

Final Tripartite Project Evaluation

GCP/VIE/029/ITA

IMOLA Project

**INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF LAGOON ACTIVITIES
IN TAM GIANG CAU HAI LAGOON (THUA THIEN HUE
PROVINCE)**

(PHASE 1)

1

FINAL REPORT

Hue, March 2008

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DOFI	Department of Fisheries
DOSTE	Department of Science, Technology and Environment
DOLISA	Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FA	Fisheries Association
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IMOLA-HUE	Integrated Management of Lagoon Areas–Thua Thien Hue
LAPROCOF	Lagoon Projects Coordination Office
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOFI	Ministry of Fisheries
MOSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs
NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia
NORAD	Norwegian Development Agency
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PPC	Provincial People’s Committee
RIMF	Research Institute Marine Fisheries
SAPA	Sustainable Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Analysis
SPS	Sector Programme Support
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SIDA	Swedish Development Agency
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tripartite Project Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VND	Vietnamese Dong (currency)
VNICZM	Viet Nam Netherlands Integrated Coastal Zone Management

1. Executive Summary (Main Findings and Recommendations)

The “Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities in Tam Giang Cau Hai Lagoon (IMOLA)” project started in 08/2005 and will be completed in 08/2008. Its rationale is based on the increasing pressure the lagoon’s aquatic resources are subject to and the resulting environmental degradation. Together with the typhoons, floods and droughts which frequently strike the province and the Thua Thien Hue lagoon, this creates a situation of particular vulnerability for people living around the lagoon.

The immediate objective of the project is “to develop and implement an integrated lagoon management plan, built through stakeholder consensus, which balances the sustainable use of the lagoon resources with the livelihoods and needs of the resource users”. To achieve this immediate objective six outputs were defined, and activities to achieve the outputs were formulated. The project was structured in three phases, i.e. a survey phase, a management plan formulation phase and a management plan preparation phase (see 4.).

In order to assess project achievements and recommend on follow-up, a Final Tripartite Evaluation was carried in March 2008. The evaluation team consisted of Mr. Ulrich W. Schmidt, evaluation specialist/socio-economist representing FAO, as team leader, Mr. Le Dinh Khanh, PPC Hue Province, as representative of the Government of Vietnam, and Mr. Giuliano Soncini, specialist in natural resource management/rural development, representing the Donor, the Government of Italy.

Main findings, conclusions and recommendation of the mission were:

The survey phase and the collection of secondary data produced a set of data and information on the final beneficiaries, their demographic structure and their livelihood system, as well as on the biological and hydrological situation of the lagoon which can be considered sufficiently comprehensive to allow the formulation of an integrated lagoon management plan by 8/2008. The project assisted in the elaboration of legal, institutional, policy and regulatory requirements for the integrated management of aquatic resources. A major effort of the project was aimed at capacity building at provincial and institutions level with respect to both human and scientific/technical capacities.

In six communes, the establishment of pilot co- and/or community-based management schemes were facilitated and regulations and by-laws were formulated and adopted by a total of 15 Fisher Associations. This effort was accompanied by activities to raise public awareness of the major issues affecting the state of the lagoon and livelihoods depending on lagoon resources. Other project activities concerned coordination and liaison with other organizations and visibility of project efforts and achievements (see 5.2.2).

A factor which was instrumental for the effective work on local level was the focus on working closely with districts and communes. This created, in the selected target areas, mutual trust and enhanced cooperation with

emerging FAs, which in turn explains the success in awareness building there.

A limited initial budget and delays in disbursements resulted in net losses of financial means and limited project performance with respect to some of the planned activities. Another factor which has constrained performance regards quantity of partner staff trained because of the limited number of staff seconded and sustainability of capacity building effects because of some lack of continuity of the secondments. Also, there were some shortcomings regarding counterpart contribution in terms of logistics (see 6.5).

The mission offers the following recommendations to the Governments of Vietnam and Italy (see 7.2.1):

Both project achievements and the need for further assistance to arrive at tangible benefits at resource user level through the implementation of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan justify the recommendation to support the project during a second phase.

If approved, the project should be re-planned and re-structured to reflect the situation at completion of the first phase, with respect to institutional arrangements and needs and means of provincial authorities and resource users to implement sustainable management of the living aquatic resources of the lagoon. Efforts should be made, by GoV, to ensure continuity of staff to allow continuity of on-going field activities.

Based on the appreciation, on part of the mission, of the instrumental role of FAO in achieving the progress reported, it is further recommended that both Governments request the Organisation to continue its role as provider of technical assistance.

The mission offers the following recommendations to project management and its partner, DOFI (see 7.2.2).

The project, together with DOFI, should concentrate all efforts and resources available on the completion of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan and supporting planning instruments by 8/2008, and, to facilitate operationalization and increase synergies, revisit the institutional setting/liason between DOFI and project management. The mission suggest, as one option, to involve the Fisheries Extension Center of DOFI as principal interlocutor on provincial level, because the staff of the Center are interacting on a daily basis with the communes, villages and resource users. As a preparatory effort, the mission recommends to implement the recommendation of the last FAO backstopping mission regarding the organization of an integrated planning workshop to facilitate ownership, of all stakeholders, of the planning process.

Should both donor and GoV decide to support a second phase of IMOLA, the mission recommends to carry out, the latest before inception of the phase, a comprehensive and state of the art planning exercise which

should result in a realistic and complete log frame and a plan of operations detailing timeframe, responsibilities and milestone of delivery.

The mission proposes to consider, as development (overall) objective of a second phase: "The natural resources of the Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon of Thua Thien Hue Province are managed sustainably and continue to provide sustainable livelihoods for the people who depend on them as their main source of income, employment and food security. The project objective, which would contribute to this development objective could then read: "The Integrated Lagoon Management Plan is implemented and consolidated. For the achievement of the project objective, an assumption addressing full collaboration and ownership of Provincial Authorities and of political will to transfer the rights to manage resources to the emerging Fisheries Associations should be formulated.

2. Introduction

The “Integrated management of lagoon activities in Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon” Project started on August 5th 2005 and will end on August 4th 2008. As foreseen in the Project Agreement revised in March 2005, and as requested by the two Tri-Partite Review (TPR) missions conducted, the project was subjected to a final evaluation in March 2008. The evaluation was to review the degree to which the objectives and development goals stated in the Project Document (ProDoc) had been achieved, and to provide recommendations to the Vietnamese Government, FAO and the Government of Italy on efforts required to consolidate progress and achieve objectives until project completion in August 2008, and on any further need for assistance. Following the outline of FAO’s Evaluation Service of January 1998, the evaluation assessed the relevance of the project, realism of the project's development and immediate objectives, quality of project design including, efficiency of project implementation, results and outputs delivered, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of implementation (the full ToR are provided in Annex 1).

The evaluation mission was fielded starting March 2nd and the field work was completed at March 13th, 2008 (the itinerary is annexed). The evaluation team consisted of:

- Mr. Ulrich W. Schmidt, evaluation specialist/socio-economist, as team leader,
- Mr. Le Dinh Khanh, PPC Hue Province, and
- Mr. Giuliano Soncini, specialist in natural resource management/rural development.

The methodological approach of the mission included reviewing pertinent documentation (see Annex 3), meeting with key informants, interviews with stakeholders/focus groups (open and/or using semi-structured interviews) and direct observation. Where meaningful, results were ranked/scaled.

The mission expresses its gratitude to all respondents, on Hanoi, Hue and, in particular on local level who provided insight and valuable information. It also likes to acknowledge the special efforts made by the IMOLA project team whose members went out of their way to allow the evaluation to achieve the results presented below within the limited time frame provided.

The conclusions and recommendations of the mission reflect the findings of the team members only and do not imply any commitments on the part of the Government of Vietnam, the Government of Italy or FAO.

3. Background and Context

The project is implemented by the Department of Fishery of the Province and executed by FAO, with funding from the Governments of Vietnam and Italy. The project was initiated, in 1998, when a first official request to FAO was made to assist in the management of the lagoons in Thua Thien Hue province. A project proposal was prepared by MOFI, PPC HUE, FAO and

NACA in 1999. In the year 2000, the PPC Hue, MOFI and FAO jointly decided to invest in the formulation of a larger project and in 2001 the Minister of Fisheries made an official request to the Government of Italy and FAO for support to the lagoon. In the same year the project proposal was finalized. In 2002, the project proposal was officially submitted to the Italian Government for funding. In July 2004, the FAO/Government of Italy Consultative Committee on Development Cooperation endorsed the project and subsequently, in October 2004 the project document was officially approved.

The Project's rationale is based on the increasing pressure the lagoon's aquatic resources are subject to and the resulting environmental degradation. Together with the typhoons, floods and droughts which frequently strike the province and the Thua Thien Hue lagoon, it creates a situation of particular vulnerability for people living around the lagoon. This situation constitutes an urgent the need to improve the overall future management of the lagoon system. Without comprehensive and efficient management, the overall deterioration of lagoon environments would continue, impacting the coastal environment as a whole, and threatening people's livelihoods and the continuing and sustainable use of the aquatic and terrestrial natural resources which are their major physical assets.

While the Provincial authorities recognize the need for effective management, they have neither the human nor the financial capacities necessary for such an effort. They need external assistance, which the project was designed to provide, i.e. technical assistance, applied research, specific expertise, training and funds which would allow the Provincial authorities to develop a strategy for the lagoons management, and formulate and implement an integrated lagoon management plan.

This rationale adequately reflects the precarious situation of the lagoon and its people, and the need for sustainable management. It translates, in the ProDoc, into the development objective "to improve the livelihoods of the people dependent on the lagoon system in Thua Thien Hue (Viet Nam) by promoting a participatory sustainable management of the hydro biological resources in the lagoons, in accordance with the socio-economic and production systems requirements of the population and with particular emphasis on the gender roles, the achievement of food security and the alleviation of poverty". Both rationale and development objective can be considered the same valid and relevant now as they were at project design.

The project's duration is three years (August 5th 2005 to August 4th 2008) and it was provided with a external assistance budget of 1,726,990 USD by the Government of Italy.

The project has complementarities (in terms of working on similar subjects and in similar contexts) with other programmes or projects in the country/region, such as the IUCN-Quang Ninh Project, the GEF/UNDP/IMO Regional Program on Integrated Coastal Management/Da Nang Project, the SIDA/ADB Assessment and Strengthening of Coastal Management Institutions, the Vietnam-Nederland Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Project (VNICZM) and DANIDA Fisheries Sector Support Program. DANIDA is the only external assistance agency presently active in (parts of) the Hue lagoon area.

4. Assessment of Project Objectives and Design

4.1 Justification

The people living around and on the lagoon have developed, over the centuries, coping strategies which have provided them with limited but not precarious livelihoods. As stated above, however, they are vulnerable to extreme weather conditions as typhoons, floods and droughts which have caused loss of lives and of physical assets since times memorable. According to the ProDoc, the project's justification is grounded in this particular vulnerability and in the degradation of the lagoon environment due to resource pressure, pollution and unsustainable exploitation systems. The mission concurred with this assessment and with the need to provide any assistance efforts similar to the current project, aimed at mitigating the devastating impacts described above, in order to maintain the lagoon's productivity.

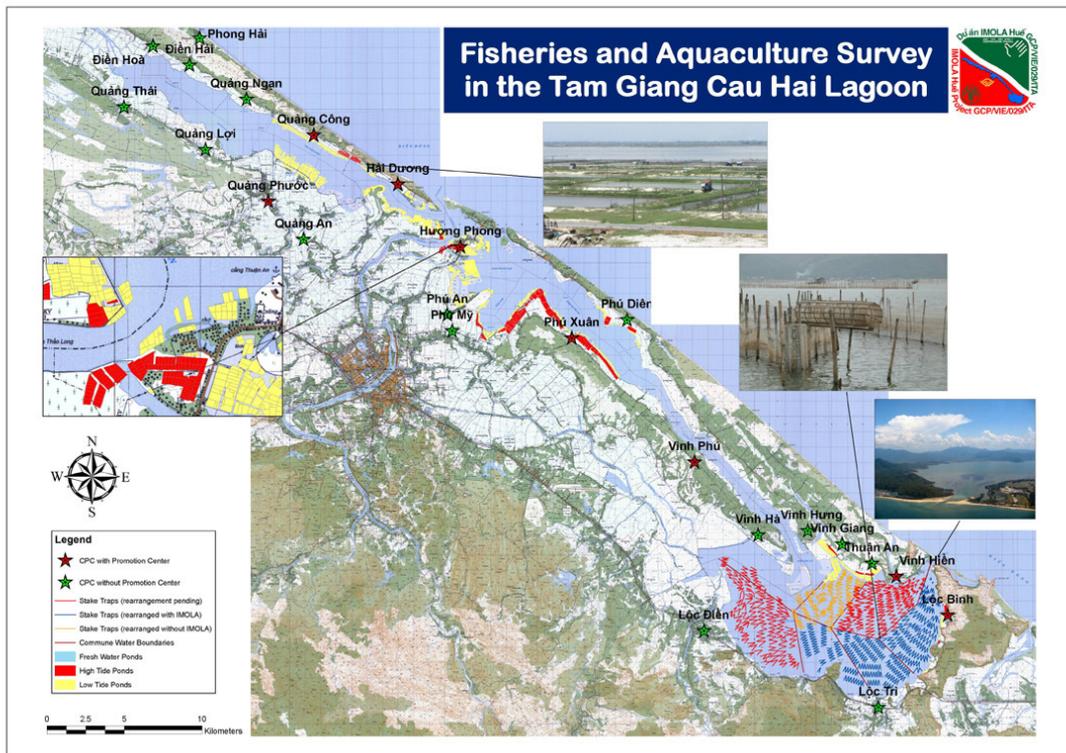
In its further elaboration the ProDoc highlights losses incurred by the people who practise coastal aquaculture, mainly of shrimp. Aquaculture was introduced rather recently, i.e. in the early 90's, as a result of a GoV programme which innovated the technology and provided loans for initial investment. The innovation adds to the production systems which have evolved over time, from rice growing and mobile captures fisheries as the dominant sources of income, to include fixed fishing devices ("fish corrals", i.e. stake traps) and, now, aquaculture.

The ProDoc states, correctly, "the need for urgent action to deal with the present situation and plan for the improving the overall future management of the system", and thus implies sustainable management of the natural resources of the lagoon. However, it focuses to a significant extent, on the impact of floods and typhoons on aquaculture ventures. In fact, those ventures which use ponds constructed in inundated areas along the lagoon's shores ("low tide aquaculture"¹) have frequently incurred substantial economic losses. However these aquaculture ventures are also a major source of environmental degradation of the lagoon ecosystem. Their negative impact includes aquatic pollution and occupation of water surface formerly open to fisheries, and they facilitate salt intrusion into paddy fields. Here, the mission believes that a more balanced view should have been applied, considering *a priori* the vulnerability the less economically advanced, e.g. those depending on capture fisheries.

¹ Submerged area, permanent or temporary, along the lagoon coast where the pond cannot be dried for technical procedures of intensive or extensive shrimp culture. Usually the low tide shrimp culture area is the lagoon water surface beyond the saline prevention dam or beyond the fields on the lagoon coast. (cited from NACA 2006)

The technical approach of the project, i.e. to concentrate as a first step, on the collection of information necessary for management and on mapping of physical and biological aspects, is considered valid and justifies expenditures: a GIS database and remote sensing products such as GIS maps are powerful tools for extension and for communicating planning issues to stakeholders.

The following figure shows the project's area of intervention and the location of some of the main economic activities carried out by people living around and in the lagoon (from the Project's GIS facility).



4.2 Objectives

The development (long term) objective of the project as formulated in the project document is: "to improve the livelihoods of the people dependent on the lagoon system in Thua Thien Hue by promoting a participatory sustainable management of the hydro biological resources in the lagoons, in accordance with the socio-economic and production systems requirements of the population and with particular emphasis on the gender roles, the achievement of food security and the alleviation of poverty." This objective was not changed and can be considered valid to date.

The document then lists five immediate objectives and assigns one output to each immediate objective, and defines activities for each output. In an annex it provides a logical framework which tabularizes the development and immediate objectives and formulates, on these levels, verifiable indicators, means of verification and risks and assumptions.

While the log frame design was somehow peculiar, with multiple immediate objectives having one output only, the formulation of indicators and assumptions is appreciable. However, given that the development objective postulates participatory and sustainable resource management, adding an assumption concerning the political will of the Provincial authorities to engage in participatory, rights based resource management and to provide for enforcement of the legal and regulatory frameworks would have made the Logframe more comprehensive. This particularly given the hierarchy based top down approach to management and organization which is still part of the political culture of Vietnam.

During the second backstopping mission of the technical officer of FAORAP in February 2006, the log frame was revised. The immediate objective of the project became: "to develop and implement an integrated lagoon management plan, built through stakeholder consensus, which balances the sustainable use of the lagoon resources with the livelihoods and needs of the resource users".

To achieve this immediate objective six outputs were defined, activities to achieve the outputs and indicators to measure the implementation of the activities were formulated (see 5. below). The revised log frame was approved by the Tripartite Project Review (TPR) on 26 November 2007; therefore, and notwithstanding methodological and editorial flaws, in particular regarding the indicators chosen, the evaluation was carried out against this log frame.

Overall, there is a causal logic between the development objective formulated originally and the revised immediate objective, with the postulate "to develop and implement an integrated lagoon management plan" of the latter clearly capable to contribute to the former. However, the pretension not only to formulate but also to implement the plan is unrealistic without narrowing it down to "implementation on pilot scale" given the time and budgetary limits of the external assistance which became evident early during implementation. For the same reasons, the training targets (e.g. 20,000 resource users to be trained) were unrealistic². Also, to repeat the target of developing the integrated management plan on output level and the repetitive and sometimes not entirely logical indicators formulated on activity level, which is rather unusual in state of the art log frame design³, decreased the clarity of the log frame.

4.3 Project Design

The project strategy as outlined in the ProDoc shows two elements which have played a major role with respect to the achievements of the project to date:

- The holistic focus on the entire lagoon, which contributed to the comprehensiveness of the bio-technical and socio-economic data and information produced.
- The imperative to apply existing participatory methods, which had major influence on the successful awareness building efforts of the project and which has facilitated the emergence of fisheries associations (FAs) (see below).

In terms of operations, also the design of three phases of implementation, i.e. survey phase, management plan formulation phase and management plan preparation phase appears to have contributed to achievements, although the third phase will need major efforts to be completed before 8/08.

The survey phase and the collection of secondary data produced a comprehensive set of data and information on the final beneficiaries, their demographic structure and their means and needs to sustain their livelihoods. Similarly, the biological and hydrological situation of the lagoon was investigated to a degree which allows, now, the formulation of a first integrated management plan. It is worth noting that management plans have generally five year duration and their periodic revision [adaptive management approach] requires monitoring and understanding of the evolving conditions.

For the preparation and the implementation of the plan, it would be beneficial an in depth institutional and capacity analysis reflecting recent developments and experiences and lessons learned. Project design can be improved by clearly assessing role and function of the different institutions involved, including those at local and user level. For example, there is currently confusion between project interventions, the role of FA's in regulating resource use and the sovereign functions of Government. At present, regulatory and enforcement functions are delegated (by the Provincial Department of Fisheries, DOFI) to FA's without official mandate.

An issue which could have been addressed more prominently by project design is the potential contradiction between conservation/sustainability goals and measures potentially increasing resource pressure, as credit and investment in improved aquaculture technology. Here, the danger of supporting the expansion of water surface used for aquaculture, thus privatising former common pool resources for the benefit of the already better-off to the detriment of the already marginalized, could have been taken into account as a potential risk. Similarly, the proposal to promote credit in addition to existing credit facilities would have benefited from a more realistic assessment of how to (i) reach the poor, and (ii) create economic and environmentally sustainable income and employment.

The latter effort, as well as the promotion of "alternative income opportunities" (see below), has somehow muddled up the otherwise clear

and vertically consistent project design and created expenditure not directly related to the immediate objective of sustainable resource management.

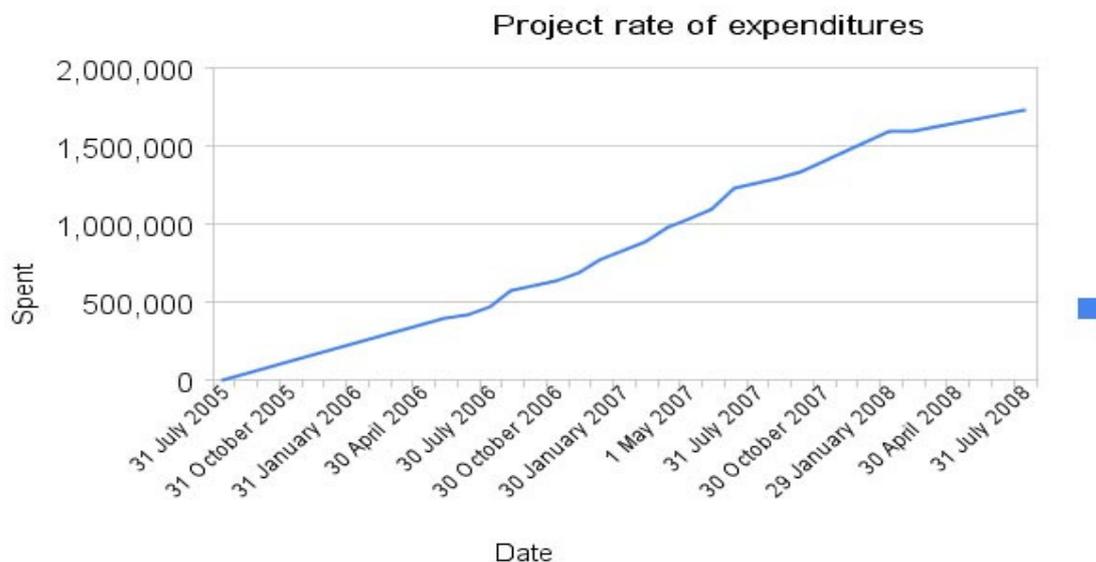
The institutional set-up of the project attributed the management of the project to the Hue provincial government. This was adequate with respect to the organizational structure of GoV. The fact that the designation of the Provincial Department of Fisheries as implementer caused some problems during the present phase can be attributed to individual idiosyncrasies rather than to a flaw of design.

5. Assessment of Project Implementation, Efficiency and Management

5.1 Project Budget and Expenditure

The total budget of the project was USD 1,726,988, (USD 1,494,990 in the ProDoc) donated in two successive contributions by the Government of Italy. Donor funds were to finance a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), consultants, travel, training, vehicles, office and laboratory equipment, participatory rural appraisals and studies, the establishment of experimental aquaculture pilots and services related to complexities of project implementation. Counterpart funds provided by GoV covered mainly salaries of staff participating in the project, office space, furniture and utilities. The project maintained a steady rate of delivery of approximately 39,000 USD per month in the start up phase (Year 1), followed by over 62,000 USD per month during the main implementation phase (Year 2 and first 6 month of Year 3), and is now, in the closing phase (last six month of Year 3), forecasted at an average USD 22,800 per month.

Figure 1: Rate of expenditure



To date, 29 February 2008, total expenditure is USD 1,597,845, of which USD 585,047 (36.61%) were spent for salaries, overtime and supplements and USD 168,883 (10.57%) were for overhead and support costs (0A and 0B, see below). Approximately USD 64,400 was spent for General Operating Expenses, which were proportionally distributed among the Output items (1 through 6). The total expenditures for activities were USD 762,703, corresponding to 47,73% of the overall spent budget to date. The costs for M&E and backstopping missions were USD 81,212 (5.08%).

For completion of Output 1 (Environmental studies and planning tools), project expenditures was USD 191,911 (12.01% of expenditure to date). Under this output, the environmental monitoring stations (remotely operated physical-chemical probes) could not be financed because of budgetary constraints. Activities relating to risk assessment and disaster coping strategies (1A) was delayed and eventually suspended (see below), and costs were comparatively modest. The environmental surveys and the GIS (1B and 1C) accounted for a significant proportion of the output budget, but proved essential for project achievements and, thus, cost effective.

For Output 2 (policy and regulatory aspects), project expenditure was comparatively low (USD 30,549 equivalent to 1.91% of total to date), but part of the activities are still under way. For Output 3 (capacity building at provincial and district level), project expenditures were USD 251,087 (15.71% of total spent budget), of which approximately two thirds were for equipment. Costs for Output 4 (capacity building at commune and village level) were to date USD 269,562 (16.87%), i.e. a significant proportion of the budget because of the intense training program at village level and co-management-related activities which together contributed for three fourth of the output cost. Output 5 (building the integrated management plan) is largely uncompleted and its cost is to date virtually zero. Output 6 (dissemination of findings of IMOLA results) cost USD 19,594 (1.23%), in line with expectations.

The following table shows costs by output (expenditure up to now) compared to the overall project budget.

Table 1: Costs by Output

	Output	Activity group	Amount spent (USD)	%
0A		Salaries general services and salaries professionals	585,047	36.61
0B		Overhead and support costs	168,883	10.57
1A	Output 1	Risk assessment and disaster coping strategies	12,427	0.78
1B	Output 1	Environmental surveys	124,220	7.77
1C	Output 1	GIS	55,264	3.46
		Total output 1	191,911	12.01
2	Output 2	Policy and legal (including credit and savings, and policy issues of disaster management)	30,549	1.91

		Total output 2	30,549	1.91
3A	Output 3	Equipments procurement	179,858	11.26
3B		Capacity building of Provincial Institutions (including capacity building components of PRA, SLA, co-management, flood impact preparedness and international study tour)	71,229	4.46
		Total output 3	251,087	15.72
4A	Output 4	Socio-economic activities (Baseline study, PRA etc., excluding training component)	43,565	2.73
4B		Co-, and community-based management workpackage	81,284	5.09
4C		Training program at commune and village level	137,212	8.59
4D		Awareness-raising activities	7,501	0.47
		Total output 4	269,562	16.87
5	Output 5	ILMP production workpackage	0	0.0
		Total output 5	0	0
6	Output 6	Coordination and liaison with other institutions/projects and dissemination of information	19,594	1.23
		Total output 6	19,594	1.23
Subtotal of activities (1A-6)			762,703	47.73
7		Monitoring and Evaluation, Backstopping, TPR and public relations	81,212	5.08
Totals			1,597,845	100%

The project received contributions from the Government of the Netherlands (one APO for three years), the Government of Japan (one APO for three years) and by the Polytechnic University of Marche (approximately USD 200,000 for two PhD students who worked with the project full time on site). This input compensated for the lack of the aquatic biologist APO, originally, foreseen in the Project Document. The contracting agency Center for Geotechnologies of the University of Siena deployed two junior staff on site for two months, in support of the GIS-based database, at no cost, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy contributed the equivalent of USD 127,500 in three consecutive years to a environmental study of the lagoon under the Protocol for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between Italy and Vietnam.

These contributions counterbalanced some of the shortcomings of the donor budget allocations, which was limited to begin with and further reduced by the USD devaluation and commodities price increase, e.g. for non expendable equipment, as well as from salary adjustments (UN cost norms). The budget lines for personnel and equipment were underestimated; as a result of prolonged time gap between project preparation, financing and implementation and price increases/devaluation of the USD contributed further to shortages. Some

activities foreseen in the log frame (e.g.: remote collection and transmission of lagoon bio-physical data) were not feasible (for biological data) or required expensive equipment (for chemical/physical analysis), which was beyond the limits of project budget.

The project somehow balanced shortages further by limiting use of resources and staff recruitment (few personnel in the first year), and cutting expenses for unnecessary equipments.

The contribution of the GoV was comparatively low; by February 28, 2008 (six months before the end of the project) only 63% of the allocated GoV budget was spent. As a result, the project encountered logistic difficulties (poor office facilities) and undue expenditures (salary supplements for GoV staff, utilities, external office, furniture etc.). Reasons for the under expenditure by the Government and whether available funds will be made available until 8/08 could not be determined.

5.2 Activities and Outputs

5.2.1 Evaluation of activities carried out

A systematic evaluation of project activities⁴ against indicators as formulated⁵ and endorsed by the TPR 2007 is summarized in the respective table provided in Annex 3. In the following, major findings regarding project achievements on activity level are summarized:

- **Activities under output 1.** Activities were related to the initial assessments, description and understanding of biological and physical issues affecting the Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon. Project staff carried out most of the foreseen activities, in particular the assessment of the impacts of yearly floods on the livelihoods of the lagoon people and the natural environment. The environmental and hydro-biological surveys covered physical-chemical conditions, hydro-biological resources assessment, trophic state, habitat inventory and conditions, pollutant distribution. The Fishery and aquaculture survey/inventory determined fishery resources, gears used, current exploitation levels of lagoon fishery development, and the current status of aquaculture, including the opportunities and constraints for aquaculture development in the lagoon. Social and environmental information collected through field surveys, water and sediment samples analyses, flora and fauna sampling and remote sensing images, was stored in the project's GIS database. Information was elaborated to produce maps describing the current situation. Activities that were not carried out are mainly related to the physical assessment of floods and flood response preparedness, which were eventually cancelled by the 11/2007 TPR. Another not completed

⁴ Activities as agreed on 26. November 2007, adapted from reorganization of Logframe during first backstopping Mission (S. Funge Smith, February 6th 2006)

⁵ Several indicators were not relevant to achievement of outputs, e.g. whether they were met or not did not provide any indication on whether or to which degree the output was achieved.

activity was the setting up of a network of remote sensing stations for collecting chemical and physical information on the lagoon waters because of budget constraints. Also, the project's GIS and database is not linked to DOFI and LAPROCOF because these institutions do not have the hard/software necessary.

- **Activities under output 2.** Activities were related mainly to legal, institutional, policy and regulatory requirements for the integrated management of aquatic resources. The project carried out an assessment of legal aspects of lagoon aquaculture and fishery management and initiated other planned activities, although not all are fully concluded. However, the understanding of legal, policy and regulatory issues is sufficient to carry out integrated planning. This would include a draft zoning of areas of the lagoon for aquaculture, fishing, tourism and conservation, nurseries and breeding areas, on the basis of previous analysis and in preparation of the management plan. With respect to the institutional setting of the project, a Provincial Steering Committee was created by official enactment of the Thue Thien Hue People's Committee in 03/2007. The establishment of a Project Advisory Board was prepared but is still pending due to reluctance of DOFI Senior Management. The development of strategies to reduce vulnerability to flooding in aquaculture/fisheries and other activities on the lagoon was initiated. A study as well as a training course on the identification of credit, savings and insurance needs were carried out but no funds to implement credit schemes were available. An organizational needs assessment for the establishment of cooperatives, associations or solidarity groups was carried out and first concepts to assist in the intended (by Hue PPC) settlement of sampan people institutional living on the lagoon were considered. An in depth institutional analysis is still pending.
- **Activities under output 3.** Activities concerned mainly capacity building at provincial and institutions level. A lagoon research laboratory, mainly for chemical analyses, was set up with the University of Science in Hue (based on a MoU) and the existing lab upgraded, because the partner institution, DOFI, did not have any facilities. The project carried out PRA and SLA surveys, and DOFI and project staff was trained on the job. Training materials, methodology papers and questionnaires were developed for the initial surveys in 15 communes and are ready for future use. Training of DOFI staff included the provision of technical support to communes for implementation of improved fisheries and aquaculture technologies and co- and/or community-based management pilot activities. The next phase of staff training in integrated management is planned for the next months. DOFI staff was not trained in conflict resolution and law enforcement as initially planned because of the perceived low conflicts level in the project areas and the fact that DOFI staff is not in charge of law enforcement. Women's Unions were trained to access rural credit but funds did not materialize. The project organised a study tour to visit coastal lagoons and wetlands of Northern Italy and related management schemes (Venice and Po delta). It was carried out in 04/2007, with five Government officials of the Hue PPC. Planned activities that were not carried out were those related to floods preparedness, cancelled in the 11/2007 TPR.

- **Activities under output 4.** Activities were aimed at understanding the socio-economic and livelihood issues of lagoon resource users. The project conducted PRA and SLA analysis and baseline studies in 6 (using PRA methodologies) and 12 communes (using questionnaires), producing a primary data base and, an overview of the socio-economic situation from secondary data. In eight communes, the establishment of pilot co-and/or community-based management schemes were facilitated and the legalisation of 15 Fisher Associations, against a target of seven, was supported. Project staff developed and implemented a training and educational program, based on training-need assessments for lagoon people, including landless households and SMEs, in 17 communes, attended by approximately 7,000 people, against the target of 20.000 people in 10 communes, which was found over ambitious. The project developed, and is still implementing, a training course at commune level to process available rural products into preserves like pickles etc., to improve marketing capabilities and to develop small household enterprises. 500 women participated to the training courses and the activity is ongoing. Training to access credit has been postponed by management following instructions by the 11/2007 TPR. The project devoted considerable efforts to raise awareness among the riparian population on critical lagoon issues and facilitated respective media campaigns (TV, radio, newspapers, etc.) on the importance of the lagoon and its resources on provincial and national level, including awareness raising regarding fisheries legislation and regulatory framework.
- **Activities under output 5.** Activities centred on the development of an Integrated Lagoon Management Plan. Although the main technical elements and the socio-economic information necessary to produce the MP are in place, and general framework of the plan have already been officially presented, discussed and agreed since 09/2007, the project did not produce the draft plan yet because of time and human resource constraints.
- **Activities under output 6.** Activities concerned mainly coordination and liaison with other organizations, to support visibility of project efforts and the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan and IMOLA. The project established a IMOLA website, where various relevant documents and results are made available to interested public, and with a running web-GIS facility. A network of main local institutions, including four universities and other projects (e.g. IUCN, ICZM, etc.) to exchange data, information and lessons learned was developed. The web-GIS implemented by the University of Siena was not accessible at the time of the evaluation. The project produced and disseminated information, flyers, booklets and various materials about the lagoon importance and IMOLA activities and organised three technical workshops as part of the dissemination of information and consultation process. A 4th workshop is planned for 07/2008 (four workshops were foreseen in the ProDoc). The project has not yet developed technical guidelines on integrated lagoon management in reference to the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries. The development of these guidelines is foreseen in the context of drafting the Management Plan.

5.2.2 Detailed assessment of project's outputs

The appreciation of the level of achievements of outputs summarizing the findings of the evaluation of activities presented above is provided, on a scale of 1 (not or only marginally achieved) to 5 (fully achieved).

Table 2: Achievements by Output

Output	1	2	3	4	5	total
1: The biological and physical issues that are affecting the Thua Thien Hue lagoon are described and understood.					x	5
2: Policy and regulatory aspects of aquatic resources use identified and addressed to support integrated management				x		4
3: Capacity building of Provincial Institutions (DOFI, DOSTE, DONRE, DPI, DOLISA, DARD) to generate and manage information relating to decision making for the integrated management of Thua Thien Hue Lagoon.				x		4
4: Improved understanding and demonstrated action responding to the socio-economic and livelihood issues of lagoon resources users					x	5
5: An integrated lagoon management plan developed through a process of dialogue and participation with lagoon users and stakeholders	x					1
6: Coordination and liaison with other organizations to build awareness of the integrated management plan and IMOLA activities			x			3
						22

The table suggests a level of more than satisfactory overall achievement (assuming that output 5 will be completed before the end of the present project). In order to validate this point and to provide insight into progress of project implementation to date, an in depth discussion of achievements on output level is presented below:

- **Output 1:** This output can be considered fully completed. All planned activities have been carried out, with the exceptions of the some assessments concerning disaster management, e.g. vulnerability maps, flood risk analysis etc. (which were subsequently cancelled by the TPR of 2007) and the linkage of the project GIS to DOFI and LAPROCOF (because neither agency has a GIS to link to). The major biological and physical issues affecting the lagoon have been studied, and respective reports are available, i.e. on lagoon hydrological and biological resources, habitats and ecology, including a comprehensive study on

the lagoons fish fauna and landings⁶. The set of compiled data and information is the first systematic assessment of the physical and biological state of the lagoon⁷ prepared with the perspective and sufficiently comprehensive to serve as the base for concrete management measures.

- **Output 2:** This output concerns one of the two central requirements of sustainable resource management/management of the living aquatic resources of the lagoon through co-management, i.e. the institutional, legal and regulatory framework. The project has identified the legal provisions, policies, institutional and organizational arrangements (e.g. harmonization of national fisheries law with provincial legal and regulatory frameworks, legal and institutional set-up of FAs including organizational options, charter, by-laws of FAs with local adaptation etc.) required for management. If adopted and applied, these provisions will enable provincial, district and local authorities to provide the normative context of co-management. However, adoption and enforcement of legal and regulatory measures are a sovereign function of state and of the provincial, district and local GoV agencies. These authorities have been given the respective mandate under the Fisheries Law, but implementation will ultimately depend on political will to devolve functions to local and user level⁸. The project, appropriately, has limited itself to a subsidiary role here.

A preparatory study on credit and insurance options on FA level was carried out but not implemented due to lack of suitable sources of funding.

Outstanding sub-outputs are the zoning plan and a comprehensive institutional analysis. The fact that a viable monitoring, control and surveillance scheme is still missing is explained by the fact that MCS was delegated, upon request of DOFI during the first TRP, to the FA's (without an official mandate).

Output 3: This output subsumes all efforts directed at capacity building of provincial and district GoV agencies and institutions in charge of/involved in lagoon management. Training was carried out in the fields of physical-chemical parameters (DOFI and technical staff of the project), approaches and methodologies for PRAs, SLA (DOFI staff), surveys on fisheries (DOFI and HUAF), animal health, GIS and mapping (DOFI and technical staff of the project) and data collection, processing and managing. Laboratory equipment was provided to HUOS and DOFI. DOFI technical staff was trained to provide advice on improved and environmentally friendly aquaculture practice (financial risk management and mitigation of adverse environmental impacts).

⁶ The study was carried out over six months; the mission considers it desirable to have a follow-up study in order to have data on a complete yearly cycle (see 7. Recommendations)

⁷ There were other studies carried out, e.g. through the partnership programme of Hue University of Science with the French Region Nord – Pas de Calais. The data produced were, however, never used for management purposes and were not made available to the project.

Under this output the facilitation of the establishment of a Project Advisory Board as proposed by the TPR 06 was included. Accordingly, the project identified stakeholders/members and committed logistical means following approval of FAOR. The board was not established but replaced by a Provincial Steering Committee chaired by the Provincial Committee Chairman which was initiated in 3/07 on initiative of DOFI. Similarly, training on enforcement of management measures, e.g. MCS, of DOFI staff, which was foreseen in the initial planning, was not carried out on request of DOFI senior management. As a result, and in spite of the considerable efforts spent, capacity for community based/co-management at DOFI level still needs to be consolidated.

- **Output 4:** This output covers the activities of the project on local/beneficiary level. Initial efforts included comprehensive baseline survey on the socio-economy conditions of six selected Communes on the shoreline of the lagoon (approximately 55% of the length of the shoreline). The survey population encompassed about 100.000 people in 12 communes, i.e. 30 % of total lagoon population, and included six in depths PRAs. Following the initial assessment and following progress with the activities of the project regarding legal provisions, policies and institutional development, the establishment of 15 Fisheries Associations was facilitated and six pilot village level co-management schemes (reorganization of stake trap arrangements) in six communes were supported. Comprehensive training programs, based on initial training-needs assessment in 2006 (with regular follow-up training), were developed and implemented in four phases in 17 Communes, on village and commune level and with emphasis on gender issues. The training efforts were directed at province, district, commune and village levels, and contents included polyculture of shrimp and finfish, processing and marketing.

In parallel with the organizational and technical activities at provincial, district, commune and village level, the project engaged in a substantial effort to raise awareness on critical environmental and ecological issues of the lagoon and their relevance for the sustainability of livelihoods depending on lagoon resources. As witnessed by the mission, this effort had a major and significant impact, creating awareness of the critical state of the lagoon on user and local level, and may well be instrumental for the success of lagoon management in the future. Awareness raising still needs to reach out to communities not yet benefiting from project efforts in order to build up the critical mass necessary for comprehensive and participatory lagoon management

Output 5: This output concerns the final product of the project as foreseen in the updated planning, i.e. the structuring and operationalization of all the project results to date (on output and activity level, and in particular legal, institutional, organisational factors of co-management, linkages with and between physical and biological aspects and socio-economic issues) in an Integrated Lagoon Management Plan. The findings of the mission indicate that there is political will of the involved GoV agencies to endorse and implement

the plan, together with and according to self perceived needs of user groups and that essential elements and “tools” (e.g. GIS station where the baseline information on geography, population, infrastructure, fishing devices, etc. is available, conducive current legislation, field tests of stake trap rearrangement, awareness raising and sensibilisation on key issues through fishermen associations, draft content on management plan from a stakeholder’s workshop) have been prepared by the project. However, according to project management the plan has not been completed because of some delays in project implementation and information collection, and due to time and human resource constraints.

- **Output 6:** This output aims at increased project visibility on one side and, related to this, improved networking with stakeholders and programmes and projects working on similar issues within and outside the province, including in the region (so far, MoUs have been signed with two national universities, two national research institutes and two Italian universities). This output can be considered open ended and will continue during the duration of the present phase and beyond. Results produced today include a website which requires further work to increase information value and credibility⁹, information material like leaflets, documentaries, manuals, posters, etc. which have been produced and disseminated, national and international workshops on project performance and lagoon management issues which were executed on a yearly basis.

Thus, and in spite of the fact that scaling by level of achievement of outputs results in only 22 out of 30 possible points, the missions’ overall finding suggest that the performance of the project to date is more than satisfactory. Here, the mission took into account that the total of the points rewarded is biased by the lowest possible number of points attributed to output 5, which postulates the development of the integrated lagoon management plan. However, given the time available until the end of the phase and the fact that all the required elements to proceed with the elaboration of the plan are in place, the mission assumes finalization of the plan in time. Under this assumption, which would raise the total of points to 27, the overall appreciation of achievements suggested above appears justified.

5.3 Government Support

The project is fully supported by the provincial PPC, the political entity representing Central Government, the line ministry (MOFI)¹⁰ and the

⁹ Considering the importance of the web to make information available and considering the quantity and quality of data collected and processed by IMOLA, the current web site cannot be considered satisfactory.

¹⁰ MOFI, the Ministry of Fisheries is now subsumed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Decree No. 01/2008/ND-CP of January 3, 2008)

implementing partner, DOFI. Direct operational collaboration is strongest on district and commune level, however, and with the emerging FA's. On DOFI level and in terms of actual operations, the Fisheries Extension Center (FEC) is the unit most involved (the FEC has 18 extension workers on district level).

An area where support was not forthcoming regarded the constitution of a Project Advisory Board, which was foreseen in planning and added on the agenda since September 2006; however, it is still pending. In spite of its preparation by the CTA, logistics earmarked and endorsement by the FAOR, it was (and apparently still is) deemed unnecessary by the National Project Director (NPD) and replaced by a Provincial Steering Committee. The Committee was established in 3/07 on initiative of DOFI and then endorsed by the Province People's Committee. It oversees project implementation but has only a very limited role in day to day operations and management.

Other shortcomings with regards to government (in this case DOFI) support concerned the provision of office, laboratory and training facilities, which was stipulated as a prerequisite in the ProDoc. Especially the lack of adequate office space created difficulties and hardship for project staff during implementation. Similarly, implementation was constrained by the absence and lack of continuity in assignment of national staff (see below). The table below summarizes counterpart budget and expenditure for 2007.

Table: Government of Vietnam budget in 2007

Budget holder: People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue
Project implementing agency: IMOLA project Project Management Board

Report on expenditure of the counterpart budget
Year 2007

Unit: VND million

Description	Budget as per 31 December of previous year	Expenditures of the year										Project total			
		Quarter I		Quarter II		Quarter III		Quarter IV		Total			Hard commit	Revised budget since beginning of project	Percentage spent (%)
		Planned	Spent	Planned	Spent	Planned	Spent	Planned	Spent	Expenditures planned for the year	Revised budget since beginning of year	Percentage spent (%)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13=12/11	14	15	16=15/14
Expenditures by the project PMB	1,095	60	60	60	60	80	70	122	122	322	322	100	2,058	1,417	63
Total	1,095	60	60	60	60	80	70	62		262	200	76	2,058	1,417	63

Detail
Cost for repairing IMOLA working space: 342,196.0000
Cost for repairing Laboratory at 148 Bui Thi Xuan St: 74,000,000 VND (The Aquatic Resources Protection Center). It is dictated that the counterpart provide the Laboratory and the In reality Mr. Massimo not provided the equipments, and some equipments were passed to Universities. This is one point of controversy.

26-Feb-08
Project Implementing Agency

5.4 Project Management

As implied by the achievements of the project discussed above, project management was, overall, effective and, regarding the budget limitations it faced/faces, efficient. Some of the initially applied research efforts were

outsourced and externally financed, with funds from Italian Universities like Università delle Marche and Siena (over 127,000 US\$) and from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (US\$ 200,000). These institutions also provided human resources (graduated students and researchers), know-how and specific experience.

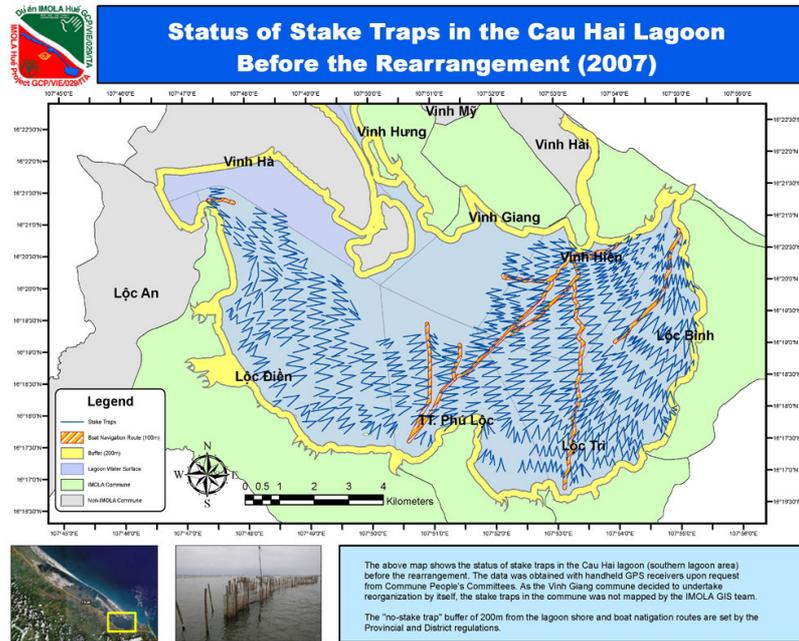
The project is firmly embedded in the provincial institutional context on PPC level. In particular on level of the districts and commune which directly cooperate with the project, it is highly visible and acknowledged. A shortcoming regarding project management and organization, which possibly contributed to the only limited involvement of DOFI in day to day operations, is the lack of a Project Advisory Board which would have improved institutional and stakeholder ownership of the project. The CTA brought the establishment of the board on the agenda 9/06: identified members, prepared logistics, and got approval of FAOR. However, establishment was not supported by DOFI Senior Management and eventually (3/07), on initiative of DOFI, replaced by a Provincial Steering Committee endorsed by the Province People's Committee.

On senior level of DOFI, in particular regarding the role of the NPD, the mission observed some additional ambiguities, above all regarding the provision of counterpart staff and staff continuity. One significant constraint which effected collaboration between DOFI and the project was the frequent change of the National Project Manager; also, technical staff to be trained by the project was sometimes appointed late or not at all, and seconded staff that was trained was subsequently transferred to other duties. Other shortcomings regard reporting. The project CTA reports regularly to the FAO, the donor and the NPD according to schedule and in the prescribed FAO format. This format is different from the format of reporting within the provincial administration. Apparently, DOFI senior management expects project progress reports in this format and does not submit the six-monthly project reports to the PPC, i.e. to the highest political level of the province. This communication impasse has created some concerns on PPC level and still persists because the CTA, who is not working in line, i.e. within DOFI structures assuming a role of DOFI staff and thus cannot take over DOFI reporting duties, did not communicate directly with the PPC because he was advised, by FAOR, to communicate with the PPC through DOFI.

At present, the capacity of the project to achieve the objectives of the present phase rests largely with the project staff and with local staff on district and commune level. To make the project institutionally sustainable, DOFI's role on provincial level needs to be strengthened and/or the focus of capacity building needs to concentrate still more on district and commune level. An example of direct collaboration between project and local authorities and FA's was the reorganization of the stake traps in Phu Loc District, which was requested by local government and villagers and carried out although the NPD expressed (by official letter) that he considered the effort redundant.

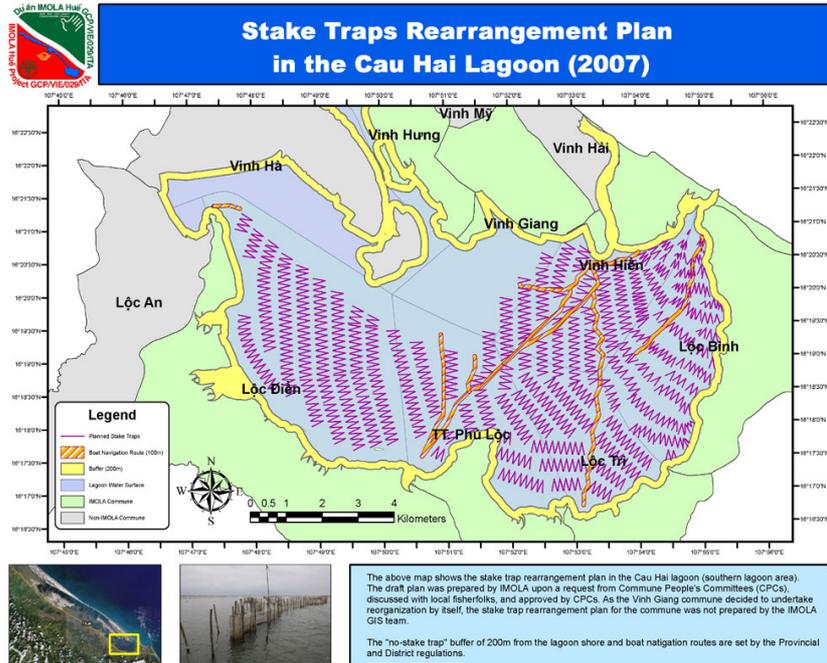
Figure 2 and Figure 3 show one of the results of project activities, i.e. the mapping stake traps and their reorganisation.

Figure 2: Original set-up of stake traps.



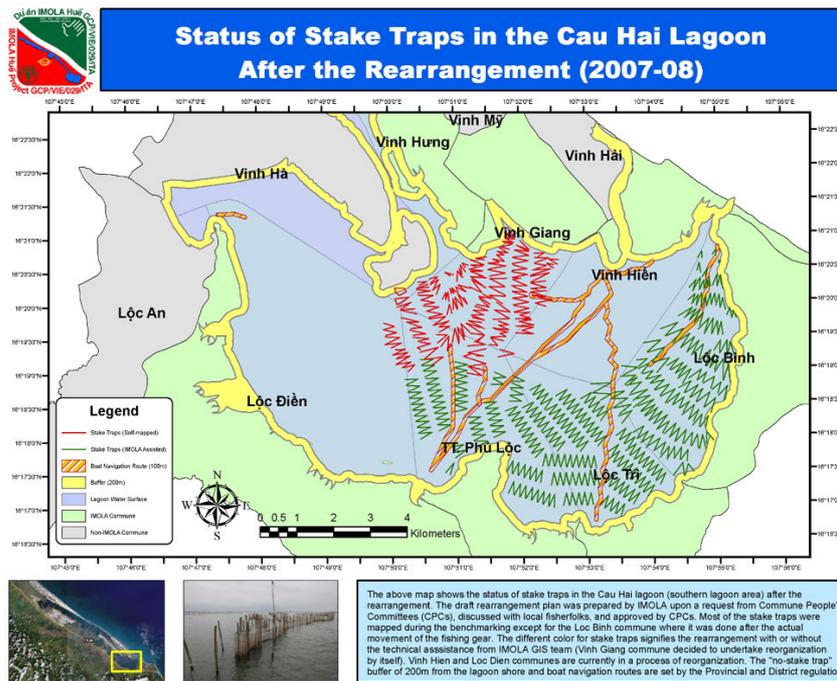
2

Figure 3. The plan proposed by the project.



3

Figure 4. Current status of rearranged stake traps.



The plan in Figure 3 was proposed by the project, discussed with fishermen and agreed. Trap size is reduced and distance increased in order to allow water circulation. In Figure 4 is represented the current status of advancement of field work. It is an example of project support at local level in the reorganisation of fish traps with (green) and without (red) technical assistance

5.5 Technical and Operational Backstopping

The project received seven backstopping missions to date, from FAO HQs (Raymon Van Anrooy, Anniken Skonhoft) and FAORAP (Simon Funge-Smith). These missions provided guidance to ongoing activities whenever time was appropriate.

The first backstopping mission assisted in the revision of the original log-frame. A second revision took place in February 2006 and resulted in the present version of the log-frame, which was adopted by the implementing partners during the Tripartite Review Mission in November 2006. (amendment of the logframe, but no the recommended reduction of training targets).

The second backstopping mission focused on the assessment of training needs at village level. An institutional analysis which was attempted during that mission was not well received by the involved GoV agencies; two successive backstopping missions (from the legal office of FAO HQs) provided an assessment of the current legislation with respect to the establishment and strengthening of the Fishery Associations at village level.

Donor representatives visited the project during both mid-term Tripartite Review missions, both from Rome and from the Italian Embassy in Vietnam. FAO VN visited the project periodically (eight visits by FAOR and Program Officers). Recommended actions were all endorsed by the project management and at FAO Regional/Headquarters level, and implemented unless explicitly opposed by the counterpart.

The effectiveness of the two Tripartite Review missions was limited by the time spent for formal ceremonies which left little time for the assessment of project achievements. In order to maximize benefits for the project, one-day technical workshops were organized in coincidence of the visits of the delegations, bringing together GoV, Provincial, District and communal stakeholders, along with grass-root organizations.

6. Assessment of Results and Effectiveness

6.1 Effects and Impact

The concrete contribution of the project towards the development objective of the ProDoc is limited, at present, to the pilot scale reorganization of the stake traps in Phu Loc and the dissemination of improved and more sustainable aquaculture systems. Both achievements are significant but have had little effect on the state of the lagoon at large.

The immediate project objective will have been achieved with the completion of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan by 8/08. Tangible and sustainable impacts on the ecology of the lagoon and the livelihoods of the people depending on its natural resources can be expected only when the plan is implemented, when FAs and other user groups take ownership of the plan and when the legal and regulatory framework is enforced.

However, the overall performance of the project will have laid the basis for the implementation of the plan during an eventual follow-up phase. There is a legal, institutional and organizational framework set up; essential tools are ready to be employed and capacity has been built within the pool of human resources accessed by the project. Above all, there is a high level of awareness of the pressing environmental and socio-economic issues at provincial, district, commune and village level, and the FAs that evolved with the project, have started to function in response to needs and means of their members.

Clearly, awareness of critical issues and support to measures to address them varies, from village to village and from commune to commune. The mission was not able to draw a comprehensive picture because of time constraints, neither was it possible to qualify/quantify levels of awareness. Here, the project will need to follow up, in order to identify potential sites for participatory sustainable management.

In addition, while the findings of the mission support the assumption of political will at PPC level to support community based/co-management,

the implementation capacity of DOFI to provide the conditions for co-management required on the level of the provincial authority (representing government and MOFI, the line ministry) cannot be considered consolidated. This conclusion is based on the limited number of DOFI staff seconded to the project so far, and the lack of continuity of secondment (see above), which didn't allow the building of a critical mass of qualified staff to implement the integrated management plan throughout the lagoon. Also, at the political level there are signs of a not always realistic appreciation of the complex socio-economic reality of the lagoon¹¹ and of limits to increases production, as shown in the projection of export earnings from fisheries in recently drafted plans. Apparently, it is not fully reflected that, although tropical lagoons are highly productive ecosystems, there are limits to the resources and excessive pressure on these resources can result in irreversible damage on the lagoon environment.

In conclusion, continuing and adequately calibrated external and GoV assistance will be needed (see 7.2.1) to implement the plan and, thus, turn the present achievements of the project into tangible and sustainable benefits for the final beneficiaries.

6.2 Sustainability and Environmental Impact of Results

At user (FA) and local (districts, communes) level in the areas where the project concentrated its activities, continuity of assistance is likely to result in consolidated community based/co-management schemes which will have the potential of tackling the critical environmental and socio-economic issues identified during project preparation and implementation. It is also likely that community based/co-management schemes will multiply with continuing assistance because people around the lagoon become increasingly aware of limits of sustainable resource use. Also, the FAs (which are subsumed under a Provincial Fisheries Association) conform to national legal provisions for socio-professional organizations¹² and are considered part of local government, i.e. are likely to become institutionally sustainable.

The understanding of the drivers and limiting factors that determine fishing, aquaculture, agriculture and all other human activities in the lagoon are part of the project tasks. Strategies like the reorganisation of stake traps in order to reduce their size and create corridors for water circulation, the identification and respect of a no take area around the shore, the awareness and training to reduce the negative impact of shrimp farms pollution, all go in the right direction. There is however the need to better understand whether the establishment of nursery zones

¹¹ E.g. manifested by the intention of the provincial authorities to settle some 10,000 "sampan people", i.e. household who live on boats and do mostly mobile fishing, on land. Most of these households have lived on the lagoon for generations; others became landless recently and moved onto the lagoon as last resort. The first settlement efforts, in Phu Hiep, resulted in total social disruption and loss of livelihood, according to project staff.

(like mangroves areas or other habitats, natural or man made) are possible and feasible, and whether access to important reproductive zones can be limited temporally and/or spatially. According to project surveys, there is only one stand of mangroves in the whole lagoon, conserved because of its religious importance, whereas the entire shoreline has been almost completely altered by fields and fishponds encroaching upon the lagoon's surface. Thus the pristine condition of the lagoon environment is lost and options to restore natural condition are limited. However, Vietnam has had successful experiences in mangrove restoration following the principle of "leave nature do most of the job", which is often very effective, both environmentally and financially¹³. The result would be a mosaic of largely entropied areas with interspersed "more natural", environmentally and economically useful areas.

6.3 Gender Equity in Project Implementation and Results

At household and FA level, the project did not interfere with existing social organization and systems of division of labour, which would have been beyond its scope and means available on the one hand and undesirable on the other. Women's role have evolved over generations, and according to the findings of the socio-economic survey, they are changing, if slowly, towards gender equity. Women play a different role in different livelihood systems beyond household chores; their contribution to household economics is less in household practising aquaculture than in fishing households, for example. In general, men are more prominently engaged in social functions, and in the FAs visited there were women members but no women had positions in the Executive Boards.

Women are visibly represented within the administration, and there are gender organizations like women's unions (although induced "from above") which are active on local level. On project operational level, women outnumber men, as observed by the mission, and capacities were built irrespective of gender.

Project components which focused to some extent on women regarded income creation by improving post harvest activities and introduce alternative food processing technologies. So far, these activities did not go beyond training and whether they will result in significant increases in value added needs to be seen. Similarly, the project engaged considerable effort in setting up credit schemes with focus on women. Here, results have not materialized because no funds were available to finance the schemes identified.

The view of the mission with respect to the above two components is that under the given time and logistic constraints it would have been better if available means would have been concentrated on achievement of the immediate objective of the project, the formulation of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan. It is a frequently found misconception that "integrated management" warrants interventions in all of the livelihood

¹³ It would be useful to make some tests in this field if a second phase will be funded.

spectrum. In particular creation of additional income may keep people in marginal, last resort fishing who may otherwise exit the sector and thereby reducing resource pressure.

6.4 Cost-Effectiveness

The following table summarizes the cost incurred for each output and sub-output, with an expression of percent of expenditure over the whole spent budget as compared to the ranking of the contribution of each output (or sub-output) towards the achievement of the immediate objective discussed in 5.2.2 above.

Table 4: Percentage of expenditure by output compared to achievements by output

Output	Activity group	Amount spent US\$	%	Impact (1-5)
Output 1				
1A	Risk assessment and disaster coping strategies	12,427		5
1B	Environmental surveys	124,220		
1C	GIS	55,264		
Total output 1		191,911	12.10	
Output 2	Policy and legal (including credit and savings, and policy issues of disaster management)	30,549		3
Total output 2		30,549	1.91	
Output 3				
3A	Equipments procurement	179,858		4
3B	Capacity building of Provincial Institutions (including capacity building components of PRA, SLA, co-management, flood impact preparedness and international study tour)	71,229		
Total output 3		251,087	15.72	
Output 4				
4A	Socio-economic activities (Baseline study, PRA etc., excluding training component)	43,565		5
4B	Co-, and community-based management work-package	81,284		
4C	Training program at commune and village level	137,212		
4D	Awareness-raising activities	7,501		
Total output 4		269,562	16.87	

Output 5	ILMP production work package	0		1
Total output 5		0	0	
Output 6	Coordination and liaison with other institutions/projects and dissemination of information	19,594		3
Total output 6		19,594	1.23	

The ratio between expenditure and achievements appears balanced: Outputs 3 (which also included costs for equipment) and 4, which accounted for most of the expenditure, also had most impact, over on about a fifth of the lagoon households.

Costs for Output 1, which included of expenditure for instrumental analysis, laboratory equipments (including software and remote-sensing products) and capacity building, were comparatively low compared to the considerable achievements towards the understanding of the lagoon physical, biological and chemical parameters and the comprehensive GIS-based database which was built up.

Output 2 and 6 had a minimal cost and achievements of Output were comparatively significant. Regarding Output 6, more needs to be done to improve dissemination of information, liaising and networking with institutions and projects, and an in depths institutional and stakeholder analysis is still pending.

Output 5, i.e. the drafting of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan, is in its preliminary stage and involved so far no significant expenditures. No consultations have been undertaken and therefore its overall score is lowest.

With a few exceptions (see below), the project has managed the budget effectively, with a visible relation between expenditure and achievements by output. Partner fund have been available but spent only to 50 %, with some negative effects on implementation. There are some doubts, however, regarding the cost effectiveness of the TPRs, that had little technical value except for overcoming the impasse created by the communication problems with the NPD, and some activities not directly related to the immediate objective of the project.

6.5 Major Factors Affecting the Project Results (ALL)

The main factor which facilitated the achievements the project has produced to date is undoubtedly the quality and dedication of project staff, both national and international. They have performed under sometimes difficult working conditions (e.g. lack of adequate office space, see above), and under other restrictions imposed by an under calibrated/under spent budget. Their performance benefited from support

by FAO Vietnam Office, effective technical backstopping by FAO Rome and FAORAP (although some delays occurred because of other commitments of both back stoppers and project management), and a number of qualified national and international consultants. There was no mid-term evaluation foreseen in the ProDoc and the yearly TPRs provided only limited guidance and operational advice, at considerable costs in terms of finance and effort.

A factor which was instrumental for the effective work on local level was the focus on working closely with districts and communes. This created, in the selected target areas, mutual trust and enhanced cooperation with emerging FAs, which in turn explains the success in awareness building there. A further positive factor in this context was the cooperation with the FEC and its field staff.

A factor which has constrained performance in some way regards quantity of partner staff trained because of the limited number of staff seconded and sustainability of capacity building effects because of some lack of continuity of the secondments. Also, the project has only limited autonomy to recruit local staff, e.g. drivers.

The office space and facilities provided have been inadequate, e.g. the roof of the office provided has been leaking and made work difficult considering the frequency of rainfall in Hue. Similar problems arose with partner contributions like the project boat, for which no suitable shelter was provided. These shortcomings not only put unnecessary burdens on the budget but probably also caused losses in effectiveness of project work.

The lack of funds to implement the rural credit scheme foreseen in the ProDoc and prepared at considerable costs is not regarded, by the mission, as a factor impacting negatively on effectiveness. Had the funds become available, even more project resources would have been used and subtracted from the already stretched logistics, without contributing to the immediate objective. The same can be said about the activities subsumed under "alternative livelihoods"¹⁴.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

Project design, justification and rationale are valid, with minor imbalances regarding the somehow uncritical assessment of the role of aquaculture, and the hierarchy of objectives and outputs as revised in 2006 are logical and clear. Nevertheless, the log frame could have been more concise with respect to activities and indicators.

¹⁴ The term "alternative livelihoods" is often used to describe additional income creation. Alternative livelihoods should imply, in the context of fisheries management, livelihoods alternative to fishing and not using aquatic resources, i.e. taking people out of the fisheries.

Within the budgetary limits and in spite of some constraints regarding counterpart contribution the performance of the project to date justifies the assumption that the immediate objective of formulating and preparing for the implementation of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan will be achieved by the end of the present phase.

Partner fund have been available but spent only to 50 %, with some negative effects on implementation

At the local level, there appears to be some level of awareness of the precarious situation of the lagoon and a willingness to tackle issues through community based/co-management. At the provincial level, there appears to be the political will to support FAs managing their resources on the basis of territorial use rights, although to build up the human resources to facilitate this with DOFI will require additional capacity building efforts and staff continuity.

Apart from the latter shortcoming, the project has built a sufficient base for the successful preparation and, successively, the implementation of the management plan regarding legal, regulatory and institutional framework, a biological, technical and socio-economic knowledge base and the necessary scientific tool kit.

Without "streamlining gender", the project paid particular attention to women, during the survey face and implementation, although effectiveness of some of the interventions remains to be seen. Within project structures and on local government level, women play a prominent role and receive full support from the project.

The project has had full support by FAO, during preparation and design, in terms of technical backstopping and from FAO Vietnam Country Office. This support can be considered one reason for the overall effective management of the project by the CTA. Unfortunately, the senior management of the implementing partner DOFI took little initiative in day to day operations.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Recommendations to GoV and Donor

The mission offers the following recommendations to the Governments of Vietnam and Italy:

- Both project achievements and the need for further assistance to arrive at tangible benefits at resource user level through the implementation of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan justify the recommendation to support the project during a second phase of at least two years.
- If approved, the project should be re-planned and re-structured to reflect the situation at completion of the first phase, with respect to institutional arrangements and needs and means of provincial authorities and

resource users to implement sustainable management of the living aquatic resources of the lagoon. Efforts should be made, by GoV, to ensure continuity of staff and presently on-going field activities.

- Based on the appreciation by the mission, of the instrumental role of FAO in achieving the progress reported by this mission, it is further recommended that both Governments request the Organisation to continue its role as implementation agency and provider of technical assistance.

7.2.2 Recommendations to the project and counterpart agency

The mission offers the following recommendations to project management and its partner, DOFI.

for the remainder of the present phase

- The project, together with DOFI, should concentrate all efforts and resources available on the completion of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan and supporting planning instruments, which will require further interpretation of collected information and more extensive use of GIS for cartography.
- To facilitate operationalization and increase synergies, the institutional setting/liaison between DOFI and project management should be revisited (possibly applying an in depth institutional analysis). The mission suggest, as one option, to involve the Fisheries Extension Center of DOFI as principal interlocutor on provincial level, because the staff of the Center are interacting on a daily basis with the communes, villages and resource users.
- It is recommended to retain the recommendation of the 2007 TPR to form a Project Advisory Board, as a forum where institutional stakeholders and, above all, representatives of the FAs, can participate in decision making with respect to formulation and, during a second phase, implementation of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan.
- As a preparatory effort, the mission recommends to implement the recommendation of the last FAO backstopping mission regarding the organization of an integrated planning workshop to facilitate ownership, of all stakeholders, of the planning process.
- Efforts should be made to complete the necessary surveys (fisheries) in order to complete and add value to existing collected data.
- The mission further recommends improving visibility of project performance by making data and project results more accessible through a better web-site and other appropriate measures.

for a second project phase

- Should both Donor and GoV decide to support a second phase of IMOLA, the mission recommends to carry out, before its inception, a comprehensive and state of the art planning exercise resulting in a realistic and complete log frame and a plan of operations detailing timeframe, responsibilities and milestone of delivery. The mission proposes to consider, as overall **development objective**: "The natural

resources of the Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon of Thua Thien Hue Province are managed sustainably and continue to provide sustainable livelihoods for the people who depend on them as their main source of income, employment and food security. The **project objective**, which would contribute to this development objective could then read: "The Integrated Lagoon Management Plan is implemented and consolidated". For the achievement of the project objective, there should be a clear commitment by GoV to full collaboration and ownership by Provincial Authorities and of the political will to transfer the rights to manage resources to the emerging Fisheries Associations. Major outputs could concern (i) facilitation of an institutional, legal and regulatory framework conducive to community based/co-management, (ii) capacity at provincial, district and local level consolidated for community based/co-management and (iii) communities and user groups empowered and enabled to sustainably manage lagoon resources.

- The second phase implementation should thus concentrate on outputs and activities strictly relating to delivery of the project objective and prioritize budget allocation accordingly.
- The second phase work plan should address the potential conflict between sustainably managing lagoon resources and improving livelihoods by increasing and intensifying resource use. Measures to improve capture technology or increase occupation of lagoon space by fixed fishing devices and low tide aquaculture should be scrutinized with their impact on income distribution and equity of resource allocation.
- Before finalizing the second phase work plan, the proposal to actively facilitate credit/micro-credit schemes should be re-examined, not only because of the potential of such schemes to favour capital intensive resource utilization to the detriment of the poorer segments of the users (e.g. "Sampan People") and because of the constraints to successfully and cost-effectively delivering credit to the very poor, but also because of the burden such endeavour will put on project logistics and resources.
- On the basis of the current experience and considering the dynamics of delivery to date it is recommended to explore possibilities to "lower" the institutional level of project interventions and further increase interaction with districts and communes, to ensure participation of those directly involved in the implementation of the Management Plan (see also above, 2nd recommendation). This would increase effectiveness of project efforts to build capacities on local/user level and thus increase overall sustainability of project impact. At the same time, efforts to improve capacities on provincial level will have to be continued in order to support the role of provincial agencies in co-management.
- The incongruities experienced during the present phase between planned activities and available funds (e.g.: metrological station and remote sensing of lagoon parameters) should be addressed by producing more accurate budgets and considering possible fluctuations of exchange rates.

7.2.3 Major technical recommendations

The mission offers the following major technical recommendation for the remainder of the present phase:

- Since Management Plans generally cover 10 years and are the basis for Annual Plans, information needs to be updated regularly through the GIS facility and results of pilot activities and integrated into the Annual Plans. Based on this regularly updated information, an adaptive management approach has to be adopted in the Management Plan, in order to maintain flexibility in a changing environment and allow revisions of the plan after five years.
- The mission recommends reducing efforts to promote alternative and/or additional income opportunities and to restrict efforts to those opportunities which do not increase pressure on lagoon resources or occupy additional lagoon surface.
- Since the ProDoc and present log frame addresses the issue of the "Sampan People", (see 6.2 above), and considering the social and cultural sensitivity of the issue, the project is recommended to support an in-depth study of the issue before committing itself to any activities, for example to resettle these people on land.
- It is recommended to complete the fisheries survey (as done from October 2006 to April 2007), in order to have a set of information covering a full year. This is necessary because time series are needed to understand complex biological systems where environmental parameters like temperature and salinity change during the seasons and influence lagoon and marine life.
- The project/IMOLA (?) web-site should be improved. Considering the good quality and quantity of information and documents produced by the project, it is necessary to improve accessibility, including for visitors connecting with slow lines when designing the website.
- It is recommended to have DOFI to request, at the appropriate level, that all existing data (e.g.: physical-chemical parameters on the lagoon at Hue University collected within an international joint project with Region du Nord-Pas de Calais, France; VNICZM Project, etc.) are provided to the project to establish time series in order to improve interpretation of lagoon characteristics.

The mission offers the following technical recommendation for a second phase:

- It is necessary to include in the second phase the completion of mapping exercise on land-use, aquaculture activities, fishing and other layers, in the communes where information has not been gathered. About 55% of the shoreline length has already been mapped, and as the Management Plan spans the whole lagoon, complete information on these issues has to become available.
- It is recommended that the investigations of people's vulnerability to floods, which was foreseen in the ProDoc, can be part of project efforts only in terms of identification of flood prone areas and related information on population, land-use, etc., not as an emergency plan. With this scope, the activity which was cancelled during the 11/2007 TPR for the first phase, to be carried out in the second phase, is

considered of relevance for the Province, districts, communes and villages.

- Towards the end of this evaluation, and based on the appreciation of tangible benefits derived from the exercise, as compared to the results of the TPRs, project management conveyed the aspiration to include a mid-term review in the second phase. If the size and duration of the project do not allow a mid term review *and* a final evaluation, it could be considered useful to provide an evaluation at 2/3 of the project's II phase, in order to assess progress but also leave the time to complete activities in the last full year.

8. Lessons Learned

There are a few lessons learned from project implementation to date:

- Any intervention into a complex and interactive environment, as the lagoon system in Thua Thien Hue requires in depth knowledge of the situation "without project" and multiple examples show that without such knowledge, interventions are liable to be planned and implemented erroneously. In the case of IMOLA, it appears that project management has applied lessons learned from other projects: the thorough and comprehensive assessment of the existing situation of the lagoon has built the basis for the elaboration of the integrated management plan. The time and logistics spent were sound investment and will probably avoid mistakes liable to occur without comprehensive information on the "without project" situation. It also produced a baseline against which change can be evaluated. Efforts and results can be considered a good example for other projects, i.e. to fully assess the present reality before introducing change.
- Project design could have better addressed the potential contradiction of its objective of sustainable resource management and plans/postulates on national and provincial level to increase production, in particular to produce more fish and fishery products for export. This issue is common in almost all natural resource management projects and the experience from IMOLA confirms that the trade-off between production and sustainable resource use should be subject of project identification and formulation and reflected in the design of similar projects.
- In retrospect, the mission feels that a more stringent application of logical framework methodology would have been beneficial for both planning and implementation. Although the methodology often struggles to capture the complexity of the economic, social, cultural and ecological environment a project intends to change, it is above all a learning tool allowing stakeholders to discuss sometimes differing views and, more often than not, facilitates consensus and mutual ownership of a project. However, to be effective, it needs to be complemented by a performing M&E system to allow for periodic adjustment.
- The experience of the project confirms that community based/co-management is dependent on the political will of Governments and government agencies to effectively devolve management functions to

local and user level. While the project facilitated a legal and regulatory framework suitable for management, the crucial dimension of political will and “who enforces how” is still critical. Although the Fisheries Law delegates management functions to the province authorities, which in the case of Hue Province then delegated it further to local and FA level¹⁵, the fact remains that the mandate is not supported by logistic means and executive powers and that authorities use the terms co-management and community based management simultaneously in spite of their different policy implications. It would be most desirable to observe future developments to add to lessons learned world wide and in the Region regarding community/right based fisheries management.

- Although some of the difficulties in effectively collaborating with the partner agency DOFI can be attributed to personal idiosyncrasies, a more in depth institutional analysis could have provided a more realistic view of potentials and constrains of the institution, and stronger backing from FAO and Donor side could have possibly facilitated full delivery of counterpart contribution. In particular, staff secondment and continuity contributed to shortcoming of capacity building. This underpins the importance of thorough institutional and training needs analysis’ *ex ante* in projects where local institutions are expected to be the principal implementing actor.
- The delays in budget delivery caused loss of financial and logistic means in real terms. Here, the lesson learned is that in an economic environment which is subject to currency fluctuations and high inflation a budget revision, maybe in the course of mid-term evaluation or a similar effort could have been useful to adjust projected results to available means¹⁶.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Terms of Reference

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF LAGOON ACTIVITIES IN TAM GIANG CAU HAI LAGOON (THUA THINE HUE PROVINCE) (PHASE 1) GCP/VIE/029/ITA

Final Tripartite Project Evaluation Terms of Reference

1. Background

1.1 Basic information. The Project entitled "Integrated management of lagoon activities in Tam Ginag Cau Hai lagoon (Thua Thien Hue Province, Vietnam)" is a three-year project which started on August 5th 2005 and will end on August 4th 2008. The project is implemented by the Department of Fishery of the Thua Thien Hue Province and executed by FAO; it has a total budget of US\$ 1,726,988 donated by the Government of Italy. The funds from the Donor are in support of a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA), of consultants, travel, training, vehicles and office equipment, participatory rural appraisals and studies, the establishment of experimental aquaculture pilots and services related to complexities of project implementation. Inputs from the Vietnamese Government are mainly for salaries of staff participating in the project, office spaces and furniture.

1.2 Project objectives. The immediate objective of the IMOLA Project is to develop and implement an integrated lagoon management plan, built through stakeholder consensus, which balances the sustainable use of the lagoon resources with the livelihoods and needs of the resource users. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of the following six outputs, each supported by a number of activities, all concurrent towards the building-up of lagoon master plan, which the Provincial People's Committee of the Thua Thien Hue Province should endorse and prepare to implement.

Output 1 foresees that the biological and physical issues that are affecting the Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon are described and understood, in order to acquire a thorough understanding of the state of the lagoon environment, opportunities and threats, and potential for further sustainable development of the fishery sector.

Output 2 foresees that policy and regulatory aspects of aquatic resources use are identified and addressed, to support integrated management.

Output 3 foresees that capacity is built at provincial institutions (DOFI, DOSTE, DONRE, DPI, DOLISA, DARD), to generate and manage information related to decision-making process in the integrated management of Thua Thien Hue Province lagoon of Tam Giang-Cau Hai.

Output 4 aims at improving the understanding of the socio-economic and livelihood issues of lagoon resource users, in order to supplement these socio-economic information in the lagoon master plan.

Output 5 concerns the development of an Integrated Lagoon Management Plan, developed through a process of dialogue and participation with lagoon users and stakeholders.

Output 6 concerns issues related to coordination and liaison with other organizations, to build awareness on the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan and IMOLA activities in general.

1.3 Major activities and outputs to date. Project activities for each output carried out to date are summarized in the table below.

Output identification	Activities in support of the output
<p>1. Description and understanding of biological and physical issues affecting the Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon</p>	<p>Assessment of the impacts of yearly floods on the livelihoods of the lagoon people and natural environment; development of flooding vulnerability maps and preparation of scenario studies for flooding events and appropriate responses.</p> <p>Environment and hydro-biological survey completed (physico-chemical condition, hydro-biological resources assessment, trophic state, habitat inventory and conditions, pollutant distribution).</p> <p>Fishery and aquaculture survey/inventory by DOFI (with GIS support) to determine fishery resources, gears used, current exploitation levels in lagoon fishery development, current status of aquaculture, opportunities and constraints for aquaculture development in the lagoon.</p> <p>Development of a GIS-based database and mapping system for bio-physical data generated by the project and its partners (geophysical and sediment type thematic mapping using GIS-based mapping tools, multi-temporal analysis of lagoon environments for short-term variation and vulnerability assessment, using remotely sensed images</p> <p>Thematic maps of lagoon area used per activity/sector developed using remote-sensing analysis</p>
<p>2. Policy and regulatory aspects of aquatic resources use, to support integrated management</p>	<p>Assessment and recommendation of legal aspects of lagoon aquaculture and fishery management.</p> <p>A Provincial Steering Committee issued by official enactment of the Thue Thien Hue People's Committee, since 28th March 2007.</p> <p>Development of strategies to reduce vulnerability to flooding in aquaculture/fisheries and other activities on the lagoon.</p> <p>The training course on the identification of credit,</p>

	<p>savings and insurance needs and organizational needs for the establishment of cooperatives, associations or solidarity groups is completed and ready to be delivered.</p>
<p>3. Capacity building at provincial institutions (DOFI, DOSTE, DONRE, DPI, DOLISA, DARD),</p>	<p>Implementation of a lagoon research laboratory at DOFI and at University Consortium partners PRA and SLA survey carried out in some fifteen communes. DOFI staff is trained and competent in carrying out these types of socio-economic appraisal through questionnaires. Training materials and methodology papers for PRA and Sustainable Livelihood Analysis are completed and available. DOFI staff capable of providing technical support to communes for implementation of co- and/or community-based management pilots International study tour to visit coastal lagoons and wetlands of Northern Italy (Venice and Po delta), and related management schemes conducted from 14 to 22 April 2007, for five Government officials of the People's Committee of Thua Thien Hue Province.</p>
<p>4. Understanding the socio-economic and livelihood issues of lagoon resource users.</p>	<p>Conducted PRA and SLA analysis and baseline study. Establishment and support of pilot co- and/or community-based management schemes in 8 communes Developed and implemented a training educational program, based on training-need assessments for lagoon people, including landless households and SMEs, in at least ten communes, for approximately 7,000 people. Developed and implemented training at commune level, in processing of rural commodities, improved marketing capabilities and development of small household enterprises. Development of promotion and extension material on the importance of the lagoon and its resources. Development of awareness-raising campaign at national, provincial and communal level of the state of the lagoon system resources. Development of campaign promoting awareness among lagoon dependent population of the fisheries law and its related regulations</p>
<p>5. Development of an Integrated Lagoon Management Plan, developed through a process of dialogue and participation with</p>	<p>Identification of priority issues based on PRA and consultations Drafting of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan</p>

lagoon users and stakeholders.	
6. Coordination and liaison with other organizations, to build awareness on the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan and IMOLA activities	<p>IMOLA Project website established, with a web-GIS facility running.</p> <p>Established a network of local institutions (including universities) and projects (like IUCN, ICZM, etc.) to exchange data, information and lessons learned.</p> <p>Production and dissemination of information booklets and guidelines</p> <p>Organization of three Technical Workshop as part of the dissemination of information and consultation process</p>

1.4 Major problems encountered.

a) Lack of specific funds to implement rural credit scheme.

Among the activities foreseen by the project document, the development and implementation of rural credit schemes is one of the qualifying ones. Lack of specific budget for implementing such schemes is regarded as an inconsistency that deprived this important component of effectiveness, especially in providing opportunities to the poorest.

Actions taken include preparation for implementation in the project second phase, given that adequate funds will be granted for the purpose: i) revolving credit scheme design, ii) delivery of specific training, iii) networking with the official banking system, insurance system and Provincial appointed credit unions.

b) Lack of adequate project office and facilities

The project office proved to be inadequate since the beginning of the project, with insufficient space available and recurrent severe roof leaks during the rainy season. Project facilities, e.g. the project boat, were not provided adequate shelter as foreseen by the project document and this caused unnecessary expenditures and waste of resources.

Action taken included i) procurement of additional offices under IMOLA Project budget, all inclusive of services and facilities, ii) extraordinary maintenance and custody of project facilities and equipment at project extra cost.

c) Insufficient budget for equipment and personnel

The budget for personnel and equipment was underestimated as a result of prolonged time gap between project proposal preparation, financing and implementation. As a result these budget lines are overspent.

d) Vulnerability to diseases; damages and fish mortality caused by recurrent typhoons to pilot experimental stations

Deployed field equipment and facilities (e.g. experimental aquaculture pilot stations) were constantly under threat of extreme climatic events (typhoons and floods) during fall and winter rainy seasons and indeed suffered severe losses during 2007, which to some extent limited the success of the experiments. On the other hand, aquatic animal health diseases at times

and places affected culture experiments also precluding economic viability of the venture.

Action taken included i) allocate contingency funds for the replication of the experiment, whenever needed and ii) identify the vulnerability of sites and iii) set up a Provincial programme of aquatic animal health monitoring.

2. Purpose of the evaluation

The technical evaluation will review the degree by which the objectives and development goals are achieved, strategies of implementation, impacts and sustainability of initiatives. As directed by the 2nd and Final TPR Meeting, the evaluation will provide recommendations to the Vietnamese Government, FAO and the Government of Italy on further steps necessary to consolidate progress, ensure achievement of objectives for the remaining time of the project, and the follow-up actions after project completion in 5 August 2008.

3. Scope of the Evaluation

The evaluation mission will assess the:

- e)** Relevance of the project to development priorities and needs.
- f)** Clarity, and realism of the project's development and immediate objectives, including specification of targets and identification of beneficiaries and prospects for sustainability.
- g)** Quality, clarity and adequacy of project design including:
 - clarity and logical consistency between, inputs, activities, outputs and progress towards achievement of objectives (quality, quantity and time-frame);
 - realism and clarity in the specification of prior obligations and prerequisites (assumptions and risks);
 - realism and clarity of external institutional relationships, and in the managerial and institutional framework for implementation and the work plan;
 - cost-effectiveness of the project design.
- h)** Efficiency and adequacy of project implementation including: availability of funds as compared with budget for both the donor and national component; the quality and timeliness of input delivery by both FAO and the Government; managerial and work efficiency; implementation difficulties; adequacy of monitoring and reporting; the extent of national support and commitment and the quality and quantity of administrative and technical support by FAO.
- i)** Project results, including a full and systematic assessment of outputs produced to date (quantity and quality as compared with work plan and progress towards achieving the immediate objectives). The mission will especially review, the status and quality of work on:
 - capacity building of farmers and local government staff on issues related to fishery and aquaculture development and management;
 - adequacy of environmental, water-quality and fishery surveys

- effectiveness of planning technical tools developed by the project
 - establishment and improvement of aquaculture and fishery practices;
 - effectiveness of establishment and strengthening of fisher-folks organizations
 - marketing of rural commodities;
 - participation of women in fishery and aquaculture development and marketing of rural commodities;
 - selection procedures of fisher-folks participating in project activities;
 - assessment of environmental sustainability of fishery and aquaculture practices;
 - any other issue the evaluation team will consider pertinent.
- j)** The prospects for sustaining the project's results by the beneficiaries and the host institutions after the termination of the project. The mission should examine in particular:
- effectiveness of the establishment of Fishermen Associations and professional organizations;
 - extension support (by local government);
 - rural credit facility
 - networking of Provincial institutions and stakeholders and their commitments in integrated lagoon management
- k)** The cost-effectiveness of the project (see definition in Annex 1).

Based on the above analysis, the mission will draw specific conclusions and make proposals for any necessary further action by Government and/or FAO/donor to ensure sustainable development, including any need for additional assistance and activities of the project prior to its completion. The mission will draw attention to any lessons of general interest. Any proposal for further assistance should include precise specification of objectives and the major suggested outputs.

4. Composition of the Mission

The mission will consist of three members as follows:

- a Representative of FAO, an evaluation specialist, who shall also serve as Team Leader;
- a Representative of the Government of Vietnam;
- a Representative of Donor, the Government of Italy, specialist in rural development.

Mission members should be independent and thus have no previous direct involvement with the project either with regard to its formulation, implementation or backstopping. They should preferably have experience of project evaluation.

5. Timetable and itinerary of the mission

The mission will assemble in FAO Representative Office in Hanoi Vietnam, before proceeding to the Project Office in Hue, Thua Thien Hue Province. The mission will be for two weeks with the following tentative itinerary:

Time	Places to be visited	Activities
Day 1, Monday	FAORAP, Bangkok	Briefing at RAP; late afternoon, flight to Hanoi
Day 2, Tuesday	FAO Country Office, Hanoi	Briefing at FAOR; late afternoon, flight to Hue
Day 3, Wednesday through Day 7, Saturday	Hue IMOLA office and project areas	Field visits to project areas, meetings with farmers, government officials, others
Day 8, Sunday through Day 10, Tuesday	Hoi An	Preparation of draft report
Day 11, Wednesday	Hue	Debriefing for local authorities in Thua Thien Hue Province; evening flight to Hanoi
Day 12, Thursday	Hanoi	Debriefing with FAOR, Italian Ambassador and concerned officials of the Vietnam Government; depart for home

Tentative schedule: Monday March 3rd to Thursday April 13th, 2008

The mission should normally be briefed and debriefed by the responsible FAO operations and technical officers.

6. Consultations

The mission will maintain close liaison with the Representatives of the donor and FAO and the concerned national agencies, as well as with national and international project staff. Although the mission should feel free to discuss with the authorities concerned anything relevant to its assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitments on behalf of the Government, the donor, or FAO.

7. Reporting

The mission is fully responsible for its independent report, which may not necessarily reflect the views of the Government, the donor or FAO. The report will be written in conformity with the headings shown in Annex 3.

The report will be completed, to the extent possible, in the country and the findings and recommendations, fully discussed with all concerned parties and wherever possible consensus achieved.

The mission will also complete the FAO Project Evaluation Questionnaire. The mission leader bears responsibility for finalization of the report, which will be submitted to FAO within two weeks of mission completion. FAO will submit the report to Government(s) and donor together with its comments.

ANNEX 2. List of places visited and key persons met by the mission, itinerary.

2.1 Places visited and key persons met

Name	Position	Place
Andrew Speedy	FAO Representative	Hanoi
Vu Ngoc Tien	Ass. FAO Representative	Hanoi
Davide Fezzardi	FAO Avian Influenza Programme Officer	Hanoi
Le Dhin Khanh	Deputy Director, Dep. Of Planning and Investment	Hue Province
Hoang Ngoc Viet	Director, Dep. of Fisheries (DOFI)	Hue Province
Nguyen Quang Vinh Binh	Vice Director, Dep. of Fisheries	Hue Province
Vo Thi Tuyet Hong	Director, Fisheries Extension Center, DOFI	Hue Province
Nguyen Quang Vinh Binh	Chairman, People's Committee	Hue Province
Nguyen Ngoc Thien	Director, Provincial Directorate of Aquatic Resources Protection	Hue Province
Nguyen Luong Hien	National Consultant (Ex Dir. DOFI, ret.)	Hue Province
Truong Van Tuyen	Dean, Faculty of Extension and Rural Dev. University of Agriculture and Forestry, (nat. Cons)	Hue Province
Vo Thi Tuyet Hong	Dir. Fisheries Extension Center DOFI	Hue Province
Le Tuy	Chairman of PC	Loc Binh commune
Luong The Vinh	Vice-Chairman of PC	Loc Binh commune
Phan An	Chairman of Loc Binh 2 Fisheries Association	Loc Binh commune
Hoang Lam	Vice- chairman of Loc Binh 2 Fisheries Association	Loc Binh commune
Huynh Dau	Chairman of Loc Binh 1 Fisheries Association	Loc Binh commune
Nguyen Thin	Vice-chairman of Loc Binh 1 Fisheries Association	Loc Binh commune
Le Phu Luong	Vice-chairman	Loc Tri commune
Cai Xuan Thap	Chairman of	Loc Tri commune

	Commune Front of Loc Tri commune	
Cai Dieu Trang	Vice-Chairwoman of People's Council	Loc Tri commune
Le Thi Minh Nhan	Vice-chairwoman of Women Union	Loc Tri commune
Le Phu Dang	Commissioner of Loc Tri Aquaculture Fisheries Associations	Loc Tri commune
Tran Niem	Chairman of Loc Tri Aquaculture Fisheries Associations	Loc Tri commune
Ngo Thuan	Chairman of Loc Tri Lagoon Fisheries Associations	Loc Tri commune
Nguyen Thanh Ha	Vice-chairman	Phu Loc district

2.2 Itinerary

1.1. Time	Activity		
Day 1, Monday, March 3rd, 2008 (Briefing FAORAP and travel to Hanoi)			
8:00 --	Briefing of Mr Schmidt and Mr Soncini at RAP, late afternoon flight to Hanoi		
<i>Day 2, Tuesday, March 4th, 2008 (Briefing with FAOR at Vietnam country office, Hanoi and travel to Hue)</i>			
8:30 --	Briefing of the committee with FAOR at FAO Office Hanoi; late afternoon (7:30pm), flight to Hue		
<i>Day 3, Wednesday, March 5th, 2008 (Preliminary and formal meetings at IMOLA off.)</i>			
8:15	Pick up the team at Hotel Thanh Noi to IMOLA office		
8:30-12:00	Briefing by the project CTA (presentation of office facility, staff and APOs, finalization of the working schedule and program for the committee, overview of the project, activities, operations, logistics, administration)		
12:00-14:00	Lunch break		
14:30-15:30:	Meeting with the GCP/VIE029/ITA National Project Director		
16:00-17:00	Meeting with the Chairman of the PPC Thua Thien Hue Province, Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Thien		
19:00-20:30	Dinner		
Day 4, Thursday, March 6th, 2008 (Field visit, southern lagoon in Phu Loc District)			
7:15	Pick up the committee from Thanh Noi for field visit		
9:00-10:00	Meeting with Vice Chairman of Loc Binh Commune People's Committee		
10:00-11:30	Field visit of fish corrals rearrangement, accompanied by members of the Loc Binh Fishery Association 1 and 2 and selected Result Demonstration Farmers trained by IMOLA		
12:00-14:00	Lunch break		
14:00-15:00	Meeting with Loc Tri FA at the Loc Tri CPC, field visit and interview		
15:00-16:00	Meeting with Mr. Nguyen Thanh Ha, Vice Chairman of Phu Loc District in Phu Loc		
16:00-17:30	Return to the hotel		
19:00 --	Dinner		

Day 5, Friday, March 7th, 2008 (Meetings in IMOLA Office and independent work)	
8:00	Briefing of the TEE committee with CTA and preparation of the day workplan
8:15-9:15	Meeting with Mr. Nguyen Luong Hien, Chairman of the Provincial Fishery Associations, and Prof. Truong Van Tuyen, IMOLA consultant on FA and community development work
9:15-12:00	Review of the project activities and their evaluation against listed OVI
12:00-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-17:00	Review of the project activities and their evaluation against listed OVI
19:00 --	Dinner
Day 6, Saturday, March 8th, 2008 (Field visit, northern lagoon)	
7:00	Pick up the committee at the Thanh Noi hotel, to Quang Cong commune
8:30-9:30	Meeting with Quang Cong commune vice Chairman (Mr Ke)
9:30-10:30	Field visit to the aquaculture ponds with a delegation of aquaculturists and RDFs trained by IMOLA
10:30-12:30	Meeting with a delegation of members of the communal FAs and trainees members of Women Union of village food processing ToT
12:30-14:00	Return to Hue and lunch
14:30-17:00	Review of the project activities and their evaluation against listed OVI, ranking of the achievements and formulation of preliminary recommendations
19:00 --	Dinner
Day 7, Sunday, March 9th, 2008 (Report writing)	
9:00-12:00	Draft report writing and formulation of preliminary recommendations by the EE Committee
12:00-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-17:00	Debriefing with FAOR and FAO Programme Officer
19:00 --	Dinner
Day 8, Monday, March 10th, 2008 (Report writing)	
8.30-9.30	Draft report writing
9.30-10.30	Meeting with Mrs Vo Thi Tuyet Hong, Director of the Fishery Extension Center of DOFI, on training program, aquaculture experimental pilots and roles and responsibilities of FEC.
10.30-12.30	Draft report writing
12:30-14:00	Lunch break
14.00-17.00	Report finalization by the EE Committee
Day 9, Tuesday, March 11th, 2008 (Report writing)	
8.00-10.00	Debriefing with the CTA
10:00	Transportation of the international committee members to Phu Bai Airport and return trip to Hanoi
Day 10, Wednesday, March 12th, 2008 (Report writing)	
8.00	Depart of the international committee members to final destinations

ANNEX 3. List of documents and other reference materials consulted by the mission

1 Documents produced by IMOLA

Category	Code	Title of report
REP1A1: Technical reports produced by the NRU – Environmental resources survey	REP1A1.1	The first survey report on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon, Dr Do Cong
	REP1A1.2	Analysis data sheets of the first survey on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon, Dr Do Cong Thung
	REP1A1.3	The second survey report on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon, Dr Do Cong Thung
	REP1A1.4	The third survey report on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon, Dr Do Cong Thung
	REP1A1.5	Analysis data sheets of the third survey on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon (English and Vietnamese versions), Dr Do Cong Thung (Institute of Marine Environment and Resources) (August 2006)
	REP1A1.6	Analysis data sheets of the fourth survey on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon (English and Vietnamese versions), Dr Do Cong Thung (Institute of Marine Environment and Resources), (November 2006)
	REP1A1.7	Survey report of the fifth survey on Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon, Dr Do Cong Thung (Institute of Marine Environment and Resources), (September 2007)
	REP1A1.8	Report on resources and environment in Tam Giang – Cau Hai lagoon (English and Vietnamese versions), Dr Do Cong Thung (Institute of Marine Environment and Resources), (November 2006)
	REP1A1.9	Final Report on resources and environment in Tam Giang–Cau Hai lagoon (English and Vietnamese versions), Dr Do Cong Thung (Institute of Marine Environment and Resources) , (March 2007)
	REP1A1.10	Analysis data sheets of the first survey on Tam Giang - Cau Hai lagoon, Dr Do Cong Thung
	REP1A1.11	Fish of Tam Giang Cau Hai lagoon 1 – Tasonomic Atlas, Nguyen Phong Hai, Stefano Carboni, , Raining Season 2006
	REP1A1.12	Data Sheets 1 (2a = 18 mm), Study on The Potential to Increase The Mesh Sizes of Fish Corral (No sao) in Cau Hai lagoon, Nguyen Phong Hai and Team, Raining Season 2006
	REP1A1.13	Data Sheets 3 (2a = 12 mm), Study on The Potential to Increase The Mesh Sizes of Fish Corral (No sao) in Cau Hai lagoon, Nguyen

Category	Code	Title of report
		Phong Hai and team, Raining Season 2006
	REP1A1.1 4	Data Sheets 2 (2a = 15 mm), Study on The Potential to Increase The Mesh Sizes of Fish Corral (No sao) in Cau Hai lagoon, Nguyen Phong Hai and team, Raining Season 2006
	REP1A1.1 5	Several comments of the Imola Project results comparing with its objectives (Do Cong Thung, Feb 2008)
REP1A2: Technical reports produced by the NRU – Water quality analysis	REP1A2.1	Report on "Preliminary assessment of water and sediment quality of Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon. (Interim report, in both English and Vietnamese language, November 2006), Prof. Nguyen Van Hop (Hue University College of Science)
	REP1A2.2	Report on "Assessment of water and sediment quality of Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon in 2006 (Final report, May 2007 in both English and Vietnamese language), Prof. Nguyen Van Hop (Hue University College of Science)
	REP1A2.3	Report on "Assessment of water and sediment quality of Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon in 2006 (Procedures for determination of water and sediment quality parameters) (Final report, May 2007 in both English and Vietnamese language), Prof. Nguyen Van Hop (Hue University College of Science)
	REP1A2.4	Assessment of water and sediment quality of Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon in 2006-2007 (February 2008, in both English and Vietnamese language), Prof. Nguyen Van Hop
REP1A3: Technical reports produced by the NRU – Natural disaster management	REP1A3.1	Assessment of the impact of the Yearly floods and develop strategies and tools in Tam Giang and Cau Hai lagoons (Working paper), Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry) September 2006 (Interim Report)
	REP1A3.2	Assessment of the impact of the Yearly floods and develop strategies and tools in Tam Giang and Cau Hai lagoons (Working paper) – Case study of Quang Phuoc commune, Quang Dien District), Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry) January 2007 (Interim Report)
	REP1A3.3	Assessment of the impact of the Yearly floods and develop strategies and tools in Tam Giang and Cau Hai lagoons (Working paper) – Case study of Phu An commune, Phu Vang District), Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and

Category	Code	Title of report
		Forestry) September 2006 (Interim Report)
	REP1A3.4	Assessment of the impact of the Yearly floods and develop strategies and tools in Tam Giang and Cau Hai lagoons (Working paper) – Case study of Vinh Hien commune, Phu Loc District), Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry) January 2007 (Interim Report)
	REP1A3.5	Assessment of the impact of the Yearly floods and develop strategies and tools in Tam Giang and Cau Hai lagoons (Working paper) – Case study of Hai Duong commune, Huong Tra District), Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry) January 2007 (Interim Report)
	REP1A3.6	Results on focus group discussion of better-off group, Phu An commune, Phu Van district, Thua Thien Hue Province), Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry) January 2007 (Interim Report)
	REP1A3.7 REP1A3.7 (1) REP1A3.7 (2) REP1A3.7 (3) REP1A3.7 (4)	<p>Report on “Assessment of the impact of yearly floods and development of strategies and tools in Tam Giang–Cau Hai lagoon” (Final report, May 2007), Prof. Le Van An and Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of project activities on Assessment of the impact of yearly floods and development of strategies and tools in Tam Giang–Cau Hai lagoon. CARD, August 2007. • <u>Climate change effects in TG-CH lagoon region</u>. CARD, August 2007. • <u>Training materials for flood impact preparedness for lagoon resources users</u>. CARD, August 2007. • Final report, Strategies to reduce vulnerability to flooding of communes in TG-CH lagoon. CARD, August 2007.
	REP1A3.8	<i>Progress report on</i> Assessment of the impact of yearly floods and development of strategies and tools in Tam Giang–Cau Hai lagoon. CARD, March 2007.
	REP1A3.8	Report on “Climate-change impact, traditional knowledge and coping strategies of local people to mitigate vulnerability of floods” (Final report, May 2007), Prof. Le Van An and Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry)

Category	Code	Title of report
	REP1A3.9	Digitized basic layer of shape files (contour lines, administrative boundaries of communes, inhabitant locations, water body and altitude net) of four investigated communes (Phu An, Quang Phuoc, Hai Duong and Vinh Hien), (GIS cartographic products , July 2007), Prof. Le Van An and Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry)
	REP1A3.10	Digitized data from field trips and questionnaires of four investigated communes (Phu An, Quang Phuoc, Hai Duong and Vinh Hien), (GIS cartographic products , July 2007), Prof. Le Van An and Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry)
	REP1A3.11	Output maps and materials (layers in shape files) of flood scenarios at four communes (Phu An, Quang Phuoc, Hai Duong and Vinh Hien) in four years (1985, 1999, 2004 and 2005), (GIS cartographic products, July 2007), Prof. Le Van An and Dr Ho Dac Thai Hoang (CARD of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry)
	REP1A3.12	Paper on "Flood risk management in Central Viet Nam: challenges and potentials", by Phong Tran, Fausto Marincioni, Rajib Shaw, Massimo Sarti and Le Van An, in press on "Natural Hazard"
REP1B1: Technical reports produced by the HRU – Legal and Institutional	REP1B1.1	National and provincial laws, regulations and plans that have influence on resource management of the lagoon system in Thua Thien Hue Province. R.O. □Stefano Albisinni, UN Volunteer (in collaboration with Anniken Skonhoft, LEGN, FAO Headquarter, Rome)
	REP1B1.2	Report on "Legal support for the establishment and operation of local fisheries associations in Thua Thien Hue Province" Anniken Skonhoft
	REP1B1.3	Report on "Model bylaw as for local Fisheries Associations in Thua Thien Hue Province" (including annex "Bylaws explanatory notes"), Dr Anniken Skonhoft (FAO LEGN), July 2007
REP1B2: Technical reports produced by the HRU – Socio-economic	REP1B2.1	First interim report of the 1st Training Package PRA and SLA, Hue 16-24 February, 2006. NACA
	REP1B2.2	PRA reports for six PRA communes (Dien Hai, Quang Phuoc, Huong Phong, Vinh Hung, Loc Binh and Phu Xuan), 6 volumes. NACA

Category	Code	Title of report
	REP1B2.3	Socio-economic survey using a structured questionnaire. NACA
	REP1B2.4	Manual on sustainable livelihoods analysis and participatory rural appraisal - Concepts and applications. IMOLA Consultant Team. NACA (Recommended, Not <input type="checkbox"/>)
	REP1B2.5	Second interim report on PRA-SLA survey. NACA
	REP1B2.6	Third interim report on "Socio-economic survey using a structured questionnaire". NACA
	REP1B2.7	Report on "Activities in the Thua Thien Hue Lagoon" by Prof. Le Van Mien (University of Science), Hue 2006
REP1B3: Technical reports produced by the HRU - Fisheries Association and CBM	REP1B3.1	Report on the organization of fisheries associations, Dr Sunil N. Siriwardena, FIPI Consultant
	REP1B3.2	Report on "Organization of Fisheries Associations", Dr Sunil N. Siriwardena (University of Sterling, Scotland), including Annex I-VII,), August 2007
	REP1B3.3	(3) Interim report on "Activity of the national consultant on community-based management", Prof. Truong Van Tuyen (Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry), June 2007
	REP1B3.4	(4) Final report on the on "Community-based management and co-management" (8 sections), Prof. Truong Van Tuyen (Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry), September 2007
	REP1B3.5	(5) Final report on "Review of CBCRM/Co-management", Prof. Truong Van Tuyen (Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry), September 2007
REP1B4: Technical reports produced by the HRU - Policies	REP1B4.1	Report on "Establishment of Promotion Centres in 8 lagoon communes of Tam Gaing-Cau Hai", Hoang Ngoc Viet (Department of Fisheries of the Thua Thien Hue Province), May 2007
REP1C1: Technical reports produced by the TU - Capacity Building	REP1C1.1	(1) Report of the 1st Training Need Identification Workshop, Dien Hai, 19-21 January 2006. R.O. Raymon Van Anrooy, LTO IMOLA Project, FIPP, FAO Headquarter, Rome
	REP1C1.2	(2) First Mission Report on designing training programme for IMOLA Project, R.O.

Category	Code	Title of report
		Gulham Kibria, TCDC Consultant (Aquaculture and Fisheries extension)
	REP1C1.3	(3) Report of the 2nd Training Need Assessment Report, Thua Thien Hue, May 2006. IMOLA Project
	REP1C1.4	(4) Training course for small-scale aquaculturists on business planning and management for sustainable small-scale aquaculture Venture, Dr Renato Agbayani, FAO consultant on business planning
	REP1C1.5	(5) Business plan and feasibility study, integrated hatchery, nursery and grow-out culture of Tilapia. A project of the municipality of Tangalan Aklan, Central Philippines, Dr Renato Agbayani, FAO consultant on business planning
	REP1C1.6	(6) Report on "Organize training of trainers on village food processing – Empowerment through enterprise skills development in Hue, Vietnam", Dr Narin Tongsiri, August 2007,
	REP1C1.7	Report on "Organize training of trainers on village food processing – Empowerment through enterprise skills development in Hue, Vietnam", Dr Narin Tongsiri, October 2007
	REP1C1.8	Reports on the result of the pilot model implementation (July, 2006)
REP1C2: Technical reports produced by the TU –Financial and credit	REP1C2.1	(1) Report of International Specialist on Credit, Savings and Insurance, Dr Uwe Tietze, FAO credit saving and insurance consultant
REP1C3: Technical reports produced by the TU –Manual development	REP1C3.1	(1) Extension Manual on "Fresh-water fish cage culture techniques" , Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.2	(2) Extension Manual on "Fresh-water fish pond culture techniques" , Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.3	(3) Simple Record Keeping for Fish Farmers for "Fresh-water fish cage culture techniques" , Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor

Category	Code	Title of report
	REP1C3.4	(4) Simple Record Keeping for Fish Farmers for "Fresh-water fish pond culture techniques", Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.5	(5) Seasonal Lunar Calender for Fresh Water Fish Cage Culture (in English and Vietnamese language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.6	(6) Seasonal Lunar Calender for Fresh Water Grow-out Pond Culture (in English and Vietnamese language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.7	(7) Seasonal Lunar Calender for Fresh Water Nursery Pond Culture (in English and Vietnamese language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.8	(8) Stocking (Polyculture) Model for Fresh Water Fish Cage Culture (in English language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.9	(9) Stocking (Polyculture) Model for Fresh Water Fish Pond Culture (in English language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.10	(10) Harvesting (Polyculture) Model for Fresh Water Fish Cage Culture (in English language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor

Category	Code	Title of report
	REP1C3.1 1	(11) Harvesting (Polyculture) Model for Fresh Water Fish Pond Culture (in English language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.1 2	(12) Training evaluation forms for three culture models, pre- and post-training questionnaires for seven culture models (in English language), Nguyen Quang Linh and Vo Thi Tuyet Hong (with contributions of Arie Pieter van Dujin and Ghulam Kibria) Baku Takahashi Editor
	REP1C3.1 3	Logbook for Household (Fresh water fish pond culture and farm management) (TU team)
	REP1C3.1 4	Logbook for RDFs (Low tide shrimp culture, integrated poly culture and farm management) (TU team)
	REP1C3.1 5	Logbook for RDFs (High tide shrimp culture, techniques and bussiness planning and management) (TU team)

Category	Code	Title of report
	REP1C3.1 6	Techniques on shrimp and low-tide species culture (TU team)
	REP1C3.1 7	Manual of techniques for culture of fresh water species (TU team)
	REP1C3.1 8	Techniques on shrimp and low-tide species culture, and economic management (TU team)
	REP1C3.1 9	Training on fresh water fish culture in cages (TU team)
	REP1C3.2 0	Progress report on training: Provincial participatory training workshop on livelihoods development for lagoon people dependant on aquaculture and capture fisheries (June-July 2006). (Nguyen Quang Linh, TU consultant)
	REP1C3.2 1	Progress report on training: Provincial and district participatory training workshop on livelihoods development for lagoon people dependant on aquaculture and capture fisheries (June-July 2006). (Nguyen Quang Linh, TU consultant)
	REP1C3.2 2	Techniques on high-tide shrimp species culture, and aquaculture management (TU team)

Category	Code	Title of report
	REP1C3.2 3	Training materials for fresh water fish culture in cages (TU team)
	REP1C3.2 4	Training materials for high-tide shrimp species culture, business planning and aquaculture management, (TU team)
	REP1C3.2 5	Inception report – National consultant for assessment of training needs (TU), April – December 2006, (TU team)
	REP1C3.2 6	Training materials for fresh water fish culture in pond, tank, and economic management (December, 2006), (TU team)
	REP1C3.2 7	Progress report on training: Provincial participatory training workshop on livelihoods development for lagoon people dependant on aquaculture and capture fisheries (September 2006) (Nguyen Quang Linh, TU consultant)
	REP1C3.2 8	Report on assessment of commune-level aquaculture techniques and economic management, (TU team)
REP2A1: Bureaucratic IMOLA- produced Reports – Progress reports	REP2A1.1	6-month progress
	REP2A1.2	12-month progress
	REP2A1.3	18-month progress
	REP2A1.4	24-month progress
REP2A2: Bureaucratic IMOLA- produced Reports – Workshop proceedings	REP2A2.1	(1) Report of the IMOLA GCP/VIE/029/ITA Project Inaugural Workshop (Summer 2005)
	REP2A2.2	(2) 1st Kick-off Workshop Proceeding, Hue, September 30th, 2005, R.O. Massimo Sarti CTA IMOLA Project
	REP2A2.3	(3) 2nd Technical Workshop Proceeding, Hue, November 25th, 2006, R.O. Massimo Sarti CTA IMOLA Project
	REP2A2.4	(4) 3rd Technical Workshop Proceeding, Hue, November 27th, 2007, R.O. Massimo Sarti CTA IMOLA Project (in preparation)

Category	Code	Title of report
REP2B: Bureaucratic Backstopping Mission reports	REP2B.1	(1) Back-to-office report of the first technical backstopping service by the LTO Raymon Van Anrooy (FIPP) to IMOLA Project, Hue September 20-29th, 2005
	REP2B.2	(2) Back-to-office report of the first technical ackstopping mission on monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities (IMOLA) project, by the consultant Prof. Fausto Marincioni (University Polytechnic of Marche) to IMOLA Project, Hue February 6-10th, 2006
	REP2B.3	Travel Report 4th STS Backstopping Mission Raymon van Anrooy (24 Nov – 1 Dec, 2007)
	REP2B.4	(4) Back-to-office report of the second technical backstopping service by the LTO Raymon Van Anrooy (FIPP) to IMOLA Project, Hue January 16-26th, 2006 (Travel report)
	REP2B.5	(5) Back-to-office report of the first technical backstopping mission on monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated Management of Lagoon Activities (IMOLA) project by the LTO Simon Funge-Smith (RAPI) to IMOLA Project, Hue February 6-10th, 2006
	REP2B.7	(7) Back-to-office report of the second technical backstopping service by the Associate Legal Officer of LEGN, Mrs Anniken Skonhoft to IMOLA Project, Hue, June 16th-23rd, 2007 , Dr Anniken Skonhoft (FAO LEGN), January 2007

ANNEXE 4. Institutional landscape (Quoted from NACA 2006)

GoV. The two main bodies involved in the Provincial Government are the People's Councils (PCs) and the Provincial People's Committees (PPCs). PCs are the elected bodies at the provincial, district, and commune levels, while PPCs are the executive arms of government at the provincial, district, and commune levels.

Provincial People's Committees. PPC implements the constitution, laws, and regulations issued by higher State agencies and the resolutions of the PC. Its responsibilities are delegated by the PC, and it is subject to the leadership of the Government. The PPC is the top executive agency in each province, with two main roles. First, they implement resolutions of, and report outcomes to, the PC and the government. Secondly, as a state administrative agency in the province, the PPC is subject to the direction of the Government, which is the nation's highest executive body. Each PPC is assisted by technical departments under their administrative authority, but which are guided in all technical matters by the relevant national ministry (ADB-MPI, 2005).

People's Councils. The PCs at province, district, and commune levels are elected every five years by all voters. The size of the council depends on the population, and its structure is representative of the sectors and groups in the community, e.g., women, farmers, fisherfolk, and youth. Its main function is to make decisions for mobilizing resources and potential of the area. They are responsible for approving the decisions of the PPC and monitoring their implementation (ADB-MPI, 2005).

DPI. The Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) in each province assists the PPC in State management and investment. It is responsible for collating the socio-economic development plans of the province, recommending policies and methods to attract investment, managing foreign and domestic investment in the locality, and working as a focal point to implement assigned functions. DPI is under the direct management and guidance of the PPC and the sectoral guidance of MPI (ADB-MPI, 2005).

DONRE. The functions of the Departments of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) are being defined at present but will extend the functions of the Departments of Science, Technology, and Environment (DOSTE) to cover aspects such as land administration, natural resource and minerals management, environmental management and protection in coastal zones (ADB-MPI, 2005).

DOLISA. Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) is responsible for labor, war invalids, and social affairs in the province. DOLISA operates under the guidance and management of PPC and under the professional guidance and monitoring of its parent ministry, MOLISA. DOLISA has an important role in the implementation of social sponsorship activities, particularly in poor communes in coastal zones. (ADB-MPI, 2005).

DOT. The Department of Tourism (DOT), managed by the PPC, assists in tourism development at the provincial level (ADB-MPI, 2005).

DARD. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) is responsible for State management functions in the agriculture, forestry, irrigation, rural enterprise, and rural development sectors. It is managed by the PPC with professional guidance and supervision from MARD. In most provinces, there are sub-departments or centers eg plant protection, veterinary services, agricultural extension, center for seeds and seedlings, center for water management, management board of basic construction (irrigation), management board of sectoral and rural development projects (markets, roads). In addition, it manages a number of State enterprises (ADB-MPI, 2005).

DOFI. The Department of Fisheries (DOFI) is a technical management body which supports the fisheries sector in coastal provinces. DOFI comes administratively under the PPC but is technically under MOFI. DOFI offices typically have a staff about 15-25 permanent officers depending on the role and value of fisheries and aquaculture in a province. DOFI also manages the Fisheries Extension Centre and the Sub-Department of Fish Resource Protection. DOFI is responsible for encouraging and creating conditions favorable for extension activities in fisheries and aquaculture, which is now a diversified activity. The main responsibilities of the Sub-Department of Fish Resource Protection are to: (i) register fishing vessels and boats, both small and large; (ii) provide disease control in aquaculture, in particular with respect to seed stock production and distribution; and (iii) grant fishing licenses and permission to fish in particular areas (ADB-MPI, 2005). DOFI and FEC play a key role in the fishery community by transferring technology, delivering training, designing and establishing pilots of new aquaculture model and systems, and providing advice on disease prevention and management problems.

District Governments. Each district is divided into a number of communes, often 15-20, with an average population of about 5,000. Districts are therefore responsible for providing services and infrastructure for a population of around 80,000 to 100,000. The district is the key level of government for agricultural, forestry, and fisheries development (ADB-MPI, 2005).

Commune People's Committee. The responsibilities of the CPCs are similar to those of the provincial and district people's committees. Their main economic functions include: (i) develop annual economic development plans, (ii) management of local budget, (iii) long-term development including land use, and zoning plans, (iv) encouraging people in economic transition and their production systems, (v) promoting establishment and growth of cooperatives and collective groups, (vi) managing and protecting water resources, irrigation and other infrastructure, (vii) monitoring and protecting dyke systems and forests, (viii) overcoming impacts of natural disasters; and (ix) promoting savings, anti-corruption, and sound business policies (ADB-MPI, 2005). The Commune People's Committee is arguably the most important organization directly affecting communities' livelihoods. Moreover, the CPC is crucial in enabling farmers to get bank loans, and solves disputes within communities.

Village/Hamlet Administration Each commune comprises a number of villages, often 5 to 10 in total. There is no formal administrative structure

at village level, although each village has an elected leader and an assistant. They do not receive payment from the State budget but receive small subsidies from the village budget. The Head of the village acts as village representative to the commune leaders when making proposals and requests concerning village development issues. The leader of the village also acts as an intermediary between commune leaders and villagers. He/she seeks villagers' opinions and makes decisions on village issues. In ethnic minority communities, the head of the village is usually an older person respected by the whole community. The head of the village community plays an important role in implementing development programs in his/her area (ADB-MPI, 2005).

Other GoV agencies. The management board of the Huong River Projects is under the PPC and acts as a counselor for it on projects in the Basin and Lagoon. Moreover, the Board organizes international and national co-operation related to the conservation, restoration and development of both Basin and Lagoon.

NGOs. In Hue there are many NGOs operating and implementing development projects, mainly at grassroots level. Activities usually include setting up savings and micro-credit schemes with Women's Union and introduction of alternative income generating activities eg Nordic Assistance to Vietnam (NAV) and Thua Thien Hue Rural Development Programme (TTHRDP).

Credit institutions. Formal, semi-formal and informal credit organizations play a crucial role in communities who are always in need of capital.

Private sector. The private sector plays an important role in communities and includes hatcheries, agents (input supplier), and co-operatives defined as economic organizations (IMOLA, 2006f). In addition, middlemen at village level play a key role with communities as they can supply input equipment for production, lend loans without lengthy procedures, and buy crops that farmers and fisher folks produce.

Mass organizations. They are represented by Farmers' Union, Women' Union, Fatherland Front, and Youth Union. Besides organizing social activities and disseminating information about GoV law and policies, these organizations help farmers to access credit either directly via donor credit schemes, or via the Vietnam Bank for Social Policies (VBSP).

Socio-professional organizations. These are informal institutions that cluster farmers doing the same type of activity, usually at village or commune level. They include Aquaculture and Fisheries Associations, and Self-management groups. They are important in linking grassroots communities to GoV agencies.

ANNEXE 5. TPR Evaluation of activities against indicators of present project log frame

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
OUTPUT 1		
Activity 1.1- Detailed assessment study of the impacts of yearly floods on the livelihoods of the lagoon people and natural environment reports	Completed	Rep 1A3.7
Assessment reports of flood damages	Reports completed, survey of sample communities carried out under subcontract by Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry, HUAF	Rep 1A3.1 – 1A3.8
Statistical reconstruction reports of flood frequency	Done, in process to be merged with GIS data base	Rep 7
Definition of the cycle of return of major flood events	Assessment of flood frequency over last 20 years	Rep 7
Activity 1.2 – Environment and hydro-biological survey completed by IMER-UOS (physico-chemical condition, hydro-biological resources assessment, trophic state, habitat inventory and conditions, pollutant distribution).	Completed	Rep 1A1.1 – 1A1.10 Rep 1A2.1 - 1A2.4
Collections of hydro-biological data	Done	Rep 1A1.1 – 1A1.10 Rep 1A82.1 – 1A82.4
Definition of typology and distribution of pollutants present in the lagoon	Done	Rep 1A1.1 – 1A1.10 Rep 1A82.1 – 1A82.4
Comprehensive hydro-biological model of the Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon	In progress (will be finished in 2 months)	Rep1A1.9 Rep1A1.15
Activity 1.3 – Fishery and aquaculture survey/inventory by DOFI (with GIS support) to determine fishery resources, gears used, current exploitation levels in lagoon fishery development, current status of aquaculture, opportunities and constraints for aquaculture development in the lagoon.	Completed except multi-temporal analysis of fishery	DOFI reports (# to be assigned)
Assessment of present status of aquaculture activities	Done for a representative part of the lagoon	IMOLA GIS database

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Fishing gears and aquaculture plants divided by typology (extensive, intensive, semi-intensive) and by products	Done	IMOLA GIS database
Multi-temporal analysis thematic maps related to fishery sector developed	Could not be done due to budget restriction	NA
Statistical information from past and current situation, including physical and chemical parameters, biodiversity indicators, fishing technology data	Done both under this activity and Activity 1.2	See above
Result of census handed to responsible authority	Data available for DOFI	IMOLA GIS database
Assessment of revenue disparity for different typology of aquaculture plants	Data available & interpretation of the collected data pending	IMOLA GIS database
Business plans developed for pilot plants (study of applicability and effects of plans)	Not done except for assessment of C/B of aquaculture pilots	5 phase I pilots reports (#s to be assigned)
Cost and benefit analysis for different types of aquaculture plants	Not done	NA
Aquaculture assessment criteria formulated	Done	Survey methodology (questionnaire)
Comprehensive and up-to date information available on aquaculture practice	Done	IMOLA GIS database, reports produced by DOFI
Organized database	Done	IMOLA GIS database
Survey report	Done	Draft report produced by DOFI (# to be assigned)
Activity 1.4 - Established remotely operated experimental system of monitoring for environmental resources.	Not completed Monitoring system prepared NOTE: This activity foreseen but not implemented as stated in the PRODOC as funds largely insufficient for remote monitoring equipment	Reports available, #s to be assigned
Equipment purchased	NA	-
Deployment of sensors (two portable hydrometeorological stations)	NA	-
Periodical data survey and analysis	NA	-
At least 4 people from DOFI/ UNICON trained in maintenance and operating of the stations	NA	-
Geodetic network for differential GPS positioning	NA	-
Reports of stations	NA	-
Training materials	NA	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Attendance list of trainees	NA	-
Established IMOLA hydro-biological database	NA	-
Activity 1.5 - Development of a GIS-based database and mapping system for biophysical data generated by the project and its partners (geophysical and sediment type thematic mapping using GIS-based mapping tools, multi-temporal analysis of lagoon environments for short-term variation and vulnerability assessment, using remotely sensed images). This is made accessible to stakeholders.	Completed GIS station established. Primary data produced by the Project. Existing environmental secondary data not available to IMOLA (Region Nord-Pas de Calais, VNICZM, LAPROCOF).	GIS reports by CGT produced, code numbers to be assigned. GIS database files.
Format adjustment of available data	NA (no past data available to format)	
Development of data layers and shape files	Completed	GIS reports by CGT produced, code numbers to be assigned. GIS database files.
Established IMOLA GIS database for biophysical data and made it operational	Done	GIS reports and database by CGT produced, code numbers to be assigned.
Physical/environmental parameters acquired	Done	GIS reports and database by CGT produced, code numbers to be assigned.
Participatory research program established	Done	GIS reports and database by CGT produced, code numbers to be assigned.
Thematic maps developed	Done	GIS reports and database by CGT produced, code numbers to be assigned.
Survey reports available	Done	CGT reports available
Local participants in research trained	Done. Local GIS operators upgraded or trained.	Training Manual for GIS, number to be assigned.

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 1.6 - Linkage of IMOLA database (as per Activity 1.5) to DOFI and GIS Provincial facility to LAPROCOF database.	No GIS at DOFI. No database at LAPROCOF. IMOLA GIS and databases will be linked to Provincial GIS as it will be operational.	Memorandum of Understanding IMOLA-Provincial GIS Project. Project archives.
Development of IMOLA database with full relational capabilities with existing Provincial databases (including DOFI) and made it operational	Done	GIS reports and database by CGT
Outputs capable of being generated from networked systems outputs	Not understandable	-
Activity 1.7 - Thematic maps of lagoon area used per activity/sector developed using remote-sensing analysis and available	Completed	GIS database. NRU GIS produced maps on request.
Definition of types of activities present in lagoon and cartographic rendering	Done	GIS layers on fisheries, aquaculture, etc.
Distribution of activities throughout the lagoon in cartographic form	Done	GIS layers on fisheries, aquaculture, etc.
Sets of thematic maps available	Done	GIS layers on fisheries, aquaculture, etc.
Activity 1.8 - Maps of flooding vulnerability developed and available. Flood risk analysis defined and rendered as thematic map	Cancelled	Decision taken during the 11/2007 TPR, minutes of meeting in Project's files.
<input type="checkbox"/> Defined location of vulnerable areas for urban settlements and economic activities	NA	-
Vulnerability maps of coastal floodplain area available and disseminated	NA	-
Activity 1.9 - Preparation of scenario studies for flooding events and appropriate responses	Cancelled	Decision taken during the 11/2007 TPR, minutes of meeting in Project's files.
Defined preventive measures to flood hazard	NA	-
Evaluation of present emergency response strategies and reports made available	NA	-
Developed flood disaster scenarios according to local morphology and land use	NA	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Flood emergency response plan prepared and made available for enforcement	NA	-
OUTPUT 2		
Activity 2.1 - Draft zoning plan of lagoon areas through identification of suitable areas/zones for aquaculture, capture fisheries, (eco)-tourism and special areas/zones for conservation (e.g. nursery/ breeding areas etc)	Not completed. Draft expected to be ready by end May 2008	-
Understanding of criteria used to determine zones and assessment reports and explanatory notes.	Done. Criteria identified at initial GIS database definition	GIS database
Information gathered on implications related to zoning	Not done	-
Awareness raised among authorities and population about the significance of using zones.	Done	Province, Districts, Communes and Project plans for rearrangement of fishing gears. Documents stored in Project files.
Report on implications of zoning on land and water use.	Not done	-
Plan for Zoning.	Not done	-
Attendance lists of meetings/workshops on participatory planning.	Done in 6 Pilot Commune	Attendance lists and minutes of meetings. Project files.
Model for zoning water surface areas and surrounding land.	Done in Loc Binh Commune as Pilot Area, in progress for about 50% of the lagoon total area	GIS database and Zoning maps. Project files.
Report on zoning water surface areas and surrounding land	In progress	-
Awareness raising materials.	Done.	Leaflets, maps etc., in Project and Communal files.

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 2.2 - Identification of required policies, institutional requirements and other activities to assist, in cooperation with national consultants, local agencies and government officials, in improving livelihoods, through preparation and enforcement of appropriate and practical, <i>ad hoc</i> legal instruments (including the possible settlement of the sampan people). Appropriate tools include: education, training, credit and infrastructure improvements.	Not completed.	-
Policy and institutional-analysis report.	In depth institutional analysis not done, Policies done	Policies documents in project files.
Survey methodology papers.	Not done	-
Activity 2.3 - Assessment and recommendation of legal aspects of lagoon aquaculture and fishery management. Adjust Thua Thien Hue Provincial fishery regulations to include aquaculture	Partly completed Reports on National and Provincial laws, regulations and plans; Legal support for the establishment and operation of local Fisheries Associations; and on model bylaws produced. Adjustment of provincial fisheries regulation function of PPC.	Rep.1B1.1 Rep. 1B1.2 Rep.1B1.3
Awareness of lagoon dependent population about the fisheries law and its related regulations has increased with 50%.	Activities carried out. Not measurable	Workshop materials in project files.
At least 8 DOFI staff are competent in law enforcement methods and approaches.	Not done, not DOFI jurisdiction	-
Adjusted regulations approved by DOFI and PPC, with support of MOFI.	Done	-
Report and evaluation of training sessions.	Not Done	-
Evaluation report of awareness raising campaign.	Not done	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 2.4 - Institutional analysis of roles and responsibilities assigned by the Province to local agencies and lagoon-based institutions, as far as issues on management of lagoon activities are concerned, for advisory and coordination purposes.	Partly completed	-
A Provincial Advisory Committee established.	Done (Provincial Steering Committee for IMOLA)	Provincial Decree. Project files
IMOLA outputs used by the Province to assign concrete tasks to, and share of responsibility among competent agencies for lagoon management.	Not done	-
TOR of Provincial Advisory Committee.	Done	Project files
Minutes of Provincial Advisory Committee meetings.	Done	Project files
Activity 2.5 - Development of strategies to reduce vulnerability to flooding in aquaculture/fisheries and other actives on the lagoon.	Not completed because TPR 11/2007 cancelled the activity.	-
Increased awareness and preparedness for natural disasters that might affect the lagoon system	NA	-
At least 8 people trained to be trainers in disaster preparedness issues	NA	-
Study report	NA	-
Training material	NA	-
Awareness raising materials	NA	-
Attendance lists of training course on disaster preparedness	NA	-
Activity 2.6 - Preparation of a monitoring, surveillance and control plans (including recommendations for rules and regulations, as well as local fishery management organization plans) in support of the implementation of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan (DOFI supported by IMOLA).	Not completed. MSC plans planned until end of project with Fisheries Associations	
Provincial DOFI, DARD and DOSTE and related institutions demonstrate their coordinated capacity of implementing the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan.	Not done	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Monitoring, surveillance and control of Integrated Lagoon Management Plan originated rules and regulations is prepared by the various institutions, departments and communes.	MSC passed under competence of Fishery Associations. Done	-
Information flow from village level to provincial level and vice-versa is efficient and in full operation.	Not done	-
Information materials (e.g. newsletters) and radio programs about the lagoon management, with speakers from various departments, institutions and villages/commune.	Partly done, ongoing	Set up of Lagoon Activities Promotion Centers, Prov. TV broadcast(
Schedules and reports of monitoring, surveillance and control related activities.	Not done	-
Departmental reports relating to the lagoon management activities.	Not done	-
Act of Constitution and minutes of Provincial Advisory Committee for Lagoon and Coastal Management Issues meetings.	Done	Provincial decree of constitution of the IMOLA SC, meeting minutes
Evaluations of the training received by the departmental and institutional staff.	Not done	-
Signed contracts between project and institutions on support activities.	Not done	-
Activity 2.7 - Identification of credit, savings and insurance needs and organizational needs to develop a training course for the establishment of cooperatives, associations or solidarity groups (taking into account the existing Provincial regulations on establishing professional associations and existing law on cooperatives).	Completed,	Report on credit, savings and insurance produced (Rep1C2.1)
Detailed study on training, financial services and organizational needs of the stakeholders.	Done	Rep1C2.1
Training of target beneficiaries and other stakeholders executed.	Not done	-
At least 7 fisher-folks and fish-farmers organizations formalized/legalized with support/training of the project.	Done, but NA for activity 2.7	-
At least 40% participation of women in training supplied under project.	Not done	-
Better equipment and technologies used by fish farmers and fisher-folk.	Not done	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Improved marketing facilities and possibilities for fish-farmers and fisher-folk.	Not done	-
Needs-assessment methodology developed.	Not done	-
At least 5 selected communes surveyed.	Not done	-
Needs-assessment report, with clear recommendations.	Done	Rep1C2.1
OUTPUT 3		
Activity 3.1 - Adequately equipped lagoon research laboratory at DOFI, alternatively at University Consortium (UNICON) partners	Completed	
Assessment of necessary instrumentation and location where to establish laboratory	Done	Marconi reports (N°s to be assigned)
Training of local staff to use laboratory	Done (as per equipment procured)	GIS training, Analytical chemistry reports
Laboratory equipped and ready for use	Done	Laboratory boat, GIS, GPS, emote sensing laboratory
Local staff ready to use laboratory	Done	NA
Activity 3.2 - DOFI staff trained and competent in carrying out PRA, SLA activities and questionnaire surveys	Completed	Rep. 1B2.1-6
Preparation of appropriate training course material for PRA and SLA	Done	Rep. 1B2.1-6
Course plan and curricula available for replication	Done	Rep. 1B2.1-6
Questionnaires on level of satisfaction filled by participants and statistically processed	Done	Project files
Evaluation of PRA activities performed by trained personnel	Done	Project files
Activity 3.3 - Training materials and methodology for PRA and Sustainable Livelihood Analysis prepared and available	Completed	
Training and study material for course attendees, prepared and distributed	Done	Project files
Manuals and other material used for training, deposited to IMOLA office, published and distributed to local agencies	Done	Project files

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 3.4 - DOFI staff trained and able to provide advise on improved aquaculture and fisheries techniques, under the supervision and appraisal of DOFI Project Management Board as far as content and adequacy of provided training materials.	Completed	
Preparation of appropriate training courses to enhance fishing and aquaculture activities	Done	Training program (Phase ii), training-modules descriptions, training materials
Course plan and curricula available for replication	Done	Training program (Phase ii), training-modules descriptions, training materials
Questionnaires on level of satisfaction filled by participants and statistically processed	Done	Training evaluation forms in project files.
Evaluation of training effects in the field (e.g. changes of fishing techniques)	NA (DOFI staff not fishermen), evaluation done for RDFs.	Evaluation reports submitted by HUAF, number to be assigned.
Activity 3.5 - DOFI capable of providing technical support to Communes for implementation of pilot co- and/or community-based management schemes in selected communes.	Completed. 1 DOFI staff assigned and recruited by the Project, on the job training within IMOLA.	
Communes willing to participate in pilot management scheme.	Done	List of Communes participating in pilot co-management schemes
Capacity built in at least 10 communes on various management options	Done in 6 Communes, 15 Fishermen Associations (each association includes several villages)	FA documentation in Project's files
Resource management indicators developed	Not done	-
Approval of DPCs of developed pilot management scheme(s).	Not done	-
MOUs with at least 10 communes on participating in pilots.	Not done	-
Two pilot management plans prepared	Not done	-
Letters indicating approval of pilot management scheme(s) by DPCs	Not done	-
Activity 3.6 - DOFI and DPC staff will be trained in conflict management (approximately 30 persons).	Not completed. Scheduled for next months	Training Phase IV

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Training needs assessment of DOFI and DPCs staff of selected districts.	Not done, planned in Phase IV	Training Phase IV
International and national study tours of key officials	Not done, planned in Phase IV	Training Phase IV
At least 30 DOFI and DPC staff will be trained in conflict management.	Not done, planned in Phase IV	Training Phase IV
Training-need assessment reports.	Not done, planned in Phase IV	Training Phase IV
Study tour reports and evaluations	Not done, planned in Phase IV	Training Phase IV
Training materials and evaluation report.	Not done, planned in Phase IV	Training Phase IV
Activity 3.7 - DOFI staff are competent in law enforcement methods and approaches (approximately 8 persons)	NA not DOFI jurisdiction	-
Training needs assessment of DOFI and DPCs staff of selected districts	NA not DOFI jurisdiction	-
Training courses delivered	NA not DOFI jurisdiction	-
Training materials and evaluation reports available	NA not DOFI jurisdiction	-
Activity 3.8 - DOLISA and/or Women's Union trained and mobilized to assist identified groups in accessing rural credit (or other revolving fund type schemes – according to assessment).	Done	
Training needs assessment of staff of DOLISA and/or Women's Union	Done	Modules description, Consultant report Rep1C2.1E
Training courses delivered	Not done	-
Training materials and evaluation reports available	Not done	-
Activity 3.9 - Training course developed for flood impact preparedness, specific to impacts on lagoon resource users	Cancelled by 11/2008 TPR	Minutes of TPR
Preparation of appropriate courses to enhance flood prevention and management	Cancelled	-
Course plan and curricula available for replication	Cancelled	-
Questionnaires on level of satisfaction filled by participants and statistically processed	Cancelled	-
Evaluation of training effects on the emergency management process (e.g. changes in the emergency plan)	Cancelled	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 3.10 - Orientation and training of (senior) provincial government officials in integrated planning of lagoon resources.	Not done, planned in Phase IV	-
Attendance list of personnel to training course or workshops	Not done, planned in Phase IV	-
Reports of orientation sessions	Not done, planned in Phase IV	-
Evaluation reports of training sessions participating institutions	Not done, planned in Phase IV	-
Activity 3.11 - Support inter-institutional coordination under the Thua Thien Hue PPC, through encouraging the establishment of a Provincial Advisory Committee for lagoon and coastal management.	Completed	
Provincial Advisory Committee for lagoon and coastal management established	Done	Provincial Decree (copy in IMOLA files)
Institutional TOR developed	Done	Project files
Meeting reports available	Done	Minutes in project files
MOUs signed among participating institutions	NA (see Provincial Decree)	
Activity 3.12 - International and national study ('exposure') tours of key officials (clear TOR to be developed)	Completed	Study tour to Venice Lagoon Report, not numbered
Study tour report and evaluation.	Done, conclusion drawn.	Visit Report
National study tour to pilot projects elsewhere organized.	Done as visits of local farmers to IMOLA aquaculture Pilot Projects.	Five technical Reports on Aquaculture Pilot activities, number to be assigned. Experience sharing workshops programs for above 5 Pilot Projects, Project files
OUTPUT 4		
Activity 4.1 - PRA activity carried out in at least 10 communes, to establish issues, priorities, constraints, needs for management of fisheries and aquaculture, as well as specific opportunities for organization and training to improve or diversify livelihoods (out of fishery sector)	Completed. Reports produced. PRA carried out in 6 communes and questionnaire survey in 12 communes	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Overview of socio-economic situation in tentatively selected target areas.	Done	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6
Contract with field working groups from RIA1 and DOFI.	Done	Project files
LOA with NACA consultant.	Done	Project files
PRA and SLA reports	Done	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6
Activity 4.2 - Overview of socio-economic situation in target areas based on PRA activities and other surveys or collection of secondary information	Completed	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6
Baseline study reports	Done	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6
Comprehensive assessment of the actual socio-economic state of the lagoon	Done	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6
Activity 4.3 - Facilitate the establishment and support of pilot co- and/or community-based management schemes in 7 communes. At least 7 fisher-folks and fish-farmers organizations formalized and legalized, with support and training of the project.	In progress. Fisher-folk organizations and pilot co-management schemes supported in 6 communes. 10 FAs have currently been formalized and legalized. Formalization and legalization in progress for 2 more. Total currently supporting: 15 (10+2+3 existing)	
Communes willing to participate in pilot management scheme.	Done. Agreement with commune people's committees signed	Project files
Capacity is built in at least 7 communes on various management options	Done. Bylaws, strategies, Management regulations agreed	Project files
Resource management indicators developed.	Not done	-
Approval of DPCs of developed pilot management scheme(s).	Not done	-
MOUs with at least 7 communes participating in pilots.	Not done (MOU), but agreement with commune people's committees signed (6 communes).	Project files
Two pilot management plans.	Not done	-
Letters indicating approval of pilot management scheme(s) by DPCs	NA	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 4.4 - Training educational programs developed, based on training-needs assessments for lagoon people, including landless households and SME's (10 communes, approximately 20,000 people. Subject areas need to be identified through PRA assessment and disaggregated for women and specific needs groups.	Completed. Training carried out in 17 communes involving over 7.000 people.	
Training program developed and implemented in at least 10 communes.	Done	Module descriptions for Aquaculture training in Phases I, II, III.
At least 20.000 lagoon-dependent people will participate in training sessions.	Done, approximate number of people trained: 7.000. In TPR Meeting, number was reduced to half	
Adoption of technologies and practices learned is at least 40%.	Done, not measurable	RDF evaluation reports by HUAF consultants
Training needs assessment report.	Done, report produced	Rep1C1.2
Participation lists of training courses.	Done	Project files
Training materials prepared and available.	Done	Project files
Training technology adoption and evaluation reports.	Done	RDF evaluation reports by HUAF consultants
Activity 4.5 - Training provided at commune level in improved marketing facilities and possibilities for fish-farmers and fisher-folk.	Partly completed, follow up ongoing.	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep.1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered)
At least 500 women participated in training courses on fishery products marketing and processing.	Ongoing	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered)
Appropriate technologies for marketing and processing are promoted.	Ongoing	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered)
Value-addition of fishery products from province will have increased by 10% within 2 years.	Not measurable	NA

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Training materials prepared and available.	Done	Training manual on VFP MSE in project files
Workshop reports and attendance lists of training courses available.	Done	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered), attendance list in project files
Annual statistical reports of fishery output of the province	Task of counterpart	NA
Activity 4.6 - Training provided in increasing added-value of fishery and aquaculture products, including marketing and processing, with special emphasis on the role of women.	Partly completed, ongoing.	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered)
At least 500 women will have participated in training courses on fishery products added value.	Ongoing	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered)
Appropriate technologies for marketing and processing are promoted.	Ongoing	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered)
Value-addition of fishery products from province will have increased by 10% within 2 years.	Not measurable	NA
Training materials available.	Done	Training manual on VFP MSE in project files
Workshop reports and attendance lists of training courses available	Done	4 mission reports by Narin, Lakkana, Tuat, and Ha (Rep 1C1.6-7, 2 reports to be numbered), attendance list in project files
Annual statistical reports of fishery output of province available	Task of counterpart	Statistical yearbook in project library
Activity 4.7 - Training provided and mobilization of groups promoted to access rural credit.	Not completed. Postponed to next phase (by decision of Project Management Meeting 11/07)	NA
Training courses delivered	Not done	NA
Training materials prepared and available	Not done	NA

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Rural credit schemes developed	Not done	NA
Activity 4.8 - Development of promotion and extension material on the importance of the lagoon and its resources	Partly completed	Record Keeping Books, draft Extension Material, and documentary DVD in project files,
Publicity materials to disseminate available and distributed	Partly done	Record Keeping Books and draft Extension Material in project files
Media campaigns prepared and broadcasted	Done (television broadcast)	Documentary DVD in project files
Activity 4.9 - Awareness campaign at national, provincial and communal level, using media and institutional propaganda tools, of the state of the lagoon system resources.	Partly completed	
Awareness on state of lagoon resources has increased with 50%.	Not measurable	NA
Media campaign has been developed.	Done (television broadcast at provincial level)	Documentary DVD in project files
At least 100 messages on lagoon resources management broadcasted on provincial and national radio and tv.	Not done	-
At least 500 participants in International Coastal Clean-up campaign.	Not done	-
Awareness raising materials for distribution at schools prepared and disseminated.	Not done	-
List of participants to the annual International Coastal Clean-up campaign.	Not done	-
Activity 4.10 - Targeted campaign to increase awareness and preparedness for natural disasters that might affect the lagoon system and its users.	Not completed. Postponed to next phase following Project Management Meeting 11/07	NA
-Publicity materials to disseminate on strategies to defend from natural disasters	Not done	NA
-Media campaigns prepared and broadcasted	Not done	NA
Activity 4.11 - Promote awareness among lagoon dependent population of the fisheries law and its related regulations	Completed (in 6 communes)	
Understanding of fishery law has increased in communes.	Done, not measurable	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Management committees have been established.	Not done	-
Destructive fishing practices have decreased with 90%.	Not measurable	-
Stocks of main commercial fish species have increased significantly.	Not measurable	-
Reports of training courses and training evaluation on management prepared and available.	Not done	-
Statutes, rules and regulations of management committees have been understood and actions taken	Not done	-
Minutes of meetings of management committees.	Not done	-
Survey reports on fishing practices and stocks.	Done	Rep1b2.7, Rep1a.1- Rep1a.3
Activity 4.12 - Local exchange visits or study tours to pilot projects between communes for key fishermen group representatives and commune officials	Partly completed	Records of experience sharing workshops for pilot projects in project files
Study tour report prepared and available	Not done	-
Recommendations and lessons learned reports available	Not done	-
Better Management Practices as derived from study/exposure tours understood and adopted	Not measurable	-
OUTPUT 5		
Activity 5.1 - Consultations with district and commune stakeholders to participate in identification of issues and priorities for lagoon management (5 districts, with appropriate representation of the 33 communes and specific stakeholder groups. Selected follow up consultations at commune level or with specific focal groups)	Not completed	-
Demonstrated ability of all stakeholders and target beneficiaries to participate in the production of the integrated management plan and implementation strategy.	Partly done (in 6 communes)	Workshop minutes in project files
Required strategies for sustainable lagoon management identified and agreed upon.	Not done	-
80% of the Thua Thien Hue people are aware of the present situation of the lagoon environment.	Not measurable	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Draft Integrated Management Plan produced.	Not done	-
Promotion/extension material on the importance of the lagoon and its resources prepared and available.	Partly done	Extension manuals, with annexes (Rep 1C3.1-15)
Minutes of village and commune level meetings on the draft management plan and its implementation strategy.	Not done	-
Activity 5.2 - Identify priority issues based on PRA and related activities, through close collaboration with national consultants, local authorities and consultation with the communities. Recommendations for new management policies for improving people's livelihoods and reducing risks for poor people dependent on the lagoon resources.	Completed	
Reports on established priorities are produced, understood and disseminated	Done	1B2.7 and 1A1.15
Recommendations for management policies produced and disseminated	Not done	
Assessment reports for the development of alternative livelihood in the Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon produced and disseminated	Partly done	Rep1B2.1 – 1B2.6
Assessment reports for natural resources conservation in the Tam Giang-Cau Hai lagoon produced and disseminated	Done	Rep 1A1.8 and 9
Activity 5.3 - Provincial level consultation for developing recommendations and identifying issues for inclusion in the draft integrated management plan	Not completed	
Reports of consultation meetings produced	Not done	
Guidelines for the drafting of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan produced and disseminated	Not done	
MOUs among involved institution in the drafting of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan established.	Not done	

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 5.4 - Integrated Management Plan drafted through consultation process (consultation process implies involvement of key provincial level partners and will be based on PRA and district/commune consultation sessions)	Not completed	
At least 10 meetings/workshops at commune and provincial level are organized to discuss the contents and structure of the implementation strategy.	Not done	-
Meeting/workshop reports are produced.	Not done	-
Draft Implementation Strategy prepared.	Not done	-
Presentations on implementation strategy delivered.	Not done	-
Activity 5.5 - Consensus developed on strategies for sustainable lagoon management through follow-up consultations at district and commune level	Not completed	
Reports of consultation meetings	Not done	-
Activity 5.6 - Lessons from pilot schemes incorporated into the draft plan	Not completed	
Analysis of implementation and lessons learned of pilot management schemes in selected communes, available.	Not done	-
Lessons learned reports, available.	Not done	-
Reports and attendance lists of participatory workshops and meetings prepared.	NA	-
Activity 5.7 - Draft implementation strategy developed (including the roles and responsibilities of Provincial DOFI, DARD and DOST and related institutions coordinated capacity of implementing the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan)	Not completed	
Implementation strategy report, prepared	Not done	-
MOUs between governmental agencies for mutual supports and cooperation in the development of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan agreed and signed	Not done	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 5.8 - Preparation for the official enactment by the PPC of the draft Integrated Lagoon Management Plan		-
Implementation strategy is drafted and used to implement the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan in a few pilot sites (for testing purposes).	Not done	-
Integrated Lagoon Management Plan ready to be signed by the PPC of Thua Thien Hue province (and the Minister of Fisheries of Viet Nam).	Not done	-
Draft Implementation Strategy report, produced.	Not done	-
Reports on training, financial services and organizational need assessments produced and available.	Partly done	Rep1C2.1
Evaluation reports of training courses, produced.	Partly done	Project files
Materials for promotion and extension of Management Plan and Implementation Strategy produced and published.	Not done	-
Provincial reports on the increased lagoon fish production, prepared and disseminated.	Task of counterpart	-
Construction of at least 4 small infrastructural works like: wharfs, fish receiving centers, boat and motor reparation centers	Partly done	IMOLA Promotion Centers
At least 80% of lagoon-dependent population is aware of the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan and its contents	Not measurable	-
Meeting reports are available.	Not done	-
Media campaign program, launched	Not done	-
Report of the workshop where the approved plan will be presented, prepared and disseminated	Not done	-
Activity 5.9 - Elaboration of proposals for follow-up activities in Lagoon Management, including the preparation of a project document for the implementation phase	Partly completed	
At least 2 project proposals for follow-up activities, developed.	Partly done	Draft proposals in project files
Letters of interest from potential donors acquired.	Not done	-
OUTPUT 6		

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Activity 6.1 - Establishment of a project website with access to all project reports, training materials, management plans, lessons learned of project and links to other relevant sites	Completed. Website established, need improvements and periodic update.	www.imolahue.org
A frequently (monthly) updated project website with all relevant material produced by the project, set up and launched	In progress	See website
Website address advertised at major search engines	Not done, not necessary	-
Web-cartography facility nested in the website, for use of IMOLA-produced cartographic material by partner government agencies	Done	See website
Number of visitors of website, counted.	Not done. Foreseen in website upgrade	-
Activity 6.2 – Facilitate the establishment and stimulate the enforcement by Provincial authorities, of a network of local institutions (including universities) and projects to exchange data, information and lessons learned. This will be promoted by the organization of a Provincial database that should serve the community.	Completed. 5 partners including 4 Universities	MoUs . Project files
A functioning network established, of which at least 5 local partners are active members.	Done.	MoU. Training sessions foreseen for May 2008. GIS workstations at Joint Interuniversity Laboratory for Integrated Lagoon Studies, May 2007. Conjoint Analysis laboratory foreseen for may 2008.
Reports of jointly organized workshops and training sessions of the network.	Done	Acts published. Number not assigned
MOUs with other projects agreed and signed, on exchange and use of data and information collected.	Done	MoU
Network TOR designed.	Done	MoU
Activity 6.3 - Information booklets and guidelines produced and disseminated	Completed , ongoing activity	Information material in Project files.

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Informative materials, published	Done	Information material in Project files.
Distribution list of information material available	Done	Distribution list, outgoing mail Project files
Activity 6.4 – Organization of 2 (4) workshops at national level where all interested parties could discuss management issues of lagoon systems and issues such as conflict management in relation to aquatic resources	Completed. 3 workshops done, 1 foreseen for July 2008	Workshop proceedings Rep 2A2.1-2-3-4
Awareness raised of project and its activities in Hue and at national level	Done	Press review, 2 documentaries CDs, CDs of radio and tv broadcasts in Project files.
Contacts with other players at provincial level established	Done	Correspondence in IMOLA files
Lists of attendants available	Done	Project files
Workshop reports available	Done	Workshop proceedings Rep 2A2.1-2-3-4
Activity 6.5 - Dissemination of the findings and results of the project on a national and international basis	Not completed, ongoing	
Other coastal areas or provinces in Viet Nam show intentions to use the experiences of the project and use the Integrated Lagoon Management Plan as a base for improvement of their management practices.	Not measurable	-
Project follow-up activities supported by donors.	NA	-
Workshops organized, information booklets and guidelines produced and disseminated.	Done	Workshop proceedings Rep 2A2.1-2-3-4
Proceedings of workshops, produced and disseminated.		Workshop proceedings Rep 2A2.1-2-3-4
Information booklets about the project and the Lagoon Integrated Management Plan, produced and disseminated.	Not done	-
Guidelines on Integrated Lagoon Management Plan under the CCRF, produced.	Not done	-
Proposals for follow-up activities and investment opportunities, drafted.	Not done	-
Signed contracts and agreements for follow-up activities.	Not done	-

Activity, indicators	Degree of completion	Documentation
Reports of visits of Provincial Advisory Committee and/or project staff to other Coastal/Lagoon Management projects in South East Asia.	Not done	-
Activity 6.6 - Development of technical guidelines on integrated lagoon management under the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries for international dissemination	Not completed	-
Information collected and analyzed from experiences world-wide on integrated lagoon management.	Not done	-
-Technical guidelines, drafted	Not done	-

ANNEXE 6. List of Data Available on IMOLA Geo Database

As of 12 March 2008. Please note: this is not an exhaustive list.

ID	Item	Da
1.	Topologies and Administrative Boundaries	
a	Topographic map of the lagoon area (1:25,000)	RA
b	Topographic map of the lagoon area (1:50,000)	RA
c	Commune boundaries	VE (
d	CPC buildings	VE (
e	Village locations (171 villages in 24 communes)	VE (
f	Lagoon water surface	VE (
g	Lagoon water boundaries	VE (
h	River systems (incl. lagoon)	VE (
i	Water bodies (incl. lagoon)	VE (
j	Land use 1989 (photo-interpreted from satellite imagery)	VE (
k	Land use 2000 (photo-interpreted from satellite imagery)	VE (
l	Land use 2006 (photo-interpreted from satellite imagery)	VE (
2.	Satellite Imagery	
a	SPOT5 (05Jun2006, 4 bands, rectified, northern lagoon)	RA
b	SPOT5 (05Jun2006, 4 bands, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
c	SPOT5 (23Aug2005, 4 bands, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
d	SPOT5 (23Aug2005, panchromatic, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
e	SPOT5 (23Sep2005, 4 bands, rectified, northern lagoon)	RA
f	SPOT5 (23Sep2005, panchromatic, rectified, northern lagoon)	RA
g	ASTER (10May2000, 9bands, rectified, entire lagoon)	RA
h	ASTER (18Aug2000, 9bands, rectified, entire lagoon)	RA
i	LANDSAT TM (17Feb1989, 7bands, rectified, northern lagoon)	RA
j	LANDSAT ETM+ (06Nov2000, 7bands, rectified, northern lagoon)	RA
k	LANDSAT TM (17Feb1989, 7bands, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
l	LANDSAT ETM+ (09Jan2001, 7bands, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
m	LANDSAT ETM+ (02Jun2001, 7bands, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
n	LANDSAT ETM+ (25Nov2001, 7bands, rectified, southern lagoon)	RA
o	DEM	RA
2.	Aquaculture Related	
a	Aquaculture ponds in select 12 communes* (this data is associated with pond-level interview data covering different aspects of pond culture such as pond type, species, stocking densities, chemical use, disease occurrence, productivity, etc.)	VE (
3.	Fishing Gear Related	
a	State of fish corral in 5 communes in Cau Hai (pre-arrangement)**	VE (
b	Fish corral arrangement plans in 5 communes in Cau Hai	VE (
c	State of fish corral in 4 communes in Cau Hai (post-arrangement)***	VE (
d	State of fish corral/fishing gears in select 7 communes****	VE (
e	Lagoon "fish corral free" buffer (200m)	VE (
f	Lagoon "fish corral free" buffer (450m)	VE (
g	Lagoon "fish corral free" buffer (500m)	VE (
h	Boat navigation routes in Cau Hai (Width=100m)	VE (
4.	Environmental Survey Related	

ID	Item	Da
a	Environmental monitoring stations (37 stations for 12 sections) (each monitoring station has a set of monitoring data for Apr, Aug, May, and Nov 2006) - Water quality (general) - Water quality (heavy metal) - Sediment (macro zoobenthos) - Sediment (organic matters) - Sediment (heavy metal)	VE (
b	Environmental monitoring stations in dense aquaculture area (8 stations) (each monitoring station has a set of water quality data for Apr, Aug, May, and Nov 2006)	VE (
5.	Aquaculture Training Related	
a	Aquaculture training communes (17 communes)***** (each commune polygon has training details as its attribute)	VE (
b	Result Demonstration Farmer (RDF) (detail of RDFs linked to commune polygons and village points)	VE (
c	Fellow Farmer (FF) (detail of FFs linked to commune polygons and village points)	VE (
6.	Socio-Economic Data	
a	(TO BE ADDED)	
7.	Other Data	
a	Promotion Centers (8 centers)	VE (
b	FA villages with IMOLA support	VE (
c	IMOLA aquaculture pilot villages	VE (
d	IMOLA PRA-SLA villages	VE (

- * Quang Thai, Quang Phuoc, Quang Cong, Hai Duong, Huong Phong, Thuan An, Phu An, Phu My, Phu Xuan, Phu Dien, Vinh Giang, Loc Binh
- ** Vinh Hien, Loc Binh, Loc Tri, TT Phu Loc, Loc Dien
- *** Vinh Giang, Loc Binh, Loc Tri, TT Phu Loc
- **** Dien Hai, Quang Cong, Quang Phuoc, Hai Duong, Huong Phong, Phu An, Phu Xuan
- ***** Phu An, Phu My, Phu Xuan, Thuan An, Loc Binh, Vinh Giang, Vinh Hung, Vinh Hien, Quang Phuoc, Quang Cong, Quang Loi, Quang Ngan, Quang Thai, Dien Hai, Dien Hoa, Huong Phong, Hai Duong.