the UK and internationally to develop the *Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit*, and to apply the methodology at case study sites in Cambodia and Tanzania, which achieved significant benefits to wetland biodiversity and livelihoods.

In Cambodia, the project has supported and developed the capacity of the IUCN Country Liaison Office, which is now applying experience gained through the DI project to other projects in Cambodia. The project here worked with a number of local NGOs to undertake the field survey, and the results have been used to influence conservation management planning processes in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site, ensuring that the poorest members of the community retained access to vital wetland resources, whilst protecting species and their habitats. In Tanzania, the project has developed the capacity of the communities within the Mtanza-Msona wetlands to protect and sustainably manage their resources from current and future threats.

Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Culture and Environment Protection Association, Cambodia
COSTECH	Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology
ESARO	IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (formerly ESRO – 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
GEEP	Global Economics and the Environment Programme (IUCN)
GDANCP	General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection
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
LLS	Livelihoods and Landscapes Strategy (IUCN)
MEA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MWBP	Lower Mekong Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Programme
NFP	National Focal Point (for the CBD)
NAWESCO	National Wetland Steering Committee
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NWWG	National Wetlands Working Group
ODG	Overseas Development Group, School of Development Studies, UEA
Ramsar	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
REMP	Rufiji Environmental Management Programme (and REMPII, a continuation proposal under development)
Tanesco	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Limited
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UEA	University of East Anglia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>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> 		<p>Capacity for wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use enhanced through National Policy workshops and training held in Cambodia (Nov. 2008) and in Tanzania (Jan. 2009) and case study assessment technical reports (200 copies from each assessment) distributed August 2009 in Tanzania; September 2008 in Cambodia).</p> <p><i>IWA Toolkit</i> published and dissemination initiated via conservation and development networks.</p>	
<p>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>	<p>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</p>	<p>The project successfully developed the <i>IWA Toolkit</i> which is a highly innovative product fulfilling the major purpose of the project. It provides the rationale, methodologies, and case study examples for conducting integrate wetland assessments.</p> <p>The two case studies have demonstrated new knowledge on the value of wetland resources to the poorest members of the community.</p> <p>The Toolkit is in the process of being disseminated to stakeholders directly involved in wetland conservation and development. We hope to ensure the approach is fully institutionalised through application in other related projects.</p> <p>In summary, the project outputs have greatly increased awareness of wetland values, in particular to the poorest members of the community, and have greatly increased awareness and capacity for integrated approaches to wetland conservation and valuation through direct training and field experience and through provision of the Good Practice Guide – the <i>Toolkit</i>.</p>	<p><i>IWA Toolkit</i> disseminated widely and promoted to wetland conservation and development practitioners; <i>IWA Assessment</i> website maintained as a resource for dissemination and further development of the methodology.</p> <p>Pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development approaches developed and implemented by governments at national and sub-national levels in Tanzania and Cambodia</p> <p>Non-governmental and community-based organisations support wetland conservation and sustainable use through application of the <i>IWA Toolkit</i>.</p>
<p>Output 1</p>			

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). A further 19 host country staff and consultants trained through implementation of the case study assessments in Cambodia and Tanzania.
<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 in Mtanza-Msona. Additional local level dialogue held with local stakeholders in Mtanza-Msona with dissemination of KiSwahili technical report summary.
<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 for further assessment	Scoping exercise carried out in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 1 Demonstration sites for field assessment subjected to stakeholder dialogues by end Yr 1	Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia, and Mtanza-Msona Village, Rufiji Floodplain, Tanzania, confirmed as suitable sites for the case studies following successful scoping exercises at both sites.
<u>Activity 2.1</u> 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	
<u>Activity 3.1</u> 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). Assessment reports completed and widely disseminated by host country partners.
<u>Activity 3.2</u> Produce and disseminate technical status reports on biodiversity and livelihood status and management recommendations at Stung Treng Ramsar Site (Cambodia) and Mtanza-Msona Village Wetlands (Tanzania)		200 copies of the Technical Report on livelihood and biodiversity status and management recommendations for Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia (Oct. 2008), and a further 200 Technical Reports on the Mtanza-Msona village wetlands, produced and disseminated by host country partners (Jan. 2009).
<u>Activity 3.3</u> At least four local language summaries published and disseminated through site-level awareness workshops by end Yr 1 and end Yr 3.		100 local language summaries on i) each case study assessment and ii) integrated wetland assessment concepts and methodologies, produced and disseminated for both Stung Treng Ramsar Site and Mtanza-Msona village wetlands (200 copies in total disseminated to national conservation and development policy audiences).
<u>Activity 3.4</u> 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.		Two Policy Briefs (150-200 copies of each) on wetland integrated livelihood and biodiversity assessment concepts and methodologies distributed in Cambodia (Khmer and English; June 2007) and Tanzania (KiSwahili and English) (July 2008)) Two Policy Briefs on the site-based case study reviews distributed in Cambodia (Khmer and English; Nov. 2008) and Tanzania (English and KiSwahili summary publication; Jan. 2009) (150-200 copies of each)
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	
<u>Activity 4.1</u> Produce and disseminate draft best practice guide on pro-poor approaches to wetland assessment (Yr 1/2)		Draft toolkit developed and trialled through national case study assessments in Tanzania and Cambodia. Experience from case studies and feedback from participants integrated into final toolkit versions.
<u>Activity 4.2</u> Publish and disseminate final best practice guide on using pro-poor approaches to wetland assessment for conservation and development planning (Yr 2-3)		<i>IWA Toolkit</i> published (March 2009) and dissemination in progress. 300 copies produced, with high- and low-resolution PDFs available from website www.iucn.org/species/IWAToolkit . <i>Toolkit</i> promoted at World Conservation Congress (October 2008) and to be launched formally at World Water Week (August 2009).
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	
<u>Activity 5.1</u> 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 produced (Yr1-2) and utilised in second phase of fieldwork at both sites. Biodiversity, livelihoods and economic data integrated into base maps (Yr3). Key areas of overlap in conservation and resource use activities identified
<u>Activity 5.2</u> Integration of field data into database and maps (Yr 2-3)		Data from field assessments integrated with basemaps (Yr3) and utilised in Technical Reports, National Dialogue workshops (Yr 3 Cambodia and Tanzania), Toolkit (Y3), and in a draft peer-reviewed paper (Y3). Data on a number of species at each site held within the DEM SIS – IUCN's Species Database which allows for integration of data on species conservation status, economic value, and importance to livelihoods.
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		
<u>Activity 6.1</u> 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 (Feb 2007): 3 day workshop, 40+ participants from key stakeholders in the Stung Treng Ramsar site. Tanzania (Dec 2007): 4 day workshop, 40+ participants from district and national government and from NGO sector.
<u>Activity 6.2</u> 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 (Feb 2008) held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania for 40+ participants representing relevant government agencies, local and international non-governmental organizations, universities, and the media
<u>Activity 6.3</u> 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.
<u>Activity 6.4</u> 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 though 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 final logframe, including criteria and indicators

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	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
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	Training materials Course materials and participants lists Participants' evaluations of training course	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	Scoping exercise carried out in Stung Treng Ramsar Site Cambodia and Rufiji Floodplain and Delta Tanzania by end Yr 1 Demonstration sites for field assessment subjected to stakeholder dialogues by end Yr 1	Field scoping data Reports on workshops and dialogues	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 in fieldwork
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 website	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			
Workshops	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)		
Field Assessment	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)		
Database and Maps	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) Integrate of field data into database and maps (Yr 2-3)		
Technical and Awareness Publications	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)		
Best practice guide Development	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 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	30	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	30	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	10	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training		Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	5	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	5	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	19 staff trained through participation in case study fieldwork in Cambodia and Tanzania
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	More than 80 NGO and governmental staff trained though short course training in Cambodia and Tanzania
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	More than 80 NGO and governmental staff trained though short course training in Cambodia and Tanzania
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	200 copies of Policy Briefs on wetland integrated livelihood and biodiversity assessment distributed in Cambodia (Khmer and English) and Tanzania (KiSwahili and English) 200 copies of Policy Briefs on site-based case study reviews distributed in Cambodia (Khmer and English) and Tanzania (KiSwahili and English)
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	176 weeks of core international project staff time spent on project work in host countries.
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	2 technical reports produced on livelihood and biodiversity status and management recommendations for Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia, and Mtanza-Msona village wetlands produced and disseminated (400 copies in total)
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	1 good-practice guide produced (300 copies) and disseminated, with high-resolution PDF version distributed electronically via listserve, email, and available on project website. The biodiversity section addresses issues of species identification and recording.
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	1 article in preparation on wetland biodiversity and livelihood linkages in Cambodia and Tanzania
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	2 electronic databases on conservation status of species produced in Cambodia and Tanzania, with maps produced for key species
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	4 – fish, mollusc, amphibian, and Odonata collections handed over to University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops organised to present/ disseminate findings from Darwin project work	National policy workshops held in Cambodia (1 day) and Tanzania (4 days) for key NGO and governmental staff
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	5 events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Conservation Congress, Barcelona - World Water Week, Stockholm - Joint ESRC/NERC workshop on coastal wetland economic valuation, Norwich - DI regional workshop, Tanzania - Zambezi Basin Stakeholders Workshop, Zambia
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	2 National Press Releases distributed in Cambodia and in Tanzania
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	2 Local Press Releases distributed in Cambodia and in Tanzania
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	1 UK/international Press Release in preparation to coincide with World Water Week (Aug 2009).
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	1 – capacity developed within National Wetlands Working Group, Tanzania
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	1 – extended television documentary in Cambodia
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	Equipment to the value of £3,145.54 transferred to project partners in Cambodia and Tanzania.
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	Co-financing applications submitted or under development for application of assessment methodology at further sites in Cambodia, and continuation of work at Stung Treng Ramsar Site.

Annex 5 Publications

Type	Details	Publishers	Available from	Cost £
Book	An Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit: A guide to good practice. Springate-Baginski, O., Allen, D., and Darwall, W. (eds.). 2009.	IUCN Species Programme, Cambridge	IUCN Species Programme 219c Huntingdon Road Cambridge CB1 0DL UK www.iucn.org/species/IWAToolkit	nil
Book	Tanzania Case Study Technical Report: An integrated assessment of the biodiversity, livelihood and economic value of wetlands in Mtanza-Msona village, Tanzania. Kasthala, G., Hepelwa, A., Hamiss, H., Kwayu, E., Emerton, L., Springate-Baginski, O., Mclvor, A., Allen, D., and Darwall, W. 2008.	IUCN Tanzania Country Office, Dar es Salaam; and IUCN Species Programme, Cambridge	IUCN Tanzania Country Office, 63/1 Galu Street, Ada Estate, Kinondoni, PO Box 13513 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania http://intranet.iucn.org/webfiles/doc/SpeciesProg/FBU/MtanzaMsona_IWA_TechnicalReport_lowres.pdf	nil
Book	Cambodia Case Study technical Report: An integrated assessment of the biodiversity, livelihood and economic implications of the proposed special management zones in the Stung Treng Ramsar Site, Cambodia. Lopez, A., Dubois, M., Kong, K.K., Try, T., Springate-Baginski, O., Allen, D., Mclvor, A., and Darwall, W. 2008.	IUCN Cambodia Country Office, Phnom Penh; and IUCN Species Programme, Cambridge	IUCN Cambodia Country Office , 19, Street 312, Sangkat Tonel Basack, Khan Chamka Mon, PO Box 1504, Phnom Penh, Cambodia http://intranet.iucn.org/webfiles/doc/SpeciesProg/FBU/StungTreng_IWA_TechnicalReport_lowrest.pdf	nil
Brochure	Policy Brief #1: A case study in integrated wetland assessment: Wetlands biodiversity, livelihood, and economic value in Mtanza-Msona village, Tanzania. Campese, J. 2008.	IUCN Tanzania Country Office, Dar es Salaam	IUCN Tanzania Country Office, 63/1 Galu Street, Ada Estate, Kinondoni, PO Box 13513 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania http://intranet.iucn.org/webfiles/doc/SpeciesProg/FBU/Darwin_MtanzaMsona_PB_1_Eng.pdf	nil
Brochure	Policy Brief #2: Integrated Wetland Assessment: An introduction to the IUCN Toolkit and the Mtanza-Msona case study. Campese, J. 2008.	IUCN Tanzania Country Office, Dar es Salaam	IUCN Tanzania Country Office, 63/1 Galu Street, Ada Estate, Kinondoni, PO Box 13513 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (available from www.iucn.org/species/freshwater)	nil
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Paper	<i>in prep.</i>	Overseas Development Group, University of East Anglia		

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	14 - 035
Project Title	Strengthening pro-poor wetland conservation using integrated biodiversity, economic and livelihood assessment
UK Leader Details	
Name	Dr. William Darwall, Manager, Freshwater Biodiversity Unit
Role within Darwin Project	Project Leader
Address	IUCN Species Programme 219c Huntingdon Road Cambridge CB3 0DL UK
Phone	
Fax	.
Email	
Other UK Contact	
Name	Dr. Oliver Springate-Baginski, Lecturer & Senior Research Fellow
Role within Darwin Project	Led on livelihood aspects of project
Address	Overseas Development Group University of East Anglia Norwich NR4 7TJ UK
Phone	
Fax	.
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Abdalla Shah, Head of Office
Organisation	IUCN Tanzania Country Office
Role within Darwin Project	Implemented case study assessment and other project activities
Address	63/1 Galu Street, Ada Estate, Kinondoni PO Box 13513 Dar es Salaam Tanzania
Fax	
Email	
Partner 2	
Name	Mr. Kimsreng Kong
Organisation	IUCN Cambodia Country Liaison Office
Role within Darwin Project	Implemented case study assessment and other project activities
Address	19, Street 312, Sangkat Tonle Basack Khan Chamka Mon PO Box 1504 Phnom Penh Cambodia
Fax	
Email	