

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM)

Revised Template version May 2007

A. BASIC TRUST FUND INFORMATION

Most basic information should be automatically linked to SAP TF Master Data and IBTF

TF Name: Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project in Bolikhamxay Province, Lao PDR. GEF- MSP

TF Number: TF054733

Task Team Leader Name/TF Managing Unit: Mr. Viengkeo PHETNAVONGXAY/EACLF

TF Amount (*as committed by donors*):\$999,025

GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT	
Project	974,025
PDF A (approved 9/10/02)	25,000
total GEF	999,025
Co-financing	
IBRD/IDA/IFC	0
Government	157,450
Bilateral	26,500
WCS	129,625
Others	300,000
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	613,575
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	1,612,600

Recipient of TF funds (*Bank/Recipient, if Recipient state name of recipient government and implementing agency*): Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

Type of TF (*Free-standing/ programmatic/ new TF for an ongoing program*): Free-standing

Single/Multi Donor: Multi Donors

Donor(s) Name(s): Consists of 178 participating countries

TF Program Source Code: GM-P080765-SPN-BBGEF

Purpose of TF (*Co-financing/Investment financing/ Debt Service/ Advisory Activities-Bank/Advisory Activities-Recipient, etc*): Co-financing

TF Approval/IBTF Clearance Date: August 28, 2002

TF Activation Date: April 20 2005

TF Closing Date(s): January 31, 2010

Date of ICM Submission to TFO: Oct 26, 2010

Cost and Financing Table:

Cofinancier	Original	Actual
GEF	974,025	974,025
IBRD/IDA	0	0

Recipient	129,625	129,625
Other	313,575	857,802
Rating Summary		
Category	Rating	
Overall TF Outcome	Satisfactory (S)	
Overall Risk to Development Outcome	Significant (S)	
Bank Performance	Satisfactory (S)	
Recipient Performance	Satisfactory (S)	

B. TRUST FUND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN

1. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Development Objectives

Provide original statement of objectives from the approved/cleared IBTF. If original objectives have been changed, explain the timing and nature of the revisions, their justification and approval authority given.

The Project Development Objective is to conserve the globally significant biodiversity found in Bolikhamxay Province's keystone Nam Kading National Protected Area and at least one provincial PA. Specific objectives are (a) to strengthen the capacity of management staff of protected areas in Bolikhamxay Province; (b) to implement sustainable conservation activities in the Nam Kading National Protected Area and at least one provincial protected area in Bolikhamxay Province; (c) to increase local awareness around Nam Kading National Protected Area for biodiversity and sustainable natural resource use; and (d) to encourage protected areas' provincial and national officials to replicate the Project approach in Bolikhamxay Province.

2. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Activities/Components

Provide original activities/components to be financed by the Trust Fund. If original activities/components have been changed, identify them, and explain the nature of the revisions, their justification and approving authority.

There has been no change to the original trust fund activities/components. Project activity was divided into five components:

Component 1. Capacity strengthening for Bolikhamxay provincial PA management staff.

Related Activities:

- Review literature and produce a book on the status of wildlife of Bolikhamxay Province. Translate into Lao language.
- Compile curriculum and prepare a manual for training government staff in concepts of wildlife conservation, based on existing WCS training materials.
- Compile curriculum and prepare a manual for training government staff in conservation extension methods.
- Build a small training center in the Nam Kading NPA and provision district offices.

- Outfit a mobile training unit to facilitate training in eight target villages and the PPAs.
- Conduct field training and a study tour for PA managers to Khao Yai National Park in Thailand to participate in and learn professional PA management activities.
- Conduct field training in Nam Kading NPA for compliance patrolling.
- Conduct staff training in wildlife conservation, English language and computer skills. To increase capacity at the national level, staff from the Regional Forestry College will be invited to attend, as well as provincial forestry staff. (Since so little wildlife conservation literature is written in Lao, and most conferences and development proposals are written in English, it is essential that practitioners know the basics of the English language and conservation terms).
- Train provincial trainers to teach wildlife conservation concepts and methods at the district level, using the Conservation Extension Training Manual.
- Develop a wildlife conservation curriculum and training materials for conservation staff and train district and village staff at Nam Kading NPA in community biodiversity conservation techniques.
- Educate villagers on the benefits of natural resource conservation and sustainable use.
- Develop wildlife conservation awareness and conservation training materials for district staff to train villagers in conservation.

Component 2. Support effective and sustainable conservation in Nam Kading NPA and Phouchomvoy provincial PA.

Related Activities:

- Develop management plans for Nam Kading NPA and one PPA.
- Protected area staff implement Nam Kading PA management plan. They conduct forest inventories, land-use zoning, boundary demarcation, wildlife law enforcement and village conservation awareness campaigns.
- Conservation staff conduct status and distribution surveys of threatened species and important ecosystems in Nam Kading and two PPAs.
- Staff design and implement simple joint staff/community monitoring protocols in selected villages near the Nam Kading NPA to measure changes in indicators of important species and threats.
- Monitor PA management effectiveness using Alliance /GEF tracking tool.
- Monitoring results are compiled and analyzed to assess the effectiveness of management activities. Management strategies are adjusted accordingly and monitoring continued.
- Conduct a sustainable financial analysis for Nam Kading NPA; design and implement a sustainable PPA financing strategy/plan.

Component 3. Increase the community participation for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use.

Related Activities:

- Conduct baseline socio-economic surveys in 8 villages surrounding Nam Kading NPA to (a) measure living standards and (b) identify livelihood improvement options. Update every two years.
- Initiate alternative livelihood activities in 8 target villages that are ecologically sustainable, reduce dependency on wildlife hunting and over-exploitation of non-timber forest products and motivate villagers to practice conservation.
- Train villagers in PA regulation monitoring and infraction reporting and initiate regular village infraction reporting process

Component 4. PA management tools and techniques implication at provincial and national levels.

Related Activities:

- Conduct two national level workshops (mid-term and end of project) to disseminate Lao language conservation training tools and guidelines and to communicate project strategy and lessons learned.
- Conduct three provincial and district level meetings per year to seek wide consensus about activities implemented and to share lessons learned.

3. Outcome Indicators

Provide original performance benchmarks to be measured in the assessment of outcome. If none were established, explain why not.

Results against objectives and indicators are also presented in Annex A.

The following table provides indicators used to assess outcome.

Results Targets, Indicators and Monitoring
By project closure, the observed numbers of key wildlife species and the abundance of non-timber forest products at Nam Kading NPA will have increased and regulatory infractions declined. Indicators: prevalence of key wildlife species and NTFPs and number of regulatory infractions. Monitoring: baseline survey in Year 1, and repeated in Year 3 and Year 5.
All provincial PA staff know and practice conservation methods, impact monitoring and extension. Indicators: skill levels displayed in testing and conservation activity. Monitoring: baseline survey during preparation; training results assessed by testing; conservation performance reviewed in Years 3 and 5.
By the 6th month, “Wildlife of Bolikhamxay Province” will be produced in the Lao language.
By the 6th month, a Training Manual on Concepts and Methods of Natural Resources Conservation will be produced, in the Lao language.
By the 12th month, a Conservation Extension Training Manual will be produced, in the Lao language.
By the 12th month, a training center is constructed and operational.
By the 18th month, a mobile training unit, 4x4 truck and training equipment are purchased and operational.
By the 24th month the study tour will be completed and pre and post knowledge of training participants evaluated.

Results Targets, Indicators and Monitoring
By the 24 th month the training will be completed pre and post skills tested.
Provide 24 weeks of wildlife conservation training using the <u>Training Manual on Concepts and Methods of Natural Resources Conservation</u> and the <u>Wildlife of Bolikhamxay Province</u> ; and training in English language and computer skills.
By the 18th month, two provincial trainers are certified as having the skills to train district officers in wildlife conservation.
By the 18th month, produce a wildlife conservation curriculum and training materials to train district and village conservation staff and deliver training.
By the 25th month, villager training begins.
By the 18th month, the curriculum and materials are available.
Nam Kading NPA plan completed by month 24, PPA plan by month 36.
By the 24th month, baseline conditions in PAs are updated and management plan activities initiated.
By the 48th month, monitoring results are compiled and analyzed and management plans are adapted accordingly.
By the 52 nd month, monitoring protocols are implemented, and by the 60 th month they show that illegal hunting, wildlife trade and forest encroachments (major threats) in the NPA are reduced.
Use tracking tool to determine progress in strengthening PA management effectiveness in project PAs – yr 1, mid-term, final yr.
Once a year monitoring assessments are used to adapt management plan. Results are presented in national reports at practitioners meetings, in conservation journals and at international conferences.
By the 12th month, baseline living standards measured. Measurements updated every two years and improve by project closure.
Activities will begin in the 13th month, guided by socio-economic assessments. Social surveys and wildlife/NTFP monitoring will show if, as expected, production of small livestock and crops increases and unsustainable use of wild resources for food and fiber decreases.
Training in enforcement and reporting completed in all 8 villages by end yr 2. Infraction monitoring/reporting system operational by end year 3.
By the 24th and 60th months, national workshops will have been conducted to disseminate training tools, management plan and review outcomes. Participants will acquire and can apply new skills.
Consultation meetings completed. Participants acquire and can apply new knowledge on conservation techniques.

4. Other Significant Changes in Trust Fund Design

Describe and explain the rationale for any changes made in design, scope and scale, implementation arrangements and schedule and funding allocation.

This project did not change or modify its scope, scale, goals or objectives. There were no major mid-term revisions to the project document or turnover of WCS or Government of Lao staff during the course of the project. Some implementation methods for activities were modified, as part of adaptive management. Key changes comprised: 1) the

implementation of the Living Landscapes (WCS) assessment approach, 2) the use of the RARE Pride Campaign approach (see www.rareconservation.org) for outreach techniques, 3) the use of occupancy sampling instead of density determination, and 4) budget was reallocated within the project categories to allow more resources for field activity implementation (amendment to the GA). The changes were to reflect the best practice for protected areas management. The initiation of the NT1 hydropower project delayed implementation of the Tad Vang Fong Research Center activities; however with the postponement of the construction of NT1, Tad Vang Fong Research and Training Center is back in operation since November 2008, and is operating successfully in terms of numbers of researchers and ecotourism guests.

C. OUTCOMES

1. Relevance of TF Objectives, Design and Implementation

Discuss how the Trust Fund objectives, design and implementation are proved relevant to current global/regional/country priorities and the Bank's sector strategy

Lao PDR occurs in the Indo-burma Biodiversity hotspot; and government has designated 20% of country's land as protected areas (including 21 national protected areas, plus a number of provincial and district protected areas), and produced the Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. At the same time, poverty reduction is a key priority of the government as it moves towards its aim for poverty eradication by 2020. The project design is well support to the Bank Country Assistant Strategy (CAS) pillar one *Sustain growth through managing key growth drivers Sustain growth through managing key growth drivers*¹ and pillar four *Support implementation of NT2 as example of area based, sustainable natural resource development program that contributes significantly to NGPES/NSEDP objectives*². The Project Development Objective, design and implementation corresponds to a number of Government of Laos strategies such as the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy to 2020 (NGPES), National Social Economic Development Plan (NSEDP); the 2020 National Forest Strategy; and the Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and remains relevant today The project has been able to demonstrate effective implementation of a protected areas project within Lao PDR. The knowledge and lessons from this GEF MSP is being shared within the country.

2. Achievement of TF Development Objective

Discuss and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund development objectives have been met, with linkage to outcome indicators. This includes an assessment as to whether the actual output/deliverables were successfully completed, compared to the expected output, for each activity/component of the Trust Fund. For activities where the output is a report or a dissemination event such as a workshop, conference, training, or study tour, discuss and rate the Quality, Presentation and Dissemination.

¹ More sustainable and participatory management and conservation of natural resources

² Strengthened institutional capacities to manage and coordinate complex natural resources projects and facilitate participation of all stakeholders in monitoring and implementation

The achievement of Project Development Objectives is rated Satisfactory. Capacity for the management staff of protected areas in Bolikhamxay Province has improved; staff capacity has increased and is evident in the number of staffs that are able to undertake conservation activities, and display good understanding of primary and secondary threats and relevant intervention options, and monitoring of intervention outcomes. To date, due mainly to the project contributions, two staff members are able to conduct training on conservation outreach and awareness raising; three staff on village development activities; two staff for law enforcement; four staff on wildlife monitoring; and two staff on project management and administration.

The Nam Kading National Protected Area and Phou Chom Voy Provincial Protected Area management plans have been completed and activities of those two PAs are now being implemented by the Province with WCS technical support, partly by funding from Theun Hinboun Hydropower Project Company (THPC) for NKD-NPA and from Lao Environment and Social (LENS) project for Phou Chom Voy PPA.

Three project staff, plus district staff (from education, DAFO, Women's Union, and Information and Culture) have undertaken awareness raising training on the value of forest and wildlife and threats to wildlife. In one year, 56 villages plus 18 schools participated in this course. The methods are interactive and involve numerous materials (posters, books). Pre-tests (one month prior) and post tests (three months after the course) show that villager understanding of conservation issues increased through this activity. The project worked with eight target villages, to improve livelihoods in line with sustainable forest management. Alternative livelihood support activities progressed well at project target villages. Activities undertaken to help generate/improve income included: (a) establishment of fish conservation zones in deep pools; (b) NTFP zoning, management and sales groups; (c) agriculture and livestock training; (d) credit and village revolving fund operation and (e) handicraft and marketing promotion. These activities showed positive impact on the community in supporting their livelihood and minimizing threats to the NKD-NPA, particularly the NTFP management, fish conservation zone and handicraft support activities.

3. Efficiency

Describe the degree to which the Trust Fund activities have been efficiently implemented, in terms of their associated costs, implementation times and economic and financial returns.

The IEWMP project was completed within its planned timeframe and budget. Provincial Protected Area Management Unit in Bolikhamxay province is now able to plan and implement the protected area management plan. The link to WCS allowed the project to draw on expert advice from the WCS network to support activity implementation. Such support/partnership meant that more funds were able to be reallocated for implementation from consultancy services. The World Bank supervision missions (technical and financial) also were carried out efficiently by combining IEWMP reviews with other project review.

4. Development Impacts, including those that are Unintended/Unrelated to TF Objectives

*Discuss all other outcomes and impacts achieved under the Trust Fund (including unintended, positive and negative). Where relevant, discuss how the Trust Fund has contributed to the **development/strengthening of relevant institutions, mobilization of other resources, knowledge exchange, recipient policy/program implementation, replicable best practices, introduction of new products, New Forms of Cooperation with Other Development Institutions/NGOs, etc., which would not have been achieved in the absence of the Trust Fund.***

The successes for the capacity building components of the project were recognized both by the Department of Forestry and the Bank task team. Nam Kading protected area management unit continues to implement project components. The WCS site advisor provided backstopping for reporting, grant reporting and new project development as well as training in new methods to the protected area management team.

IEWMP demonstrated a successful model for National Protected Area and Provincial Protected Areas for the Department of Forestry. These lessons learned are influencing implementation policy and fulfilling recommendations for the Lao Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. For example, DoF has endorsed a simplified version of the Living Landscapes approach, first trialed for Laos in this GEF MSP, as the planning tool of choice for Lao protected areas.

The Division of Forest Resources Conservation adopted the approach of the Rare Pride Campaign as the national methodology for conservation outreach. They invited IEWMP staff to conduct conservation awareness at the 25th South East Asia Games.

IEWMP success and lessons learned have influenced natural resources and biodiversity conservation policy such as the Global Tiger Initiative. For example, the methods for patrolling and data base management have since been recommended as standard approach for protected areas in the GTI related Tiger National Recovery Plan, and for use in other protected areas, such as Nakai Nam Theun NPA.

The Director of Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office used the Nam Kading NPA Management Plan as part of a political thesis on natural resources use in Lao PDR. The Nam Kading NPA management experience is used for the NPA management staff Bachelor's degree thesis both in and outside the country.

GEF funds were instrumental in leveraging other support from other donors, namely: IDA grant from LEnS activities \$151,366; Luxemburg Development \$26,995; WCS \$129,625; Macarthur Foundations \$261,000; EO Wilson foundation \$10,000; GAMUDA \$15,416; THP \$44,961; US Embassy \$5,000; Boupha Thailand \$3,983; misc income \$4,045. Furthermore, successful implementation resulted in leveraging further natural resources conservation funding (Theun Hinboun Power Company, CEPF, MacArthur, Lao Environmental Protection Fund, CI-TEAM network and others).

As the result of the GEF funded project, the project team (WCS and provincial NPA management unit) is actively continuing the conservation effort in the area. The management plan is being implemented, using different funding resources, and includes law enforcement activity and livelihood support aimed improve living standard of new villagers. In compliment to other programs, subgrants afrom LEnS additional financing are supporting protected areas in the Province to do awareness raising in new Phonekham

village area and to provide livelihood support to 6 villages near the NKD NPA in Pakkading district in the context of Nam Kading River Basin management. A new MOU between WCS and the province has been submitted to DOF for endorsement. Enforcement effort will be increased in the coming years to overcome the risks mentioned; but resources will be needed for the project to ensure the sustainability of NKD NPA. Given that the institutional (Provincial PA Division) and policy framework (Management Plans and upcoming new Decree on Protected Areas) are in place for conservation, and given the high commitment of the WCS and the NPA management unit to conserve the NKD NPA; there is strong hope for the longer term biodiversity conservation of the key species and ecosystems in Bolikhamxai.

5. Overall TF Outcome

Justification for overall outcome rating, taking into account the Trust Fund's relevance, achievement of each TF development objectives, efficiency and development impact. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR: Satisfactory (S).

Provide results framework or indicators provided by the M&E system (including baseline and actual).

Rating of overall outcome is satisfactory. The project was completed on time and within budget achieving all of its output/outcome indicators (see Annex 1 for results framework).

D. Risk to Development Outcome

1. Follow-On Results and/or Investment Activities

Identify and provide a description of the role played by this TF that led to those follow-up activities or investments checked below. (Check all that are applicable):

Activity/Investment:

yes__ Recipient/Other Investment; yes__ Grant Project/Program; yes__ Bank Project; no__ IFC Financial Project/Activity, Other (explain)

This TF has made significant contribution to the government effort for biodiversity conservation activity in the country in three major areas.

First, the relevant Province now understands and believes in the importance of protection of the PA for the benefit of the local community and the nation in the long term. As a result, the NKD NPA management unit has been upgraded to Provincial Protected Area Division, and will lead all activities related to all PA management in the province, with oversight from the Department of Forest Conservation (DFRC) which sits at national level (under DOF/MAF).

Second, awareness raising activities in the District towns and villages created understanding and ownership by local people of the value of the biodiversity protection in NKD NPA and of the potential impacts that could occur from overhunting or overharvest and from development activity in or near the NPA.

Third, biodiversity in NKD NPA is also important for study and research. To date, the government continues to receive financial and other resource support from THPC for a total of \$2,5m for 5 years to aid THPC in protection of their watershed and to support community livelihood improvement in the localized area. Fund are also coming from other researchers and foundations; and ecotourism activity has already generated funds for future protection of biodiversity in NKD NPA.

2. Replicability

Describe and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund has generated useful lessons and methodology that are replicable in other sectors and/or regions.

Rating satisfactory. In addition to what has been described above in terms of lessons that are incorporated, the TF has generated important in the design of a new project for Et-Phou Louey NPA, in northern Laos.

3. Overall Risk to Development Outcome

Rate how likely, and for how long, the outcomes will be sustained after completion of Trust Fund activities, and the likelihood that some changes may occur that are detrimental to the achievement of the TF development objectives. These may include factors such as technical, financial, economic, social, political, environmental, government ownership/commitment, other stakeholder ownership, institutional support, governance and natural disasters exposure. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the four point scale used in ISR/ICR: Negligible to Low (L), Moderate (M), Significant (S) and High (H))

The risk to the development outcome is considered as significant (S).

During the project implementation phase, NKD NPA was confronted with three ongoing development activities in and near the NPA which are not related to the project and its co-financing activities but may generate negative impact to the project and its intended development objective. First, the development of NT1 hydropower inside the NKD-NPA, which created some forest clearance and road construction. Although the development is now on hold, it is not clear when the construction will restart again. However, with the new electricity tariff being negotiated with EGAT (the purchaser) pre-dam construction activities, particularly creation of a road may start and open access to the NPA which may be difficult to manage and mitigate against. . Secondly, the construction of Road 1D within the Bolikhan and Viengthong districts near the NKD-NPA has created another access route to the NKD-NPA. Finally, Ban Phonekham development in the areas was newly established for Hmong repatriated from Thailand. This has added another 4,000 or more people into the original village of Ban Phakbeuak,

which is located close to the NKD-NPA. There are concerns that this resettlement may lead to extraction of natural resources from the NPA.

The above mentioned development activities are external risks and are politically sensitive and therefore beyond the capacity of the project to stop them, despite much effort and dialogue. and could compromise the sustainability of the NKD-NPA. Thus, the risk to the development outcome is considered as significant (S).

Below is the risk analysis for each outcome:

- 1) Technical (L) IEWMP has a strong technical team- but the project needs to retain existing staff in the Nam Kading NPA Management Unit to avoid rapid staff turnover. This is linked to item 2 below.
- 2) Financial (M) money always presented a risk. Currently the IEWMP has good base support with a 10 year agreement with THP and TEAM and potentially Lao Environmental Trust Fund. Projects in the pipeline include – CEPF, Life Web, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service grants.
- 3) Economic (M) global debt crisis placed pressures on philanthropy and bilateral support. Road building on the periphery of the NPA is of ongoing concern, as these developments will increase access to the natural resources.
- 4) Social, (M) There is uncertainty about the impacts new resettlement villages on the edge of the Nam Kading NPA will have operations. All parties are aware of the potential problems and are working on ways to mitigate them.
- 5) Political, (S) There is good commitment from provincial authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Support from the Prime Minister’s Office is still developing.
- 6) Environmental (H) Hydropower development could greatly affect the biodiversity within the Nam Kading NPA. Currently, no corridor exists linking the protected area to the Annamite Mountains, which decreases the resilience to climate change impacts.
- 7) Government ownership/commitment (M) - good government (provincial and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) buy in to the Nam Kading NPA Management Plan and Phou ChomVoy Management Plans
- 8) Other stakeholder ownership (S) - the fate of the NT1 project is unclear owing to the global debt crisis and political uncertainties in Thailand. The current developer wants to sell. The new developer could be better or worse to work with compared to the current developer.
- 9) Institutional support (L) Wildlife Conservation Society has a long term conservation commitment to this site - Bolikhamxay Province is a global priority. The government conservation structure existed from National down to village level.
- 10) Governance (M) the project will need to continue to maintain good lines of communications with all stakeholders.
- 11) Natural disasters exposure (L) - climate change

E. PERFORMANCE

1. Bank

Rate and justify rating on how well the Bank carried out its specific responsibilities assumed under the Trust Fund. If the TF financed Secretariat functions, describe how well the Secretariat carried out its roles and responsibilities, and its exit strategy, if any. If the Bank is executing Recipient work on behalf of Recipient, describe how well the rationale for Bank execution (as specified in the IBTF) was realized. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR:

Satisfactory (S),

During the course of the project (5 years) the TF had three TTLs. All had a very good understanding of the aims of the project, the concepts/methods of capacity building, issues surrounding biodiversity conservation, the realities of working on the ground in Laos and all were very practical and helpful. Government agencies and WCS (recipients) confirmed this. Support was also provided by World Bank Country Office (CMU) to WCS and Government in their efforts to resolve issues relating to hydropower development in Laos and particularly Nam Kading NPA.

Fiduciary; both Bank financial and procurement procedures are new to the project implementing unit. The flow of funds was also unusual for Lao portfolio; it was the only project that was paid directly from the Bank's Payable Account. However, in practice, it was impossible for the team to track expenses by project category in the system. The project was operating with different sources of funds; some expenses were recorded incorrectly under the GEF funding. It took a long time for the team to resolve this issue.

2. Recipient (for Recipient-executed TFs only)

Rate and justify rating on how well the different tasks that were expected from the Recipient under this Trust Fund were carried out. (Rating Scale would be consistent with the six point scale used in ISR/ICR:

Satisfactory (S),

The partnership between the Bolikhamxay Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) worked very well. The Bolikhamxay Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office staff were capable and motivated. They rapidly learned to implement project activities with a high level of professionalism and care. The Director of the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, Bolikhamxay, was especially helpful in keeping staff motivated.

The WCS Lao program has been able to mobilize dedicated professionals within its organization to address technical needs. This model of technical assistance resulted in considerable savings to the project in that Technical assistance was brought in quickly, less costly advertising and recruiting costs, and released quickly when the tasks were completed.

Strong support provided by the WCS New York program for advancing and carrying the project expenses in the early years while the accounting and invoicing problem was

resolved was very helpful. Without this support, the project would not have achieved its PDO.

F. LESSONS LEARNED / RECOMMENDATIONS

Describe the most significant positive and negative lessons learned from the success or failure of the grant activity and, as appropriate, make constructive recommendations for each stakeholder involved (Donor/Bank/Recipient/Development Community)—based on the assumption these stakeholders might decide to undertake a similar activity at a future time.

The following lessons learned are reflecting project design; performance its stakeholders; and involvement of local community in the project:

- 1) Bolikhamxay Province staff started the project with higher basic skills than found in other provinces where WCS has worked in Laos. Motivation was supported by the Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, but it was further reinforced with top-up salaries (from non-GEF funds). Top-up salaries were essential in an economy where civil servants are paid just above the poverty line (US\$ 2 /day). The project was very fortunate that there was no turn-over of the key senior staff within GoL. Stable and consistent staffing which is helped by salary supplements are keys to ensure success of projects.
- 1) English skills training is an essential part of capacity development for government staff and need to support in any projects, particularly at the local level. Basic English language skill improves staff communication with consultant; operate computer and read useful materials which provided in English. Government involvement since the project preparation will attract more ownership during the implementation. High staff turnover is costly for project implementation, it takes time for human capacity building, and turnover can cause less staff commitment and motivation. Using contractual staff (volunteer) less cost to the project but can result in frequently losing capable people built under the project. Government ownership on the program is needed rather than working for an incentive. Top up salary (which was cofinanced by Macarthur Foundation) will not be afforded by the government after the project and often in Laos, programs close down by the project closure. Government needs to ensure funding mechanism for ecosystem services and encourage CSER, rather than rely on donor aide.
- 2) For capacity building to succeed, there is a need to have repeated training sessions for the same students so that they can build on skills, share experiences and issues encountered. The project found that study tours within the country and the region, if carefully planned, are useful as a motivational tool.
- 3) The Living Landscapes methods (with the use of conceptual models and conservation mapping) is an effective tool to guide the design of interventions and reduce mission drift. Clear causal chains identify interventions, data needs and success indicators. Many conservation programs implement ineffective rural development because of lack of linkage to biodiversity conservation.

- 4) Effective biodiversity monitoring systems requires much longer time periods for data collection and results, to train staff do carry-out the monitoring, and to ensure there is sustainable funding.
- 5) It is observed that, consultation on conservation activity was less well received in villages near infrastructure projects; their access to natural resources and wildlife consumption seemed to be banned by conservation effort and made it hard for the project team to engage with local people. The conservation activity needs to be equally engaged with livelihood support and income generation activity.
- 6) NTFP and village funds worked well and there was an increase in income in some villages. This has provided a model for NPAs in Laos. The issue of limited competition in the companies buying the raw produce and the way the companies were allocated quotas needs to be assessed to try to improve the villages representation in a market system, value adding and market linkages should be explored in future iterations of the project to try and make market based incentives for conservation compliance. Management of some NTFP's requires analysis beyond the level of villages and project staff will be needed to assist with this in the foreseeable future. Villages can monitor forest use but cannot enforce the rules on people from outside. Professional, well resourced, teams are required to undertake this.
- 7) Strengthening policy and institutional framework in a country like Laos is needed along with conservation efforts to ensure the legal and political backup for the implementation of conservation activity.

G. ICM PROCESSING AND COMMENTS

1. Preparation

TTL at Approval: Susan Shen

TTL at Closing: Viengkeo Phetnavongxay

Comment of TTL at Closing: The ICM preparation has been initiated since December 2009 but was delayed since the project was facing FM issues (mistakes coded in expenses categories). The task team was able to resolve the issue just one day before to the end of grace period.

Prepared by (if other than TTL):

Date Submitted to Approving Manager: October 26, 2010

2. Approval

Manager: Jeeva Perumalpillai-Essex

Date Approved by Manager:

Manager's Comment:

3. TFO Evaluation of ICM Quality

TFO Reviewer:

TFO Rating on the Quality of ICM (*Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory*):

Comment and Justification for Rating Given by TFO:

**Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project (IEWMP)
Project Logical Framework Final Report
Status as of January 2010**

Global Environment Goal:	<i>Results Targets, Indicators and Monitoring</i>	<i>Status at the end of the 5th year.</i>	<i>Lessons learned</i>
<p>Conserve the globally significant biodiversity found in Bolikhamxay Province's keystone Nam Kading NPA and at least one provincial PA.</p>	<p>By project closure, the observed numbers of key wildlife species and the abundance of non-timber forest products at Nam Kading PA will have increased and regulatory infractions declined. Indicators: prevalence of key wildlife species and NTFPs and number of regulatory infractions. Monitoring: baseline surveys in year 1, repeated in year 3 and 5</p>	<p>Anecdotal evidence and surveys of villager perception suggests that wildlife numbers are increasing (e.g. more hornbills seen and fish catch larger). Reconnaissance surveys and initial biodiversity monitoring indicate that species abundance is lower than anticipate therefore the experimental design of the monitoring needed to be made more robust that requires more effort to show statistical significance. WCS were not able to complete the baseline till year three. WCS will not get the first replicate until 2010 to prove quantitatively prove this indicator. Early enforcement results show a decline in threats per unit effort at three substations with patrol areas covering approximately 600 km² or around 35% of the NPA area. When baseline surveys were conducted (see Vanderhelm et. al. (2007)) threat levels in the areas surveyed were up to 24 per 100 km surveyed. Present threat encounter rates are well below this level with an average of 0.52 /100km.</p>	<p>This project demonstrated the minimum effort needed to conserve biodiversity in a NPA.</p> <p>The future of medium and large-sized wildlife persisting in Lao is dire. Donors, government and people seem comfortable with diminishing wildlife populations as indicated by acceptance of this situation as a new baseline.</p> <p>PES through international funding windows must continue as GoL is not able to mobilize resources for continued conservation.</p>
Project Objectives and Activities:	Targets, Indicators, Monitoring	Status at end of the 5th year.	

Global Environment Goal:	Results Targets, Indicators and Monitoring	Status at the end of the 5 th year.	Lessons learned
<p>Objective 1. Increase the capacity and motivation of Bolikhamxay provincial PA management staff to design, implement, and monitor effective wildlife conservation activities.</p> <p>Related Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review literature and produce a book on the status of wildlife of Bolikhamxay province. Translate to Lao language. • Compile curriculum and prepare manual for training government staff in concepts of wildlife conservation, based on existing WCS training materials. • Compile curriculum and prepare manual for training government staff in conservation extension methods. 	<p>All provincial PA staff know and practice conservation methods, impact monitoring and extension. Indicators: skill levels displayed in testing and conservation activity. Monitoring: baseline survey during preparation; training results assessed by testing; conservation performance reviewed in years 3 and 5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 6th month, “Wildlife of Bolikhamxay Province” will be produced in the Lao language • By the 6th month, a Training Manual on Concepts and Methods of Natural Resources Conservation will be produced, in the Lao language. • By the 12th month, a Conservation Extension Training Manual will be produced, in the Lao language. 	<p>All provincial staff know and practice conservation methods, impact monitoring and community outreach. Pre and post tests from training indicate skills improvement. The METT was completed prior to project implementation and again in a meeting of key project supervisors in November 2009. In all, the project improved in ranking from 36 to 74 points. Twenty-two of thirty target areas showed an increase in rank and the remaining 8 remained unchanged. The major areas of improvement were in: planning, budgeting, equipment, education program, local community involvement, fee system, monitoring and evaluation, training. It was acknowledged by the participants that the IEWMP had come a long way in training and improvement of management.</p> <p>Completed: IEWMP. (2006). <i>Significant Wildlife and Habitats of Bolikhamxay Province.</i></p> <p>Completed: IEWMP. (2006). <i>Biodiversity and Natural Resource Conservation Manual: Supplementary materials for multi-day professional development training in basic conservation biology and natural resource management.</i> This manual was very useful and has been integrated in the National University of Laos curriculum for training professionals in conservation biology.</p> <p>Completed: Vannalath S. (2006). RARE Pride Campaign, Cohort V, <i>Final Report The Great Hornbill – a Flagship Species for Conserving Biodiversity in Nam Kading National Protected Area,</i></p>	<p>Bolikhamxay Province staff started with higher basic skills than found in other provinces where WCS has worked in Lao PDR. Motivation was supported by the PAFO office, but it was further reinforced with top-up salaries. WCS was very fortunate that there was no turn-over of the key senior staff within GoL. English skills and grant writing will continue to be a short coming for a long time.</p> <p>This manual proved useful for conservation planning and two master’s degrees were completed by associated project staff.</p> <p>The multi-faceted nature of the WCS program in Laos provided synergy and reinforcement between projects. The National University of Laos curriculum project benefitted from the IEWMP early work, and in return reinforced/re-taught lessons in following years to district staff.</p> <p>Same as above</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a small training center in the Nam Kading NPA and provision district offices. • Outfit a mobile training unit to facilitate training in 8 target villages and the PPAs. • Conduct field training and study tour for PA managers to Khao Yai National Park in Thailand to participate in and learn professional PA management activities. • Conduct field training in Nam Kading NPA for compliance <u>patrolling</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 12th month, a training center is constructed and operational. • By the 18th month, a mobile training unit, 4x4 truck and training equipment are purchased and operational. • By the 24th month the study tour will be completed and pre and post knowledge of training participants evaluated. • By the 24th month the training will be completed pre and post skills tested. 	<p>Completed: The opening occurred on June 22 2006. The Chalunxab Construction Company handover document is on file. WCS is grateful to the MacArthur Foundation for financial support.</p> <p>Completed: Results mobile unit established. Reported in Philakone, V. (2008). <i>Pride Campaign Results for Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project</i></p> <p>Completed: Staff went to Seima National Protected Area in Cambodia. Reported in the <i>Proceedings of the IEWMP study tour to Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area, Mondalkiri Province, Cambodia January 8th-16th 2007</i>.</p> <p>WCS also made a study tour in Nam Et Phou Loei NPA in Houaphanh Province. Eight staff from IEWMP exchanged lessons learned and shared experience with NEPL enforcement and extension teams.</p> <p>Completed: WCS Regional Advisor Dr. Antony Lynam led a six day field training produced a forest protection strategy for Nam Kading NPA. Reported in Hallam, C. A., A. Lynam and P. Sisavath (2007a). <i>Guidelines for a Wildlife Protection Strategy for the Nam Kading NPA: Summary of workshop findings 1 – 2 April, 2007</i></p> <p>Hallam, C. A., A. Lynam and P. Sisavath (2007b). <i>Report on IEWMP Basic Enforcement Training 26th March to 6th April 2007</i></p>	<p>Construction of the Training Center went quite smoothly, warranty work was completed as stated in the contract (mostly issues arising from green wood). Batteries associated with solar panels remained a problem. No problem with district offices.</p> <p>No problems with setting up the mobile unit- in the future WCS will paint a truck with the hornbill and not use a decals that wear off.</p> <p>These were very successful, with staff returning to the IEWMP inspired and motivated. In some cases the inspiration was dampened, because new ideas could not be funded.</p> <p>WCS was very impressed with the dedication of the patrol teams. This was very hard work.</p> <p>Repeat training sessions were good as it allowed students to share recent on the job experiences at followup sessions</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct staff training in wildlife conservation, English language and computer skills. To increase capacity at national level, staff from the regional forestry college will be invited to attend, as well as provincial forestry staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 24 weeks of wildlife conservation training using the <u>Training Manual on Concepts and Methods of Natural Resources Conservation</u> and the <u>Wildlife of Bolikhamxay Province</u>; and training in English language and computer skills. 	<p>Completed: Staff learned the Living Landscapes approach to conservation planning. Reported in Bryja, G. (2006). <i>Building Biological and Human Landscapes for Central Laos P.D.R (Specifically for the NAM KADING Region)</i>.</p> <p>Staff completed computer training: Hallam, C. A. and P. Sisavath (2006). <i>Report on computer, GPS and Introduction to Conservation Training for IEWMP in Pakxan District, Bolikhamxay Province 7-10 August 2006</i>.</p> <p>A two day GIS training was completed for provincial and selected district staff. Lead by WCS GIS office Akchousanh Rasphone and Kevin Coy AMNH also we did computer training in districts as reported in Sisavath, P. (2007). <i>Report on computer training for IEWMP staff in Four Project Target Districts</i>.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Progress reports of English language studies from Mr. Pratt are on file.</p> <p>Also extended biodiversity knowledge to students at National University of Laos and Bolikhamxay Province Forestry School. Reported in Cooper, D. et al 2006. <i>Field Training Manual for the 2006-2007 Student Research project in Nam Kading NPA Bolikhamxay Province</i> and Cooper, D. (2006). <i>2006/2007 Student Research Project Student Assessment in Bolikhamxay: Trip Report</i>. Vientiane, WCS and Ounmany, S. (2006). <i>Student research Project (SRP)</i>.</p>	<p>The multi-faceted nature of the WCS program in Laos has provided synergy and reinforcement between projects. The National University of Laos curriculum project has benefited from the IEWMP pioneer work, and in return has reinforce/ re-taught lessons in following years to district staff.</p> <p>Repeat training sessions were good as it allowed students to share recent on the job experiences at follow-up sessions</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train provincial trainers to teach wildlife conservation concepts and methods at the district level, using the Conservation Extension Training Manual. • Develop a wildlife conservation curriculum and training materials for conservation staff and train district and village staff at Nam Kading NPA in community biodiversity conservation techniques. • Educate villagers on the benefits of natural resource conservation and sustainable use. • Develop wildlife conservation awareness and conservation training materials for district staff to train villagers in conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 18th month, two provincial trainers are certified as having the skills to train district officers in wildlife conservation. • By the 18th month, produce a wildlife conservation curriculum and training materials to train district and village conservation staff and deliver training. • By the 25th month, villager training begins. • By the 18th month, the curriculum and materials are available. 	<p>Completed: Hansel, T., and S. Vannalath. (2006a). <i>Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management Training: September 27-29, 2006.</i></p> <p>Completed: Hansel, T., and S. Vannalath. (2006b). <i>Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management Training: December 13 -15, 2006.</i></p> <p>Completed: Pride campaigns in three districts. Results reported in Philakone, V. (2008). <i>Pride Campaign Results for Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project</i></p> <p>Completed: Results reported in Philakone, V. (2008). <i>Pride Campaign Results for Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project</i></p>	<p><< samaing and his team>></p> <p>Pride campaigns were comparatively more expensive but very effective. (per person they were pretty good value, estimated at \$1 /person). DOF endorsed this method for all NPAs. WCS has also adopted these methods as standard tools for conservation management.</p> <p>Painted billboards lasted four years and had to be replaced. Large format color printing has reduced in price in Laos</p>
<p>Objective 2. Implement effective and sustainable conservation activities in Nam Kading NPA and at least one provincial PA.</p>	<p>Target: management effectiveness at Nam Kading and at least one PPA improves. Indicators: per Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool. Monitoring: verified by METT completion immediately before project start, at mid-term and before final evaluation.</p>	<p>Ongoing: WCS are implementing conservation activities in the Nam Kading NPA, Phouchomvoy Provincial Protected Areas and Huay Ngua Provincial Protected Areas. The effectiveness and sustainability is yet to be determined.</p>	<p>The success of this project is best determined by comparison with other NPA strengthening projects, on-going and in the recent past. << CIFOR study site>></p>

Global Environment Goal:	<i>Results Targets, Indicators and Monitoring</i>	<i>Status at the end of the 5th year.</i>	<i>Lessons learned</i>
<p>Related Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management plans for Nam Kading NPA and one PPA. • Protected area staff implement Nam Kading PA management plan. They conduct forest inventories, land-use zoning, boundary demarcation, wildlife law enforcement, and village conservation awareness campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nam Kading NPA plan completed by month 24, PPA plan by month 36. • By the 24th month, baseline conditions in PAs are updated and management plan activities initiated. 	<p>Completed: Nam Kading NPA Management Plan draft has been approved by the Department of Forestry. There was considerable delay on this document owing to NT1 hydropower uncertainties and learning the proper format for management plans.</p> <p>Produced Lao language GPS Field Manual for Garmin Map 60 for boundary demarcation - NPA and core zone boundary demarcation is completed except in the NT1 areas.</p> <p>Boundary markers have been established with village consultation and is 80% complete. The area incomplete is that area to be inundated by the NT1 project. A core Zone representing ~70% of the NPA has been established using participatory methods with villagers. Villagers were consulted and involved in deciding the location of the core zone and are now taking part in its maintenance with participation in forest rangers teams.</p>	<p>Management Plan approval continued to be a very slow process, even with the support from DOF for plans for all NPA. It still appears difficult for GoL to regulate land for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>WCS spent more time than anticipated on community consultation about the NPA and core zone boundaries. This was considered worthwhile as social safeguards and ensured that most sections of the boundaries were recognized by local stakeholders.</p> <p>Staff numbers changed from the dry season to wet season. Creating a job classification of seasonal labors is needed.</p> <p>Threats to the Nam Kading NPA changed over time.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation staff conduct status and distribution surveys of threatened species and important ecosystems in Nam Kading and two PPAs. • Staff design and implement simple joint staff/community monitoring protocols in selected villages near the Nam Kading NPA to measure changes in indicators of important species and threats. • Monitor PA management effectiveness using Alliance /GEF tracking tool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 48th month, monitoring results are compiled and analyzed and management plans are adapted accordingly. • By the 52nd month, monitoring protocols are implemented, and by the 60th month they show that illegal hunting, wildlife trade and forest encroachments (major threats) in the NPA are reduced. • Use tracking tool to determine progress in strengthening PA management effectiveness in project PAs – yr 1, midterm, final yr. 	<p>Completed: Numerous field studies are completed and results and we have adapted our conservation interventions based on real findings. Reports include: Hedemark, M., M. Phakhounthong, et al. 2006. <i>A preliminary survey along the Nam Kading River in the Nam Kading National Protected Areas, Bolikhamxay Province, Lao PDR,</i></p> <p><i>IEWMP 2007 Trip report to Nam Soun saltlick January 29 to 30 2007, Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project Pakxan Lao PDR</i></p> <p>Hedemark, M. 2006. <i>Ban Nam Tek field visit 13-15 December 2006.</i></p> <p>Sisavath, P., F. Sainyasan & C. A. Hallam 2007 <i>Field Trip Report on wildlife and habitat surveys in Huay Nguua District Protected Area, Ban Tha Hua, Bolikan District, Bolikhamxay Province 24 May 2007 to 04 June 2007.</i></p> <p>Completed: Landscape level conservation planning completed for 6 indicator species (TA Arlyne Johnson Gosia Bryan, Etienne Delattre). <i>Technical report written. Johnson, A., C.A. Hallam, et al. 2006. Landscape species selection for the Nam Kading landscape Lao P.D.R, 20-24 March 2006.</i></p> <p>Ongoing: Villagers monitoring NTFP off take. Teams monitor key species with camera traps and line transects.</p>	<p>Indicator species populations were very low and the intensity of the survey had to be quite large and costly to determine significance.</p> <p>Conceptual models work good to guide staff in designing interventions.</p> <p>Simple monitoring protocol allow for tracking simple things. Protected areas are complex ecosystems with multiple threats. Sponsors need to come to grips with this fact and be prepared to train and fund more complicated monitoring systems. While PA management is not rocket science, it still requires more than village system can accommodate.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring results are compiled and analyzed to assess the effectiveness of management activities. Management strategies are adjusted accordingly and monitoring continued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once a year monitoring assessments are used to adapt management plan. Results are presented in national reports at practitioners meetings, in conservation journals and at international conferences. 	<p>On going: Monitoring results contribute to adaptive management. Reported in; Hallam, C.A., D. Cooper, S. Ounmany, A. Rasphone and A. Johnson. 2007. Wildlife Hunting and Use Near the Nam Kading National Protected Area, IEWMP Pakxan</p> <p>Vanderhelm, F. and A. Johnson (2007). <i>Baseline investigation into the status of wildlife in the Nam Kading National Protected Area.</i></p> <p>S. Seateun and A. Bousa (2007). <i>Distribution of landscape species, threats and mineral licks in the Nam Kading NPA</i></p> <p>Tamsatit, T. (2007) <i>Investigate the abundance and threats in the landscape of Nam Kading NPA</i></p> <p>Baimon Lounalath (2007) <i>Investigate the abundance and relationship between elephants and mineral licks in the Nam Kading NPA</i></p> <p>Saiphone Lorkhammee and Souksavath Chantangeun (2007) <i>Distribution and abundance of Landscapes species and their threats in the Nam Kading NPA</i></p> <p>WCS have just started to produce MIST enforcement reports</p>	<p>Conceptual models and adaptive management as outlined in landscape planning is worthwhile tool. Clear causal chains identify interventions, data needs and success indicators.</p> <p>Raw data management was difficult: data was easily lost of mixed up. This even included tracking inventory of equipment. Perhaps this was a matter of not hiring the right people or perhaps it was cultural.</p>

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<p>• Conduct a sustainable financial analysis for Nam Kading NPA; design and implement a sustainable PPA financing strategy/plan.</p> <p>Objective 3. Increase the local constituency around the Nam Kading NPA for biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource use.</p> <p>• Conduct baseline socio-economic surveys in 8 villages surrounding Nam Kading NPA to (a) measure living standards and (b) identify livelihood improvement options. Update every two years.</p>	<p>• Sustainable financing analysis completed as part of PPA Management Plan and financing strategy implemented.</p> <p>Target: villager infractions of PA regulations fall; villagers help enforcement monitoring and reporting. Indicators: # of regulatory infractions; frequency of village monitoring and reporting. Monitoring: baseline, mid-term and end-project infraction reports and surveys of village monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>• By the 12th month, baseline living standards measured. Measurements updated every two years and improve by project closure.</p>	<p>On going: This has been complicated by the NT1 situation. WCS will initiate tourism at Tad Vang Fong Training Center soon. We have made a draft business plan and are producing information material for the public.</p> <p>WCS have signed a 10-year agreement with THP and are exploring REDD demonstration site</p> <p>NKD was accepted as a CI TEAM network for long term monitoring.</p> <p>Provincial Protected Areas raised money (>150,000 US\$) from LENS with help from IEWMP.</p> <p>REDD feasibility study started</p> <p>Ongoing: Quantitative results are now being compiled within the MIST database. Rare Pride campaign results from pre and post test are positive for increased awareness of the biodiversity conservation issues.</p> <p>Completed: Reported in Hedemark, M., Manysangphet, et al. 2005. <i>Social economic assessment of IEWMP Focal Villages</i> and IEWMP (2006) <i>Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA): Methods manual for Integrated Ecosystem and Wildlife Management Project Target Villages.</i></p>	<p>PES from international donors (bilateral and philanthropic) will be required to be continued for at least 10 years. This is because the GoL does not have the economic mechanisms in place to fund the conservation of forests and biodiversity.</p> <p>WCS had good success to guide industrial mitigation actions and are now working to shift a portion of PES to private sponsors and REDD. These actions however came at a cost; e.g. mission drift from biodiversity conservation and the erratic behavior of corporate entities.</p> <p>Department of Forestry and Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office staff do not have sufficient experience or authority to engage with industry without technical assistance.</p> <p>Pride campaigns were a good technique to do build constituent base. Integrating the campaign message with NPA management activities worked well, e.g. boundary demarcation and NTFP harvest zoning. However follow-up campaigns are needed to keep the message current and villagers engaged.</p> <p>Poverty eradication indicators of rice sufficiency and cash income were not sufficient to assess livelihood security as they did not measure forest product use.</p> <p>Consultation fatigue was noticeable in villages near infrastructure sites.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate in 8 target villages alternative livelihood activities that are ecologically sustainable, reduce dependency on wildlife hunting and over-exploitation of non-timber forest products and motivate villagers to practice conservation. Train villagers in PA regulation monitoring and infraction reporting and initiate regular village infraction reporting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities will begin in the 13th month, guided by socio-economic assessments. Social surveys and wildlife/ntfp monitoring will show if, as expected, production of small livestock and crops increases and unsustainable use of wild resources for food and fiber decreases. Training in enforcement and reporting completed in all 8 villages by end yr 2. Infraction monitoring/reporting system operational by end year 3. 	<p>On going: Village funds and handicraft market in place. Livestock and rattan training in 2 villages completed. Monitoring is ongoing, for example Hallam, C. and P. Sisavath 2006. <i>Field trip report on supervision of RRA activities by IEWMP teams in Ban Kengbit (Khamkeut District) and Ban Nadi (Viengthong District) Bolikhamxay Province 11-17 October 2006.</i></p> <p>Frog and fish conservation zones established in four villages. Villagers generally motivated to do conservation. See Vannalath, S. (2006). Final Report: <i>The Great Hornbill -- a flagship species for conserving biodiversity in Nam Kading National Projected Area, Lao PDR.</i></p> <p>NTFP quotas in place in four villages. Too early to determine trends.</p> <p>Mass media outreach by newspaper and radio. Radio Daily Timing 11 :30 - 12 :00</p> <p>On going: for example Vannalath S. (2007). Results of the Anti-wildlife Trade Song Competition and Concert. March 22 2007 Pakkading District.</p>	<p>NTFP and village funds worked well; need village volunteer to manage however.</p> <p>Villages can monitor forest use but cannot enforce the rules on people from outside.</p> <p>Management of data was a problem - see earlier comment on data</p>
<p>Objective 4. Motivate and empower provincial and national conservation officials to replicate the project's approach to PA management and to use its tools and techniques.</p>	<p>Target 1: staff in all PPAs use training materials and apply management systems. Verified by: end-project survey of PPA management practice. Target 2: National PA staff use training tools and apply project experience. Verified by: end-project survey of national replication impact.</p>	<p>Conducted a training for PhouChomVoy Provincial Protected Area staff on Management Plan making (14 district staff and 3 women) Nov 10 - 17, 2008.</p> <p>Training on how to make a management plan and camera trap techniques were completed for the Hoy Ngua Provincial Protected Area.</p> <p>In cooperation with the National University of Laos and LENS staff participated in a protected area management course.</p>	<p>DOF liked the process and encouraged the methodology to be used in six other national seven other provincial protected areas through LENs and AMNH funding.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct two national level workshops (mid term and end) to disseminate Lao language conservation training tools and guidelines and to communicate project strategy and lessons learned. • Conduct three provincial and district level meetings per year to seek wide consensus about activities implemented and to share lessons learned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 24th and 60th months, national workshops will have been conducted to disseminate training tools, management plan and review outcomes. Participants will acquire and can apply new skills. • Consultation meetings completed. • Participants acquire and can apply new knowledge on conservation techniques. 	<p>Completed: IEWMP staff shared IEWMP methods and results at national NPA management plan workshop sponsored by DOF in Vientiane.</p> <p>Sponsored a workshop of six other NPA directors to review the Nam Kading NPA Management Plan.</p> <p>In cooperation with National University of Laos with funding from LENS staff participated in a protected area management course.</p> <p>Quarterly meetings were not adequate. Team leaders and district heads meet on the 24th of each month to discuss issues and plan for the next month.</p>	

