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(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY)
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UNDP



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Mid-Term Evaluation of the Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project

FINAL REPORT

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Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of South East Asia Nations
BR	Biosphere Reserve
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CO	Country Office (of UNDP)
DMH	Department for Meteorology and Hydrology
ETWG	Environmental Thematic Working Group
FD	Fisheries Department
FFZ	Fishing Free Zone
FoW	Friends of Wildlife (Local NGO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDWSO	Inle Drinking Water Supply Organisation
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILDA	Inle Lake Development Authority
ILSCC	Inle Lake Sustainability and Conservation Committee (chaired by MOECAAF)
IR	Inception Report
KZK	Kyay Za Kon (Village Community)
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix
MAA	Myanmar Agro Action (Local NGO)
MAB	Man and the Biosphere (UNESCO Programme)
MAS	Myanmar Agriculture Service
MCG	Micro Capital Grant (MCG)
MCL	Min Chaung Le (Village Community)
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MOEP1	Ministry of Electrical Power No. 1
MOECAAF	Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry
MOHT	Ministry of Hotels and Tourism
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NCEA	National Commission for Environmental Affairs
NGO	Non Government Organisation
REDD	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
PR	Progress Report

SGSC	Small Grant Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WHS	World Heritage Site
WNBR	World Network of Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO)

Map of the Project Intervention Area



Executive Summary

1. Introduction and Background

The **Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project** is funded by UNDP, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the approval of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (US\$ 2.58m.) and has a two-year duration starting in January 2012. Mr. Warren Olding was selected to conduct the Mid-term Evaluation of the Project between 25 July 2013 and 08 August 2013. The ToR of the Mid-Term Evaluation (Annex 1) state the main objective of the MTE is, *“to assess the progress in delivery of Project outcomes and based on this assessment, to take decisions on the future orientation and emphasis of the project during its remaining time”*.

The evaluation report is required to determine, as systematically and objectively as possible, **the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project**. Key issues of the MTE are to:

- Assess the achievements of the project against its stated outcomes, including a re-examination of the relevance of the outcomes and of the project design;
- identify significant factors that are facilitating or impeding the delivery of outcomes;
- Provide recommendations and lessons learned to support and guide future implementation and the consolidation of a suitable exit strategy.

In order to analyse these key issues, the MTE conducted an intensive work programme based on three main phases between 25/07/13 and 16/08/13 in which key documents were analysed and an inception report produced (desk phase), a series of interviews, site visits and workshops conducted with a wide sample of stakeholders and beneficiaries to assess the Project's progress and achievements in relation to outputs, outcomes, potential impact and lessons learned (field phase) and findings, conclusions and recommendations presented before formulating the evaluation report (synthesis phase). The MTE's work programme, including persons interviewed can be found in Annex 2.

2. Project Relevance - GOOD

The Project maintains a high level of relevance. Inle Lake has been the subject of high level workshops in 2010 to determine ways of promoting and securing the conservation and restoration of the Lake. From this the national Steering Committee for the Sustainability of Inle Lake and Environmental Conservation was formed in September 2010 (chaired by MOECAF) and the Shan State Greening and Environmental Conservation Committee in July 2011 in which one of its eight major tasks is the implementation of the Five-Year Plan for the conservation and restoration of Inle Lake (2010-15), in which the Inle Lake Greening Project under the Shan State Forestry Department and the Project is inscribed since 01/01/12. One of MOECAF's on-going activities since 2011 is the design of a Long-Term Plan for the conservation and sustainable development of the Inle Lake basin. This is currently being supported by UN-HABITAT and planned to commence in 2015.

3. Project Design – SOME ISSUES NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

The Project's Design is based on a Project Document that was not prepared using the logical framework approach. The project purpose (specific objective) refers to a set of activities and rather than one that aims at contributing to the attainment of the overall objective (general objective). The Logframe was produced in the second quarter of operations following discussions with UNDP CO and all team members of project to meet the outputs of Project

Document as part of the MOECAP's Five-Year Plan. As a result it is predominantly output-focused, but more could have been done to identify the expected outcomes and their corresponding indicators of these outputs in order to learn lessons and identify good practice to support future planning in the Lake Basin. The Project design also lacks a section on risk management. This has not been addressed in the LFM and means the Project does not incorporate a risk management strategy that includes corresponding mitigation actions to reduce potential risks.

There is also no inclusion of a specific section in the Project Document on promoting gender equality and other cross-cutting issues, such as good governance. Therefore, the empowerment of women's participation and access to training, finance and information, which is important to strengthen other cross-cutting issues such as environmental and natural resources management or good governance, is not clear in the Project design. However, this issue has been to some degree addressed following the recruitment of a gender specialist in the UNDP CO in the second quarter of 2012.

4. Efficiency of Implementation - GOOD

The Project has spent just over US\$1,087,000 of the Norwegian funds and just over US\$243,000 of UNDP funds to 30/06/13. This is in line with planned expenditure to date before the start of the second CfP in July 2013. The balance of Norwegian funds committed to 30/06/13 after deducting all expenditure amounts to over US\$ 723,000. In addition, over US\$ 198,000 of Norwegian funds could be committed to the Project if justified. In general the efficiency of the Project is good. No major problems were identified in the availability of project inputs although staff recruitment could not be finalised until end March 2012, meaning at least three months of the two-year implementation period were lost. The delivery of outputs was also observed to be good although in all cases around 7 months behind schedule. For example, the process for UNESCO to designate Inle Lake as a BR will not be completed until June/July 2014. The decision to concentrate environmental conservation and restoration in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed using reputable Implementing Partners from the NGO sector to implement the small grant facility is proving an efficient means to implementing output 2. However, the CfP was launched in April 2012 and grant agreements commenced end July 2012. As a result the second CfP was launched later than planned in March 2013 and implementation of projects funded by the small grant facility began in July meaning there is inadequate time for the implementation of all projects.

The internal M&E system is heavily geared to measuring output targets established in the LFM. Findings of the on-going activities are assessed and suggestions on improving their implementation are proposed to Implementing Partners and Field experts. However, the assessment of the outcomes is not a central theme of the M&E workshops. The level of participation of public institutions in the planning and implementation of the Project is good in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed and in the Lake itself. A total of three are involved and receive training and support from the Project. At the regional level the Project is much less active, although it must receive the approval of the State government and MOECAP to facilitate implementation. The Project is, therefore, not very influential on strategic issues, such as on development planning for the Long-Term Plan for Inle Lake or on promoting environmental streamlining in sector policy. This remains a major challenge to ensure all line departments respect minimum standards on environmental impact to ensure they too are aware of their role in reducing sedimentation of Inle Lake. For example, the issue of the negative impact of road building is a major concern.

5. Effectiveness in Meeting Project Purpose - SATISFACTORY

The Project Document could have provided a more realistic “project purpose” (or specific objective). It is therefore, difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of results in meeting project purpose. This requires revision in a participatory workshop on the LFM involving key stakeholders, from which the Project can prepare a second phase proposal as well as tie its final report to the main outcomes being achieved and which need to be consolidated or replicated in a second phase.

In terms of outputs 1 and 2, Project effectiveness is good in terms of establishing a long-term commitment to conservation and restoration (through the designation by UNESCO of Inle Lake as a Biosphere Reserve) and in terms of community and household actions designed to integrate environmental and natural resource management into their socio-economic practices (e.g. fish cage culture, conservation agriculture, agro-forestry and organic farming) or restore the natural environment (FFZ, reforestation, gulley erosion control, or water supply). However, if more attention is given to identifying outcomes from these and other activities and promoting them through an effective communication strategy, the Project would enhance its chances of bringing about important policy changes at State and national levels, especially in relation to the Long-term Plan for Inle Lake.

One issue of particular importance in this regard is the current “village model” approach. This needs to be reassessed and a territorial approach given serious thought in order environmental conservation and restoration is “packaged” according to the natural needs of the watershed (at micro/sub/main watershed levels).

6. Potential Impact – Meeting the Overall Objective - SATISFACTORY

It is very early to assess the potential impact of the Project, given it has been in effective operation for only one year. However, the fact the Project is supporting the national and state government in obtaining the official designation of Inle Lake as a Biosphere Reserve from UNESCO means the long-term potential impact of the Project in conserving and restoring Inle Lake could be significant. Nevertheless, this will depend not only on the formal designation of the BR, but on the final approach adopted on the way environmental and natural resource management is promoted in the Inle Lake basin. The MTE believes the village approach, which reemphasises the political boundaries of the same villages, will have less impact than a territorial approach in which villages, districts, townships and the State Government come together to resolve the Lake’s sedimentation and pollution through the stabilisation of the watersheds.

7. Sustainability - SOME ISSUES NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

The Project Document did not assign adequate time in relation to the expected outcome and outputs. Due to the loss of some 7 months of implementation due to the finalisation of the first CfP in August 2012, the project is struggling to implement all the projects to be funded following the conclusion of the second CfP between July and December 2013. Furthermore, there is inadequate time to assess outcomes and develop a clear set of lessons learnt and identification of good practices by end of 2013.

8. Gender and Other Cross-Cutting Issues - SATISFACTORY

The Project is registering a satisfactory level of participation of women in the Project’s main activities, especially those financed by under the small grant facility. According to the Project, over 30% of participants are women. However, more needs to be done to ensure women participate more actively in the decision-making processes and have greater access to resources, training and information.

9. Conclusions - Lessons Learned - Recommendations

The Project is making a contribution to restoring and conserving the environment in the Inle Lake basin, however, it was designed with an unrealistic two-year duration without an inception or closure phase, which meant the first seven months of the Project were dedicated to recruiting staff, finalising the CfP, collecting baseline data, etc. As a result is as much as 7 months behind schedule and implementation of the projects following the second CfP only commenced in July 2013. Furthermore, the Project monitors four main outputs, rather than the outcomes of these outputs to determine the level of achievement of the general outcome defined in the Project Document. As a result there is not as much debate as there could be on discussing lessons learnt and good practice on the Project's small grant approach, its focus on townships and communities, or on the strengths and weaknesses of its activities all of which would help promote debate on what are the most efficient and effective ways of conserving and restoring Inle Lake and improving the quality of life of the target groups. For example, the decision to concentrate activities in the Lake and Kalaw-Chaung watershed has proved an efficient and effective way of concentrating limited funds on restoration and conservation activities, but the MTE argues this could have been enhanced further by developing a territorial approach as opposed to a village approach to the Kalaw-Chaung watershed in order greater attention was given to the need to restore and conserve the natural boundaries of the micro and sub watersheds of the Kalaw-Chaung watershed.

The following recommendations from the MTE are summarised as follows:

- The Project is granted a no cost extension of 7 months from 01/01/14 to 31/07/14 on the grounds:
 - The Project was not designed with either an inception or closure phase;
 - Needed 7 months of inception-related activities before main operations began;
 - The UNESCO decision on the BR will be taken end June/early July 2014;
 - Time is needed to prepare for a second phase proposal based on lessons learnt and best practice identified from the outputs;
- The Project recruits as soon as possible the livestock and fisheries expert
- The Project recruits an expert to develop and support the Project and its stakeholders establish a coordination mechanism to ensure the lessons learned and best practice from the Project is discussed and incorporated into the Long-Term Plan for Inle Lake
- The Project conducts a participatory workshop on the LFM for a second phase, but elements of which can also be used to aid the formulation of the final report on the present phase. The LFM should ensure consensus is reached on:
 - The Project's purpose is defined in a clear and coherent manner based on one specific objective in which consideration is given to developing the territorial approach in one of more sub watersheds of the Kalaw-Chaung watershed;
 - The expected outputs are accompanied by expected outcomes and corresponding indicators based on lessons learned from the current Project;
 - The risk management strategy to be applied ensuring the mitigation of potential risks forms part of the strategy;
 - The duration is proposed in line with local capacity, the financial resources available and the objectives and outcomes identified;
- The Project establishes an effective communication strategy with the support of a short-term expert in which case studies are used to provide on-demand guidance to stakeholders and beneficiaries on lessons learned and best practice;
- The Project opens a field office in Nyaungshwe township with one assistant to ensure coordination with the Project Office in Yangon is facilitated for the second phase of project and vehicle hire is available for the field staff (a permanent vehicle should be available for the second phase)

- The National Project Manager spends on average 10 days per month in the field supporting the coordination work of the Project with stakeholders, especially at the State level on the development of the Long-Term Plan and in preparing the second phase proposal.

1. Introduction and Background

The Inle Lake basin area is suffering from the combined effects of climate variability and change and deforestation due to poor land management practices. Analysis of climate data reveals the length of the monsoon period has decreased by as much as 10 days over the last 30 years resulting in a corresponding 5% decrease in average rainfall. However rainfall intensity is increasing as average temperature in Myanmar has risen by as much as 0.7°C over the same period (DMH, 2011). Meanwhile, land use dedicated to agriculture has grown steadily. Currently more than 60% of Lake's basin area is dedicated to seasonal or permanent agriculture.

The clearing of forests for agriculture and the application of inappropriate cropping systems (see land cover maps above) combined with lower, but more intensive rainfall has resulted in the increased vulnerability of human activity in the Lake basin area, especially to longer periods of drought and the resulting drop in water levels during the dry season. In the wet season intense rainfall is increasingly becoming a hazard rather than a blessing causing flash floods, erosion and landslides and increased sedimentation of the lake (which not only raises the lake level and therefore flooding risk, but also contaminates the water thus hindering economic activity on and around the lake). In addition, the increased use of chemical agricultural inputs is also affecting water quality to the point the Lake cannot be used for drinking water. These negative developments have significant strategic implications for the country given the Lake basin is the main water resource for the Law Pi Ta Hydroelectricity power plant, is a major tourist attraction and home to a high level of biodiversity, which plays an important role in human development (medicinal plants, pollinating insects, food sources, environmental services).

Soil and water conservation have been preoccupations since the 1930s due to soil erosion. Between 1986-1994 the Forestry Department with UNDP/FAO support, have implemented watershed management in the Inle Lake basin, such as in the Ywangan, Pindaya, Nyaungshwe, Kalaw and Pinlaung townships. Implementation of the Inle Lake Greening Project under the Shan State Steering Committee was initiated in 2000, incorporating a wide number of line agencies including the Forestry Department, the Irrigation Department and Department of Agriculture.

In 2010 MOECF launched two milestone workshops with the participation of line ministries, universities, NGOs, CSOs and UNDP leading to the development of the 5-year Inle Lake Conservation and Restoration Plan (2010-15) and its corresponding Committee. Following the Norwegian Embassy's interest to help finance the conservation and rehabilitation of Inle Lake, UNDP identified the "Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project" based on the government 5 year-plan and it was approved by the government. In December 2011, the Norwegian government confirmed it would fund US\$ 2 m. towards the implementation of the project. UNDP agreed to commit US\$0.58m. to support grass-root activities in the Project, which commenced operations for a period of two years on 1st January 2012 . The **overall objective** of the Project is to *restore the environmental stability of the Inle Lake with the improvement of the quality of life of local communities.*

2. Project Relevance

2.1 Are the Objectives Still Relevant and Aligned with National and State Policy?

The **overall objective** (or goal) of the Project is to *restore the environmental stability of the Inle Lake with the improvement of the quality of life of local communities*. The **specific objectives** (project purpose) are:

- a) *Contribute to better planning in natural resources and manage systematically the natural resources with the sustainable manner for long run.*
- b) *Identify the model villages in all different zones so as to advocate the other organizations and participate in implementing such models in other villages.*
- c) *Promote environmental governance through CBOs with the increased awareness of all stakeholders.*

The Project is implemented under the framework of the Inle Lake Conservation and Restoration Plan (2010-2015) and policy guidance of MOECAP, which chairs the National committee for Inle Lake Sustainability and Conservation. The overall objective of the Project therefore remains highly relevant and conforms to the Paris Declaration principle of policy alignment.

The above mentioned specific objectives confuse actions with objectives. Following an participatory analysis with the Project staff, it was agreed the specific purpose of these “actions” is to: ***Promote the Conservation and Restoration of Inle Lake and its Kalaw-Chaung Watershed through Sustainable Land Use and Development Practices***. On this basis the Project purpose is clear and coherent with the Inle Lake Conservation and Restoration Plan.

The Project’s logframe detailing the project’s current objectives can be found in Annex 1. It is recommended the Project staff and UNDP CO use Matrix in Annex 6 to review the LFM in the event an extension to the Project is granted (to end July 2014) to guide the formulation of a second phase to start in 2014 (preferably immediately after the end of the extended first phase, i.e. August 2014) and elements of which are used to finalise activities (for example, relating to risk management) and support formulation of the Final Report.

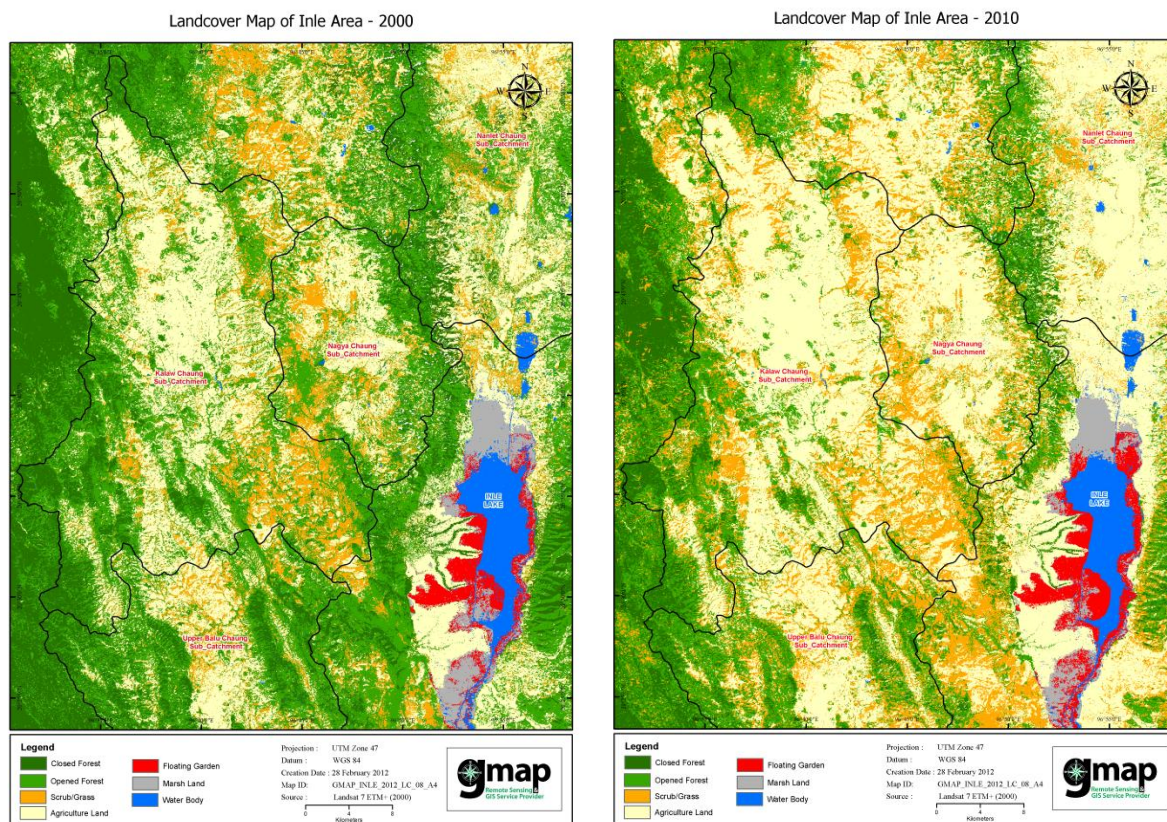
2.2 Does the Project Respond to Current Needs of the Target Groups?

The evaluation (MTE) confirms the Project remains highly relevant at both the institutional and community levels. At the institutional level it encourages the participation of local government (state, township and district authorities) to develop capacity on environmental conservation and restoration planning and management as well as mainstreaming environmental planning into sector planning at state and national levels. However, in practice, the Project focuses on developing capacity mainly in the three townships in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed (Nyaungshwe, Kalaw and Pindaya). In response to this, the Project supported the establishment of a coordination mechanism to facilitate transparency on progress and information exchange between the Shan State government and the three above-mentioned townships.

The decision to promote Project activities only in the Core Zone and Kalaw-Chaung watershed also remains highly relevant. Reference to the land-cover maps produced by the

Project for 2000 and 2010 confirms environmental degradation is greatest in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed and is in most need of conservation and restoration techniques.

Figure 1
Land Cover Maps of the Inle Lake Watershed for Years 2000 and 2010



The Project's relevance is further enhanced by the following mutually reinforcing institutional strengthening activities being undertaken by other UN agencies and international donors in the Inle Lake area:

- UNESCO's current support to the national government in obtaining the designation of the Inle Lake basin area as a Biosphere Reserve. This forms an integral part of the Project Document to ensure mutual strengthening between UNDP and UNESCO in supporting the Shan State government deliver new opportunities to consolidate conservation and development practices in the core, buffer and remote zones of the Inle Lake basin area.
- UN-HABITAT's current support (funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to national and regional government in identifying the "Long-Term Restoration and Conservation Plan of Lake Inle 2015-25", which builds on MOECAP's existing 5-Year Plan and in which the main focus is to promote a watershed approach to the management of Inle Lake (demarcating major, sub and micro watersheds). Indications are this approach is to be implemented by the Inle Lake Development Authority (ILDA) under the guidance and authority of the Shan State Greening and Environmental Conservation Committee in which one of its eight key tasks is the "Greening and Environmental Conservation of Inle Lake". To aid implementation of the above-mentioned long-term plan, the establishment of a Trust Fund is foreseen,

which will draw on receipts from the President of the Republic (K/. 15m.) and from the tourist entry fee into the Lake area (approximately K/180m.);

- The French Embassy is providing a Small Grants Fund to support households in the Pindaya township (Remote Zone) covering villages such as Pwehla where the Fund is being used to support socio-economic development promoted by the Project.

At the village level the Project continues to be highly relevant. Its main activities respond to the specific current needs of the inhabitants living in each of the three main zones identified in the Five-year Plan. In the Core Zone (Inle Lake) the inhabitants require support and guidance on applying environmentally friendly socio-economic practices that reduce water contamination and increase fish stocks. For example, the Project supports the application of environmentally friendly tomato production and is studying diversification into other products in the floating gardens in order to reduce the high use of chemical inputs to sustain the introduction of new tomato varieties over the last decade. In addition, indiscriminate fishing practices all year round without a close season are also being addressed by the introduction of techniques such as fish cages and fishing free zones (FFZ).

In the Buffer and Remote Zones (the four main watersheds and perennial watersheds around Inle Lake) rapid deforestation over the last decade, together with road building, are major causes of soil erosion and lake sedimentation. The Project's emphasis on soil conservation techniques in agriculture plots, together with the promotion of agro-forestry are therefore highly relevant to small holders who increasingly need to protect their environment in order to sustain their food security and rural income generation.

Finally, there are potential risks to the future relevance of Project activities that need to be taken into account. The following are some of the most significant:

- The coordination mechanism with the above-mentioned UN agencies and other stakeholders concerning longer term planning in the Inle Lake area has not been established and needs formal consolidation. This is particularly important for UNDP, UNESCO and other UN agencies and organizations each of which risk operating in parallel programmes rather than in a coordinated approach relating to the planning, management and monitoring of environmentally-friendly socio-economic activities that support the execution of the Long-Term Plan based on the establishment of a Biosphere Reserve and a Trust Fund;
- The local authorities need to build up their risk management capacity to ensure the Project's approach and results form an integral part of internal monitoring and review. This is particularly important in relation to the Project's model village approach in the Core, Buffer and remote Zones of the Kalaw-Chaung watershed as opposed to a territorial approach to managing the Kalaw-Chaung micro and sub watersheds (could also be termed an ecosystem approach).

3. Project Design

3.1 Quality of the Project Document and Logical Framework

The Project document was not prepared using the Logical Framework Approach. The LFM was finalised in the second quarter of project implementation (see Annex 5) in which the intervention logic was adapted and the four expected outputs in the Project document were assigned SMART indicators that have been broken down into baseline, milestone and target numbers and with a corresponding indicative timetable for their completion. This development has reinforced the Project's output-driven approach. Consideration of expected outcomes in relation to advancing environmental stability and changes in the quality of life of the beneficiaries has not been widely mentioned as it is difficult to measure within a project that has a duration of only two years. Consequently, there is little scope to learn lessons from the Project's main activities and their outcomes, which in turn would support the establishment of effective planning of activities as well as developing the knowledge and information sharing platform foreseen under output 3.

The application of a risk management strategy is also absent in the Project Document and the LFM, although a list of assumptions has been provided in the latter. Consequently, it is not clear in the Project design, what are the main risks are and how the Project should tackle them.

3.2 Support of Project Partners in the Design and Implementing Capacity

The Project has been designed with a timescale of two years to meet its expected results and objectives. This is too short for an intervention dedicated to many medium to long-term activities designed to mobilise community participation in activities such as tree nursery development, reforestation, agro-forestry, soil conservation, fish cage culture, etc. Furthermore, the government authorities have limited institutional capacity to deliver many of the activities required to meet the project objective in line with the Five-Year Plan. The indications are the government stakeholders were not adequately involved in the project's design and its duration. However, the involvement of Shan State government has gradually increased during implementation (e.g. the Forestry Department contributed tree seedlings for community-based reforestation and the Rural Development Department contributed by installing a transformer for a water supply system).

In terms of the target groups understanding the project's intervention logic, it was confirmed during the field phase that the IPs and CBOs have become aware of the linkages of the core, buffer and remote zones and how their socio-economic practices can affect Inle Lake. However, this is not conceived in a territorial approach, rather one based on the idea of promoting improved environmental and natural resource management using the political boundaries of model villages. This does not guarantee a sustainable approach to watershed management as it is not inclusive of all households who operate in the micro and sub watersheds. Consequently, applying an indicator on sedimentation reduction rates in the watershed is futile as such an indicator can only be applied at the farmer plot level where forestry or conservation agriculture has been established and baseline data is available.

In addition, an important part of the Project's design is based on aid delivery through local NGOs who ensure the small grant facility reaches the poorest and most marginalised communities. This is proving to be an efficient way of developing effective demand-driven services to promote environmentally-friendly socio-economic activity. It also increases the

opportunities for mutual strengthening, which complies with the principles of the Paris Declaration.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues In the Design

The mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in the Project has not been included and promoted in the Project Document. However, the Project does monitor the number of women who participate in its activities, although the issue of rights and access for women to credit, training and other support actions are not fully incorporated into the M&E system. Concerning good governance, the PD encourages participatory techniques and transparent decision-making, but more information could have been provided on the importance of developing an inclusive approach at the territorial level to ensure the good practices of some are not undermined by others in the same micro/sub/main watershed.

3.4 Incorporation of a Risk Management Strategy in the Design

The Project Document does not have a specific provision for the management of risk. The absence of a risk management strategy may be affecting Project efficiency and effectiveness. For example, seedling survival rates for reforestation/agro-forestry activities was reported to be on average about 70% for the projects realised under the first CfP. This relatively low survival rate has been the subject of analysis by the Project Office, prior to finalising the selection of projects from the second CfP, but does not form an integral part of a risk management strategy. As a result longer-term corrective measures to reduce external and internal risks still need to be developed at the State and Township levels. For example:

1) External Risks:

- Political instability at national or regional level impedes implementation and/or attaining of expected results.

Mitigation Measure: develop locally-based committees that enhance good governance and reduce likelihood of major political changes to the detriment of the lake basin area;

- The lack of a formal commitment to “institutionalise” the Project’s main activities and lessons learned may lead to a discontinuation of the same soon after the termination of the programme.

Mitigation measure: ensure a coordinating mechanism is in place to exchange information and lessons learned to support formulation of the Long-term Plan for Inle Lake.

- Limited financial sustainability of public services is unable to finance important areas of scientific research and/or its application, such as on meteorological, hydrological and climatological data.

Mitigation measure: develop a minimum research network in each watershed in an alliance with interested parties from the private sector and CSOs.

- No national communication strategy in place on lake/river basin management.

Mitigation measure: identify potential alliances with the mass media to support information exchange on development planning, disaster mitigation and adaptation to climate variability and change (in particular prolonged drought).

- Data is highly centralised meaning there is currently little or no capacity to disaggregate data at the regional level.

Mitigation measure: promote through the communications strategy and specific training the advantages of adopting more deconcentrated approaches to the way

hydrometeorological environmental, economic and social data is collected, processed and used in the interests of stimulating demand for services at the local level with civil society and the private sector that lead to new partnership opportunities.

- High presence of NGOs risks lack of coordination on service delivery.

Mitigation measure: promote the establishment of a NGO round table to promote coordination/harmonisation.

- Financial constraints mean the purchase and use of licensed software programmes such as on GIS is likely to prove costly to maintain.

Mitigation measure: promote and use open source software where possible and endorsed by UNDP as well as supported by adequate technical expertise to operate and maintain it over the long-term.

2) Internal Risks:

- Over centralised emphasis to data collection, processing and dissemination.

Mitigation measure: support deconcentration (devolution) of state services to the Lake basin ensuring adequate resources and training provision has been agreed upon;

- Capacity to process digital data is low, especially hydrological data on water quantity and quality

Mitigation measure: provide a specific budget to digitalise key data in a government/UNDP database;

- Legal impediments to developing environmental services, land and water use planning, management and monitoring.

Mitigation measure: ensure the government is aware of the need for revised/new legislation to develop environmental services (such as with the Li Pi Ta dam) and planning incorporates indigenous ancestral knowledge on land and water management where applicable).

- Monitoring of environmental data including hydrological data (on water quantity and quality) remains weak.

Mitigation measure: ensure the government assesses the need for a water quality laboratory and that information from this laboratory is used to support the application of environmentally-friendly agriculture, forestry and fishing.

- Field staff have few opportunities to attend training and meetings in Yangon, Taunggyi and Nay Pyi Taw due to time constraints and limited funding.

Mitigation measure: ensure staff are encouraged to participate more actively in conferences, seminars and the decision-making process;

- Development of the Food Security and Nutrition Inter-institutional Network has not been established.

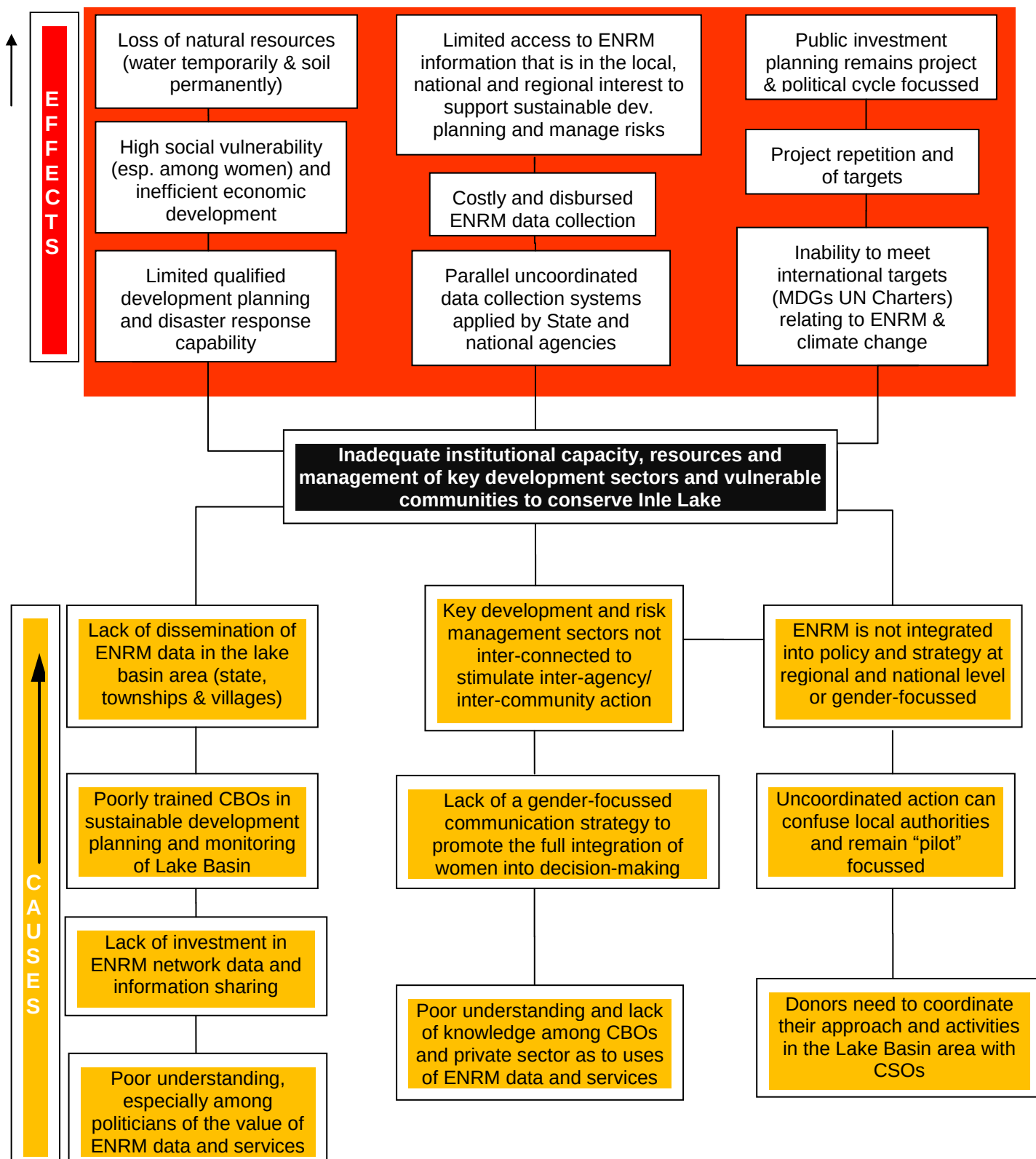
Mitigation measure: ensure this is discussed within the project and viable solutions found;

- Policy on payment to community environmental observers is poor and is a disincentive to routine quality data collection.

Mitigation measure: support policy review and identify the alternatives, such as volunteer community environmental observers, to ensure a critical mass of observers can be established and maintained.

Furthermore, the project design has not included a Problem Tree Analysis. An example, of such an analysis is provided in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2 – Problem Tree Analysis



4. Efficiency

4.1 Availability of Inputs and their Management

The Project Office has received a total of US\$ 1,801,529 from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and US\$ 618,592 from UNDP to 30/06/13. The balance of Norwegian funds committed to 30/06/13 after deducting all expenditure amounts to US\$ 723,777. In addition, an additional US\$ 198,471 of Norwegian funds of the total of US\$ 2.0m. agreed in the Project Document could still to be committed to the Project if justified. This will depend on expenditure under the second Call for Proposals that only began in July 2013. The following table summarises Project expenditure to 30/06/13.

Figure 3
State of Project Finances to 30/06/13 (Norwegian & UNDP Funds)

Description of Activities	Received Budget in 2012 (1)	2012 Actual Expenditure (2)	2012 Balance carried forward to 2013 (3) = (1-2)	Received Budget in 2013 (4)	Total Budget (2012 Balance + 2013) (5) = (3+4)	Expenditure Jan to June 2013 by CDR (6)	Balance on 01/07/13 (7)
UNESCO Programme	93,458	6,984	86,474	93,458	179,932	75,624	104,308
UNESCO GMS	6,542	-	6,542	6,542	13,084	-	13,084
Technical assessment for Inle Lake conservation and management plan	29,784	29,784	-	-	-	-	-
Small Grant Facilities	834,103	700,995	133,108	463,042	596,150	135,302	460,848
Knowledge sharing Platform	60,462	52,779	7,683	52,200	59,883	875	59,008
Mainstreaming in national and regional development plan	18,290	16,390	2,100	41,393	43,493	2,541	40,952
UNDP GMS	65,999	56,478	9,521	38,774	48,295	-	48,295
Grand Total (NORWAY) (4 main activities)	1,108,837	863,410	245,427	692,692	938,119	214,342	723,777
Grand Total (UNDP) (Admin. & HR)	248,271	179,773	-	370,320	370,320	63,220	307,100

The financial management of the Project is satisfactory. No major delays in receiving funds were identified from Norway or UNDP and payments appear to be made with only minor delays to the contracted parties. The MTE was, however, conducted several months later than originally planned (April/May 2013).

The financial breakdown of planned and actual expenditure is monitored regularly and transparently in the Progress Reports. The current allocation of funds for each of the four

main components is satisfactory and there has only been a minor redistribution of funds from one component to another to date (US\$57,897 additional funds to the US\$749,900 originally assigned to the small grant facility). Concerning the budget allocation for Output 1 UNESCO confirmed it was able to use its own funds resulting in a current balance of just over US\$104,000 of Project funds, which could be reclaimed for this budget line and considered for the extension of the Project in 2014 in order to close certain operations smoothly and prepare the formulation of Phase II, before the decision in Paris by UNESCO on declaring Inle Lake a Biosphere Reserve (foreseen in end June/early July 2014).

Staffing provision in relation to the expected outputs is stretched both in terms of number of staff and time available to supervise the implementation of their activities. This is not aided by inadequate logistical support. In particular, the field experts do not have a field office or permanent vehicle at their disposal (only a cost sharing UNDP Area office vehicle based in Taunggyi). The Vespa-type motorcycles provided to staff are unsuitable for off-road activities or long distance travel, meaning access to the field is not as efficiently managed as it could be.

The staffing recruitment process was finalised three months into official operations, meaning inception activities only got off the ground in April 2012. This was mainly due to the approval to finance the Project only in December 2011 meaning there was no time to launch the recruitment procedure before implementation. Currently only four of the five field experts recruited are operating in the field. They cover: soil conservation, conservation agriculture, environment and forestry and socio-economic development. The post for Fisheries and Livestock Development is vacant in 2013 and temporarily covered by the socio-economist, who is also responsible for monitoring and promoting the replication of both the fish cage and pig farming activities, support the development of fishing free-zones and supervise the development of small enterprises, such as the production of broiler chickens, especially as many of these enterprises are high risk given the general lack of marketing capacity as well as the fact the production of livestock such as broiler chickens and fish farming is traditionally highly susceptible to disease and quality deficiencies over time. A qualified livestock and fisheries expert is therefore highly desirable to supervise capacity development in these activities at the institutional level (e.g. Nature Conservation and Wildlife Division) and CBO and thus free up the Project's Socio-economist to focus on small enterprise development and sustainable income generation.

There is no specific expert designated to develop and follow-up the activities foreseen under expected outputs 3 and 4. Such an expert would facilitate mainstreaming of Project activities, (based on lessons learnt and best practices), into regional and national development planning as well as support coordination with other stakeholders to enhance efficiency of operations designed to conserve the Inle Lake basin.

4.2 Efficiency of Implementation - Project Management and Internal Monitoring

The Project manager together with an assistant and the M&E Officer are based in the Project Office which is located in Yangon, near the UNDP Country Office. The Project Office is located in a shared building with other UNDP-implemented projects. The Project has no Field Office in the Inle Lake area since the closure of another UNDP-funded project end of June 2013. The Project Manager visits his field experts in the intervention area on average once every two months. This situation means the field experts have to rely on the telephone to maintain regular contact with the PM and M&E specialist on implementation issues. This is not an efficient way to manage relations and capacity building with the State, Townships and district authorities as the field experts do not have the time or mandate to cover this function.

The M&E specialist is responsible for collating monitoring data relating to the output indicators established in the LFM. Like the Project Manager, the M&E specialist visits the intervention area on average every six weeks, usually not at the same time as the Project Manager. Monitoring, some of which may be done with the line departments, focuses on the delivery of outputs in line with targets set in the LFM. In the event an output is not reached, or of inadequate quality, the Project intervenes and holds meetings with the IP and field staff to resolve the situation.. Consequently, the second Call for Proposals incorporated lessons learnt in relation to output delivery from the first Call, as well as specific demands from the target groups, but assessment of specific outcomes through which corrective measures could have been established would have enhanced the efficiency of the implementation of projects selected from the second Call for Proposals in June 2013. Furthermore, this situation also reinforces the idea M&E data is collected mainly for the purposes of reporting output progress for stakeholders rather than as a means of entering into dialogue about the causes and effects of the outcomes. This situation should be addressed to support both the final stage of implementation of phase 1, in particular the final report and to support preparation of a second phase based on a revision of the LFM.

In terms of the overall management of operations the first seven months of the Project's implementation period had to be dedicated to inception-related activities, including the launch and selection of projects under the first Call for Proposals (expected output 2). As a result the implementation period has been reduced by seven months (equivalent to a 29% loss of implementation time). Furthermore, this has produced a knock-on effect in launching the second Call for Proposals. Projects for this Call could only begin in July 2013, meaning there are less than five months to implement these activities before the official closure date on 31/12/13.

4.3 Level of Efficiency Obtained to Date in Achieving Outputs

The strategy of the Project to work closely with UNESCO on preparing the ground work for the Biosphere Reserve (BR) proposal to be submitted by the national government (expected output 1) has proved to be highly efficient. A total of US\$200,000 was assigned to UNESCO from the Project budget to support the government prepare the BR proposal (see Figure 3 above). However, only US\$ 82,608 has been spent to date. This is mainly due to the use of UNESCO's own funding sources. In theory, this means there is scope for the balance of US\$ 117,392 to be reassigned to the Project. This would help reassure UNESCO that effective environmentally-friendly activities were in place to support the biosphere reserve's future conservation and management.

The decision to implement the small grants facility according to UNDP's micro capital grant model through two Calls for Proposals ensures local NGOs are selected as Implementing Partners (IPs) to realise the most viable community-based conservation and restoration projects proposed. The list of the 12 IPs and their activities can be found in Annex 3. This model is proving to be an efficient means of reaching poor communities to meet expected output 2. This is aided by the Project's decision to focus its activities in one watershed of Inle Lake to ensure funds can be concentrated on building up local capacity and obtaining tangible results from the small grants facility. Furthermore, the Project's field staff can supervise the efficiency of input delivery on a regular basis and take informed decisions when necessary.

The development of the Trust Fund to finance the continuation, consolidation and replication of best practice and based on lessons learned is currently under negotiation. The Project

Office is supporting the Shan State Government identify guidelines and procedures on the management of the Trust Fund. However, UN-HABITAT is also involved in supporting the Shan State government on this.

Implementation of expected output 3 – establishment of a knowledge sharing platform - has centred on the establishment of the Environmental Education Centre in Nyaungshwe and IEC to promote access to environmental information and exchange. In addition, the Project website has been established within the UNDP-Myanmar website. Due to the current poor state of the internet service in Myanmar the Project's website does not represent an efficient means of developing the knowledge sharing platform. Furthermore, the Project does not employ an expert to guide and support the development of this platform, or monitors outcome indicators which would support the effective development of this platform. Instead, the field staff and IPs are required to conduct Township coordination meetings, awareness raising campaigns, etc. The Project Office in Yangon also holds interviews with the media and occasionally with State TV to promote environmental awareness on the Inle Lake basin.

In relation to expected output 4, there has been limited progress registered so far concerning the mainstreaming of environmental management into national and regional development planning. However, this expected output is unrealistic for a project with a timescale of just two years during which time it needs to first learn lessons on its implementation. This is particularly the case concerning the agro-forestry activities, where fruit trees seedlings require three to five years before they enter into production.

4.4 Level of Partner Involvement and Their Contribution in Obtaining Results

The Project has focused its main activities at the Township level. Currently it is working in three townships and their corresponding districts in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed. Due to the Project Manager's location in Yangon and the fact an expert has not been specifically assigned to strengthen institutional capacity, the involvement of government and line agencies at the State level is low. The Project mainly intervenes at State level with the Forestry Department, which is informed of Project progress on a monthly basis. In addition, the Project has provided training on soil and water conservation technology to communities including the field staff from the forestry and Agriculture Departments, but it is not clear how much inter-department coordination has been established at the regional level to ensure the environmental is fully integrated as a cross-cutting issue in sector development planning. This is important to the overall efficiency of project implementation as there is a risk one government department could undermine the work and efforts of other supported by the Project. Reference to the Figure 4 at the end of this chapter shows how some sectors, in this case the MTE has identified road construction, could benefit from incorporating environmental impact analysis and corresponding mitigation to reduce soil loss and the potential increase in sedimentation of Inle Lake.

4.5 Phasing of Implementation

The Project Document has not been established on the basis of three phases of implementation: an Inception Phase (six months), an Implementation Phase and Closure and Systematization Phase. Such phasing is important to support efficiency and effectiveness of Project operations and should have been incorporated into the Project to ensure the inception activities (staff recruitment, launching first call for proposals, baseline survey and logistical issues) did not infringe on the implementation period. As a result, implementation of the Project commenced in August 2012, some seven months into the two-year implementation period assigned to the Project, forcing the phasing of the second call for

proposals to be shunted forward by seven months (commencing in July 2013 rather than January 2013). Likewise, no time has been allocated to a closure/bridge phase in which final reports are produced and assets transferred/second phase is identified.

Figure 4

Impact of Rural Road Building on the Lake to Service new Hotels



5. Effectiveness – Achieving Project Purpose

5.1 How well is the Project Achieving Expected Outcomes?

The Project is working towards output-oriented results. The MTE has picked up some important positive outcomes arising from its activities, especially those implemented through the IPs under small grant facility, which serve as a useful learning opportunity for both beneficiaries and the Project staff. Furthermore, the Project is working towards the establishment of two “model villages” in each of the three intervention zones of the Project in the Kalaw –Chaung watershed (Core, Buffer and Remote zones) since their approval in the Inception workshop by the UNDP CO, Shan State government, line departments, CSO representatives and other UN agencies in April 2012. Again important positive and negative outcomes are beginning to emerge from this approach, which reiterates the importance of the participatory workshop proposed to revise the LFM to support the formulation of the final report and the proposal of a second phase of operations.

In effect there are two main expected outcomes that are implicit in the Project Document which should be the subject of analysis in the proposed workshop. They are:

- 1) *At the institutional level: Local government authorities at regional, township and district level can identify and prioritise economic and social activities that damage the natural environment of a given territory or ecosystem (micro/sub/main watershed levels) and mitigate or prevent them by planning, implementing or enforcing environmental actions that are based on inter-agency coordination and lessons learned from the Project;*
- 2) *At the local community level in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed and Inle Lake: Community-Based Organisations are aware of the negative territorial implications of their socio-economic practices (at micro/sub/main watershed levels) and that by making them environmentally friendly they can improve their quality of life;*

In both these suggested outcomes, the implication is the Project has executed a knowledge sharing communication strategy at the institutional and grass-roots levels that aims at sensitizing as many local authorities and CBOs as possible in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed of the economic and social benefits of environmentally friendly practices and that these can be demonstrated at selected territories and sites from which important lessons have been learned and that can be shared.

The key therefore to achieving these outcomes is for local authorities and communities to be able to visit a model micro watershed in which they can see and discuss the economic and social benefits that accrue from environmentally friendly practices that take on a territorial approach. This is important, because conservation practices, agro-forestry, fishing free zones, water supply systems, etc. rely ultimately on a given territory to sustain them and if there are unfriendly practices taking place in that same territory they can undermine good practice and make it difficult to obtain improved economic and social benefits.

5.1.1 Are the All the Target Groups Benefiting from the Project?

Observations and interviews in the field confirm the Project is effective in ensuring the original target groups benefit from the Project’s activities. To help understand these benefits in relation to outputs, the main outcomes of these outputs and their potential impact, a matrix has been produced following a participatory workshop with Project staff. This can be found in

Annex 6. The matrix has also identified important lessons learned from the Project's activities. These are summarised below and it is recommended they are the subject of discussion between the Project staff and the target beneficiaries at institutional and community levels (including the IPs) in relation to the implementation of the Project, especially components 2 and 3:

a) Mapping and Planning issues:

- Mapping and communicating the critical situation in the watershed needs to be led at the state level to develop the territorial (ecosystem) approach, which can be implemented at the sub watershed level by the townships and at the micro watershed level by the district authorities;
- Mapping exercises need more supervision to ensure they are community-led (rather than project-led) exercises to develop ownership and their own strategic planning capacity;
- The time required to obtain official approval of activities such as Community-based Natural Resource Management Plans is very long and needs to be discussed with the community first in order to identify if it is the best option or whether alternatives may produce the same benefits
- Establishing good plans is not enough, enforcement measures (preferably community-based) must be applied to ensure they are implemented;

b) Small Grant Facility and the Trust Fund

- The Trust Fund needs an effective communication strategy to promote its purpose (supporting the consolidation of a territorial/ecosystem approach (based on the watershed, its sub watersheds and micro watersheds) to sustain the first BR in Myanmar) and the economic and social benefits it will facilitate (includes the goods and services the ecosystem provides).
- The participation of proactive Buddhist monks in the planning and realisation of activities such as water supply schemes and agro-forestry enhances the likelihood of their successful implementation and maintenance;
- The location of Buddhist pagodas on hill tops prevents deforestation of steep slopes below them, especially when there is a spring or water source in the same area. This greatly facilitates the promotion of micro watershed management;
- Project duration should respect the time lag required before main activities to be promoted start to produce economic, social and environmental benefits (otherwise important lessons cannot be learned in time);
- Communities become more committed to behavioural change and trust Project staff when a resource person helps connect them to demonstrations in the field where they can discuss lessons learned (rather than through workshops and platforms)

c) Knowledge Sharing Platform

- The platform should be identified with the target beneficiaries to determine which is the best and most cost effective medium to sustain knowledge sharing in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed
- The platform should provide demand-driven information the beneficiaries need and want to develop effective strategic planning at the territorial level (ecosystems) and sustainable practices that enhance socio-economic activity and promote community-based enforcement of environmentally friendly practices.

- The Project should promote alliances through which the mass media produce regular articles on the progress, achievements, research and lessons learned from the target beneficiaries at both institutional and community levels.
 - The project's support to environment and education centres should be promoted as focal points to facilitate research and discussion on the introduction of new economically and environmentally viable activities, such as tourist fishing zones, diversification out of tomato production in the Lake (such as lotus flower production), etc.
- d) Mainstreaming of the Environment and Natural Resources Management in Regional and National Development Planning
- Mainstreaming should follow the synthesis of information on Project achievements and lessons learned to ensure what is proposed can be justified and referred to in the field

5.1.2 Are there any Factors that Prevent Target Groups benefiting from the Project?

The Project conducts all its activities in the field in the Myanmar language, which ensures there is no limitation as to who can participate. Likewise, written material distributed in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed is also provided in the national language. However, the website on the Project is only available in English and thus does prevent many beneficiaries from accessing its information.

On specific activities in the field, such as organic farming, FFZ, septic tanks for sanitation there are important factors (lessons learned) that may prevent the target communities from benefiting from these activities. On organic farming the beneficiaries must first be grouped to ensure there is no influence of neighbouring farmers applying chemical inputs. This may not always be an easy task. Second, promoting organic farming activities represents an ambitious activity given the income benefits are by no means assured when there are few organic markets in Myanmar. To mitigate the financial risks of this activity failing to secure stable organic food markets, the Project should only promote this activity when a private or public partnership has been identified and certification can thus be justified.

Installing FFZ in a water body such as the Inle Lake requires all fishermen to respect and patrol the protected area. The Project is supporting representatives from 10 fishing villages in the Lake to apply the FFZ with the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division. However, there is a high level of scepticism the FFZ are a viable solution to saving fish stocks, when some other fishing villages not involved in the activity. To resolve this there either needs to be a either physical barrier solution, or a commitment to cover all the Inle Lake fishermen by issuing fishing licenses that can be controlled or confiscated by the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division and Fishing organisation leaders when infractions occur.

The septic tanks solution to human contamination of Inle Lake represents a technologically viable solution, but in financial terms they are too costly for most inhabitants in and around Inle Lake to replicate meaning either a subsidy arrangement needs to be developed through the Trust Fund, or more cost efficient options are promoted instead.

In conclusion, the Project's M&E needs to identify the lessons that ensure the launch of all activities under the CfP2 have established adequate risk reduction measures to ensure they

can be implemented, have a high chance of sustainability and can be replicated in a second phase.

5.2 What is the likelihood the Project can achieve its Purpose by end 2013?

The Project's main purpose is to strengthen capacity of community-based organisations to promote the conservation and restoration of Inle Lake and the Kalaw-Chaung watershed. To do this it supports the application of strategic planning and environmentally friendly agricultural, forestry and fishing practices as well as the installation of social infrastructure and eco-tourism. In just one year of operations the Project has helped secure positive outcomes that indicate it is on its way to achieving its purpose (see matrix in Annex 6). However, this cannot be achieved in less than five months to 31/12/13 because this deadline does not fit with the current needs of the Project's main activities, in particular:

- the need for a bridging phase to end July 2014 by which time UNESCO will have taken an official decision on the designation of Inle Lake as a Biosphere Reserve;
- The projects to be implemented under the second Call for Proposals began in July 2013, some of which – agro-forestry, tree nursery development, etc. - will need a minimum of one year to establish themselves;
- The knowledge sharing platform can only be established and promoted after a revision of its scope and mission, its future financial sustainability and the identification of lessons learnt.

A time extension is therefore in urgent need of formulation by the Project to ensure the recommendations of the present report are analysed and a flexible implementation strategy is identified for the proposed second phase in which the watershed is established as the unit of analysis for planning socio-economic development.

6. Potential Impact – Contribution to Meeting the Overall Objective

6.1 Impact Prospects of the Project on Regional and National Government Policy and Planning

At the present time, the indications are the Project is likely have little impact on regional and national government policy and planning because its output-oriented approach consolidates its position as a project. The limited duration and a lack of a knowledge sharing platform that facilitates access and discussion on lessons learned also limits its scope and opportunity to secure important inroads into policy development and planning at the state level. However, during the project period, responsible persons from UNDP CO and project team had conducted the township coordination meetings as well as regional level meetings with regard to project implementation and integrating the project activities into township and regional planning. This means the Project is mainly focusing its activities at the township and village levels, meaning it lacks a territorial/ecosystem approach and its influence at state level is limited.

However, this could still change if the BR is designated by UNESCO in mid 2014. This will enhance the need for a territorial/ecosystem approach to ensure its effective management and this increases the need and justification for a second phase of the Project to bring this about. In addition, the designation of the first BR in Myanmar is likely to attract donor interest in implementing the long-term plan to conserve and restore Lake Inle. It is therefore important the Project conducts a review workshop on the LFM (preferably at the beginning of the proposed extension of the Project) in which the proposals in this report are analysed and appropriate solutions identified and agreed with its partners (in particular at the national and state levels of government). In this way the lessons learnt and best practices of the Project can be presented and a dialogue established on what should be incorporated into the long-term conservation and restoration plan for the BR.

6.2 Impact on enhancing Inter-Agency and Inter-Project Cooperation

The establishment of the Five-Year Plan and Formation of the Inle Lake Sustainability and Conservation Committee were designed to strengthen inter-agency dialogue and collaboration in the interests of promoting integrated and sustainable development approaches that lead to positive outcomes in terms of the restoration and conservation of Inle Lake as well as advances in the quality of life for the local community in and around it.

The Project is working mainly at the township and district levels. Township coordination meetings are held every month with the Project and cross-cutting issues such as environmental and natural resource management are reported to being incorporated into the Township development plan. However, there is not same level of coordination established at the State level with the regional government and the line departments. Interviews with township and state officials at Nyaungshwe and Taunggyi revealed there are two main issues at stake which will have a bearing on the future impact of the Project. The first is the Five-Year Plan is the responsibility of MOECAP in consultation with line departments and other stakeholders. However, staff assigned to implement the 5-Year Plan is responsible for many other plans and activities in Shan State and, as a result, have limited resources and time to dedicate to Inle Lake's conservation and restoration. Second, although the government agencies have quarterly meetings hosted by the Shan State government, more needs to be done to stimulate inter-agency coordination in order they fully incorporate cross-

cutting issues, building on the lessons learnt from the three township development plans where the integration of environmental management has already started, supported by the Project.

In June 2013 the National Committee for Inle Lake Sustainability and Environmental Conservation, chaired by MOECAP, discussed the Long-Term Plan for Inle Lake. A general consensus has emerged that the creation of an Inle Lake Authority may be the best way to implement the Long-term Plan. Debate remains on the function of the ILA. For example IID - recruited by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2012 to assess the implementation of the Long-term Plan – has suggested the ILA operate as a secretariat to the State government, whereas UN-HABITAT appears to favour an autonomous ILA. However, current thinking supports the idea a coordinating body is required to help implement the Long-Term Plan to be adopted for Inle Lake before the end of the present Five-Year Plan to 2015. This is important as it would also form the basis upon which the BR would be planned, managed and monitored.

This situation reiterates the need for the Project to recruit a national expert to establish an effective coordination mechanism and communication strategy between the Project and the Shan State government. This is particularly important to ensure main activities are seen to support the nomination process of Inle Lake as a BR (UNESCO), the CBNRM Plans are discussed and a territorial approach to their application are incorporated into the identification of the Long-Term Plan for Inle Lake (UN-HABITAT/IID) and the guidelines and procedures to run the Trust Fund are fully addressed with all main stakeholders before it is formally adopted.

6.3 Catalytic Impact Arising as a Result of the Project (positive and negative)

In terms of unplanned positive impact on the target beneficiaries, one of the most significant identified concerns the improvement to the Pawnu dam. Following the successful raising of the dam's height by 2.5 feet, water capacity was increased by almost 50%. This alerted several village communities on a new source of drinking water, which was collected on a regular basis using 300 gallon tankers. In addition, bathing facilities were installed and the irrigation system was extended by over 60% from 16 to 47 acres (see photo below).

Figure 5
Extension of Irrigated Paddy Fields Due to Improvements of the Pawnu Dam



The initial outcome was positive, but soon led to water shortages due to over use. The impact of this outcome was the community's decision to create the Pawnu Dam Maintenance Committee. However, the association has no enforcement powers on water use and is currently unable to control water use. However, the association is looking at ways of developing such powers and becoming more influential in the future planning of the sub watershed.

Concerning the water supply scheme at Pwe Za Kon the leadership of a proactive Buddhist monk ensured the successful realisation of the scheme. Women reported two positive outcomes in the form of time and financial savings as a result of not taking a boat to a neighbouring village to collect water. The impact of the time saving for many women has been a small but important increase in household incomes as women have used the saved time to expand their economic activities.

These two case studies reveal two important findings on impact:

- 1) Water-related projects develop a strong sense of ownership among the beneficiaries and establish a corresponding strong sense of solidarity which often becomes the catalyst for embarking on additional development activities of mutual interest even when outcomes turn negative;
- 2) Water supply provision often produces a positive impact on household income and therefore the local economy due to the positive outcome of time and cost savings in fetching potable water.

6.4 The Exit Strategy – Optimising Project Impact over the Long-term to Achieve the Overall Objective

The Project Document does not provide an indication of the exit strategy to be adopted to ensure the full ownership and responsibility for the continuation and maintenance of project activities are taken over by local government or the CBOs. It is recommended this strategy is incorporated into the design of the second phase proposed for the Project following the proposed extension of Phase 1 to end July 2014. Central to this strategy will be the role of the Committee or Authority (and its Trust Fund) entrusted with the management of Inle Lake or, if approved by UNESCO, the Inle Lake Biosphere Reserve. In the case of the latter, this will require, as stated in the Project Document, “new optimal and optimal practices...that promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science” (p.2).

7. Prospect of Sustainability of Main Activities

7.1 Continuation of Benefits - Financial Sustainability of the Activities

The Project established a Project Steering Committee to make the final selection and approve the most viable projects proposed through the Call for Proposals process in accordance with the Project Document. To assist the PSC in doing this the Project Document proposed the formation of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to facilitate implementation on a sustainable footing. The line departments of TAG also support the Project Field experts who work closely with the 12 IPs in ensuring activities are implemented to a high quality and on time.

However, the beneficiaries interviewed indicated they did not have an adequate grounding in the long-term financial and technical sustainability of the activities they had implemented. Furthermore, it was not clear how far the townships (as well as the regional institutions and line departments) could supervise and fund their consolidation. The need for a second phase and the establishment of a long-term Trust Fund financing facility is fully justified; although at the financial contributions that have been officially pledged to date will not be enough to cover an adequate level of support throughout the Inle Lake basin¹.

Of particular importance to enhancing the sustainability of Project-funded activities are:

- 1) The establishment of operation and maintenance funds for all community-based activities. For example, the water supply scheme at Pwe Za Kon currently does not have such a fund to pay for repairs and general maintenance, control water quality, promoting hygiene, etc.
- 2) The formulation of the methodology to support sustainable growth strategies for socio-economic activities. For example, eco-tourism projects need to be in a position to identify and act upon the specific needs of eco-tourists in order to stimulate interest in visiting the eco-tourist site (good signage, information on what the site can offer and the goods and services it can provide (which will also generate an income), the price of the goods and services and ability to provide reliable services that respect minimum standards (in terms of hygiene, safety, access, etc.);
- 3) Access to and funding of inputs to sustain the continuation of the activity over the long-term. For example, the production of fish in fish cages, pigs, chickens and other livestock requires not only the purchase of foodstuffs, but also investment in veterinary services, the application of food supplements and antibiotics and harnessing private sector investment to develop market linkages.
- 4) Securing high reinvestment levels to ensure project-funded actions are consolidated. For example, conservation agriculture and agro-forestry will need new investment to introduce diversification in the interests of reducing vulnerability, improving nutrition and adapting to climate variability and change.
- 5) Developing self-evaluation activities to ensure the target individual/group is able to identify the gaps and specific needs that need to be addressed to achieve sustainable practices

¹ However, the Shan State Government has announced in 2013 its intention to raise the tourist entry fee to the Lake (Zone Fee) from US\$5 to US\$10 and the right to collect Zone Fees auctioned at K/630 million/year. This would increase the Trust Fund's capacity to fund around K/315 m./year of conservation, restoration and socio-economic development actions in each of the three Zones.

The development of a sustainability strategy should ensure it is linked to the Project's communication strategy to promote the exchange of knowledge on sustainable approaches to economic development, farm management and the marketing of environmentally friendly and Fair Trade goods and services.

7.2 Level of Ownership of Project Activities by the Target Groups

In most cases the small grant-funded activities were found to enjoy a high level of ownership. Activities where ownership was found to be highest (pig rearing, water supply schemes, irrigation schemes, fish cage culture, soil conservation and kitchen waste fertiliser production) were also seen to have the highest prospect of longevity. Meanwhile, projects where ownership was observed to be lower (chicken farming, ecotourism, tree nurseries and FFZ) were also observed to be the activities which experienced a lower commitment to their continuation and sustainability.

This indicates the target groups also need to develop their sense of ownership of the Project's Knowledge exchange platform and ideas as to how it can be sustained. In the case of livestock and fisheries a consultant is urgently required to address this situation and establish viable solutions concerning sustainability and impact.

7.3 To what degree is the Policy Environment Supporting the Sustainability of the Project's main Activities?

There was insufficient time to assess this question in any detail. However, the Forestry Department for Shan State confirmed the Inle Basin Greening Programme from 2010-11 to 2014-15 was supporting environmental conservation and restoration in the Inle Lake (approximately K/30 m./year). This was being done through the conservation of natural forests, nursery development to support reforestation, environmental awareness campaigns to promote the value of the natural environment and its biodiversity, the promotion of biodiversity conservation in designated sites and specific actions on soil and water conservation.

In terms of changes to policy, none were found to have produced a positive or negative bearing on the Project's sustainability. Indeed, the commitment of the state government to establish the Trust Fund is a positive indication Shan State is committed to sustaining the conservation and rehabilitation of Inle Lake over the long-term.

However, as mentioned already in the present document State Sector Policies need to be improved to ensure such policies are based on sound cross-cutting issues to ensure they fully integrate Environmental Impact Assessment and promote environmentally friendly socio-economic activities.

7.4 To what extent is the Project contributing to the Partners' Capacity Development?

It is too early to determine the degree to which the Project's Partners' are establishing increased environmental capacity and applying it in their work. For example, at the state level there appears to still be a great need to integrate the environment into sector policy development and implementation. However, the implementation of the small grants

programme by IPs at the local level with CBOs is already strengthening their environmental management capacity and its role in securing sustainable development.

Concerning the development of capacity in climate change mitigation and adaptation, there was little evidence this has been addressed by the Project and is certainly an area of capacity building that needs to be developed in a second phase of activities to ensure communities are not only aware of sustainable environmental management and conservation, but are also climate smart.

Figure 6
Gender Responsive Development Training



Figure
Traditional Dress of Danu and Taung Yoo Women in Pwe Hla



9. Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations

The overall conclusion of the Mid-term Evaluation is the Project is highly relevant, has some design faults that are likely to affect its prospects of impact and sustainability, but is managed efficiently and showing positive signs of effectiveness in terms of empowering local communities to be more environmentally friendly in their socio-economic practices.

The Project is highly relevant given it represents an important contribution to implementing MOECAP's Five-Year Inle Lake Conservation and Restoration Plan (2010-2015) in the most degraded watershed in the Inle Lake basin (Kalaw-Chaung watershed) as well as in the Lake itself where water quality is deteriorating due to sedimentation and the increased use of chemical inputs to produce new varieties of tomatoes in the floating gardens. Furthermore, the national government has set up a national committee to address the environmental deterioration of the Inle Lake basin by way of a Long-term Plan, which is currently under review with the support of IID, UN-HABITAT and UNDP.

9.1 Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations on Project Design

The Project's design has some weaknesses. The most important is the expected outcome of the Project is *"to restore the environmental stability of Inle Lake with the improvement of the quality of life of local communities"*. This is a very ambitious outcome to achieve for a Project whose implementation period is only two years. Furthermore, the Project's purpose is based on three specific objectives, which in fact refer to activities. The logical framework was produced in the second quarter of operations in 2012 and was, therefore, not used as a tool to guide the Project's formulation. The LFM's main focus is on output delivery. As a result the Project's internal M&E is geared to measuring output indicators. The expected outcomes of Project outputs have not been incorporated into the LFM and M&E system. Although the Project has a limited time span, the monitoring of outcomes would have aided the learning of lessons and identifying good practices from Project activities.

The Project design also does not incorporate a risk management strategy. This was of particular concern to the Deputy Country Representative at the MTE debriefing and agreed this needed to be resolved as soon as possible in the interests of strengthening the Project's efficiency and effectiveness as well as its sustainability prospects in a second phase.

The two strongest elements of Project design are its alliance with UNESCO to study the possibility of listing the Inle Lake basin as a World Heritage Site (since the technical assessment in 2012 has changed to the creation of a Biosphere Reserve) and, the application of a small grant facility to fund community-based environmental restoration and conservation activities selected by way of two Calls for Proposals from which the most viable projects are implemented by reputable local NGOs (Implementing Partners). The alliance with UNESCO thus provides the Project with a clear vision and mission as well as a mutually reinforcing activity to support the conservation and restoration of Lake Inle for the long-term.

However, the two year duration of the Project is not enough time to either obtain the formal decision from UNESCO in Paris as to the designation or not of the Biosphere reserve, or to implement the projects approved from the second Call for Proposals, which commenced in July 2013. The application for the BR will take approximately nine months from the formal submission by the government in September 2013. In the case of the small grant facility, there is a risk many activities cannot be completed to a high standard by December 2013.

Lessons Learnt on Project Design:

- Projects can do more damage than good if objectives are too far reaching and timeframes too short to ensure activities can be delivered on time and to a high standard.
- To clarify achievements, projects should be based on a logical framework in which the project's purpose is based on one specific objective, expected results focus on expected outputs and outcomes and risks have been fully assessed to support the development of a risk management strategy that includes risk mitigation measures.
- The establishment of expected outcomes and the risk management strategy should be designed in accordance with the financial and human resources available.
- The internal M&E system should be based on a participatory learning process on Project outcomes that guides annual planning and implementation and which capitalises on the Project's strengths and opportunities at the expense of its weaknesses.

Recommendations relating to Design:

- An agreement is reached as soon as possible on a time extension of the Project by seven months to 31st July 2014 in order main stakeholders and beneficiaries are not faced with the abrupt termination of activities and adequate time is given to:
 - Accompanying UNESCO throughout the BR designation decision process to July 2014
 - Establishing a coordination mechanism with national and regional government institutions and line agencies, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT and other stakeholders on the Long-term Plan for Inle Lake's conservation and sustainable development
 - Preparing a second phase proposal that avoids a gap in implementation of Project activities.
- The preparation of the second phase proposal is identified in a participatory workshop involving key stakeholders and using the logical framework approach. It is recommended the LFM is produced using the matrix provided in Annex 6 as a guide and establishes:
 - The Project Purpose around one specific objective
 - Expected outcomes of main outputs to ensure the internal M&E system is geared to assessing outcome indicators in the interest of learning lessons and identifying good practice
 - Potential external and internal risks to implementation and sustainability prospects together with accompanying risk mitigation measures to support the development of the Project's internal risk management strategy.
- The funding of the extension phase is discussed with the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the event any balance of existing funding (currently US\$198,481) is available and could be used to support the seven month extension proposed. In addition, any balance of funds not used by UNESCO should also be the subject of internal discussion with UNDP CO before the amount of additional funds required from UNDP is finalised.

Recommended Approach to the LFM workshop to be considered for the Second Phase Project Proposal and Final Reporting of the Present Project:

- *The aim should be to produce a LFM that is coherent with current government policy and capacity to ensure it can and does have the means to mainstreaming environmental and natural resource management in sector policy/strategy in the Inle Lake basin using the lessons learned from the Kalaw-Chaung watershed.*
- *Emphasis should be given to developing capacity on both environmental management and environmental law enforcement as cross-cutting issues when promoting socio-economic development.*
- *Community-based approaches to law enforcement supported by regular environmental awareness campaigns on key issues (including adaptation to climate change) should be considered to support the identification of a cost-effective environmental law enforcement strategy in Inle Lake basin (and elsewhere in the state/country);*

- *The LFM should aim at promoting an integrated and sustainable territorial approach to socio-economic development in the Inle Lake basin based on ecosystems (micro/sub/main watershed) using the lessons learned from the Kalaw-Chaung watershed*
- *The LFM should provide realistic targets and a common agreement as to the expected outcomes of its main actions (building on what was achieved in the current phase).*
- *Outcomes identified should be specified in terms of and which should be consolidated and replicated in a second phase, building on the most successful activities (Project strengths);*
- *Ensure the internal M&E system monitors outcomes and the risk management strategy in order to capture of lessons learned and good practices for the information and knowledge exchange platform;*
- *Ensure gender equality and other cross-cutting issues are fully incorporated into Project activities and internal M&E system, based on lessons learned from the current phase (a minimum target of 30% of participants should be women and their specific access to training, resources and information must be explicit);*
- *Consider establishing a specific budget line to support the full integration of women in main activities as well as the decision-making process*
- *Ensure the information and knowledge exchange platform is geared to supporting the Inle Lake Committee and CBOs establish sustainable socio-economic development that is integrated, sustainable, risk averse and climate smart.*
- *Ensure the platform provides information in the national language as well as in English with a specific section for women and youths of Inle Lake (Inthar tribes)*
- *Ensure an inception phase of at least four months precedes the implementation period in order base-line data, logistic support and tendering targets are met first and include a closure period in which final deliverables are submitted;*
- *Ensure minimum inputs are specified (budget, human resources and equipment) to implement the Project to a high standard before concluding on the duration of phase II.*

9.2 Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations in relation to Project Efficiency

The Project Office is managing its inputs and outputs efficiently. Expenditure of Norwegian funds to 30/06/13 is well over 50% of total fund allocation. No major time delays were identified in terms of the delivery of inputs. However, outputs are approximately six months behind schedule due mainly to the lack of an inception phase. As a result staff recruitment, base line data collection, mapping, organisational issues and tendering of the First Call for Proposals were all finalised in the first semester of 2012 before implementation of main activities could commence in August 2012. This means the second Call for Proposals was concluded in June 2013 and only began implementation in July 2013 confirming there are only five months to fully implement the selected projects before the official closure date on 31/12/13.

Concerning output 1, Project efficiency has been aided by the fact UNESCO has used a lot of its own funds to conduct the technical assessment on the BR in 2012 and support the government in the preparation of the BR Nomination Form, which the government is expected to formally submit on 20/09/13. This means the decision process by UNESCO on the BR will extend beyond the current Project deadline of 31/12/13, but in theory UNESCO could return the substantial balance remaining to date of the US\$200,000 allocated to it by the Project.

The Project has also secured a high level of efficiency in delivering the activities funded by the small grant facility to support marginalised households and their CBOs in the Inle Lake

core zone and Kalaw-Chaung watershed (buffer and remote zones). The main reasons for this are:

- The Project's concentration of financial and human resources in one watershed to optimise potential impact (the Kalaw-Chaung watershed was identified as the most critical in terms of environmental degradation (confirmed in the land cover maps in Figure 1);
- The employment of local NGOs as IPs to implement the project proposals to be financed by the Small Grant Facility (selected on the basis of their experience and track record in supporting marginalised communities in the Inle Lake basin), which has freed up the Project staff to assume coordinating and supervisory roles.

Nevertheless, the Project's efficiency could be still be improved by strengthening its coordination with government authorities and line departments, especially at the State level, and other UN agencies and donors active in the Inle Lake basin, namely UN-HABITAT which is supporting the regional government establish the Long-Term Plan for the Inle Lake Basin based on the establishment of a Trust Fund that has been formally agreed and which will manage 50% of the Inle Lake tourist entry fee (currently US\$ 5.00/person).

On logistical and internal coordination issues, it is noticeable the Project's Field staff have no Field Office, 4x4 vehicle or a fixed timetable for regular coordination meetings with the National Project Manager located in Yangon. In addition, the post for the Fisheries and Livestock Specialist is vacant. Resolution of these staff and logistic-related issues would help improve efficiency and support the identification of the logistical needs for the proposed second phase.

Lessons Learnt on Project Efficiency (outputs 1 & 2):

- The development of synergies with other UN agencies is not only mutually reinforcing, but can result in cost sharing, which is fully in line with the principle of harmonisation in the Paris Declaration. However, this must extend to all relevant UN agencies and ultimately include any international donors also implicated in the intervention area, or its borders.
- Cost effectiveness and overall efficiency is strengthened when implementation is in the hands of local NGOs and other civil society organisations that know the terrain and have already established trustworthiness with the targeted beneficiary groups. In some cases these IPs may also have the financial means to continue supporting these groups beyond the Project's intervention.
- Projects that are divided between the capital and the field must ensure regular coordination and suitable logistical support is in place to ensure field staff can execute their work efficiently.

Recommendations on Project Efficiency (outputs 1 & 2):

- Any balance of Project funds not utilised by UNESCO should be the subject of discussion on their possible use to help fund the administrative and logistical costs to be covered in the seven-month extension phase proposed in this report to 31/07/14. This would enhance the output efficiency of the Project, support the national government's BR nomination request and support the identification of the second phase proposal.
- The Project should recruit qualified experts as soon as possible to conduct specific tasks relating to Trust Fund Management and Natural Resource Management Plan including establishment of a coordinating mechanism (or round table) that can manage dialogue

between UNDP/UNESCO and members of the National Committee for Inle Lake, the Shan State Government, UN-HABITAT and other UN agencies and stakeholders to ensure the Project's main outputs and lessons learned on initial outcomes are fully discussed and incorporated into the definitive version of the Long-Term Plan;

- The Project should recruit the Fisheries and Livestock Expert immediately to support the smooth implementation of Project activities to be funded in this area by the small grant facility;
- The Project should open a field office in Nyaungshwe township with one assistant to ensure coordination with the Project Office in Yangon for the second phase of project;
- The Project should negotiate with the Township to provide an office assistant whose tasks should include all logistical needs of Field staff. The National Project Manager should aim to work at least 10 days/month from this Field Office to ensure close coordination is established with all regional stakeholders to secure the smooth termination of Project activities and guide formulation of the second phase proposal.

Recommended approach for the coordination mechanism:

The co-ordinating mechanism should pay particular attention to supporting the following developments in the Long-term Plan, which in turn should also be taken into account when formulating the new LFM and second phase project document:

- 1) *Integration of the specific provisions required to manage the BR in accordance with UNESCO criteria;*
- 2) *Mainstreaming of environmental provisions into sector development plans (in particular relating to agriculture, public works, solid waste management, education and health);*
- 3) *Capacity building requirements of the line agencies to mainstream the environment into their sector planning and monitoring;*
- 4) *Developing the regulatory body that will enforce the Long-Term Plan (using mainly community-based enforcement measures) and;*
- 5) *Developing an internal information and knowledge sharing platform that provides regular information to the media channels concerning progress on the conservation and restoration process of Lake Inle throughout the execution of the long-term plan.*
- 6) *Coordinating work on the formulation of the Trust Fund in particular:*
 - *Ensuring it maintains a stable and regular flow of funding from reliable sources, including annual commitments national and state governments;*
 - *Promoting the Trust Fund internationally as well as nationally in the interests of securing additional funding for the BR and the promotion of eco-tourism.*

In terms of securing output 3 (knowledge sharing platform) and output 4 (mainstreaming of environmental management into national and regional development planning) the Project has registered less efficiency than compared to realising outputs 1 and 2. To date the MTE could not identify a sustainable knowledge sharing platform is in place and being used by a significant number of beneficiaries and stakeholders. There is also no communication strategy to support the development of the platform. Instead, the Project has established a set of activities through which knowledge and information is exchanged, including a Project website within the UNDP-Myanmar domain, the publication of brochures and pamphlets on the Project and village-level knowledge exchange workshops organised by the Field staff and in which the IPs, beneficiaries and key stakeholders debrief each other on activities and findings.

Concerning Output 4, the MTE observes less than US\$18,000 has been spent to date on this component and there are no tangible results established to date. However, the intangible results particularly for the improvement of project activities during Project Steering Committee meetings, township coordination meetings and technical advisory group (TAG)

meetings were spent. Indeed the MTE concludes this output is not highly realistic in a Project of just 2 years, in which it is first necessary to learn lessons on outputs and outcomes before sound advice on environmental and natural resources management can be mainstreamed into regional and national development policy formulation.

Lessons Learned on Efficiency (Outputs 3 and 4)

- A knowledge sharing platform needs to be supported by a communication strategy that ensures the diffusion of knowledge and information on Project activities is accessible and demand-driven, based on lessons learned and best practices from relevant case studies by sector (water supply, conservation agriculture, organic farming, agro-forestry, etc.). To support this process, the internal M&E system should assume a proactive role in compiling information and data on the output and outcome indicators, which is managed by a Communications Expert;
- Mainstreaming of environmental management should not take place until the advice upon which it is based has been compiled from the monitoring of Project outcomes.

Recommendations on Project Efficiency (Outputs 3 & 4)

- Recruit an expert in Communications to support the M&E and Field Staff experts on identifying and establishing the Information and Knowledge Exchange Platform that will be the subject of compiling lessons learned and good practices from the Project (and which supports the formulation of the Final Report) and consolidation in the proposed second phase of the Project
- The Project reschedules the mainstreaming activities (output 4) including preparation for the second phase of the Project and therefore it needs to reassign some portion of the budget of this component for administrative and logistical costs to be covered in the seven-month extension phase proposed for the current Project (i.e. to cover period 01/01/14 to 31/07/14).

9.3 Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations on Project Effectiveness

Due to the lack of clarity as to the Project's purpose and a heavy emphasis on the fulfilment of outputs, it is difficult to determine how far the Project is meeting its purpose. The decision to focus the Project on the Inle Lake core zone and Kalaw-Chaung watershed implies the Project's purpose is to restore environmental stability and improve the quality of life of inhabitants in a specific territory (the Lake itself and the Kalaw-Chaung watershed). If this is the agreed purpose, then the MTE concludes the Project is effective in those areas where it is operating. However, as stated above, its wider effectiveness both throughout the Kalaw-Chaung watershed and within the wider Inle Lake Basin that covers 138,000 acres, 6 townships and 4 main watershed catchments is limited. First the Project has limited funds and a very limited duration in order to meet its specific objective that is very much dependent on the success of activities such as agro-forestry that require at least 4 years to start to have an effect. Second, the Project needs a coordination mechanism through which it has improved access to decision-makers at state and national levels. Third, the Project has adopted a village model approach to environmental conservation and restoration in which its aim is to establish two model villages in each of the Core, Buffer and Remote Zones of the Kalaw-Chaung watershed.

However, the model village approach ensures a political boundary focus of operations; not a territorial one (based on the ecosystem approach). Given the environment and natural resources are confined to natural watersheds (micro/sub/main watershed) rather than indiscriminate political boundaries, the risk is the model village approach cannot guarantee full coverage of the micro/sub/main watersheds of the Kalaw-Chaung rivers. Consequently,

effective environmental actions supported by the Project in one area of the watershed can quite easily be undone by poor land management, deforestation, water pollution, etc. in another.

This has important implications on Project effectiveness and, therefore, on future impact.

Lessons Learned on Effectiveness

- The effectiveness of environmental actions can be best measured when rural communities are encouraged to develop a territorial focus their activities (especially at the micro/sub watershed levels, or a given area of the Lake) to observe the way their socio-economic activities interact and are interdependent on each other.
- Effectiveness depends on a communication strategy that empowers the communities of a given territory to take informed decisions to secure the stability of their environment;
- Stakeholders and beneficiaries react more positively when environmental conservation and restoration is demonstrated to increase economic and social opportunity and development, rather than projected as an end in itself or to enhance the quality of life.
- Enforcing environmental laws and policies is as important as establishing a sustainable development plan

Recommendations on Project Effectiveness

- The proposed workshop to revise the LFM discusses the model village approach and upgrades it to promoting the territory approach in which one or more villages are combined to cover a given micro or sub watershed (including perennial ones);
- The micro and sub watersheds are promoted as the unit of analysis to promote sustainable socio-economic development of the Kalaw-Chaung watershed as well as the other three main watersheds of the Inle Lake basin and that this forms an integral part of the Long-term Plan.
- The Long-term Plan is backed up by adequate measures to support the enforcement of the law when infractions cannot be resolved at the community/district level.

9.4 Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations on the Project's Potential Impact

It is difficult to conclude on the potential impact of the Project, i.e. its level of attainment of the overall objective of establishing sustainable development in the entire Inle Lake basin, when the Project only has been fully operational since August 2012. However, its impact will depend on how well it communicates the benefits, lessons learned and good practices of its environmental conservation and restoration activities at the township and district levels. UN-HABITAT's approach to the formulation of the Long-Term Plan is to avoid a "project" approach to the sustainable development of the Inle Lake Basin. Currently, the Project is supporting some successful achievements in establishing community-based environmental conservation and restoration activities and there is evidence both from the field interviews and written material that replication of some of these activities is happening among some follow-on farmers/fishermen. However, it is not clear how far these activities are influencing policy development and planning at township and state levels. The conclusion is that achievements could remain as Project achievements, rather than part of a full-blown township-led policy that is feeding into state policy and planning that is essential to influence national government to scale-up and mainstream environmental and natural resource management as a major cross-cutting issue in national and sector development policy, strategies and plans. This situation needs to be studied by the Project Staff and the UNDP

CO in order it is addressed when formulating the second phase proposal of the Project. From this impact indicators could also be identified.

Lessons Learned on Potential Impact

- Successes of Project-funded activities may indicate they comply with the Five-Year Plan for Inle Lake and encourage follow-on farmers/fisher folk to replicate them, but they may not influence policy and development/sector planning unless the public institutions involved feel they own/have a significant stake in the ownership of these successes;
- Impact depends on a communication strategy that empowers the government authorities line departments and civil society organisations of to take informed decisions to secure the stability of the environment in their territory and, through association with neighbouring authorities and CSOs, in their watershed;
- Enforcing environmental laws and policies can increase positive impact by letting inhabitants know they are liable for their negative actions.

Recommendations on Potential Impact

- Through the Project's coordination mechanism proposed above (and which is preferably chaired by the State Minister), the Project should, following the revision of the LFM, assess how it can increase its impact in the proposed second phase, especially the formulation and application of the Long-term Plan for Inle Lake and its Trust Fund.
- Assess the viability of supporting the development of the Project's impact through the proposed alliances with the mass media to report regularly on the impact of Project-funded outputs and outcomes using the matrix in Annex 6 as a guide in this process.
- The proposed expert selected to develop as soon as possible the Project's communication strategy is made responsible for developing these alliances and in supporting the finalisation of the Trust Fund with the main stakeholders
- The feasibility of developing payment for environmental services (PES) is studied, in particular with the La Pi Ta Hydroelectricity Plant as a means of increasing the use and significance of the Trust Fund;
- Promote community-based solutions to enforcing environmental laws and infractions in parallel to state-led enforcement measures (to free-up the Inle Lake Committee/ Authority to assume a regulatory role over the strategic and sustainable use of natural resources in accordance with the provisions of the Long-term Plan and UNESCO's MAB and WNBR.

9.5 Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations on the Project's Sustainability

The short duration of the Project means the sustainability of the vast majority of activities promoted is in doubt because there is no time to consolidate them.

Lessons Learned on Sustainability

- The level of investment in environmental conservation is not necessarily an indicator of enhanced sustainability, but reinvestment levels year on year, especially relating to sustainability (developing an O&M fund, establishing a stock of inputs, employment of support service to maintain or enhance quality, employing technical support services, etc.) is a very good indicator of a long-term commitment to sustaining an activity
- Self assessment is an important means of sensitising beneficiaries into assessing the prospects of sustainability of a given activity.

Recommendations on Sustainability

- Establishing an operation and maintenance fund for all on-going community-based activities funded by the Project (and for the proposed second phase).
- Promote at least one awareness campaign on the main factors for beneficiaries to develop sustainable growth of their socio-economic activities (and to be developed in the proposed second phase).
- Promote awareness on the input chains required to sustain the continuation of Project-funded activities over the long-term (and for the proposed second phase).
- Promote the benefits of reinvestment and its determination through self evaluation (and for the proposed second phase)

9.6 Conclusions, Lessons Learnt and Recommendations on Gender and other Cross-cutting Issues

The Project Document has not been designed to include a specific provision on cross-cutting issues although in practice the UNDP CO gender expert has supported the Project develop a gender focus and maintains data on participation numbers disaggregated by sex. The total number of women who have participated in the small grant facility is equivalent to over 30% of all participants. However, there was not enough time to assess how far women are being supported to assume leadership roles in CBOs and committees, including the Lake Committee/Authority foreseen in the Long-Term Plan. This aspect is important if good governance is to be developed on a democratic, inclusive and integrated footing in the future through which key issues such as access to resources, training and information are to be fully addressed.

Lessons Learned on Gender and other Cross-cutting Issues

- The participation of women ensures other key cross-cutting issues, such as good governance and effective environmental and natural resource management, are addressed and integrated into socio-economic development planning and implementation
- Gender equality should not be judged on the basis of women's participation alone, but in terms of their representation in decision-making processes and access to resources, training and information.

Recommendations on Gender and other cross-cutting issues

- The Project should include gender sensitive indicators in the revision of the LFM for the second phase and for the formulation of the final report of the present Project;
- The second phase proposal should include a specific budget to support the promotion of gender equality and training of women in assuming leadership roles in the Lake Authority as well as in the CBOs and townships.
- The communication strategy should integrate as soon as possible information not only on gender and other cross-cutting issues, but on the benefits of incorporating these issues in development planning, implementation and internal monitoring in order the Project can provide case study information on women's issues for the final report and development in the proposed second phase.

Annexes

Annex 1

Terms of Reference



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Job Title: International Consultant for Mid Term Evaluation of the project entitled “Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project”

Location: Yangon, MYANMAR with field visit to project area

Type of Contract: Individual Contract

Duration of Initial Contract: 10 days

Background

Inle Lake is facing the devastating effects of unsustainable natural resource use practices. It is getting worse with the adverse impact of Climate Change. The lake is a vital part of the broader ecosystem and economy of Shan State, providing many goods and services to its surrounding communities. It is on the tentative List of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (WHS). It is also acting as a main water resource for Law Pi Ta hydroelectricity power plant, a major tourist attraction upon which many in the local economy rely, providing agricultural products, providing traditional products such as silk and silver ware, and a habitat for rich biodiversity and traditional culture. Realizing the current conditions of Inle Lake, it is in urgent situation to carry out conservation and rehabilitation activities for the Lake. With the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MOECF), UNDP and UNESCO, funds from Norwegian Government have been provided to implement the Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project with the aim to restore the environmental stability and to improve the quality of life of local community in and around the area of Inle Lake.

Based on the five-year plan of MOECF for Inle Lake Stability and Conservation, the project strategy is set up with the consultation of different stakeholders including authorities concerned. The project focuses on Kalaw Chaung watershed area which is one of the four main sub watershed areas of the Inle Lake since the Kalaw Chaung is in serious and visible sedimentation rate and impact. The technical assessment on biophysical features and socioeconomic conditions in the targeted project area has been carried out and based on the findings, particularly the proposed detailed project activities and village land use plan, the project is being implemented with 12 Local Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations in line with Micro Capital Grant (MCG) model of UNDP after the first call for proposal for the project.

Following the approval of the project from MoECF and signing the agreement letter between the UNDP and Norwegian Government on 2 December 2011, the fund for the project: \$ 2 million and \$ 0.47 million from Norwegian Government and UNDP respectively, have been provided to implement the Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project with the aim to restore the environmental stability and to improve the quality of life of local community in and around the area of Inle Lake. The

project has been designed to be implemented according to the Micro Capital Grant (MCG) Modal of UNDP. The project area covers (3) townships; Kalaw, Pindaya and Nyaungshwe including 71 villages.

Objectives and scope of the mid-term evaluation

The objective of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) is to assess the progress in delivery of Project outcomes and based on this assessment, to take decisions on the future orientation and emphasis of the project during its remaining time.

The evaluation is an activity in the project cycle which attempts to determine, as systematically and objectively as possible, the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project. The evaluation will assess the achievements of the project against its stated outcomes, including a re-examination of the relevance of the outcomes and of the project design. It will also identify significant factors that are facilitating or impeding the delivery of outcomes. Whilst a review of the past is in itself very important, the evaluation is expected to lead to recommendations and lessons learned for the future.

The mid- term evaluation will, using the methodology described below, and bearing in mind the following points, review the status of each project outcome:

Project design

- Relevance of project design within Micro Capital Grant Model (MCG Model) of UNDP;
- Appropriateness of the project's concept and design to the environmental conservation and community development in line with government planning for Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation;
- Contribution of the project to the overall development objective (i.e., the top-level outcome) as declared in the Project logical framework; and
- The likely sustainability of project interventions.

Project implementation

- Adequacy of management arrangements as well as monitoring and backstopping support given to the project by all parties concerned;
- Responsiveness of project management to changes in the environment in which the project operates;
- Effectiveness of MCG model;
- Co-operation among Implementing Partners (IPs) and relevant Government Agencies;

Project progress and impact (outcomes)

- Achievement, to date, of the project outcomes as detailed in the project document and the Project Implementation plan;
- Level of communities' responsibility on Environmental Conservation and Community Development based on project's intervention;
- Impacts on regional and national government policies and development planning;
- Project impact on enhancing inter-agency and inter-project co-operation within and between regions;
- Catalytic impacts arising from the performance of the project; and
- Sustainability of the project's impact.

Learning from First Half of Project and Recommendations for its Remainder

- Learn from efforts to date, as basis for exploring ways to adapt or restructure the project design or institutional arrangements, if needed;
- Challenges or difficulties faced;
- How participatory vs. “top-down” has the project been? Is this properly balanced? If not, how so (and how to adjust)? ;
- Identify implementation challenges and recommendations for improvement;

The mid-term evaluation mission will also briefly review the current proposed activities for the remainder of the Operational Phase of the project and provide perspectives and recommendations to improve their feasibility and impacts.

Methodology

The evaluation will consist of three activities:

- Document review;
- Field visits; and
- Interviews with individuals who are either affiliated with the project in some way or who have or might be expected to be impacted by the project.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the above objectives and methodology, the evaluation mission should provide brief, clear, conclusions and recommendations, including:

- The degree to which the project outcomes are likely to be delivered;
- Significant lessons that can be drawn from the experience of the project and its results, to date, particularly those elements that have worked well and those that have not;
- General recommendations on improving implementation for the remainder of the Operational Phase project; and
- Recommendations on further action upon completion of the current project.

MTE Mission Report

The evaluation mission will produce a concise report according to the structure outlined in the UNDP Guidelines for Outcome Evaluators:

Sections include:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- The Development Context
- Findings
- Conclusions
- Lessons and Recommendations

In addition, the final report should contain at least the following annexes:

- Terms of Reference for final evaluation [1]
- Itinerary
- List of meetings attended
- List of persons interviewed
- Summary of field visits

- List of documents reviewed
- Any other relevant material

In consultation with the UNDP Assistant Resident Representative or his designee, this report format may be revised insofar as no significant elements are omitted.

As the report is the product of an independent evaluation, it is up to the evaluator to make use of the information provided during the mission. However, the evaluator is responsible for reflecting any factual corrections brought to his/her attention prior to the finalization of the report. Therefore, in order to ensure that the report considers the view of all parties concerned, is properly understood, and is factually accurate, it is necessary for the evaluator to submit draft reports to the project, UNDP 2 days prior to delivery deadline for the finalized MTE mission report. UNDP will solicit and revert promptly collective feedback from project partners in order that the evaluator may finalize the report.

The final version of the evaluation mission report should be submitted in electronic format (MS Word) and hard copy to UNDP no later than 4 weeks following activation of this contract.

Competencies for the mid-term evaluation mission

Expected Qualifications:

- Advanced degree in knowledge management, international relations, natural resource management, development studies or related fields, or equivalent demonstrated experience;
- Notable experience in working with developing countries particularly Myanmar;
- Demonstrated ability to reliably contribute to output- and outcome-based evaluations, both assessment and learning aspects;
- Familiarity with MTE process, UN and/or World Bank M&E procedures preferred;
- Excellent ability to work in English, effective oral and written communication skills;
- Experience with researching and writing on international environment and/or international development issues; and
- Facility and access to use of Internet email and Microsoft Word (2000 or later).

Indicative mission timetable, deliverables and itinerary

The duration of the consultancy working days, including travel time to and from consultant's home country, are altogether 14 days. Electronic submission of all deliverables is required. Any hard copy reports should be delivered to UNDP at the end of contract.

This schedule may be updated through written (or emailed) agreement between the UNDP representative and the Evaluator, as needed, during the course of the contract.

Payment

Candidates for Evaluator will have to provide their proposed daily rate when they apply for the post. The selection process will go through technical review and financial review for 70% and 30% respectively. The air fare (economy class) for selected evaluator to and from his/her home country will be reimbursed by UNDP.

Application Process

Candidates should clearly indicate the Post Title in their application, and should submit together with complete bio-data stating personal details, academic qualification, work experience, P-11 Form and a recent passport sized photograph not later than **28 February 2013**. Applications should be addressed

to Resident Representative Attention: Procurement Unit, No. 6, Natmauk Road, UNDP, Yangon. E-mail: registry.mm@undp.org.

Only those candidates in whose qualifications and experience the Organization has further interest will be contacted for subsequent interview(s)." UNDP is an equal opportunity employer. UNDP regrets its inability to reply individually or attend to telephone queries on the advertised post

Annex 2
Work Programme
(Includes list of Meetings & Persons Met)

Work Plan of Mid-Term Evaluation of the Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project – 25/07/13 to 16/08/13

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
PHASE 1 - INCEPTION					
Thursday 25/07/13 to Friday 26/07/13 (London)					
10:50-07:00+1	Plane (Qatar Airways)	-	LHR Airport	International travel London to Yangon	✓
Friday 26/07/13 (Yangon)					
09:30-10:15	Taxi	-	Yangon - Hotel Clover City Centre No 217, 32 nd Street, Pabedan Township, Tel. +95-1-377722	▪ Check-in	✓
10:30-12:00	Project Office	▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer) ▪ Daw Thein Thein Shwe (Project Assistant)	UNDP Project Office	▪ Initial introduction ▪ Collection of main documents	✓
13:00-14:00	UNDP Country Office	▪ Daw Lat Lat Aye (Officer In Charge of Pillar II Programme) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (Programme Associate) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer)	UNDP Country Office No 6 Natmauk Rd. Yangon 11181. Tel. 95-1-54291019 (Ex. 3030 & 333) lat.lat.aye@undp.org le.le.mon@undp.org	▪ Briefing on evaluation, methodology, itinerary and deliverables	✓
14:30-16:30	UNDP Project	▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer) ▪ Daw Thein Thein Shwe (Project Assistant)	UNDP Project Office	▪ Briefing on the project activities ▪ Prepare a draft itinerary	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
Saturday-Sunday 27-28/08/13 (Yangon)					
10:00-20:00	-	-	Yangon - Hotel Clover City Centre No 217, 32 nd Street, Pabedan Township, Tel. +95-1-377722	▪ Desk review ▪ Prepare Inception Report	✓
Monday 29/07/13 (Yangon)					
10:00-12:00	UNDP Project	▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer) ▪ Daw Thein Thein Shwe (Project Assistant)	UNDP Project Office	▪ Meeting with Project Team ▪ Finalise inception report and itinerary ▪ Key questions	✓
14:00-15:00	UNDP Country Office	▪ Daw Lat Lat Aye (Officer In Charge of Pillar II Programme) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (Programme Associate) ▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer)	UNDP Country Office No 6 Natmauk Rd. Yangon 11181. Tel. 95-1-54291019 (Ex. 3030 & 333) lat.lat.aye@undp.org le.le.mon@undp.org	▪ Present Inception Report	✓
10:00-12:00	UNDP Project	▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer) ▪ Daw Thein Thein Shwe (Project Assistant)	UNDP Project Office	▪ Preparation for the Field Trip	✓
Tuesday 30/07/13 (Nyaungshwe)					
PHASE 2 – FIELD PHASE					
07:00-09:00	Yangon Airways	-	Airport - Yangon to Heho	Yangon to Heho and car to Nyaungshwe Township	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
10:00-11:00	-	-	Nyaungshwe Hotel Hupin	Check-in and introductory meeting with Field staff	✓
11:30-12:30	-	-	Nyaungshwe	Lunch	✓
13:00-14:30	Nyaungshwe Local Authority representatives	▪ U Soe Tint (Staff Officer, <i>General Admin. Dept</i>) ▪ U KyinHtun (Assistant Director, <i>Forestry Department</i>) ▪ U Sein Htun (Park Warden, Inle Lake Wildlife Sanctuary, Forest Department) ▪ U Ye Win Naing (Range Officer, Forest Department) ▪ U Aung Cho Htay (Deputy Staff Officer, <i>Fishery Department</i>) ▪ U Zaw Myo Win (Staff Officer, <i>Rural Development Department</i>) ▪ U Tin Aung Kyaw (Deputy Chairperson, <i>ILCDA</i>) ▪ U Tin Soe (Chairperson, <i>ESCIR</i>) ▪ U Tha Doe (Sein Hla Nanda) ▪ U Myint Zaw (Project agriculturist) ▪ U Thet Win Htun (Project socio economist) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	Nyaungshwe Environmental Education Centre	Meeting with Government Line Departments to discuss: ▪ 5 Year Plan ▪ Streamlining the integration of ENRM and CC adaptation into development sector plans and monitoring ▪ SWOT	✓
14:45-15:45	Car	-	-	Travel by car from Nyaungshwe to Taunggyi	✓
16:00-16:45	Shan State Forest Department	▪ U Win Zaw (Director, <i>Shan State Forest Department</i>) ▪ U Maung Maung Soe (Assistant Director, <i>Taunggyi Forest Dept</i>) ▪ U Myint Zaw	Shan State Forest Department in Taunggyi	▪ Assess the impact of the project of state forestry planning and monitoring	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
		<i>(Project agriculturist)</i> ▪ U Thet Win Htun, <i>(Project socio economist)</i> ▪ Daw Le Le Mon <i>(UNDP Programme Associate)</i>			
17:00-18:00	-	-	Night stop at Hupin Hotel in Nyaungshwe	Travel by car from Taunggyi to Nyaungshwe	✓
Wednesday 31/07/2013 (Nyaungshwe)					
07:30-8:30	Boat	Meet with monks of the Phaung Daw Oo Pagoda	Phaung Daw Oo Pagoda	▪ Discuss current plight of Lake Inle and Project interventions to address Lake conservation	✓
11:00-12:45	Boat	▪ Daw San San Yi <i>(Project Manager, Myanmar Agro Action)</i> ▪ U Htun Paw and Daw Tin Shwe <i>(beneficiary)</i> ▪ U Myint Zaw <i>(Project agriculturist)</i> ▪ U Thet Win Htun <i>(Project socio economist)</i> ▪ Daw Le Le Mon <i>(UNDP Programme Associate)</i>	Kyun Kyi North Village	▪ Assess the positive and negative effects of bioseptic tanks ▪ Assess capacity to operate and maintain them over 10 years ▪ Assess environmental awareness ▪ Identify lessons learned	✓
10:00-10:15	Boat	▪	▪	MCL to Myay Ni Kon	✓
13:00-14:30	Local NGOs and beneficiaries	▪ Daw San San Yi <i>(Project Manager, Myanmar Agro Action)</i> ▪ U Han Zaw Min, U KyawNaing Tint, U Than HtunAung and DawHtweThandar Ye <i>(Members of MAA, Innthar Literature, Culture and Development Association)</i> ▪ U Tha Doe <i>(Project Manager, Sein Hla Nanda)</i> & U Aung Hein Thu <i>(Member, Sein Hla Nanda)</i>	Myay Ni Kon with Sector Specialists of Inle Project U Myint Zaw, (agriculturist) and U Thet Win Htun, (socio economist)	▪ Group meeting at the village to assess the main benefits and problems associated with main activities: (solid waste disposal and any two or more of the following: water filtration pots, community based	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
		▪ Daw Heather Morris (Project Manager, Doe Taung Thu) ▪ U Aung Baw (Member of DTT) ▪ U HlaHtun (Village Head, Myay Ni Kon Village and Beneficiaries from Myay Ni Kon Village) ▪ U Myint Zaw (Project agriculturist) ▪ U Thet Win Htun (Project socio economist) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)		ecotourism , efficient stoves, new methods of tomato production) ▪ Identify effects and any lessons learned	
12:30-13:00	Boat	-	-	Travel from Myay Ni Kon to KhaungDaing	✓
14:00-14:30	Car	-		By car from KhaungDaing to TaungKyarHtet	✓
16:00 to 18:30	Local NGOs and Beneficiaries	▪ U ZawLwinOo, DawNyunt May, Daw Than Aye, DawHnin Si, DawNyoMyint (Beneficiaries of fruit tree nursery) ▪ U Pyar (Beneficiary for community based ecotourism) ▪ Daw May Oo Khin (Beneficiary for vermiculture) ▪ U Hla Htun (Project Manager of Community Based Ecotourism, ILCDA) ▪ U Myint Zaw (Project agriculturist) ▪ U Thet Win Htun (Project socio economist) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	TaungKyarHtet	▪ Assessment of main activities three of the following: fruit tree nursery and outcomes of fruit tree nursery, community-based ecotourism, vermiculture, concrete septic tanks, farm boundary tree planting	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
18:00-19:30	-	-	KhaungDaing	Dinner	✓
19:30-20:00	-	-	Hupin Hotel, Nyaungshwe	Car to hotel in Nyaungshwe	✓
Thursday 01/08/13 (Nyaungshwe)					
8:00 to 8:45	Car	-	-	By car from Nyaungshwe to PweZaKon Village	✓
08:45-10:00	Local NGOs and beneficiaries	- U NyuntMaung, U Soe Than and U Kyaw Moe (members of IDWSO and beneficiaries from PweZarKon Village) - U Myint Zaw (Project agriculturist) - U Thet Win Htun (Project socio economist)	PweZaKon	Assessment of the Inle Drinking Water Supply Organization (IDWSO) with a focus on: - O&M - Effects on health and water collection times - Waste water management? - Lessons learned - Future prospects of expansion of the water supply system	✓
10:00-10:15	Boat	-	-	By car from PweZaKon to Bangalow	✓
10:15-11:30	Local NGO and beneficiaries	- U MyintAung (Project Manager of FOW), Daw Khaing Khaing, U Aung Pwint Soe and U Kaung Htet Paing (members of FOW) - Patrolling Team of FFZ from Tha Le Oo Village - Beneficiaries of FOW - U Myint Zaw (Project agriculturist) - U Thet Win Htun (Project socio economist) - Daw Le Le Mon	Bangalow - Friends of Wildlife - Patrolling team	Assessment of the Fishing Free Zone (FFZ): - Benefits of the FFZ - Drawbacks of the FFZ especially in terms of its long-term sustainability - Potential impact of the FFZ - Awareness levels in and beyond the community	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
		(UNDP Programme Associate)			
11:30-11:45	Boat			By boat from FFZ to KyayZaKon (KZK)	✓
11:45 to 12:30	NGO Friends of Wildlife And beneficiaries	- U MyintAung (Project Manager of FOW), Daw Khaing Khaing, U Aung Pwint Soe and U Kaung Htet Paing (members of FOW) - Fishery Development Group of KyayZar Gone Village (Beneficiaries of FOW) (beneficiary) - U Myint Zaw (Project agriculturist) - U Thet Win Htun (Project socio economist) - Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	KyayZaKon (KZK)	Assessment of the socio-economic and environmental benefits of cage culture in KZK: - Changes in income - Changes in diet and nutrition - Changes in stocks and water Quality	✓
12:30-12:45	Boat	-	-	By boat from KZK to Nyaungshwe	✓
12:45-13:30	-	-	Lunch in Nyaungshwe	Lunch	✓
14:30-15:45	FBD	- U Tun Wai, (Project Coordinator Farm Business Development Group – FBD - EcoDev) - U Thiha Tun, - U Nyi Linn Aung, - Daw Cho Pyone (3x SWC technicians) - U Kyaw Khin, - Daw MyaKhieThinn, - U Nyi Aung (3x Village SWC activists) - U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) - U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist)	Zay Gone Village	- Assess the implementation and initial effects of the Hmwedaw and Pinmi Soil and Water Conservation Sites (including their legal backing and enforcement) - Assess the benefits and costs of applying the conservation agriculture and gully control activities - Identify lessons learned (including best practice)	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
		Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)			
16:00-17:00	Eco Dev NGO and beneficiaries	- U Lone Paw (Agroforestry beneficiary) - U OhnSaung (Pig reproduction), - U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) - U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil and Water Conservation) - Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	Zay Gone Village	- Assessment of the benefits and drawbacks of pig raising - Assess the awareness of students on environmental conservation and its application	✓
17:00-18:30	Eco Dev NGO and beneficiaries	- U Lone Paw (Agroforestry beneficiary) - U OhnSaung (Pig reproduction), - U Nyi Aung (Village administrator) - U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) - U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist) - Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	Zay Gone Village	Assess the benefits, achievements and drawbacks with agroforestry, conservation agriculture and community based nursery	✓
18:30-19:30	Car	-	Kalaw Honey Pine hotel	Travel by car to Kalaw for night stop at hotel	✓
Friday 02/08/13 (Kalaw)					
7:30 to 9:00	Danu Literature, Culture and Development Organization (DLCDA)	- U Nyi Thu Yu Naing (Assistant Project Manager, DLCDA) - U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) - U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist) - Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	Pawnu Dam (nearKyone village)	Field observation of Pawnu dam and proceed to Pwehla village	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
09:00-12:00	FBD, DLCDA, PHECAD & beneficiaries from Pindaya Township (Pwehla)	▪ U Than Aung, (Pwehal village administrator with elders committee members and youths) ▪ U Pho Nyo (administrator of Shaukpinevilla (with 20 villagers)) ▪ Village administrator of Wahdayar ▪ U Tun wai, U Nyi Linn Aung & U Than Lwin (3 x FBD), ▪ U N Thu Yu Naing (DLCDA) ▪ U Than Aung, U Khin Maung Oo, U Tun Wai (Beneficiaries) ▪ U Maung Maung, U Than Lwin, U Zaw Linn Tun, U tun Tun, U Chit Sein (village elders of Kyone) ▪ U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) ▪ U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	Pwehla	Assessment of benefits and drawbacks associated with: ▪ Agroforestry Plot (Shaukpin) ▪ Enrichment Planting ▪ Sloping Agriculture Land Technology	✓
12:00-13:00	Lunch		Pwehla		✓
13:00-14:00	Pwelha agroforestry nursery and agro-forestry and soil conservation demonstrations	▪ U Than Aung, (village administrator of Pwehla) ▪ U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) ▪ U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)	Pwehla	Assessment of the benefits, achievements drawbacks and lessons learned concerning: ▪ Community based forest nursery ▪ Fruit Tree Budwood nursery ▪ Agroforestry ▪ Soil and Water Conservation	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
14:00-17:00	Beneficiaries	▪ U Tun Wai, U Nyi Linn Aung, U Than Lwin of FBD ▪ U Nyi Thu Yu Naing of DLCDA ▪ U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) ▪ U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (UNDP Programme Associate)		By car from Pwbla to Kyone Village. Assessment of the benefits, achievements drawbacks and lessons learned concerning: ▪ livestock beneficiaries ▪ Livestock (Pig raising) ▪ Agroforestry and Conservation Agriculture	✓
17:00-17:30	Car	-	Kalaw Honey Pine Hotel	Night stop	✓
Phase 3 – Synthesis Phase					
Saturday 03/08/13 to Sunday 04/08/13 (Kalaw)					
11:00-13:00 & 14:00-20:00	Project Field Staff	▪ U Ba Than (Environment and Forestry Specialist) ▪ U LucusCinKam Tan (Soil & Water Conservation Specialist) ▪ U Myint Zaw (Agriculture specialist) ▪ U Thet Win Htun (Socio economist)	Honey Pine Hotel	Participatory workshop on main findings (matrix on outputs-outcomes-impact and lessons learned)	✓
10:00-20:00	Hotel	-	Kalaw	Prepare for debriefing (presentation of main findings and first conclusions and recommendations to UNDP)	✓
15:30-17:30	Yangon Airways	-	-	Return flight from Heho to Yangon	✓
Monday 05/08/13 (Yangon)					
10:00-12:00	UNDP Project Office	▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah	-	Finalisation of main findings and first conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations	✓

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
		(M&E Officer) ▪ Daw Thein Thein Shwe (Project Assistant)			
16:00-17:30	UNDP Country Office	▪ Daw Thuy Hang To (UNDP Deputy Country Representative) ▪ Daw Lat Lat Aye (Officer In Charge of Pillar II Program) ▪ Daw Le Le Mon (Programme Associate) ▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer)	UNDP Country Office No 6 Natmauk Rd. Yangon 11181. Tel. 95-1-54291019 (Ex. 3030 & 333) thuy.hang.to@undp.org lat.lat.aye@undp.org le.le.mon@undp.org	Presentation of main findings, main conclusions, lessons learned and feedback session on the presentation as well as recommendations with project team and UNDP CO and Norwegian Embassy representative.	✓
17:00-22:00	Hotel	-	Yangon, Hotel		✓
Tuesday 06/08/13 (Yangon)					
09:00-10:30	UNDP Project office	▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer)	Yangon UNDP Project Office	Preparation to start draft report	✓
11:00-12:00	UNESCO	▪ Mr Sardar Umar Alam (UNESCO Country Prog manager) ▪ U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) ▪ U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer)	UNDP Country Office No 6 Natmauk Rd. Yangon 11181. Tel. 95-1-54291019 (Ex. 130) Su.alam@unesco.org	Meeting to assess progress of the Biosphere Reserve nomination process, timing issues with UNDP Project and coordination needs	✓
12:30-13:30	Lunch	-	-	-	✓
13:30-17:00	UNDP Project office	-	Yangon UNDP Project Office	Commence draft report	✓
Wednesday 07/08/13 (Yangon)					

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
09:00-12:00	UNDP Project office	- U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) - U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer) - Daw Thein Thein Shwe (Project Assistant)	Yangon UNDP Project Office	Final wrap-up meeting and contractual issues	✓
14:00-15:30	UN-HABITAT	- BijayKarmacharya (UN-HABITAT Country Manager) - Yu Mon Thin (UN-HABITAT national consultant) - U Htun Paw Oo (National Project Manager) - U Saw Doh Wah (M&E Officer)	No. 8/C, Saw Mahar Street, Bahan Township, Yangon Tel: (95-9) 542910-919 Ext. 167 Cell: (95-9)421170787 bijay.karmacharya@unhabitat.org		✓
15:30-17:15	UNDP Project office	-	Yangon UNDP Project Office	Draft report writing	✓
Thursday 08/08/13					
09:00-18:00	Plane (Qatar Airways)	-	Welwyn Garden City, UK	Return flight to UK	✓
Friday 09/08/13 to Monday 12/08/13 (UK)					
09:00-18:00	Home	-	Welwyn Garden City, UK	Prepare first draft report and send to UNDP Project Office for observations and comments	✓
Wednesday 14/08/13 to Friday 16/08/13 (UK)					
09:00-18:00	Home	-	Welwyn Garden City, UK	Prepare second draft report following feedback from Project Office and send to UNDP Project Office 16/08/13	✓

Mid-Term Evaluation of the Lake Inle Conservation and Rehabilitation Project, July-August 2013

Date/Time	Institution or Form of Travel	<i>Persons to Meet/Interview and position/occupation</i>	Place & Contact: Address, Tel. & E-mail	Action	Status
Friday 23/08/13 (UK)					
09:00-18:00	Home	-	Welwyn Garden City, UK	Prepare final report following final observations from Project Office and send to UNDP 25/08/13	✓

Annex 2 (continued) - Summary of Indicative Work Plan in Calendar Format

WEEK/MONTH	Week 1 (JULY)							Week 2 (AUGUST)													
WORK DAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
DATE	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INCEPTION PHASE																					
International Flight		1																			
Briefings			1																		
Document Review and prepare inception report				1	1																
Presentation of Inception report						1															
FIELD PHASE																					
Meeting with Project Field Staff in Nyaungshwe							1														
Local and State Government Meetings Nyaungshwe & Taunggyi																					
Site visits to MCL, MNK, Khuang Daing & Taung Kyar Le								1													
Site visits to Pwe Za Kon, Bangalow, KZK & Zae Gone									1												
Site visits to Kyone, Pwhla and travel to Kalaw										1											
SYNTHESIS PHASE																					
Final meeting workshop with Field Staff (or in Yangon)											1										
Prepare for presentation of main findings and conclusions												1									
Return to Yangon																					
Preparation at Project Office													1								
Presentation of Findings to UNDP CO																					
Prepare draft report and final wrap-up														1	1						
Return international flight to UK																1					
Finalisation of draft report																					
Presentation of Final Draft Report to UNDP																					
Receive final feedback and present final report (est. 25/08/13)																					
Total no. work/days		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					

Annex 3

List of Implementing Partners and their Activities

No.	Organization	Sector Focal Area(s)	Main Activities
1	Ecosystem Conservation and Community Development Initiative (ECCDI)	Environment and Forestry	- Agro-forestry plantation establishment - Natural forest conservation - Community forest plantation establishment - Enrichment planting - Wind break planting - Nursery Establishment
2	Ecology and Economic Development Company Limited (EcoDev)	Environment and Forestry	- Village environmental awareness raising campaign - Formation of village conservation learning groups - Conduct of village learning events - Development and dissemination of IEC material - Formation of natural resources and forest user groups - Multipurpose Forest Nursery Training - Training of forest operation and techniques - Training of agriculture biodiversity and organic farming - Fair trade exhibition of organic and local product - Micro grant for village learning event - Multipurpose Forest Nursery Establishment - Development and forest management plan - Village activist training
3	Ever Green Group (EGG)	Environment and Forestry	- Efficient Stove (A1) Distribution - Agro-forestry and Contour Laying Technique Training - Watershed Management Training - Awareness Campaigns - Provision of Sunflower seed and bio fertilizer - Demonstration of IMO cultured and application to farm land in 4 different places - Provision livestock and water collection facilities for poor families for enhancing income
4	Farm Business Development Technical Group	Soil and Water Conservation	- Preparatory works (<i>awareness raising, community meeting, site and farmer selection, selection of activist and labor leaders, group forming, etc.</i>) - Capacity building -training(NGO staffs, Village Activists, labor group leaders) - Capacity building- demonstration plot establishment - Extensive implementation of soil and water conservation plots - Tool provision
5	Danu Literature, Culture and Development Association (DLCDA)	Soil and Water Conservation	- Repair sluice gates of Pawnu dam and Kywephyu weir - Repair of water supply pipes and tanks - Renovation of Pawnu dam and Kywe phyu weir (bund heightening and strengthening) - Environment awareness raising among students and tree planting - Awareness raising on homeyard tree planting among villagers - Irrigation canal renovation for commercial vegetable productions - Establishment of bamboo propagation experiment nursery
6	DEAR Myanmar and Green Way	Agriculture	- Provision of organic fertilizer and insecticides - Proper utilization of inputs (training)
7	Thirimay WDC	Socio Economic	- Conduct "Sewing" training - Observation tour for market exploration

8	Myanmar Agro Action	Agriculture	- Collection of solid waste - Conduct awareness training - Compost making - Integrated Pest Management training - Farmer Field School (FFS) - Trail and demonstration plots for participants from FFS - Establishment of paddy banks - Capacity development of community members - Construction of building for rice storage - Use of bio-septic tanks to reduce water contamination and pollution
9	Friends of Wildlife	Fishery and Livestock	- Initial stake holder meetings and community engagement - Establishing Village Conservation Groups (VCG) - Household survey - Environmental education - Public awareness raising - Setting up 2 – 3 fishing free zones (FFZ) - Enhance fish stock - Introduced fishing farming - Organize community patrols and surveys for FFZ - Organize clean Inle Lake campaign - Organize village and school clean up campaign
10	Golden Plain Agriculture Products Co-operative Society Ltd.	Fishery and Livestock	- Establishment of Fruit Trees and Cut Flower Nursery - Village Veterinary Workers (VVs) training - Model farms for CP pigs - Model farms for semi-broiler poultry - Compost making using animal waster - Excursion trips
11	Inntha Literature, Culture and Regional Development Association	Socioeconomic	- Establishment of Environmental Education Centre - Access to Safe Drinking Water - Development of Community Based Ecotourism
12	Inle Drinking Water Supply Organization (IDWSO)	Socioeconomic	- Water Supply from Taungchay Spring to Ngaphechaung and Myenigone - Water Supply from Ye-U Spring to Pwezagon and Minchaungle

Annex 4

List of Documents Reviewed

- 1) Project Document (December 2011)
- 2) Progress Reports 1 to 6 (to 30/06/13)
- 3) Annual Report 2012
- 4) Presentation of the Concept for the Establishment of the Inle Lake trust Fund (UN-HABITAT, Aug. 2013)
- 5) Presentation of the Concept for the Establishment of the Inle Lake Development Authority
- 6) Biosphere Reserve Nomination Form (UNESCO, Jan. 2013)
- 7) Project Brochure (UNDP, 2012)
- 8) Field Activity Sheets of the Project (2013)
- 9) IMO application Trial *cum* Demonstration Report (2013)
- 10) Witnessing the prospect of Conservationist Agriculture and Follow-on Farming (2013)
- 11) UNDP Project website
- 12) Photograph log of Project activities (2013)
- 13) Brief outcome of Pawnu dam and Kywephyu renovation
- 14) Thematic GIS maps produced by EcoDev, 2012.

Annex 5

Logical Framework of the Project

PROJECT NAME	Inle Lake Conservation and Rehabilitation Project				
GOAL (Impact)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)
Enlisted INLE lake as a Biosphere Reserve with the aim to conserve the natural resources by local people for long term sustainability	Inle Lake Biosphere Reserve Formed	0	First consultation mission (Oct 2012)		1 Biosphere Reserved (Dec 2013)
		Source			
		Annual Report			

Purpose (Outcome)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	Assumptions
Environmental conservation and Environmental Friendly Community Development activities enhanced	1. Area of land covered by Community Based Forest and Conservation Forest	7026 Acres	500 Acres (October 2012)	274 Acres (January 2013)	7800 Acres (January 2013)	1. Favourable Weather Condition 2. No major disease outbreak among livestock. 3. Price stability 4. No distinct fluctuation of exchange rate 5. Active participation of all the stakeholders
		Source				
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/				

		Annual Report					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
	2. Number of HH benefitted from environmental friendly community development activities	649 HH	800 HH (Dec 2012)	323 HH (Dec 2012)	1772 HH (Dec 2013)		
		Source					
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/ Annual Report					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
	3. projected rate of sedimentation to Inle Lake that can be saved	0		3 tons/acre/year (October 2013)	3 tons/acre/year (October 2013)		
		Source					
		Secondary Data/Field experiment 2012/ Annual Report					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
	4. Number of Household with access to improved sanitation and safe drinking water.	643 HH/538 HH	60 HH /2500 HH (October 2012)	300 HH/1800 (Feb 2013)	1003 HH /4800 HH (Feb 2013)		
		Source					
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/ Annual Report					
Output 1	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		Assumptions
Technical assessment for Inle Lake to prepare a conservation and management plan	1.1 Number of different types of land use change map for project area (2000 - 2010)	0	1 Number (May 2012)		1 Number (May 2012)		1. Baseline Data Collection for Biophysical Features and Socioeconomic Conditions completed in time without any difficulties
		Source					
		Completion report on Participatory GIS mapping and Land cover change detection 2012					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		

	1.2 Number of Community Based Proposed land use plan map	0	23 Numbers (May 2012)		23 Numbers (May 2012)		
		Source					
		Completion report on Participatory GIS mapping and Landcover change detection 2012					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)		
	1.3(a) Number of community based natural resources management plan (CBNRM)	0	10 CBNRM plans / - Acres (Dec 2012)	42 CBNRM plans /360 Acres (Dec 2013)	52 CBNRM/ 360 Acres (Dec 2013)		
	1.3 (b) Acres of community forest transferred to local community	Source					
	Annual Report						
Output 2	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	Assumptions	
Small Grant Facility for CBOs and NGOs established with relevant partners to form a “trust fund” for implementation of environmental activities	2.1 (a). Number of people trained in organic farming/ integrated pest management training;	560 Persons	30 males and 30 females/	40 males and 40 females (March 2013)	700 Persons (2013) 14 Acres (Oct 2012)	1. All the activities will be in line with what the community needs. 2.Stakeholders will actively cooperate and participate in conservation and development activities. 3. Favourable Weather Condition 4. No major disease outbreak among	
	2.1 (b). Number of acres applied for organic farming and integrated pest		14 Acres (Oct 2012)				

	management					livestock. 5. Price stability 6. No distinct fluctuation of exchange rate
		Source				
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/ Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	2.2 (a) Number of people trained in participatory forest management training; 2.2 (b) Number of households participate in participatory forest management activities	15 HH (15 persons)	30 Males and 30 females /60 HH(Nov 2012)	30 Males and 30 females/ 60 HH (March 2013)	135 persons / 135 HH (March 2013)	
		Source				
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/ Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	2.3 (a)Number of people trained in livestock and fishery resource management and production activities; 2.3 (b)Number of households participate in livestock and fishery resource management and production;	0	15 males and 15 females/ 168 HH (Oct 2012)	0/50 HH (August 2013)	30 persons (September 2012)	
					228 HH (Aug 2013)	

		Source			
		Report from Technical Specialist/Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/Annual Report			
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)
	2.4 (a)Number of people trained in soil and water conservation activities;	74 persons	350 Males and 240 Females/ 120 Acres (Dec 2012)	880 Acres (March 2013)	590 persons/ 1000 acres (2013)
	2.4 (b)Numbers of acres for soil conservation and water harvesting activities;	Source			
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/Annual Re port			
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)
	2.5(a) Number of water supply systems developed (i) rain water collection tank (ii) water filtration pots provided (iii) pipe line system	0/0	75 tanks/350 pots/2500 HH (Sep 2012)	2 pipeline systems/ 1800 HH (Feb 2013)	3 types of water systems/ 4300 HH (Dec 2012)
	2.5 (b) Number of HH access to safe drinking water	Source			
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/Annual Report			
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)
	2.6 (a). Number of acre access to small scale irrigation;	0	50 Acres/ 20% of yield (Dec 2012)		50 Acres (Dec 2012)

	2.6 (b). Percentage of yield per acre increased	Source				
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	2.7(a) Number of community ecotourism site developed; 2.7(b) Number of visitors visited to the community based ecotourism site	0/0	2 sites/150 visitors (Dec 2012)	350 visitors (Dec 2013)	2 sites /500 visitors (2012-2013)	
		Source				
		Output Tables of Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire Survey 2012/Annual Report				
Output 3	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	Assumptions
Knowledge sharing platform established and information disseminated among relevant stakeholders	3.1 (a) Inle Lake conservation web site development	0 website/0 campaign/0 IEC material	1 website/15 campaigns, 5000 posters, 50000 pamphlets (Dec 2012)		1 website/15 campaigns, 5000 posters, 50000 pamphlets (Dec 2012)	Land for establishment of education center will be available from either government, local community or local authority
	3.1(b) Number of awareness campaign	Source				
	1.1 (c) Number of IEC material produced	Report from Technical Specialist / Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	3.2 Number of trainings for improved media sectors and communication strategies and	0	1 time (August 2012)	1 time (November 2012)	2 times (Dec 2012)	
		Source				
	Annual Report					

	management.					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	3.3 Number of manuals and technical guidelines	0	1 (September 2012)	2 (November 2012)	3 (Dec 2012)	
		Source				
		Report from Technical Specialist/ Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	3.4 Research and Publication	0	1 paper (Dec 2012)	4 papers (Dec 2013)	5 papers (Dec 2012-2013)	
		Source				
		Quarterly Report 2012/ Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
	3.5 Number of environment and education center	0	1 number (Dec 2012)		1 number (Dec 2012)	
		Source				
		Annual Report				
Output 4	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	Assumptions
Environmental activities mainstreamed into the national and regional development plans	4.1 Number of national and regional level workshops/advocacy meetings/training in mainstreaming climate change adaptive measures and environment activities	0	1(Dec 2012)	1 (October 2013)	2 (December 2013)	1. Both national and sub-national government level will convince of high impact of environmental friendly income generation activities for conservation and community development. 2. Transparency, communication,
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	

4.2. numbers of coordination meetings in township and regional levels	0	5 meetings (December 2012)	15 meetings (December 2013)	20 meetings (December 2013)	cooperation and understanding among the UN agencies, Local NGOs, CBOs and National and sub national government improved
	Source				
	Annual Report				
Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (date)	
4.3. Environment and climate change activities included in township and regional development plan	0		2 plans (Dec 2013)	2 plans (Dec 2013)	
	Source				
	Annual Report				

Annex 6

Matrix on Outputs-Outcomes-Impact and Lessons Learned

Inle Catchment Activities	Output to date in relation to Expected Output Indicator	Outcome	Potential Positive Impact	Lessons Learned on Output / Outcome / Impact
Expect Output 1: Lake (Catchment) Conservation Plan				
1) Land use change map 2000-10	Land use change map produced for whole Inle Lake Catchment area	New awareness of the severity of environmental degradation in lake catchment	Increased commitment to arrest environmental degradation and reduce vulnerability to prolonged droughts and climate change	Better communication of the critical situation of the watershed needs improving at the state level, but which can be implemented at the sub watershed level by the townships and micro watershed at the district level
2) Community-based Land Use maps for villages in three townships	23 of 23 village land use plans produced by Participatory resource mapping & Gmap.	Maps used by Fund Business dev Group (FBD) and Ecosystem Conservation and Community Dev initiative and (EcoDev) to identify the CBNRMP and community forestry demarcation Unless the communities received the supports from project, communities do not have full capacity to apply the CBNRM to support the application of the Lake Conservation Plan for Lake Inle within the Five-Year Plan	Too early to determine	More supervision is needed to develop community-led ownership and application of the maps for their own strategic planning activities
3) Community-based NRM plans (CBNRMP) establishing officially recognised community forests reserves	2 model NRM villages to be developed in the core (Myay Ni Gone and Taung Kyar), buffer (Zay Gone) and remote zones (Kyone and Pwe hla) to promote environmental governance in the <u>Kalaw Chaung Watershed</u> ; 2 of 52 CBNRMPs prepared by EcoDev NGO and submitted to Forestry Dept. covering 29 of 360 acres of community forests planned	Increased awareness of the communities of the Lake Inle watershed and importance of villages in sustaining NRM in the Kalaw Chaung watershed	Water quality and quantity improves over time (especially at the micro watershed level); Soil erosion goes down.	Registration CF can take one year to obtain due to need for agreements from district, township and State authorities. There is no guarantee the 50 remaining CF and CBNRMPs will be finished by Dec. 2013. Alternative solutions (including informal ones) that can do the same job to be discussed first. Plans are only half the job done. Enforcing them is of equal significance

Inle Catchment Activities	Output to date in relation to Expected Output Indicator	Outcome	Potential Positive Impact	Lessons Learned on Output / Outcome / Impact
Expected Result 2: Trust Fund Established to Provide Small Grants to Fund Environmental Activities funded by Local CSOs				
Identify and launch the Trust Fund	Trust Fund and its Management Committee established by State Government in May 2013. Includes K/ 15m. from State Government, 50% of the Inle Lake Tourist entrance fee (K/. 315m. and US\$100,000 from Inle Project)	Finance of priority environmental and natural resources management actions as an integral part of development plans	Increased opportunities to sustain economic growth in the Kalaw-Chaung watershed; Sedimentation reduction of Inle Lake becomes a State priority backed up by new financial commitments to the TF	Upland areas of the catchment risk access to the TF given most of the funding proposed to date will come from the Lake Inle entrance fee collected from tourists) The Fund will be too small to be effective in establishing the BR in the Lake basin unless it can capture additional funding sources Trust Fund needs an effective communication strategy to promote its purpose (support first BR in Myanmar) and the economic and social benefits
Targeted Village Demonstration (pilot) activities:				
Organic farming and IPM	60 acres of 14 acres planned have been established by: - EcoDev (training associated with 3 acres demonstration) using organic-based inputs produced on farm, but not fully organic; - Myanmar Agro Action (training of 20 farmers on IPM of which 6 females); - Dear Myanmar supported production of organic material for 57 acres of organic farming (folio fertilisers granules);	Improve farm income due to less purchase of chemical inputs and greater production of locally produced or purchased organic-based inputs; Improved health of farmers and consumers due to lower chemical levels; Less chemical accumulation in the immediate catchment and Lake itself Replication of practices such as vermiculture and vermiwash; New farmers buying Improved varieties of fruit trees (propagated cuttings)	Follow-on farmers make organic farming a viable economic activity in the Inle Lake area due to economies of scale	Project length is too short to fully determine outcomes Inputs to promote organic-based farming are much more expensive than chemical inputs and not easy to access except in townships; organic farmers have to be grouped together so as not to be affected by neighbouring plots using chemicals Implementing Partners need to identify potential market linkages first to promote organic farming Need to raise awareness on acceptable chemical inputs to reduce use of uncertified/ unknown chemical inputs

• Participatory Forestry Management	95 households of 135 planned have been trained by EcoDev and EGG in forestry management covering all three zones (includes 32 females). Training on-going for remaining 40 households	Local IPs and beneficiaries have widened their scope in promoting forestry management (before only focused on socio-economic) Empowered the community in wanting new environmental conservation initiatives New linkages with French Embassy on new environmental action Increased awareness on concept of environmental services is emerging Stimulated village development fund creation which includes environment activities (e.g. Pwehla nursery)	Forestry forms an integral part of upper watershed development planning (in remote and buffer zones);	Participation/leadership of Buddhist monks have a positive effect on community organisation and obtaining of forestry results Project duration is too short to supervise mature tree growth and health Use of local IPs and training of a resource person ensures higher chance of sustainability of project activities
• Livestock	90 households trained by Golden Plain Ag. Products (includes 22 females) in eco-friendly production pig (hybrid and piglet raising) and chicken production (broiler meat production); 244 households engaged in poultry, pigs and boars by Golden Plain 23 households by EGG in pig production;	Pig farmer produced 3 Lak to buy solar panel for home lighting is attracting interest in village; Cross-breeding is improving quality of local stocks; Farmers are developing a more commercial approach to livestock breeding; Zero grazing pig farming is reducing negative effects on the environment	Follow-on farmers improve income from livestock rearing to invest in livelihood development at household and village levels	Duration of project is too short to supervise livestock activities; Individual-focused activities work better than group ones Clear guidelines on selection of beneficiaries at individual and group level to meet environmental conservation commitments
• Fisheries	75 beneficiaries trained in fishery dev. and Inle Lake conservation by Friends of Wildlife 9 in fish farming in cage (net) culture and 2 in pond culture in carp species 2 FFZ set up and 11 village Dev Groups established	An awareness on the need to rehabilitate and preserve fish stocks; Cage culture reduces pressure and danger fisherman to fish on the lake;	Fish stocks begin to rise on a continual basis	Duration of project does not allow for adequate supervision of the consolidation of FFZ, fish cage culture and development of a lake-wide fisheries conservation and management plan that incorporates risk management
• Soil conservation techniques	538 households of 590 planned	Awareness and skills in agriculture	Soil conservation techniques	To show effective soil

	trained on soil conservation by Farm Business Technical Dev Group covering 615 acres	conservation and soil erosion is increasing UNODC has hired one villager as a resource person in Loilem & Hopone Townships. Soil contour trenches and mulching is already reducing soil loss. Reduced farm operation costs due to removal of ploughing and introduction of other conservation agriculture practices Indigenous Micro Organism practice reduces chemical fertiliser inputs and increased yield of wheat	form an integral part of upper watershed development planning (in remote and buffer zones)	conservation a complete micro watershed needs to be covered to promote a full soil conservation model to monitor sedimentation levels Timing of IMO needs to be coordinated with the agricultural calendar (start before the monsoon means it can be cover monsoon and growing season)
• Water Supply systems	2 new systems installed by Inle Drinking Water Supply org. covering 3,763 households; 1 system renovated by Inntha Literature, Culture & Reg. Dev. Association covering 100 households; 136 rainwater collection tanks under ILCDA; 350 Water filtration pots for schools and households by ILCDA	4,349 households have safe and easy <u>access</u> to safe drinking water. Ye U Spring new water system saves 1-2 hours fetching water from another village by boat and saves on fuel costs - time saved used for economic activities (e.g. making rice crackers, cheroots, etc.) - Child water-related diseases drop considerably	Quality of life and household incomes rises over time among water supply users; Conflicts over water go down.	Participation/leadership of Buddhist monks have a positive effect on community organisation and obtaining of results in water supply Water systems brings communities together on common need that can be developed into other activities; A maintenance fund should always form an integral part of a water scheme and include sanitation
• Small-scale irrigation schemes (up to 50 acres)	73 acres of 50 acres planned in two schemes implemented by Danu Literature Culture Dev. Assoc. Potato seed yield per acre at Kyone has increased from 2,000 viss² to 4,500 vis per acre under irrigation	Pawnu dam and Kwe Pyu Weir renovation scheme extended by 20 additional acres to 47 acres has increased income from seed potato production; Also used for drinking water for villages (300 gall. trailer jeeps); Unplanned extension of irrigation and extraction for drinking water	Irrigation water is officially recognised as a multi use resource and has to be planned and developed to meet conflicting needs	Irrigation water has a multi-use function that needs to be incorporated and discussed in project design to ensure use for one activity does not affect other uses.

² 1 viss is equal to 3.6 lbs

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		has caused water shortages; Competition for water use led to the formation of the Pawnu Dam Water Resource Management and Maintenance Committee (but has no power over water usage); Promoted ideas on new water source extraction for drinking water (Kyone) Demand for Kyone seed potato has increased due to its quality Second crop of rice can be grown in monsoon period (can use water from dam if rain fails)		
• Ecotourism	3 eco-tourism sites established by ILCDA 67 concrete septic tanks constructed of 43 planned by ILCDA	508 visitors since August 2012 to June Pwehla girls recuperating traditional Danu and Taung Yoo Improved hygiene is producing positive effects on health and dignity and a safer environment	Job creation rises in the sector	The communication strategy should promote positive outcomes Need to coordinate with hoteliers, trekking services, etc. Need for road and trekking signs in strategic places
• Improved Sanitation (excluding ecotourism)	15 concrete septic tanks constructed and 10 bio-septic tanks installed by Agro Action	Increased hygiene and environmental safety	Quality of life improves	Only promote cost effective products that households can afford and buy locally

Inle Catchment Activities	Output	Outcome	Potential Positive Impact	Lessons Learned on Output / Outcome / Impact
Expected Result 3: Knowledge Sharing Platform Established				
Development of website	Website established under the UNDP-Myanmar website	Provides access to general information about the Project, but limited as only in English	Wider audience once available in Myanmar (Burmese) language	The internet in Myanmar is too slow to support the development of an interactive platform designed to facilitate knowledge sharing so viable alternatives need to be identified with the target beneficiaries
Environmental Awareness Campaigns	50 of 15 planned campaigns completed by EcoDev, EGG and FOW in schools and project villages Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials produced (5,000 posters, 50,000 pamphlets, 5,000 project pamphlets and 45 signboards)	Increased awareness of environmental matters in catchment IPs encouraged to do more of their own publicity on environmental management	Expansion of environmental education and more actors committed to conservation of the environment	Campaigns need to focus on what the target beneficiaries need and want and therefore should be demand-driven (as opposed to project-driven) exercises. Beneficiaries show more interest and motivation when information is provided that they can discuss and apply to better their current socio-economic practices.
Communication training for media sectors and communication agencies	Training on communication for sustainable development (promotion of communication on environmental affairs)	Reporters from Myanmar Times, 7 Days, Eleven News, The Voice, Yangon Times and Aung Binle environment magazine contact Project asking for advice on environmental-related issues	Inle Lake conservation attracts wider international coverage	The Project maintains an ad hoc relationship with the media. Instead it should establish alliances through which regular articles on Project progress and lessons learned are shared.
Manuals and Technical Guidelines	One manual and guidelines produced incorporating all five project components	Standardised approach to work application in five main components Field manuals of IPs have been based on the M&TG	More efficient and effective implementation of projects	Ensure the manual is accepted and adopted by the local government authorities to avoid the risk of duplication under other projects

Research & Publication	Second Call for Proposals foresees up to 3 research on a) application of bio-simulator in rice and tomato production in Inle Lake b) Effects of different land use practices on soil and water quality in Inle Watershed Area c) study on integrated tomato production management in Lake	Too early to identify		The findings of these research activities should be linked to a research institute that can continue investigation beyond the Project
Environment and Education Centres	Construction of centre in Nyaungshwe	New venue used for meetings and public talks by NGOs and the local community on environmental conservation, temporary exhibitions, talks, NGO activities (e.g. eco-tourism by Hanns Seidel Foundation (German NGO).	Wider use of centres to promote environmental awareness among NGO sector and donor community	The centre should promote itself as a suitable venue to hold a list of applicable activities and charge a fee to support its upkeep and finance the purchase of educational materials and development of the knowledge sharing platform
Inle Catchment Activities	Output	Outcome	Potential Positive Impact	Lessons Learned on Output / Outcome / Impact
Expected Result 4: Mainstreaming of Environment and Natural Resources Management in Regional and National Development Planning (and monitoring)				
National and regional workshops	Creation of the Lake Inle Conservation Committee at national and regional levels Trust Fund Committee established at the Regional level and UNDP is supporting the government produce guidelines and procedures for its management	Too early to identify		It is unrealistic to promote mainstreaming before the Project has had time to identify and discuss lessons learned from its main activities and their resulting outcomes. UN-HABITAT is supporting the Shan State government produce a long-term plan in which the Project should be involved to share its main findings and initial lessons learned