



**Mekong River Commission**

**Project Document**

**Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project  
(M-IWRMP)**

**Transboundary Fisheries Management on the Mekong and  
Sekong Rivers in Cambodia and Lao PDR**

(FINAL)

MRC Secretariat at Vientiane, Lao PDR

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## Table of Contents

1	Introduction .....	1
2	Scope .....	1
3	Proposal preparation .....	2
4	Background .....	3
4.1	Mekong River .....	4
4.2	The Sekong .....	5
5	Objective .....	6
6	Project Outcomes, Outputs and Key Activities .....	6
7	Monitoring and Evaluation .....	9
8	Reporting .....	10
9	Gender mainstreaming .....	10
10	Budget .....	10
11	Project implementation arrangements .....	11
11.1	National project coordination .....	13
11.2	The role of the M-IWRMP / MRCS .....	14
11.3	Other M-IWRMP components .....	15
11.4	Transboundary Coordination .....	15
12	Financial arrangements .....	16

### Annexes

Annex 1)	Project Logical Framework .....	17
Annex 2)	Key Project Activities .....	19
Annex 3)	Project Implementation Plan and Detailed Activities and Budget for the first year of implementation .....	22
Annex 4)	Overview Map of Project Area (Mekong and Sekong rivers) .....	38

### Tables

Table 1	Key events in proposal preparation .....	2
Table 2	Budget overview .....	11

### Figures

Figure 1	Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation .....	13
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## 1 Introduction

During 2000-2008, the MRC implemented the Water Utilization Programme (WUP) that developed basin models, procedures and technical guidelines to implement the 1995 Mekong Agreement. The WUP was considered successful but incomplete, as highlighted in its Evaluation and the Mid-term Review of the MRC Strategic Plan 2006-2010. To ensure a follow-up and sustainability - especially regarding the implementation of pending procedures and finalization of technical guidelines - the Mekong IWRM Project (M-IWRMP) was formulated and is under implementation since 2010.

The M-IWRMP aims to institutionalise IWRM approaches and principles in the region via the MRC framework and its countries. The Project addresses IWRM challenges in the LMB through a three-tier approach, combining interlinked basin, national and transboundary initiatives. Therefore, the project consists of three respective components: regional, national and transboundary. The regional component sits at the apex, and provides the overall framework of principles, procedures and guidelines for IWRM. The transboundary is framed and linked to both the regional and national M-IWRMP components. The transboundary component foresees the implementation of several bilateral projects that practically enable applied IWRM implementation between the countries in order to contribute to future regional collaboration. In general, the Project components complement each other in improving the functioning of the institutional framework, in building knowledge and improving decision-making processes for the sustainable development of water and related resources. Respective tasks and activities are performed in close cooperation with all LMB countries and the MRC Programmes to make best use of existing expertise and to fulfil the Project's integrative role.

## 2 Scope

This project proposal outlines the objectives, outcomes, activities and cooperation framework of the M-IWRMP transboundary project between Cambodia and Lao PDR entitled ***“Transboundary Fisheries Management on the Mekong and Sekong Rivers in Cambodia and Lao PDR”***. A rough outline of this trans-boundary project has already been part of the M-IWRMP Inception Report as well as the World Bank Project Appraisal Document.

The overall aim of the project is to strengthen the transboundary dialog between Lao PDR and Cambodia. Dialog already exist to some degree, and the project will build on those experiences and mechanisms. The project will focus on establishing fisheries monitoring program and a fisheries management plan that will be implemented at village level. A Joint Fisheries Management body will be established.

The implementation and coordination mechanisms for the project are part of the dialogue between the countries, and will be developed during the life of the project. The final arrangements for dialogue will be part of the future dialogue processes. The project can be seen as a pilot project for strengthening the dialogue between

two countries on IWRM issues, and should be the basis for future dialogue on other IWRM issues.

This transboundary project will be implemented under the M-IWRMP World Bank grant that was approved by the WB Board in March 2012. Given the condition that the WB grant of US\$ 534,000 will be available and that the M-IWRMP Project Steering Committee approved this project proposal, its implementation will be performed directly by the respective LMB countries. The M-IWRMP Project Coordination and Management Unit will actively support the countries with respective facilitation. In addition, the implementing countries will be pro-actively and technically supported by the MRC Fisheries as well as other relevant Programmes as needed to achieve the project's objectives, outcomes and activities.

### 3 Proposal preparation

The proposal has gone through a broad participatory process from its conceptualisation, to formulation and preparation. This process help to collect, consolidate, and balance the interests, concerns and needs of the key stakeholders in the selected river basins and subsequent commitments to the Project implementation. Table 1 Key events in proposal preparation summarises key events in the proposal preparation. The list of participants who involved in formulating the project document is presented in **Annex 2**.

Table 1 Key events in proposal preparation

Event	Key discussions and decisions
8-9 August 2011 M-IWRMP Transboundary workshop, (Sihanouk ville, Cambodia)	A concept note was discussed as the basis for the development of the draft project proposal.  The participating representatives of the two countries of Cambodia and Lao PDR agreed on the basic principles and content of the concept note. It was also agreed that the M-IWRMP PCMU together with the MRC Fisheries Programme should use the concept note to further elaborate a draft project proposal.
National Consultation	This draft project proposal was circulated to Cambodia and Lao PDR to enable national consolidation. Comments were integrated for M-IWRMP PSC submission for approval.
M-IWRMP PSC 3 <sup>rd</sup> meeting 3-4 October 2011	The draft proposal was submitted to the M-IWRMP on 2 September for their consideration.  The PSC approved the proposal.
9-10 September 2013 M-IWRMP Transboundary	The countries (Lao PDR and Cambodia, and I-WRMP PMCU discussed the proposal and prepared the first

workshop (Siem Reap, Cambodia)	draft Joint PD and JS-PIP
18-19 June 2014 M-IWRMP Transboundary workshop Pakse, Lao PDR	The countries (Lao PDR and Cambodia, and I-WRMP PMCU discussed and agreed on the final Joint PD and JS -PIP

#### 4 Background

The Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) has precious natural resources of significant socio-economic, environmental and cultural value, and a large share of the population relies on the resources and services the river provides. The Mekong, the Sekong and many of its tributaries are characterised by highly seasonal discharge patterns, with major flows during the wet season both as a result of the snow melt in the Himalayas and monsoon rains in the LMB. Floods and droughts are the key water resources management issues in the region. Floods are part of the natural cycle of the Mekong River, and provide significant benefits to communities who rely on the rich ecosystem of flood plains and wetlands, and the seasonal flooding of the wetlands and flood plains is a critical determinant of the high productivity of the natural fisheries.

With its wide range of topography and climatic zones, the LMB is one of the world's richest areas in biodiversity including fisheries, and comprises a large number of wetlands and critical landscapes of global biological importance. Wetlands play a vital role for fisheries, livelihoods and the socio-economic development of the region. Freshwater capture fisheries and rice cultivation provide people with both food and income. Annex 4 includes an overview map of the project area (Mekong and Sekong rivers).

## 4.1 Mekong River

In Cambodia, the stretch of the Mekong north of Stung Treng<sup>1</sup> contains a Ramsar site that provides refuge, breeding and feeding habitats to rare fish, aquatic mammals (dolphins) and birds. Further south, the stretch of the Mekong between the towns of Kratie and Stung Treng<sup>2</sup>, is rich in biodiversity and comprises a variety of important habitats for fish and wildlife, such as the Irrawaddy dolphins<sup>3</sup>.

In Lao PDR, a total of 30 regionally and internationally significant wetland sites have been identified, mainly in the central and southern parts of the country - all connected to the Mekong and respective key tributaries. These wetlands include the Siphandone<sup>4</sup>, the Khone Falls area, which is a key fishery for at least 205 fish recorded species, many of them important migratory<sup>5</sup> species of basin-wide significance. Therefore, the protection and conservation of fisheries and their respective habitats takes a crucial role in river basin management. There are also two Ramsar site in Champassak Province, namely, the Beung Kiat Ngong and Xe Champhone Wetlands<sup>6</sup>.

Among the direct uses of wetlands, capture fisheries is of particular importance. Fisheries and aquatic animals provide the majority of animal protein for peoples' diets in the LMB. The Mekong and its connected tributaries are also a critical habitat for various important species such as the Mekong giant catfish *Pangasianodon gigas* the Mekong giant barb *Catlocarpio siamensis* and other endangered species, such as fresh water ray and fresh water dolphins. The border region between the Lao PDR and Cambodia is among the richest fishing grounds in the LMB. The area south of the Khone Falls is also where most of the Mekong's population of Irrawaddy dolphins can be found (MWBP n.d.), which are a major attraction for tourists. The sustainable fisheries management and conservation of Irrawaddy dolphins are an important prerequisite for the development of eco-tourism in that region for both countries Cambodia and Lao PDR. It is expected that the proposed project will contribute to this.

Regional fish resources are increasingly under pressure from a) transboundary environmental impacts (including infrastructure developments for hydropower generation and flood control; nutrient runoff from farming; mining; changes in sediment load and others<sup>7</sup>) and b) respective pressures - both local and regional ones - put on fishery resources. The latter is accompanied by a lack of sustainable fisheries management, aggravated by the wider economic development in the area -

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<sup>1</sup> An area of approximately 14,600 ha.

<sup>2</sup> An area of approximately 33,808 ha.

<sup>3</sup> Mekong Wetlands and Biodiversity Conservation Programme (n.d.), Vientiane, Lao PDR: "Flagship Species of the Mekong – a Tool for Wetland Ecosystem Conservation and Management".

<sup>4</sup> An area of approximately 6,000 ha.

<sup>5</sup> Baran et al., 2005. Fisheries bioecology at the Khone Falls (Mekong River, Southern Laos). WFC, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

<sup>6</sup> [www.ramsar.org/pdf/sitelist\\_order.pdf](http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/sitelist_order.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> See MRC, 2010. State of the Basin. Vientiane, Lao PDR.

such as better access to markets and growth in tourism - which triggers an increase in fish demand and prizes. The result is overfishing in the border area. In addition, in Lao PDR this effect is caused through the installation of excessive passive fishing gears in the Khone Falls area<sup>8</sup>. In Cambodia, the exploitation of fish in sensitive areas (deep pools refugees, spawning grounds and migratory routes) and use of explosives as other illegal fishing gears are becoming critical issues<sup>9</sup>.

In view of these multiple pressures on fishery resources, and the potential of further water resources development, transboundary cooperation in fisheries management is urgently needed. Despite a number of initiatives in this direction<sup>10</sup>, this management cooperation is lacking until today. This project should contribute to this especially pro-active transboundary cooperation between Cambodia and Lao PDR.

## 4.2 The Sekong

Three countries share the Sekong River Basin - Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam. Its catchment contributes about 38% of the total annual runoff of the last three major left bank tributaries of the Mekong, the Sekong, Sesan and Sre Pok, called the 3S, which, combined, provide annually about 17% of the Mekong discharge. The Sekong River basin holds a shared border between Cambodia and Lao PDR of a length of about 38.5 km

In the Sekong Basin, there are potential for hydropower development where all potential sites are located in Lao PDR, where as in Cambodia, the river runs through relatively flat land, where agriculture, capture fisheries, tourism, navigation and mining are important economic sectors. It is expected that hydropower development in this sub-basin may cause significant impacts on the river's flow regime, sediment and nutrient transport, affecting river ecology and fisheries, downstream water use (for fisheries and agriculture for example) as well as lead to erosion of river banks.

The Sekong River with its connection with the Mekong mainstream and other river branches and the Sesan and Srepok rivers are the spawning areas of a number of high value fish species. There is little knowledge and capacity for appropriate management and implementation of mitigation measures to adequately handle the impacts of the existing, proposed and planned infrastructures.

The operation of infrastructure, such as hydropower generation, navigation, recreation facilities etc.), legal, technical capacity, and frameworks for impact mitigation measures including benefit-sharing arrangement need to be developed, strengthened and jointly managed. There is a need for a suitable and sustainable mechanism for transboundary stakeholder participation, water resources

<sup>8</sup> See Phoutavongs, K. and Soukhaseum, V., 2007. *Trapping migrating catfish in channels at the Khone Falls. Catch & Culture, Vol. 13, No. 2, September 2007 (MRC, Vientiane).*

<sup>9</sup> See, for example, Bush 2004. Scales and sales - Changing social and spatial fish trading networks, Singapore Journal of Tropical geography, 25 (1), 32-50.

<sup>10</sup> In March 2006, the provincial governments of Stung Treng in Cambodia and Champassak in Lao PDR agreed, in principle (and theory) on cooperation in a number of fisheries-related areas. However, no concrete activities were initiated in practice. See 'Minutes from the meeting on transboundary wetland management in Champassak and Stung TReng, in Pakse, Lao PDR, 24 March 2006'.

management and decision-making, pressure and impact assessment and mitigation implemented through a joint management body.

## 5 Objective

The overall aim of the transboundary projects under the Mekong IWRM project is to enhance dialogue between the LMB countries. The Overall Objective of this transboundary project is formulated as:

*Fisheries management improved in the bordering provinces of Stung Treng and Kratie in Cambodia and Champassak and Attapeu in Lao PDR.*

This is achieved through improved dialog between Lao and Cambodia, and through the joint development and use of a transboundary fisheries management plan and a joint fisheries management body.

## 6 Project Outcomes, Outputs and Key Activities

This project proposal includes the following three outcomes that contribute to the achievement of the overall project objective:

### **Outcome 1: Joint fisheries monitoring program in Mekong and Sekong functioning**

A joint fishery monitoring programme is established to sample and assess the status of fish populations and fisheries, possible pressures and impacts on them at the local/village-level<sup>11</sup>.

### **Outcome 2: Effective fisheries dialogue between Cambodia and Lao PDR**

The transboundary dialogue between fisheries stakeholders is applied to establish a joint fisheries management plan

### **Outcome 3: Transboundary cooperation in fisheries management functioning**

Fisheries stakeholders have strengthened national and local level capacity and management mechanisms for promoting transboundary cooperation in fisheries management

The three project outcomes consist of several outputs and activities, which are foreseen to be implemented and developed in parallel. However, the inter-linkage between the activities and outputs will be crucial to ensure the project's objective. Therefore, potential synergies between them need to be exploited to the highest possible extent.

Further details regarding outcomes, outputs and activities can be found in Annex 1 (Project Logical Framework), Annex 2 (Key Project Activities) and Annex 3 (Project Implementation Plan).

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<sup>11</sup> 'Local' frequently means all levels below central level, that is, it may include province, district, commune etc. While these levels are important for transboundary decision-making, this project emphasizes a focus of transboundary management on the 'lowest level where competence exists' (subsidiarity principle); this frequently is the level of villages ('ban' in Lao and 'poum' in Khme).



The outputs and activities will be detailed and adapted accordingly during the inception phase of the project.

**Outcome 1: Joint fisheries monitoring program in Mekong and Sekong functioning**

A joint fishery monitoring programme is established to sample and assess the status of fish populations and fisheries, possible pressures and impacts on them at the local/village-level<sup>12</sup>.

***Output 1.1: All relevant information are compiled, reviewed and gaps identified***

Key Activities:

- 1.1.1 Compile and review information on fish and fisheries, status of fish populations, and possible impacts, critical aquatic habitats and other water/aquatic resources, national fisheries legislations and their enforcement, local community fisheries rules and regulations, and livelihood activities to identify key integrated fisheries management issues.
- 1.1.2 Identify respective knowledge gaps on baseline information;
- 1.1.3 Develop a joint fisheries monitoring methodology that is aligned with the overall MRC approach; (to be cooperated with FP)
- 1.1.4 Identify significant transboundary fisheries management issues and their link to other key water resources management and community livelihood and assess the needs to address those issues;

***Output 1.2: A joint fisheries monitoring programme is set-up***

Key Activities:

- 1.2.1 Improve the design of existing monitoring program to sample as well as assess status and impacts on fisheries resources;
- 1.2.2 Align the improved monitoring programme with approaches developed by the MRC FP as well as compare it to internationally applied approaches;
- 1.2.3 Design the final monitoring programme and network for fisheries status and impact assessment.
- 1.2.4. Present the final monitoring programme and network to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation.

***Output 1.3: Fisheries monitoring programme tested and piloted***

Activities:

- 1.3.1 Technical meeting with the MRC Programmes, particularly FP on the testing and implementation of the monitoring programme in line with MRC procedures at selected pilot sites by the Countries.

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<sup>12</sup> 'Local' frequently means all levels below central level, that is, it may include province, district, commune etc. While these levels are important for transboundary decision-making, this project emphasizes a focus of transboundary management on the 'lowest level where competence exists' (subsidiarity principle); this frequently is the level of villages ('ban' in Lao and 'poum' in Khme).

- 1.3.2 Carry out sampling to collect data on fisheries status and impacts at the pilot sites.
- 1.3.3 Evaluate the feasibility of the monitoring programme and propose adaptation needs for future transboundary implementation.

**Outcome 2: Effective fisheries dialogue between Cambodia and Lao PDR**

The transboundary dialogue between fisheries stakeholders is applied to establish a joint fisheries management plan

***Output 2.1: Transboundary dialogue is established***

Key Activities:

- 2.1.1 Organize two national workshops and two joint transboundary workshops annually to discuss the defined significant fisheries management issues (including livelihood activities) as basis for a transboundary fisheries management plan.
- 2.1.2 Exchange any relevant existing and technical management information (e.g. aquaculture of indigenous fish species, fisheries status, fisheries management practices, etc.).
- 2.1.3 Organize the exchange visit to strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge on Transboundary Fisheries Management and Practices.

***Output 2.2: A transboundary fisheries management plan is developed***

Key Activities:

- 2.2.1 Identify and agree on the outline of the transboundary fisheries management plan.
- 2.2.2 Develop the transboundary fisheries management plan.
- 2.2.3 Organize two national workshops and two joint transboundary workshops on the transboundary fisheries management plan for the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation.

**Outcome 3: Transboundary cooperation in fisheries management functioning**

Fisheries stakeholders have strengthened national and local level capacity and management mechanisms for promoting transboundary cooperation in fisheries management

***Output 3.1: A capacity development action plan is in place and implemented***

Key Activities:

- 3.1.1 Formulate a capacity development action plan to promote transboundary cooperation in integrated fisheries management as developed by this project.
- 3.1.2 Assess respective capacity gaps and define capacity needs.

- 3.1.3 Identify, prioritize and implement joint pilot capacity building activities and training on national and local levels based on the above developed action plan.

***Output 3.2 Transboundary fisheries management is promoted at the village-level***

Key Activities:

- 3.2.1 Conduct training to create awareness of community members regarding issues addressed by transboundary fisheries management (e.g. development of alternative/complementary livelihoods; such as agriculture, aquaculture, and fish processing and marketing; fish enhancement, develop community fisheries, culture based fishery, mobile hatchery using indigenous species; fisheries regulations and the new Lao fisheries law);
- 3.2.2 Organize joint study tours for local fisheries communities within border provinces;
- 3.2.3 Define and implement a transboundary Fish Release Day;

***Output 3.3: A joint transboundary management body is established and its operation facilitated***

Key Activities:

- 3.3.1 Review and identify the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body
- 3.3.2 Establish Transboundary Coordination Group (TCG) for Mekong and Sekong transboundary Fisheries management with specific function and roles 3.3.3 Stakeholder consultation on the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation
- 3.3.4 Set-up the joint transboundary fisheries management body and implement at the provincial level;
- 3.3.5 Facilitate the operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body.

## **7 Monitoring and Evaluation**

The project implementation will be monitored through the workplan and the progress reports. The performance of the project implementation will be evaluated by indicators regarding to project objectives, outcomes and outputs, together with sources of data as given in the **Design and Monitoring Framework (Annex 1)**. This framework is designed to be consistent with the MRCS M-IWRMP Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Final Handbook designed for all relevant MRCS Programmes implementation.

The Spreadsheet Database System for the Project Monitoring & Evaluating and Reporting will be developed during the project cycles through a participatory process involving stakeholders. Training in the system will be given to stakeholders. The Monitoring and Evaluation system will be used for monitoring progress according to

the periodic implementation plans and evaluate to what extent the project has achieved the objectives for both basins.

## 8 Reporting

Reporting will follow the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework – Final Handbook Chapter 3.

All management and progress reports shall be prepared jointly by the two participating countries. The two National Transboundary Consultants of both concerned countries will coordinate the consolidation of the joint periodic reports. The lead editor responsibility of progress reports will rotate between the two concerned countries.

Progress Reports: The Framework requires progress reports as follows:

- Quarterly Activities Reports (QAR);
- Six monthly Outputs Reports (SOR)/Twelve Monthly Outputs Report;
- Annual Outcomes Reports (AOR);

Reporting will be against the joint set of Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Indicators-Milestones.

The following project management reports will be produced:

Inception Report: Outlining the confirmed framework, Project Implementation Plan (PIP), implementation mechanisms, procedures, and agreed approach, and updated Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. The agreed Project Document, Joint Single Project Implement Plan and first year detailed tasks and budget planning will constitute the Inception Report.

Final report: To consolidate the progress and achievements of the project and document the lessons learned from implementation of the transboundary projects.

## 9 Gender mainstreaming

MRC is committed to gender mainstreaming in all its activities. It is the aim of the MRC to ensure equal opportunities to women and men to be able to fully benefit from water related resources development and the equal participation of women and men in development activities is an important principle for all components.

The project will adhere to these goals and follow the M-IWRMP/MRCS Handbook on Gender Mainstreaming and Poverty Reduction Strategies<sup>13</sup>

## 10 Budget

This transboundary project will be implemented from 2014 – 2016. It will be financed through the M-IWRMP World Bank grant expected to be available by end of

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<sup>13</sup> In draft, the final workshop to endorse this document is scheduled for November 2013

2011. The total budget will be US\$ 534,000. As the nature of this project is such that both countries could justify spending more resources on the implementation it has been agreed, that the available funding may be shared equally between the two participating countries. The budget is distributed across the three outcomes as follows:

Table 2 Budget overview

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>	<b>Key areas of work</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b>  <b>Joint Fisheries Monitoring Program in Mekong Sekong functioning</b>            A joint fishery monitoring programme is established to sample and assess the status of fish populations and fisheries, possible pressures and impacts on them at the local/village-level</p>	<b>250,000</b>	Set up a joint fisheries monitoring program for catch, critical aquatic habitats and other water related resources at the village-level.
<p><b>Outcome 2</b>  <b>Effective fisheries dialogue between Cambodia and Lao PDR</b>            The transboundary dialogue between fisheries stakeholders is applied to establish a joint fisheries management plan</p>	<b>150,000</b>	Promotion of trans-boundary dialogues to lead to the establishment of a joint integrated fisheries management plan.
<p><b>Outcome 3</b>  <b>Transboundary cooperation in fisheries management functioning</b>            Fisheries stakeholders have strengthened national and local level capacity and management mechanisms for promoting transboundary cooperation in fisheries management</p>	<b>134,000</b>	Strengthening national and provincial level capacity for promoting trans-boundary cooperation in integrated fisheries management.

## 11 Project implementation arrangements

The three following key issues will characterize the implementation of the transboundary project<sup>14</sup>:

- (i) The implementation will be under the leadership of the two countries of Cambodia and Lao PDR. As stated above, the M-IWRMP PCMU, FP and relevant

<sup>14</sup> Defined in the Mekong IWRM Project Inception Report, September 2010

Programmes will provide facilitating support whenever needed. This approach may as well be seen as an example for the MRC decentralization process when the MRC countries take a proactive implementation lead of IWRM activities while the MRCS facilitates and provides needed support.

- (ii) The countries and the PCMU will ensure that the transboundary project will be implemented aligned with the overall M-IWRMP Project aims, objectives and activities. This includes that the relevant MRC Procedures and Technical Guidelines will be fully taken into account when needed to improve their implementation within the MRC framework on both the national and regional level.
- (iii) The transboundary project will be aligned with the national M-IWRMP activities under WB funding. Therefore, this project will exclusively focus on joint, bilateral and transboundary implementation of water resource management issues and will not duplicate any activities that are already implemented under the national component. However, synergies will be exploited to the highest possible extent.

The transboundary projects are implemented as part of the Mekong IWRM Project, and the management arrangements are aligned with the M-IWRMP procedures.

- *Inception Stage:* In close collaboration with the respective countries, the PCMU will support and facilitate the formulation of transboundary project proposals. The PCMU will play a leading formulation role in coordination with respective MRC Programme(s).
- *Approval:* The transboundary project was approved by the 5<sup>th</sup> PSC meeting of the M-IWRMP. This final agreed PD and JS-PIP will be sent to the WB for comments and advice.
- *Implementation:* After comment from the WB the M-IWRMP will, in coordination with both countries, organise a project launching and immediately the implementation of the project will start. The overall fiduciary management responsibilities remain in the MRCS as an executing agency. Technical responsibilities and some procurement responsibilities (e.g. recruitment of the national consultants) will be carried out by the countries as implementing agency.

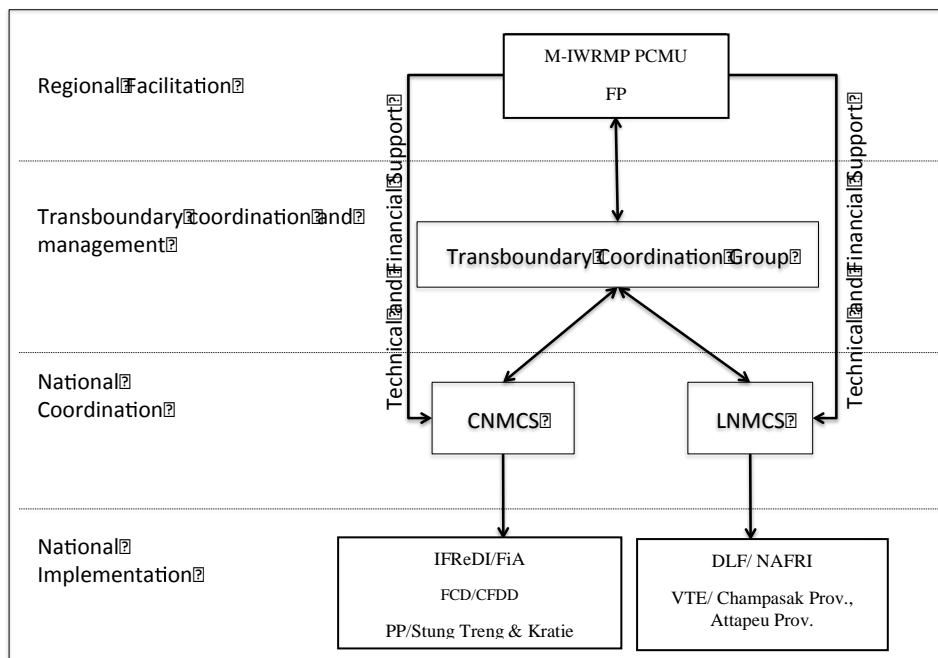
Due to the transboundary character of this project both countries will have to ensure sufficient bilateral exchange to achieve the project objectives in a joint cooperation manner. The designated projects managers (e.g. key representatives from participating NMCs, line agencies, other agencies) need to coordinate and implement activities jointly and ensure effective information as well as expertise exchange. This will be enabled through a transboundary coordination group and through regular working group meetings.

Progress, outcomes and implementation constraints will be reported to the M-IWRMP. The M-IWRMP Project Steering Committee, which meet twice a year, will provide steering and guidance as needed.

The progress of the project will be assessed through the M-IWRMP but as well its own Monitoring and Evaluation System (see Annex 1).

The M-IWRMP will enter into an internal financial agreement with the Fisheries Programme (FP) to support the M-IWRMP in their role as coordinator and facilitator in relation to the activities of this project (Mekong – Sekong fisheries). The FP will work in close coordination with the M-IWRMP, and this arrangement will be funded outside the budget of the Mekong-Sekong transboundary fisheries project. Figure 1 provides a diagram of the Institutional arrangements.

Figure 1 Institutional Arrangements for Project Implementation



## 11.1 National project coordination

### 11.1.1 Involved institutions for Cambodia

*National project coordination and progress monitoring:*

Cambodia National Mekong Committee (CNMC)

*National project implementation:*

Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute (IFReDI), Fisheries Administration (FiA), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Phnom Penh and its relevant units in Phnom Penh as well as in the project area, such as the

- Department of Fisheries Conservation (DFC);
- Community Fisheries Development Division (CFDD);
- Stung Treng Fisheries Administration Cantonment, Stung Treng Province; and the
- Kratie Fisheries Administration Cantonment, Kratie province.

*Additional involvement of the following institutions if needed:*

- Kratie and Stung Treng Water Resources & Meteorology Department
- Department of Water Resources Management and Conservation
- Department of Hydrology and River Works
- Community Fisheries (CFs).

#### **11.1.2 Involved institutions Lao PDR**

*National project coordination and progress monitoring:*

Lao National Mekong Committee (LNMC).

*National project implementation:*

- Fisheries Division, Department of Livestock and Fisheries (DLF), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Vientiane;
- Living Aquatic Resource Research Center (LARReC), NAFRI, MAF, Vientiane
- Provincial Livestock and Fisheries section, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO), Champasak and Attapeu
- Department of Water Resources, MONRE, Vientiane
- Fisheries Communities; Fisheries Management Committees (FMCs).

#### **11.1.3 Role of NMCs**

The responsibilities of the NMCs are to facilitate and coordinate with relevant national NMC programmes, line agencies and M-IWRMP on the implementation of the project in their respective country.

#### **11.1.4 Role of the line agencies**

The responsibilities of the line agencies are to implement the project. This shall be done in collaboration with respective NMC, the National Transboundary Consultant and local communities and working groups.

#### **11.1.5 National Transboundary Consultant**

According to the approved ToR of the National Transboundary Consultant.

### **11.2 The role of the M-IWRMP / MRCS**

The M-IWRMP/MRCS will facilitate, coordinate to provide financial and technical supports for the transboundary project implementation.

Technical support, by ensuring linkages to other MRCS activities including inviting other MRCS programmes and/or countries to participate in certain workshops and other events

Transboundary coordination and corporation is a crosscutting issue for all the MRCS programmes, and many of them have specific activities in relation to this project. The M-IWRMP/PMCU will ensure technical and financial supports and coordination



from such initiatives. Particular important are the Fisheries Programme (OSP, Cambodia) and the Environment Programme (OSV, Lao PDR)

### **11.3 Other M-IWRMP components**

The National Components of the FP in Lao and Cambodia is particular important and the two projects shall be closely coordinated through the NMC and the MRCS. There will be an opportunity to create synergy between the Transboundary Project and the National Project for mutual benefits.

### **11.4 Transboundary Coordination**

This Transboundary Project aims at enhancing the dialogue between the participating countries. It is therefore imperative that strong emphasis is put on transboundary coordination, both between the respective countries about this transboundary project, but also between this project and other relevant activities in the region.

At a strategic management level the M-IWRMP Steering Committee and Project Management and Coordination Unit (PCMU) will provide the coordination to other transboundary projects and other MRC programmes. At the implementation level the following transboundary arrangements will be utilised to ensure coordination and exchange of practical experiences.

#### **11.4.1 Transboundary Coordination Group (TCG)**

The purpose of this group is to manage this transboundary project. More specifically it is; -to ensure synergy and experience exchange between the two countries involved in this project; -and to facilitate coordination with other projects at the guidance of the M-IWRMP PSC and PCMU. The TCG shall discuss issues arising from the implementation and agree on joint solutions to joint problems. The Terms of References for the TCG will be developed by FP in consultation with Cambodia and Lao.

This group will meet every 6 months, on the invitation of the M-IWRMP/PCMU. Participation in the group will be M-IWRMP/PMC, National Project Coordinator, representatives from project implementing agencies and National Tb Consultants in each respective country and other relevant stakeholders directly involved in the implementation of the project.

The Group will discuss progress and update the rolling one-year action plan. This will include six monthly detailed tasks and budget plan, and indicative annual detailed tasks and budget plan.

The TCG will prepare the Joint Progress Report. The Joint Progress Report will be drafted by the National Tb Consultant for each country, and consolidated into one report before submission to the M-IWRMP. One country will take lead in consolidating the progress report on a rotational basis.

### **11.4.2 Annual Regional Reflection Workshops**

These annual regional reflection workshops will be organised once a year by the M-IWRMP in one of the transboundary project areas, and include representatives from all the transboundary projects, and other similar initiatives from other MRC programmes. Additional regional reflection workshop meeting can be arranged if needed.

The purpose of the workshop is exchange/share the experience and lessons learnt from the project implementation. These lessons learnt will be used for planning next years project implementation.

The meetings will be focussed on a relevant theme relating to transboundary dialogue and they will include participation from the practical implementation level.

## **12 Financial arrangements**

Management of finances and logistics for the Project will be undertaken by the CNMC and LNMC. One imprest account each will be opened by CNMC and LNMC for disbursement of project funds.

The bank account (a current account) shall be established at an MRC approved bank. The bank account should be named “MRC – (project) – (location)”.

M-IWRMP PCMU will transfer the budget based on the approved JS-PIP. The maximum amount that can be held in the imprest account (ceiling) is 2.5 x the average monthly budget in the JS-PIP year one.

The first transfer will be maximum the ceiling amount. Following transfers will be on the basis of expenditure statement from the NMC and will replenish the imprest account to the max ceiling. Monthly imprest accounts report including expenses and possible income for the previous month should be forwarded to the MRCS for replenishment no later than the 5<sup>th</sup> of every month.

The account and the funds shall be managed according to the MRC Finance Manual, particularly Chapter 5 Accounts, Part 1 Imprest Account page 34 to 43.

Only expenses directly related to the approved work plans and the imprest account budget can be charged to the imprest account.

## Annex 1) Project Logical Framework

Objective, Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators <sup>15</sup>	Source of Data
<b>Project Objective:</b> Fisheries management improved in the bordering provinces of Stung Treng and Kratie in Cambodia and Champassak and Attapeu in Lao PDR.	Extent (%) of cumulative achievement of outcomes and outputs monitored and evaluated below. Fisheries Management Plan followed by # communities	M-IWRM M&E and progress reports. Progress reports of national agencies.
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Joint Fisheries Monitoring Program in Mekong Sekong functioning	<b>OI 1.1</b> Level (%) of awareness amongst local <sup>16</sup> government and community fisheries managers of the value of the (regional/transboundary) fishery, the local/national and transboundary threats to its sustainability, and options for sustainable national and transboundary fisheries management and development.	Survey; focus groups (possibly on occasion of M-IWRM promoted forums and meetings)
	<b>OI 1.2</b> Number (#) and quality (%) of transboundary fishery status and trends communication products jointly produced by relevant agencies (with support from the national, national and regional levels), and extent of dissemination of these on both sides of the border.	Reviews of agency products and reports; surveys; focus groups (possibly on occasion of M-IWRM-promoted forums and meetings)
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Effective fisheries dialogue between Cambodia and Lao PDR	<b>OI 2.1</b> Number (#) and quality (%) of local/national and transboundary dialogue events, which address sustainable transboundary fisheries management and development.	M-IWRM monitoring; event reports
	<b>OI 2.2</b> Number (#) by category (%), for example nationality; gender; occupation; ethnicity; etc. of fisheries stakeholders involved in the discussion, formulation and ratification of a joint transboundary fisheries management plan.	M-IWRM monitoring; event reports
<b>Outcome 3:</b> Transboundary cooperation in fisheries management functioning	<b>OI 3.1</b> Number (#) of transboundary multi-stakeholder dialogue, coordination and monitoring processes and mechanisms under development/developed, addressing sustainable transboundary fisheries management and development by and between fisheries stakeholders of the two participating countries.	M-IWRM monitoring; event reports
	<b>OI 3.2</b> Number (#) of jointly promoted transboundary fisheries management actions under implementation/implemented.	M-IWRM monitoring; event reports; fisheries line agency reports;
<b>Outputs</b>		
<b>Outputs leading to Outcome 1</b>		
Output 1.1: All relevant data are compiled, reviewed and gaps identified	<b>I 1.1.1</b> Number of information products compiled (possibly by category [such as ecology; biology; socio-economics; etc.]) and reviewed in each country	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	<b>I 1.1.2</b> Number of gaps identified by category	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports

<sup>15</sup> In order to making use of these indicators for M&E purposes, for each indicator a baseline value and several (possibly annual) target values will have to be established.

<sup>16</sup> 'Local' includes all levels from province downwards.

Objective, Outcomes and Outputs	Indicators <sup>15</sup>	Source of Data
Output 1.2: A joint fishery monitoring programme is set up	I 1.2.1 Existence of fisheries monitoring programme (yes/no)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	I 1.2.2 Number of areas covered by monitoring programme	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
Output 1.3: Fisheries monitoring programme tested and piloted	1.3.1 Existence of fisheries monitoring programme testing proposal (yes/no)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	1.3.2 Number by category (such as nationality; gender occupation etc.) of fisheries stakeholders involved in testing and piloting the programme	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
<b>Outputs leading to Outcome 2</b>		
Output 2.1: Transboundary dialogue is established	I 2.1.1 Existence of transboundary fisheries dialogue (yes/no)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	I 2.1.2 Number of dialogue participants by category in fisheries dialogue	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
Output 2.2: A transboundary fisheries management plan is developed	I 2.2.1 Existence of transboundary fisheries management plan (yes/no)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	I 2.2.2 Number of fisheries participants in fisheries dialogue by category	
<b>Outputs leading to Outcome 3</b>		
Output 3.1: A capacity development plan is in place and implemented	I 3.1.1 Existence of transboundary fisheries management capacity plan (yes/no)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	I 3.1.2 Fisheries stakeholders' perception of usefulness of capacity building activities	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
Output 3.2 Transboundary fisheries management is promoted at the village-level	I 3.2.1 Number of pilot livelihood (diversification) activities by category (ex. Aquaculture; farming; livestock husbandry; etc.)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	I 3.2.1 Fisheries stakeholders' perception of usefulness of livelihood (diversification) activities	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
Output 3.3: A joint transboundary management body is established and its operation facilitated	I 3.3.1 Existence of joint transboundary fisheries management body (yes/no)	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports
	I 3.3.2 Number of issues by category being discussed by the joint fisheries management body	M-IWRM information; monitoring and progress reports

## Annex 2) Key Project Activities

*Note: Changes may still occur due to countries' comments and input.*

Key Activities	Staff responsible 17	Milestones	
		Key products	Completion dates
<b>Activities contributing to Outcome 1: Joint Fisheries Monitoring Program in Mekong Sekong functioning</b>			
<b>Activities contributing to Output 1.1: All relevant information are compiled, reviewed and gaps identified</b>			
1.1.1 Compile and review information on fish and fisheries, status of fish populations, and possible impacts, critical aquatic habitats and other water/aquatic resources, national fisheries legislations and their enforcement, local community fisheries rules and regulations, and livelihood activities to identify key integrated fisheries management issues		Review	30/3/14
1.1.2 Identify respective knowledge gaps on baseline information		Report on gaps	29/06/14
1.1.3 Develop a joint fisheries baseline as well as an impact assessment methodology that is aligned with the overall MRC approach (to be developed by EP and FP)		Baseline	31/08/14
1.1.4 Identify significant transboundary fisheries management issues and their link to other key water resources management and community livelihood and assess the needs to address those issues		Report on management issues	31/10/14
<b>Activities contributing to Output 1.2: A joint fisheries monitoring programme is set-up</b>			
1.2.1 Improve the design of existing monitoring programmes to sample as well as assess status and impacts on fisheries resources		Design	31/07/14
1.2.2 Align the improved monitoring programme with approaches developed by the MRC EP and FP as well as compare it to internationally applied approaches		Report on	31/07/14
1.2.3 Design the final monitoring programme and network for fisheries status and impact assessment		Design	28/09/14
1.2.4 Present the final monitoring programme and network to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation		Workshop	30/11/14
<b>Activities contributing to Output 1.3: Monitoring programme tested and piloted</b>			
1.3.1 Technical meeting with the MRC programmes particularly FP on the testing and implementation of the monitoring programme in line with some MRC procedures at selected pilot sites		Agreement	28/02/15
1.3.2 Carry out sampling to collect data on fisheries status and impacts at the pilot sites		Report on sampling	28/02/15
1.3.3 Evaluate the feasibility of the monitoring programme and propose adaptation needs (if necessary) for		Evaluation report	28/06/15

17 To be determined in national consultations.

Key Activities	Staff responsible 17	Milestones	
		Key products	Completion dates
future transboundary implementation			
<b>Activities contributing to Outcome 2: Effective fisheries dialogue between Cambodia and Lao PDR</b>			
<b>Activities contributing to Output 2.1: Transboundary dialogue is established</b>			
2.1.1 Organize two national workshops and two joint transboundary workshops to discuss the defined significant fisheries management issues (including livelihood activities) as basis for a transboundary fisheries management plan.		Events	31/12/16
2.1.2 Exchange any relevant existing and technical management information (e.g. aquaculture of indigenous fish species, fisheries status, etc.)		Exchange	31/12/16
2.1.3 Organize the exchange visit to strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge on Transboundary Fisheries Management and Practices		Visit	31/12/16
<b>Activities contributing to Output 2.2: A transboundary fisheries management plan is developed</b>			
2.2.1 Identify and agree the outline of the transboundary fisheries management plan		Table of Contents	29/06/14
2.2.2 Develop the transboundary fisheries management plan		Management plan	28/09/14
2.2.3 Organize two national workshops and two joint transboundary workshops on the transboundary fisheries management plan to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation		Workshop	30/11/14
<b>Activities contributing to Outcome 3: Transboundary cooperation in fisheries management functioning</b>			
<b>Activities contributing to Output 3.1: A capacity development action plan is in place and implemented</b>			
3.1.1 Formulate a capacity development action plan to promote transboundary cooperation in integrated fisheries management developed by this project		Capacity development action plan	30/03/14
3.1.2 Assess respective capacity gaps and define capacity needs		Capacity needs assessment	29/06/14
3.1.3 Identify, prioritize and implement joint pilot capacity building activities and training on national and local levels based on the above developed action plan		Pilot activity implementation	31/08/14
<b>Activities contributing to Output 3.2 Transboundary fisheries management is promoted at the local/village-level</b>			
3.2.1 Conduct training to create awareness of community members regarding issues addressed by transboundary fisheries management (e.g. development of alternative/complementary livelihoods; such as agriculture, aquaculture, and fish processing and marketing; fish enhancement, develop community fisheries, culture based fishery, mobile hatchery using indigenous species; fisheries		Capacity building events	21/12/15

Key Activities	Staff responsible 17	Milestones	
		Key products	Completion dates
regulations and the new Lao fisheries law);			
3.2.2 Organize joint study tours for local fisheries communities within border province		Study tours	31/12/15
3.2.3 Define and implement a transboundary Fish (Release) Day		Fish Release Day	31/12/15
<b><i>Activities contributing to Output 3.3: A joint transboundary management body is established and its operation facilitated</i></b>			
3.3.1 Review and identify the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body		Design	29/06/14
3.3.2 Stakeholder consultation on the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation		Workshop	28/09/2014
3.3.3 Set-up the joint transboundary fisheries management body and implement at the provincial level		Management body	28/09/2014
3.3.4 Facilitate the operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body		Management body meetings	31/12/2016

### Annex 3) Project Implementation Plan and Detailed Activities and Budget for the first year of implementation

Activities/ Outputs/Outcomes												
	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Total for both countries (Lao -Cambodia).</b>	13,850	64,150	87,650	90,650	41,650	52,150	46,650	34,650	75,150	14,150	8,650	4,650
<b>Outcome 1: Fishery agency staff have a joint fishery monitoring programme in place to sample and assess the status of fish populations and fisheries, and possible pressures and impacts on them at the local/village-level</b>	7,000	42,500	45,000	56,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	31,500	-	-	-
Output 1.1 - All relevant information are compiled, reviewed and gaps identified	7,000	42,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.1.1: Compile and review information on fish and fisheries, status of fish populations, and possible impacts, critical aquatic habitats and other water/aquatic resources, national fisheries legislations and their enforcement, local community fisheries rules and regulations, and livelihood activities to identify key integrated fisheries management issues	7,000	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.1.1.1 Outline and contents of the report on fisheries literature review prepared (Q1 2014)	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Outline and contents of the report on fisheries literature review drafted (Q1 2014)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Outline and contents of the report on fisheries literature review approved (Q1 2014)	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.1.1.2 Report on fisheries literature review completed (Q2 2014)	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Report on fisheries literature review submitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Report on fisheries literature review approved	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.1.2. Identify respective knowledge gaps on baseline information.	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Milestone 1.1.2.1 Baseline information and knowledge identified (Q2 2014)	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Workshop held with all stakeholders (Q2 2014)	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.1.2.2 Final report on respective knowledge gaps on baseline information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Report on respective knowledge gaps on baseline information approved (Q2 2014)												
Activity 1.1.3: Develop a joint fisheries baseline as well as an impact assessment methodology that is aligned with the overall MRC approach.	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.1.3.1 Standardized impact assessment methodology developed	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Standardized impact assessment methodology endorsed (Q2 2014)	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.1.4: Identify significant transboundary fisheries management issues and their link to other key water resources management and community livelihood and assess the needs to address those issues.	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.1.4.1 Significant transboundary fisheries management issues and their link to other key water resources management and community livelihood identified (Q2 2014)	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Workshop held with all stakeholders (Q2 2014)	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 1.2. A joint fisheries monitoring programme is set-up.	-	-	45,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 1.2.1: Improve the design of existing monitoring programmes to sample as well as assess status and impacts on fisheries resources.	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.2.1.1 Reformulate the existing fisherman monitoring network (Q3 2014)	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 One field trips to Kratie and Stung Treng provinces to discuss with CFIs and fisherman to refine the monitoring network in Kratie province (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 One field trips to Kratie and Stung Treng provinces to discuss with CFIs and fisherman to refine the monitoring network in Stung Treng province (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.2.2. Align the improved monitoring programme with approaches developed by the MRC EP and FP as well as compare it to internationally applied approaches.	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.2.2.1 Methodology for monitoring programme developed and aligned with approaches developed by the MRC EP and FP as well as compare it to internationally applied approaches. (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Methodology uses for the monitoring programme improved (Q3 2014)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Workshop held with all stakeholders (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.2.3. Design the final monitoring programme and network for fisheries status and impact assessment.	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.2.3.1 Finalize methodology for monitoring programme (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Task 1 Workshop held with all stakeholders (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Methodology for monitoring programme finalized (Q3 2014)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 2.2.3.2 Fisherman monitoring network in-placed (Q3 2014)	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Fisherman monitoring network set-up (Q3 2014)	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.2.4. Present the final monitoring programme and network to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation.	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.2.4.1 Methodology for monitoring programme and fisherman monitoring network publicly presented (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Workshop held with all stakeholders (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 1.3. Fisheries monitoring programme tested and piloted.	-	-	-	46,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	31,500	-	-	-
Activity 1.3.1: Technical meeting with the MRC Programmes, particularly FP on the testing and implementation of the monitoring programme in line with some MRC Procedures at selected pilot sites.	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.3.1.1 Monitoring programme consulted with FP/MRC (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Meeting to consult the monitoring programme with FP/MRC conducted (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.3.1.2 Monitoring programme consulted with EP/MRC	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Task 1 Meeting to consult the monitoring programme with EP/MRC conducted (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.3.2. Carry out sampling to collect data on fisheries status and impacts at the pilot sites.	-	-	-	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Milestone 1.3.2.1 Research fisherman for the monitoring work in Mekong and Sekong Critical habitats selected and trained on monitoring methodology (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Research fisherman for the monitoring work in Mekong and Sekong Critical habitats defined (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Research fisherman for the monitoring work in Mekong and Sekong Critical habitats selected (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Research fisherman for the monitoring work in Mekong and Sekong Critical habitats trained on monitoring methodology (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 1.3.2.2 Sampling to collect data on fisheries status and impacts at the pilot sites conducted (Q4 2014 -Q1 2016)	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Task 1 Fish sampling daily conducted (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Fish sampling daily conducted (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Fish sampling daily conducted (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 4 Fish sampling daily conducted (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Task 5 Fish sampling daily conducted (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Task 6 Fish sampling daily conducted (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-

Activity 1.3.3. Evaluate the feasibility of the monitoring programme and propose adaptation needs for future transboundary implementation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,500	-	-	-
Milestone 1.3.3.1 Data collected by research fisherman installed clean and analyzed (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-
Task 1 Data collected by research fisherman installed clean and analyzed (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-
Milestone 1.3.3.2 Feasibility of the monitoring programme evaluated and improved (Q2 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Task 1 Workshop held with all stakeholders (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
<b>Outcome 2. Fisheries stakeholders apply transboundary dialogue to establish a joint fisheries management plan.</b>	-	17,000	-	-	17,000	13,500	18,000	-	35,000	5,500	-	-
Output 2.1. Transboundary dialogue is established.	-	17,000	-	-	6,000	5,500	-	-	17,000	5,500	-	-
Activity 2.1.1. Organize two national workshops and two joint transboundary workshops to discuss the defined significant fisheries management issues (including livelihood activities) as basis for a transboundary fisheries management plan.	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Milestone 2.1.1.1 Two national workshop to discuss and define significant fishery management issues organized	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Task 1 A national workshop to discuss and define significant fishery management issues organized. (Q2 2014)	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-

Task 2 A national workshop to discuss and define significant fishery management issues organized. (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 2.1.1.2 Two transboundary workshop to discuss and define significant fishery management issues organized	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Task 1 A transboundary workshop to discuss and define significant fishery management issues organized (Q2 2014)	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 A transboundary workshop to discuss and define significant fishery management issues organized (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Activity 2.1.2. Exchange any relevant existing and technical management information (e.g. aquaculture of indigenous fish species, fisheries status, fisheries management practices, etc.).	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 2.1.2.1 Relevant technical management information reviews and exchanged	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 2.1.3. Organize the exchange visit to strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge on Transboundary Fisheries Management and Practices.	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-
Milestone 2.1.3.1 Exchange visit to strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge on Transboundary Fisheries Management and Practices conducted	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	5,500	-	-

Task 1 A exchange visit to strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge on Transboundary Fisheries Management and Practices conducted (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 A exchange visit to strengthen the staff capacity and knowledge on Transboundary Fisheries Management and Practices conducted (Q2 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	-
Output 2.2. A transboundary fisheries management plan is developed.	-	-	-	-	11,000	8,000	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Activity 2.2.1. Identify and agree the outline of the transboundary fisheries management plan. (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 2.2.1.1 outline of the transboundary fisheries management plan agreed	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Outline of the transboundary fisheries management plan drafted (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Outline of the transboundary fisheries management plan agreed (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 2.2.2. Develop the transboundary fisheries management plan.	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 2.2.2.1 Transboundary fishery management plan developed (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Transboundary fishery management plan developed (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Activity 2.2.3. Organize two national workshops and two joint transboundary workshops on the transboundary fisheries management plan to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Milestone 2.2.3.1 Organize two national workshops on the transboundary fisheries management plan to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation. (Q3 2015, Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Task 1 A national workshops organized (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Task 2 A national workshops organized (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 2.2.3.2 Two joint transboundary workshops on the transboundary fisheries management plan to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation organized. (Q3 2015, Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Task 1 A joint transboundary workshops organized (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Task 2 A joint transboundary workshops organized (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Outcome 3. Fisheries stakeholders have strengthened national and local level capacity and management mechanisms for promoting transboundary cooperation in fisheries management.</b>	-	-	38,000	30,000	10,000	24,000	14,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-



Output 3.1. A capacity development action plan is in place and implemented.	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.1. Formulate a capacity development action plan to promote transboundary cooperation in integrated fisheries management.	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.1.1.1 A capacity development action plan to promote transboundary cooperation in integrated fisheries management formulated (Q3 2014)	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 capacity development action plan drafted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 capacity development action plan reviewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 capacity development action plan approved	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.2. Assess respective capacity gaps and define capacity needs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.1.3. Identify, prioritize and implement joint pilot capacity building activities and training to national and local levels based on the above developed action plan. (Q3 2014)	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.1.3.1 Prioritize capacity building activities (Q3 2014)	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Capacity building activities prioritized (Q3 2014)	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.1.3.2 Implement joint pilot capacity building activities and training to national and local levels based on the above developed action plan	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 A raining at provincial level conducted	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Task 2 A raining at national level conducted	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Output 3.2, Transboundary fisheries management is promoted at the village- level.	-	-	10,000	16,000	-	10,000	10,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.1. Conduct training to create awareness of community members regarding transboundary fisheries management plan (e.g. development of alternative/complementary livelihoods; such as agriculture, aquaculture, and fish processing and marketing; fish enhancement, develop community fisheries, culture based fishery, mobile hatchery using indigenous species; fisheries regulations and the fisheries law).	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.2.1.1 Training to create awareness of community members regarding transboundary fisheries management plan conducted (Q4 2014, Q2 2015, Q4 2015)	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Training conducted (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Training conducted (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Training conducted (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.2.2. Organize joint study tours for local fisheries communities within border provinces.	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.2.2.1 Joint study tours for local fisheries communities within border provinces organized	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Study tour organized (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Study tour organized (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-

Activity 3.2.3. Define and conduct a joint transboundary Fish (Release) Day.	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.2.3.1 Joint transboundary fish day defined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.2.3.2 Joint transboundary fish day organized	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Joint transboundary fish day organized (Q3 2014)	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Joint transboundary fish day organized (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Output 3.3. A joint transboundary management body is established and its operation facilitated.	-	-	-	14,000	10,000	14,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-
Activity 3.3.1. Review and identify the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body.	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.3.1.1 Institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body reviewed and identified (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 Existing institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body reviewed (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body proposed (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.3.2. Stakeholder consultation on the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation.	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Milestone 3.3.2.1 Stakeholder consultation on the institutional and organizational arrangements of the joint transboundary management body to the fishery stakeholders for common understanding, consolidation and implementation organized (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 A national workshops organized, and (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 ToR of the joint transboundary fisheries management body and implement at the provincial level reviewed (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.3.3. Set-up the joint transboundary fisheries management body and implement at the provincial level.	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milestone 3.3.3.1 The joint transboundary fisheries management body and implement at the provincial level set-up (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 1 A national workshops organized, and (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 ToR of the joint transboundary fisheries management body and implement at the provincial level endorsed (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.3.4. Facilitate the operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body.	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-
Milestone 3.3.4.1 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	-
Task 1 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Task 2 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Task 4 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Task 5 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support (Q2 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	-
Task 6 Operation of the joint transboundary fisheries management body support (Q3 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
<b>Outcome 4: Cooperation Component</b>	<b>6,850</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,650</b>
Output 4.1: Project Management	6,100	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
Activity 4.1.1 Office Operating	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Milestone 4.1.1.1 Office operation supported	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Task 1 Office operation supported (Q1 2014)	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Office operation supported (Q2 2014)	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Office operation supported (Q3 2014)	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 4 Office operation supported (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 5 Office operation supported (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 6 Office operation supported (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 7 Office operation supported (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Task 8 Office operation supported (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Task 9 Office operation supported (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Task 10 Office operation supported (Q2 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-

Task 11 Office operation supported (Q3 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Task 12 Office operation supported (Q4 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Activity 4.1.2 Conduct the Project Monitoring and evaluation. Quarterly Activities Progress Reports; Six Monthly Outputs Progress Report; Annual Outcome Progress Report; Internal Reports (Baseline and Completion reports);	1,100	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Milestone 4.1.1.1 Project activities monitored and evaluated	1,100	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
Task 1 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q1 2014)	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q2 2014)	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q3 2014)	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 4 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 5 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 6 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 7 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Task 8 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-

Task 9 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-
Task 10 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q2 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
Task 11 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q3 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-
Task 12 Project activities monitored and evaluated (Q4 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900
Output 4.2- Project documentation	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Activity 4.2.1 Media publication.	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Milestone 4.1.1.1 Project activities disseminated	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
Task 1 Project activities disseminated (Q1 2014)	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 2 Project activities disseminated (Q2 2014)	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 3 Project activities disseminated (Q3 2014)	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 4 Project activities disseminated (Q4 2014)	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 5 Project activities disseminated (Q1 2015)	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 6 Project activities disseminated (Q2 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Task 7 Project activities disseminated (Q3 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-
Task 8 Project activities disseminated (Q4 2015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Task 9 Project activities disseminated (Q1 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Task 10 Project activities disseminated (Q2 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-
Task 11 Project activities disseminated (Q3 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-
Task 12 Project activities disseminated (Q4 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750

### Annex 4) Overview Map of Project Area (Mekong and Sekong rivers)

