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Conservation of Iranian Wetlands

Annual Report 2011

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Prepared By:	**Endorsed By:**
_____	_____
Dr Ali Nazaridoust	Dr Asghar Mohammadi Fazel
National Project Manager	National Project Director
Date:	Date:

Department of Environment

UNDP

GEF

Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project Annual Report - 2011

Prepared by:
Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project Office
Department of Environment
Islamic Republic of Iran
http://wetlandsproject.ir

Compiled by:
Mohsen Soleymani Roozbahani
Deputy National Project manager
Ciwp.dnpm@gmail.com

Mehdi Safari Oskouei
Financial Assistant
osqoee@yahoo.com

Submitted to:
United Nations Development Programme – Iran
8 Shahrzad Boulevard, Darrous, Tehran, Iran
Phone: +98 21 22860691-4
www.undp.org.ir

Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

bcm	Billion Cubic Meters
mcm	Million Cubic Meters
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CPD	Country Programme Document
CDR	Combined Delivery Report
DCHT	Department for Cultural Heritage and Tourism
DoE	Department of Environment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IR Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran
LP	Lake Parishan
LU	Lake Uromiyeh
LUB	Lake Uromiyeh Basin
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoJA	Ministry of Jihad Agriculture
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Energy
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MRT	Ministry of Roads and Transport
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NPD	National Project Director
NPM	National Project Manager
NPT	National Project Team
NRO	Natural Resources Organisation

SPAC	Office of Strategic Planning Affairs and Control of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran
SW	Shadegan Wetland
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tripartite Review
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WPA	Wetland Protected Area

Executive Summary

This is an annual report for the activities of the *Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project* (the Project) for 2011. Although the headings may differ, this Executive Summary provides a breakdown of the key points from the body of this report.

Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project in I. R. Iran

This is a project established through the cooperation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Iranian Department of Environment (DoE). It was brought about because of the drastically worsening condition of Iranian wetlands and to develop methods for Iran to comply with its international environmental commitments, notably the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

It aims to systematically remove, or substantially mitigate, threats to the biodiversity and sustainability of Lake Uromiyeh (LU), Lake Parishan (LP) and Shadegan Wetland (SW). In doing this it also aims to ensure that the lessons learned through this Project are absorbed with Iran's Wetland Protected Area (WPA) management systems. As many of Iran's wetlands face similar threats, particularly the tendency for key threats to originate within the wider watershed area outside of WPA boundaries, a demonstration of the removal of these threats will be of broad relevance.

As a result, the project places substantial emphasis on demonstrating approaches to conservation, sustainable use and threat removal/mitigation at WPAs within the Lake Uromiyeh Ecological Zone, Lake Parishan and Shadegan Wetland. This ecological zone includes LU itself, a c. 5,000 km^2 hypersaline lake and National Park in the highlands of northwestern Iran, together with various ecologically connected and smaller satellite wetlands of international importance. Further support also goes towards ensuring conservation and sustainable use of LP and SW, which are located in Fars and Khuzestan Provinces respectively.

For the last ten years, Iran has also been experiencing a severe ongoing drought. As a result, the UNDP and the DoE are working together to develop a Drought Risk Management System for wetlands. This has also been added as an additional component of this Project and Lake Urmia demonstration site.

Outlines of the key Project facts are noted in Tables 2 and 4.

Overall Progress and Achievements

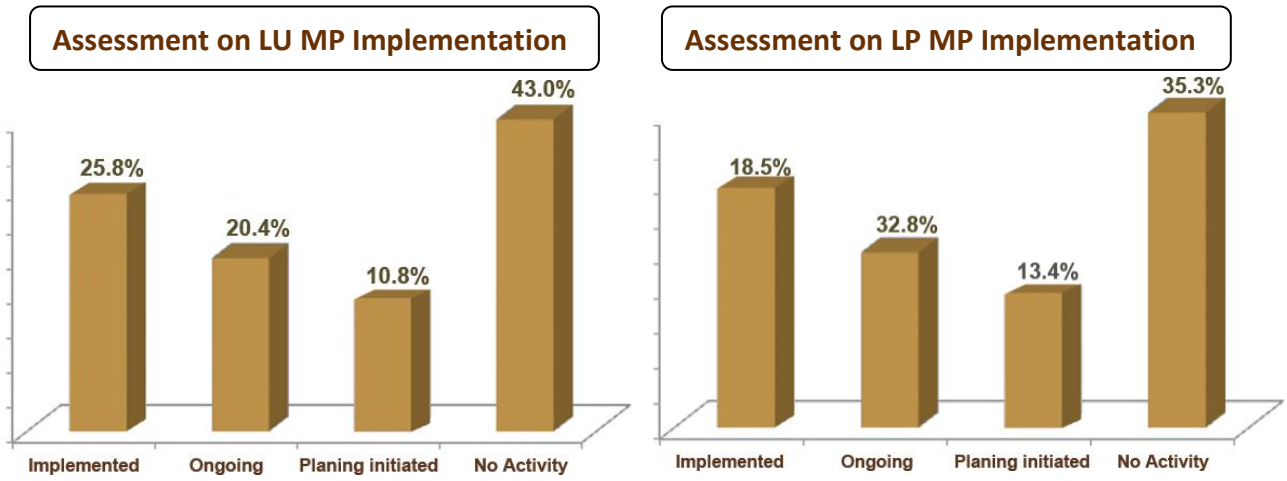
The Project has now completed its 7^{th} year of operation and has made substantial progress towards its objectives. These objectives are noted in full in Tables 3 and 5. It is currently working to complete the remaining objectives at the demonstration sites. For the next one year, its focus extends to rolling out the wetland management framework to other Wetland Protected Areas (WPAs) throughout Iran. As such, it will be working to ensure the sustainability of the Project's activities by working to establish the National Wetlands Strategy Committee and having the DoE act as a secretariat for this committee. It will also look to build the capacities of national partners so that they may assume responsibility for the wetlands. The advantage here is that they will have the benefit of several years of established practice and experience to draw on.

Major Results in 2011

Key results that have culminated in 2011 are as followed:

a. Implementation of Integrated Management Plans of Demonstration Sites

Implementation status of the management plans until the end of 2011 is as followed:



b. Demonstration sites management structures established and start functioning

- The first meeting of LU regional council was held.
- WA provincial management committee was established and had four meetings in 2011.
- LP provincial and local management committee had two meetings. LP subcommittee had several meetings
- LU technical working groups had two meetings each to discuss their role and new responsibilities
- SW local management committee established in 2011 and had two meetings. Technical working groups had several meetings mainly focused on finalizing monitoring plans and protocols.
- Capacity development program implemented for demonstration sites secretariats
- The secretariats have also established their website for better information sharing among stakeholders.

c. Development of wise use strategies and action plans

- "Action Plan on LP pollution management and control" was prepared and approved
- Shadegan wetland zoning maps and codes of practice were finalized and developing SW sustainable fishery strategy was started
- LP ecotourism strategy and action plan was prepared

d. Lake Uromiyeh Water Right and Water Share

After water right approval in previous years, there has now been final agreement on the LU Water-share among three provinces around the lake and there has been lots of effort to implement the agreements.

e. LUB drought risk management plan

Considering the current ongoing drought crisis in Lake Urmia , CIWP started a sub-project since 2009 to develop a drought risk management plan for the lake. The plan is in final stages of preparation and will be a synthesis of drought characteristic (Spatial/Temporal behaviour), meteorological and

hydrological variables trend in LUB, drought management structure (organization), agriculture situation and monitoring system reports which were finalized in 2011.

f. LU satellite wetlands

- Gorigol wetland management plan was finalized
- Kanibarazan wetland designated as a Ramsar convention site and as Wild Life Refuge

g. Conservation and monitoring of LP biodiversity and endangered species

- Three conservation ponds established and monitored to save LP endangered fish species.
- Capacity development for conservation and monitoring of Otter

More than 100 students and teachers, Guards and local communities were trained and a local team was trained for further monitoring of Otter in cooperation with DoE guards.

- *LP land conflict resolution process*

A map which indicates possible area of conflicts among different stakeholders was prepared and process of issuing title-deed for the wetland was started by judiciary office.

h. Community engagement and public awareness

- SW and LP local community engagement in wetland management

8 representatives from different part of the SW are now members of working groups and provincial and local management committees.

Active participation in developing sustainable agriculture, Female Sustainable Agriculture Facilitators initiatives and participation in tour leader training course are good examples of their effective role.

- TV and Radio Programs

Eight talk shows of a 26 episode series about LU problems and management were broadcasted from EA provincial TV. A Radio program about LU is broadcasting from WA Radio channel every week.

i. Developing sustainable agriculture around LP and LU

- Dmonstration farms were established around LP
- Organic farming introduced to gardens around Gorigol

j. National wetland strategy and action plan finalized

k. Securing National budget for wetland management system

The first budget was part of 5th development plan, in which the amount of 175 billion Toman was allocated to a 5-years project, another 90 billion Toman emergency budget for wetland management and restoration.

l. Capacity development and engagement of DoE habitat office for CIWP exit strategy

m. Preparation of wetland management toolkit based on CIWP experience

n. Iranian Wetland Database structure was finalized.

o. Sharing CIWP experience with Key national stake holders

- Meetings with Parliament members on wetland management
- MoU with University of Environment
- Close Cooperation with Ministry of Interior through consultative and training seminars for managers and senior experts
- Half day training seminars for DoE, MoJA an MoE mangers and experts

p. Sharing achievements and lessons learnt at international level

- Participating in Ramsar convention Asia Regional Pre-COP11 meeting
- Support 40th anniversary of Ramsar convention (global forum on wetlands for the future)
- Publishing and sharing results of Regional Community of Practice for Wetland Conservation Managers

q. CIWP exit strategy

There was an special focus on implementing this strategy within 2011 and it was also reflected on project activities during 2011 and planned ones for 2012. As a result, project concentrated more on finalizing activities in demonstration sites, securing national funds and budget for national wetland management system through developing national programs, close cooperation with related DoE offices to deliver responsibilities, develop and implement staff exit plan, reducing input and leadership for joint activities with stakeholders, concentrating more on documentation and production to roll out project achievements and approaches.

Indirect Results

a. Engagement of Civil Society

This Project has utilised the support and capacities of over 10 NGOs and approximately 12 CBOs[1]. In doing this, it has provided opportunities for these organisations to grow and develop, while also working towards the main project objectives. Through this, the capacity of civil society is developed such that it may continue to support the project goals and the community after the closure of the Project. An example of this is in the fact that the SW local and provincial Management Committees have 4 seats dedicated to NGOs, CBOs village representatives. Where possible, the Project has also worked to implement wetland protection initiatives proposed by local communities, both at LP and SW.

b. South-South Cooperation

- *Study visit of Pakistan technical group from CIWP experiences in demonstration sites*

In a new initiative and in line with South-South cooperation, CIWP in cooperation with Ramsar Regional Center for West and Central Asia, hosted A technical/managerial Pakistani group to visit CIWP demonstration sites.

The group included governmental managers and experts working closely with Pakistan National wetland project which was implemented by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Pakistan). The team visited Lake Urmia and Lake Parishan and was acquainted with CIWP activities, achievements and lessons learnt mainly on local community engagement, wetland management structures, field

[1] These CBOs largely consist of local Islamic Councils.

activities by stakeholders and management plan development and implementation while sharing their comments and ideas with the project team.

Contribution towards attaining CPD and UNDAF Outcomes

a. Country Programme Document

The Country Programme Document (CPD) has among its aims the objective of improving Iran's ability to meet the MDG targets. This Project's focus is in line with MDG-7, environmental sustainability. Due to the high demand on water resources, the Project is engaged in finding ways in which sustainable water management systems can be promoted and adopted within the Government's national strategies. Further, the levels of international cooperation this Project exhibits also contributes towards MDG8, the fostering of global partnerships.

The CPD also works to have environmental sustainability incorporated into national and local development strategies. This Project works to do just that and have WPA management systems incorporated at local, provincial and national levels through various committees, which are established and supported by the Project at various levels of Government. Further, these management plans have been tested and are currently being institutionalised.

b. United Nations Development Assistance Framework

This Project works directly towards the achievement of UNDAF Outcome 4.2 – "Global and national environmental concerns and environmentally sensitive development integrated into national development frameworks and implemented through community-based approaches to the sustainable use of natural resources, capacity-building, environmental assessment and the removal of financial, economic, legal, institutional and technological barriers."

This Project works by a philosophy of participation and integration in which the capacity development of local communities and organisation are actively pursued. What is more, it has worked to incorporate this philosophy into the wetland management plans. These plans factor in the various development and environmental concerns of the areas in question and have now been incorporated into national development strategies.

Recommendations from Lessons Learned and Good Practices

- *Project exit strategy and safe ending*

Developing an exit strategy for the final years of the project, provided a good basis for a gradual shift of project technical responsibilities to related stakeholders and a plan for staff exit from the project.

- *Close cooperation with implementing agency offices and governmental stakeholders*

It could be a risk for the project to focus on project activities without establishing useful and effective links with the experts of the IA and other governmental organizations. Developing such links and establishing inter-sectoral management mechanisms may prevent large changes within project management body itself and established mechanisms due to political and managerial changes in these organizations.

- *Gradual change*

Sometimes projects tends to start and insist on big changes within IA and partner organizations in short period which may normally cause to resistant from those agencies and reducing effectiveness and speed of activities. Changes in a longer period are more acceptable and sustainable.

As a recommendation, secured national budget as co-funding for international projects

One of the problems that international developing projects normally faced is secured national budget in line with project activities. One recommendation for overcome this problem is developing and approving a national program within governmental financial system which support the joint project activities and provide financial resources in more secured mechanisms.

Risks and Challenges

The CIWP has recorded the risk of drought as serious and critical for the last several years, and various mitigation activities are being undertaken. However, the drought conditions have continued such that the risk has become reality. The Lake Parishan demonstration site has now been largely dry since 2009, whilst at Lake Uromiyeh water levels have fallen throughout the project period and salinity has become so high as to inhibit ecological functioning. Lake Uromiyeh's satellite wetlands have been less affected as a result of restoration measures. Biodiversity outcome targets are therefore mainly "Red".

For addressing the risk, CIWP has made a report to summarise the impacts of a persistent drought on the expected outcomes of the IRI/UNDP/GEF Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project, presents the mitigatory and adaptive measures that have been taken, and makes a number of recommendations.

Conclusion

Over the last seven years of implementation, the Project has come a long way towards achieving its objective of establishing an effective management system that addresses the threats to the Project Sites in cooperation with the main stakeholders at national and provincial levels. At the same time, on a national level, the urgent need to address the threats to wetland ecosystems has been taken to the highest levels of Government through developing national wetland strategy and action plan and LU national management committee. Wetland data bank has been developed and is ready to be used by DoE and a project toolkit is under construction for further application by stakeholders. On the other hand national budget has been secured for five years for application and roll out of CIWP experiences and new management system for important wetlands around the country.

What is more, it is working to ensure the lessons learned from this experience are absorbed within WPA management systems throughout Iran.

1.0 Introduction

Iran is a geographically diverse country. Its rich ecology and biodiversity can be found in its dry desert landscapes, snowy mountain peaks and green pastures and forests. Given that much of the country is characterised by dry, arid conditions, the many wetlands and watercourses across Iran provide an important escape and oasis. It is also here that much of the country's unique flora and fauna can be found. However, over past decades, these wetlands have come under increasing threat and as a result, have necessitated the implementation of active protection measures.

This is an annual report for the *Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project* (the Project), which is being implemented by Department of Environment (DoE) in the Islamic Republic of Iran (IR Iran). The Project receives funding from the Government of IR Iran, but is also supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It also has had some assistance from an international donor, the Government of Netherlands. The Project works to strengthen national wetland management capacities through applying ecosystem approach for addressing key threats to the environmental stability at three pilot wetland sites: Lake Uromiyeh (LU), Lake Parishan (LP) and Shadegan Wetland (SW).

This report provides an overview of the Project's activities for 2011. It starts by providing a general contextual background to the Project and a brief outline of the project history and key institutions involved. It then moves to discuss the progress against the Project objectives to date. This is followed by sections providing an overview of the Project finances, existing challenges and issues, potential upcoming risks and some lessons learned from good practices. It finishes by providing some recommendations for moving forward.

The objective of this document is to provide an outline to the contextual and operational background to the Project activities, a review of each Project's activities, and an outline of the lessons learned and recommendations to date.

2.0 Contextual Background

This chapter provides a basic description of the context in which the Project operates. This is done by first providing a brief situation analysis of Iran and wetlands in general. Within the context of the Ramsar Convention, a description of the status of wetlands in Iran is then provided.

2.1 Iran and Wetlands

Iran is a geographically expansive country at 1.648 million km^2 in size. To its north lies the Caspian Sea and at its southern border is the Persian Gulf. It also shares a border with Iraq to the west; Turkey, Armenia and Turkmenistan to the north; and Afghanistan and Pakistan to the East. The country boasts a varied terrain that ranges from coastal lagoons, dry desert plains, two expansive mountain ranges and green northern forests.

Iran also contains over 1000 wetland sites, over 150 of which are of international significance.[2] Wetlands are among the world's most productive environments.[3] They house vast amounts of biological diversity and provide the water to countless species, including humans, need for survival. They also support high concentrations of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrate species.[4] Iran's wetlands provide not only scenic beauty, but are also a cradle for a wide range of flora and fauna, many of which transit Iran in the form of migratory birds. These wetlands are also essential for providing sustenance to the people who inhabit the areas surrounding these wetlands.

However, like many other countries, as Iran has developed, increasing pressure has been placed on it's environment and natural resources, among these were the precious wetlands. This pressure did not go unnoticed by authorities and over the 1960's increased international momentum was gained for the establishment of some means of protecting these areas.

2.1.1 Ramsar Convention 1971

This international momentum culminated in the *Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat* (Ramsar Convention). The Ramsar Convention is an intergovernmental treaty that provides a framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and wetland resources.[5]

The general text of the convention was prepared over a series of technical meetings. Initially, the Convention aimed at protecting waterfowl, but as discussions progressed it developed into one conserving wetland habitats as a whole. Eventually, the final text was agreed to at a conference held in Ramsar, Iran in 1971. It entered into force in 1975 and has since then, worked to provide a general framework for the conservation and sustainable management of wetlands.

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[2] Peter Hunnam and Raya Benis, *Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project Mid-Term Evaluation*, Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project, 2009, pp.12 and 15.

[3] Ramsar Website, *Home*, http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-home/main/ramsar/1_4000_0__, (accessed 11 December 2011).

[4] Ibid, *Home*, (accessed 11 December 2011).

[5] Ibid, *Home*, (accessed 11 December 2011).

As States become members to the Ramsar Convention, they must designate at least one national wetland site to be registered as an official Ramsar site. This is done in accordance with criteria set out in the Convention. Needless to say, Iran too is a signatory to the Convention and has several registered Ramsar sites. Table 1 below contains a breakdown of Iranian wetlands and their national and international status.[6]

Breakdown of Iranian Wetland Sites	Breakdown of the Number of Sites			Area (ha)
Wetland sites in Iran	1000+			
Wetland sites in DoE database	84			
Wetlands classified as Ramsar Sites	24			1,486,438
Wetland sites considered of international significance (WIS)	47			
- WIS sites not Ramsar listed nor nationally protected		9		
- Wetland protected areas (WPAs) Ramsar listed only		25		
- WPAs with some national legal protection		61		
- National Park			6	685,650
- Wildlife Refuge			14	639,277
- Protected Area			20	1,931,564
- No-hunting area			21	185,823

Table 1

2.2 Long Running Drought and Water Resource Management

Over the last decade, Iran as a whole has been suffering from a long running drought. This drought is affecting water levels in lakes across the country, including the wetlands that are the subject of this Project.

Since the year 2000, Lake Uromiyeh has had decreasing water levels and increased levels of salinity. The surrounding wetlands are also under threat as a result of rapid unplanned urbanisation, the construction of water resource development infrastructure and unsustainable water usage, the unprecedented increase in land use for agriculture and pollution.[7]

Lake Uromiyeh is recharged through 17 tributary rivers, 39 flood-ways, and 14 seasonal rivers which are mainly in the southern part of the basin. This inflow is estimated to be approximately 5300 mcm

[6] Hunnam as no.1 above, p.15; and Ramsar Website, Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-about-parties-contracting-parties-to-23808/main/ramsar/1-36-123%5E23808_4000_0__, (accessed 11 December 2010).

[7] UNDP, *Lake Uromiyeh Drought Risk Management Project for Sustainable Livelihoods, Biodiversity and Micro-climate Management (Supplementary project to the ongoing UNDP/GEF Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project*), p2.

annually.[8] It also receives direct rainfall and groundwater seepage, however this has been greatly reduced in recent years due to agricultural groundwater extraction.

The Lake Uromiyeh Basin (LUB) has a population of over 5.9 million[9] and there are now more than 36 cities and 3150 villages the area.[10] To meet the increasing demand on water, the Government has completed or planned several resource development projects. Reportedly, 231 water development projects have been identified as feasible for the next 20 years. This includes 74 storage dams and 124 diversion weirs.[11]

As a result of its size, LU is a major factor in defining the microclimate of the region. This increased environmental and social pressure on LU and the surrounding wetlands is potentially catastrophic for the local environment and its inhabitants.

To address this, a supplementary project on drought risk management was created by the UNDP and DoE. This project is discussed further in the next chapter of this report.

[8] UNDP, as no.6 above, p1.

[9] 2010 estimation.

[10] Ibid, p1.

[11] Ibid, p2.

3.0 Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project in Iran

This chapter provides an outline of the Project itself as well as the key actors involved. For brevity, Tables 2 and 4 below have been prepared to provide the key information relating to the Project.

3.1 Wetlands Project Outline

As noted above, Iran has been an active founding member of the Ramsar Convention. However, actions previously taken in protecting wetland areas have not been effective in addressing the threats to these ecosystems. Over recent decades, it was noted that more work was needed to actively protect the country's wetlands. Many were becoming seriously degraded, some to the point where the biodiversity and human activities that were reliant on them were dying out.[12] This brought about the gradual development of the Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project.

The Project plan was drawn up over six years from 1998 to 2004 by international consultants working with the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran (IR Iran), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF).[13]

Once the Project plan was completed, the Iranian Department of Environment (DoE) was designated as the Executing Agency[14]. The Ministry of Energy was also brought onboard to assist in implementing the support provided by the Government of Netherlands and coordinating with the GEF/Government components of the Project. Other participating national agencies were: Office of Strategic Planning and Control of the Government of the IR Iran (SPAC)[15], Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (MoJA), the Ministry of Roads and Transportation (MRT), Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Cultural Heritage Organization (CHTO) in later steps of project. The involvement of these later organisations was largely in assisting in the coordination of the Project through representatives in its steering committee. In accordance with GEF requirements, the UNDP was designated as the implementing agency of the Project.

Originally the Project was planned to be completed by the end of 2011, however at the beginning of implementation, there were several changes in key staff that resulted in delays. Also, the onset of a continuing drought further hindered implementation. As a result, the project was extended for an additional one year on a no-cost basis.[16]

The Project is now planned to take eight years and has been assigned a budget of USD$12.905 million. This is comprised of funds from the Government of IR Iran (USD$9.190m) and from GEF (USD$2.915m). An additional USD$0.6m was granted by the Government of Netherlands for an existing project in a similar area, however this project was largely completed before the full commencement of the Project at hand.

[12] Hunnam, as no.1 above p.14.

[13] A description of these entities is given under heading 3.1.2 of this Report.

[14] This is also known as the Designated Institution in UNDP terminology.

[15] Formerly known as the Management and Planning Organisation (MPO).

[16] Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project, *Progress Implementation Report* (2010), p.Adjustments Tab.

Thus, an "at a glance" overview of the project is provided in Table 2 below.

Project Title	Conservation of Iranian Wetlands
Project Duration	8 Years
Project Budget	USD$12.905 million
Executing Entity	Iranian Department of Environment (DoE)
Cooperating National Agencies	The Ministry of Energy
	Office of Strategic Planning Affairs and Control of the Government of the IR Iran (SPAC)
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
	Ministry of Jihad Agriculture (MJA)
	Ministry of Roads and Transportation (MRT)
	Ministry of Interior (MoI)
Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Table 2

The underlying aim of the Project is to conduct a pilot and demonstration conservation operation, which if proven successful, could be adopted by the Government and applied to the other national wetlands. Two pilot sites were select for this: Lake Uromiyeh Basin (LUB) and Lake Parishan (LP). The LUB, as part of a larger wetlands ecological zone, includes Lake Uromiyeh (LU), several satellite wetlands that were of international importance and a national park. Lake Parishan is a fresh water lake located in Arjan & Parishan Protected Area in Fars Province. In 2009, following a Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE), it was also decided that Shadegan Wetland (SW), which had previously considered a replication site for the Proect, be considered a pilot site on its own.

In light of previous experience, if it were to be successful, the Project had to address the main threats to the pilot sites, namely:[17]

- Changes to the water regime (dams, diversion, irrigation, wastage);
- Aquatic and noise pollution (from agriculture, industry, domestic, boats and aircraft);
- Unsustainable exploitation of wetland resources (over-fishing, over-grazing and over-hunting);

[17] Hunnam, as no.1 above, p.14, referencing the Project Brief (2003) and the Project Inception Report (2006).

- Conversion of wetland habitats (agriculture and urban development);
- Land degradation in watersheds (deforestation, over-grazing, agriculture);
- Transport infrastructure; and
- Species introductions, particularly invasive species (accidental and deliberate).

Because previously the designation of Wetland Protected Areas (WPAs) by the DoE had not proven effective, the designers of the Project wished to develop a plan that took a new approach in wetland conservation in Iran. "Ecosystem Approach" as the new approach that was decided upon is characterised by two key words:[18]

1. **Participation** – for relevant stakeholders to be appropriately and actively engaged in the conservation effort; and
2. **Integration** – to ensure that decisions about land, water and biodiversity use, which affect wetlands, take into account the diverse influences upon wetlands by all sectors of human economic development and livelihood activities.

Thus the goal, objectives and intended outcomes of the Project were developed. They are summarised in Table 3 below:[19]

Project Goal	To catalyse the sustainability of Iran's system of wetland protected areas (WPAs), thereby enhancing its effectiveness as a tool for conserving globally significant biodiversity.
Project Objective	To establish an effective management system to systematically remove or substantially mitigate threats facing globally significant biodiversity and sustainability at two WPA demonstration sites, while ensuring that the lessons learned are absorbed within WPA management systems throughout Iran.
Outcome 1	Model wetland management system designed and being implemented by DoE and other local stakeholders at demonstration sites to effectively address the most significant 'internally arising' threats to globally significant biodiversity.
Outcome 2	Model intersectoral coordination demonstrated at provincial and basin level enhances the sustainability of the wetland conservation system by, inter alia helping to address threats arising at ecosystem level.
Outcome 3	National level wetland management and inter-sectoral

[18] Hunnam, as no.1 above, p.14.

[19] Ibid, p.17. Please note that the wording for the outcomes above differ from those in the original Project Document. This is because they were revised after the Mid-Term Evaluation conducted by Peter Hunnam and Raya Benis.

	coordination structures poses and utilize enhanced capacities, and the model system developed through Outcomes 1 and 2 above is applied to wetlands throughout Iran through strategies, replications, tools and exchange of knowledge and lessons learned.

Table 3

3.2 Drought Risk Management Project

As noted previously, the LUB is facing a critical threat in the form of a persistent drought and increased demands on local water resources. If this were to continue, it would be disastrous to the local microclimate and biodiversity. What is more, it puts to question the relevance and effectiveness of the overall Project.

In light of this critical situation, joint UNDP and Project team visits were undertaken in early July 2008. Discussions were held with local stakeholders including local officials, NGOs and communities. It was agreed to develop a drought risk management plan to be integrated into the Project.

As a result, the *Lake Uromiyeh Drought Risk Management Project for Sustainable Livelihoods, Biodiversity and Microclimate Management Project* was created. The rational of the project is to provide technical support that would "focus on building a critical technical knowledge base around climate change and its impacts on microclimates, persistent droughts and biodiversity."[20]

For brevity, Table 4 outlines the project key facts that differ from the overall Project, and Table 5 states the project goal and objective, it also contains the four outputs required of it.

Project Title	*Lake Uromiyeh Drought Risk Management Project for Sustainable Livelihoods, Biodiversity and Microclimate Management Project*
Project Duration	2 Years
Project Budget	USD$200,000.00 (UNDP) TRAC Funding

Table 4

Project Goal	To establish an ecosystem based management for the lake and its satellite wetlands within the context of sustainable development with effective involvement of all stakeholders including local communities.
Project Objective	Effective drought risk management for sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity in the environs of Lake Uromiyeh.
Output 1	[**X**] pubic officials, technical experts and NGO representatives benefited from national and international knowledge/experience exchange visits and other learning

[20] UNDP, as no.6 above, p2.

	opportunities.
Output 2	International technical research and capacity building support provided to relevant public agencies for scientific research around causative links/scientific evidence for climate change, persistent drought and local development interventions and threats to Lake Uromiyeh, including identification of opportunities for sustainable resource use.
Output 3	[**X**] multistakeholder demonstrative projects developed and implemented for improved /diversified livelihoods and natural resource management.
Output 4	[**X**] knowledge management/reflection sessions/researches organised to produce lessons learned documents/reports and wide distribution for replication.

Table 5

3.3 Project Entities

There are several entities involved in the Project, three of which are noted below.

a. Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in 1991 through the World Bank to assist developing countries protect the global environment and to promote environmentally sustainable development. The GEF works by providing grants, which when applied, should transform a national project into one that benefits the global environment.[21] Globally, GEF grants support projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

In 1994, GEF was restructured so that it became a permanent and separate institution in its own right. The UNDP, United Nations Environment Program and World Bank are the initial three implementing partners of GEF, though the World Bank has also become a trustee of the GEF Trust Fund. [22]

Today, the GEF is the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. It has allocated USD$9.2 billion, supplemented by more than USD$40 billion in co-financing, for more than 2,700 projects in more than 165 developing countries and countries undergoing economic transition. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has also made more than 12,000 small grants directly to nongovernmental and community organizations, totalling $495 million.[23]

[21] Global Environment Fund Website, *What is GEF*, http://www.thegef.org/gef/whatisgef, (accessed 12 December 2010).

[22] Ibid, (accessed 12 December 2010).

[23] Ibid, (accessed 12 December 2010).

b. United Nations Development Programme

The UNDP is the UN's development network. It works to advocate for change and connect countries to knowledge, experience and resources. In doing this, it also assists countries attract and use aid effectively.[24] In this way, the UNDP is often, as in this case, an implementing partner and assists national projects in receiving and administering funds.

c. Department of Environment

The DoE is headed by the First Vice President and tasked with the protection of Iran's natural environment. In order to achieve this, the DoE not only works to control the hunting of Iran's wildlife, but it also works in areas such as the preventing of the release of pollutants into waterways and the atmosphere, the prevention of the over extraction of Iran's natural resources and the compliance with Iran's international environmental commitments. In doing this, it also works with other Government ministries to find a balance between often competing demands.

3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan is included as Annex 1.2 of the Project Document. A summary of this M&E Plan is as follows:

	Type of Action	Stakeholders	Due by
Planning			
1	Preparation and Submission of the Project Annual Planning & Reporting Package	Project Board & Project Team	By end of January 2011
2	Quarterly Work plans 2011	Project Team	15 January, April, July, October 2011
Reporting			
3	Quarterly Progress Reports	Executive Board, Implementing Partners as described in Project Document, Project Team, General Public (via Project website)	For comments: 1st Q report by 15 April 2011, 2nd Q report by 15 July 2011 & 3rd Q report by 15 Oct 2011
4	Workshops to be reported by assigned rapporteur	Project Management, M&E and Workshop Participants	Within 1 month of workshop
5	Bilingual Annual Report	Project Board, Implementing Partners as described in Project Document, Project Team, General Public (via Project website)	11 Dec 2011 to be sent for review of Project Team 15 Dec 10 incorporate comments, 17 Dec 2011 send copy to Board

[24] United Nations Development Programme Website, *About UNDP*, http://www.undp.org/about/, (accessed 12 December 2010).

			members
Monitoring			
6	Update Project Equipment Inventory List	Project Management & M&E	Quarterly (last week of March, June, September and December 2011)
7	Site visits	Project Management	Two missions in each quarter. Reports are due within three days upon return from mission.
8	Mission Logs	M&E	Quarterly (last week of Mar, Jun, Sept and Dec 10)
9	Risks, Issue and Lessons Learnt Logs	M&E	Quarterly (last week of Mar, Jun, Sept and Dec 10)
10	Project SC Meetings	Project Board Members, M&E	July and Dec 10
11	Reviewing and applying management response for MTE	Project Board, Implementing Partners as described in Project Document, Project Team, General Public (via Project website)	Quarterly (last week of Mar, Jun, Sept and Dec 10)

Table 6

4.0 Progress in attaining Project Outcomes

This section of the report discusses the overall progress towards achieving the Project outcomes. Each section begins by stating the respective target outcome or objective and is followed by the key results for that outcome that have culminated in 2011. This is followed by a general overview regarding the Project's progress towards the overall objective, with reference to Table 10 is included in Annexure IV.

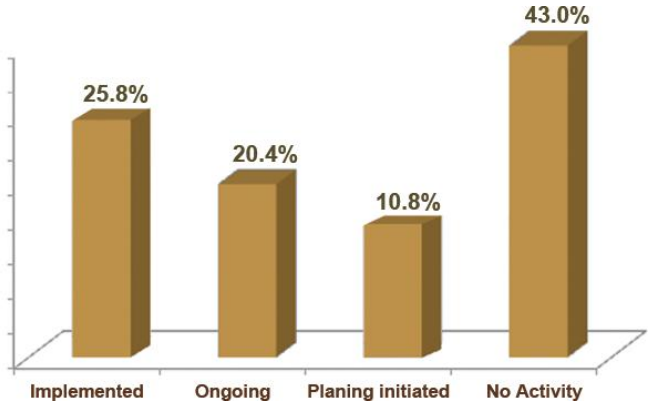
4.1 Local Model Wetland Management System

Outcome One: *Model wetland management system designed and being implemented by DoE and other local stakeholders at demonstration sites to effectively address the most significant 'internally arising' threats to globally significant biodiversity.*

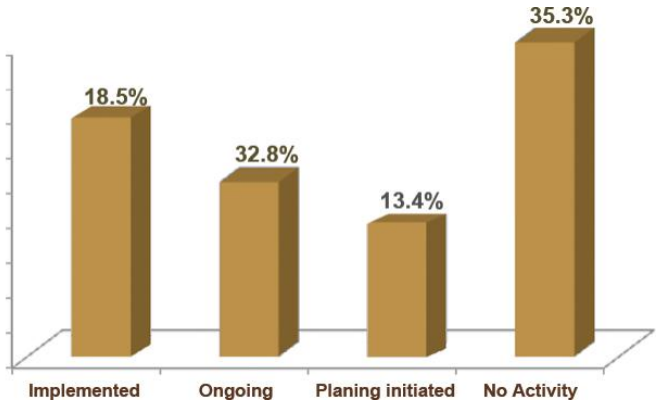
a. Implementation of Integrated Management Plans of Demonstration Sites

Along with the formation of managerial structures, implementation of management plans was also in high priority in 2011. Implementation status of the management plans until the end of 2011 is as followed:

Assessment on LU MP Implementation



Assessment on LP MP Implementation



b. Development of wise use strategies and action plans

- *"Action Plan on LP pollution management and control" was prepared and approved*

This action plan was prepared in a participatory process through a workshop to discuss and review the stakeholders' comments on the draft of the afore-mentioned plan by CIWP's representatives and the government stakeholders.

Modified and finalized draft of action plan was also discussed in the LP biodiversity and water sub-committee to indicate monitoring and implementation mechanisms of this plan in line with their internal commitments and report to LP management committee. This action plan was finally approved in LP management committee.

- *Shadegan wetland zoning maps and codes of practice were finalized*

Zoning maps and codes of practice are very important tools for further development around wetlands and they are attached to integrated management plans for approval. SW zoning maps and codes of practice were finalized by Khouzestan DoE and other provincial and local stakeholders and shared with all related authorities for implementation and consideration in development projects.

- *LP ecotourism strategy and action plan was prepared*

Several meetings were held by LP ecotourism subcommittee to prepare LP ecotourism strategy and action plan in line with MP management plan and based on an agreed road map and required steps.

This strategy and action plan is now a basis for the subcommittee for developing new ecotourism projects and reviewing submitted proposal.

- *Agreement and initial steps for developing SW sustainable fishery strategy*

After preparing a road map, Khouzestan DOE is leading process of development of SW fishery strategy in cooperation with related organizations and representatives of Local communities including fisherman in wetland areas.

c. LU satellite wetlands

- *Final draft of Gorigol wetland and first draft of Ghareghesheshlagh wetland management plans were prepared*

LU satellite wetlands are playing a very important and supportive rule within LU ecosystem and LU integrated management plan has a special emphasis on their management and conservation.

Gorigol wetland (near Tabriz) management planning process which was started around 2 years ago, had its final participatory workshop for the last comments from stakeholders and final version is ready for ratification at local and provincial level. In line with this steps Gorigol water canals were also repaired and modified for a better water flow to the wetland.

Ghareghesheshlagh wetland (near Bonab) basic studies is almost finished and its management planning process started through holding the first workshop and preparing the first draft.

- *Kanibarazan wetland designated as a Ramsar convention site and as Wild Life Refuge*

After a one year follow up and cooperation among WA DoE, DoE habitat office and CIWP required document for Kanibarazan wetland designation was prepared and submitted to the Ramsar convention secretariat. Designation of Kanibarazan as a Ramsar site and Wild Life Refuge was announced in 40th anniversary of the convention in Iran

d. Conservation and monitoring of LP biodiversity and endangered species

- *Three conservation ponds established and monitored to save LP endangered fish species.*

LP faced a severe drought in recent years and it caused a serious threat to biodiversity especially endemic fishes of the wetland. As an urgent response to the current situation a 0.7 ha in-site pond was established beside one of the wetland active springs with involvement of local community, NGOs and local DoE. In two other parts of the nearby areas on in habitat and one artificial small ponds were established in cooperation with local DoE and fishery organization to save and monitor remaining endemic fishes of the wetland.

- *Installation boundary markers (buoys) for High Sensitivity zone of LP*

The LP sensitivity zones were developed in a participatory way with representation from the main stakeholder groups, particularly the fishermen. The High sensitivity zones will play an important role both as refuges from human disturbance for wintering and breeding waterbirds (including globally threatened species), as well as providing a no fishing zone, which has great potential to help improve fish stocks. This identification of core zones is a crucial management and conservation tool.

Hence, according to CIWP workplan, a project for buoys installation around the high sensitivity zone of Lake Parishan was carried out by Kazeroun DoE .

- *Capacity development for conservation and monitoring of Otter and Typha*

Otter and Typha were distinguished as indicator species for LP wetland condition and monitoring of these species was part of LP management plan priority actions. Several activities were accomplished in cooperation with a national NGO (Plan for Land) for community empowerment on monitoring Otter around the wetland. More than 100 students and teachers were trained, in this training course, Guards and local communities and NGOs were trained about joint cooperation and methods of identifying and detecting wildlife and Otter, which was highly welcomed by participants.

Two training booklets and one brochure were published and a local team received advanced and field training for further monitoring of the Otter. Basic field study is finished and preparation of an action plan for Otter conservation has been started.

An experimental exclosure has been established for Typha around LP and a local NGO monitor and record the condition of the Typha within exclosure in comparison with the one out of it for further analysis and actions.

- *LP land conflict resolution process*

Land conflict around LP is a long history dispute between local community and local authorities including Local DoE office. Resolution of this conflict was the first priority action within management planning process from most of stakeholders view point.

Following CIWP's efforts for resolution of land conflicts in LP during 2011, a road map and action plan which show the approach and role of responsible authorities was prepared and approved. A map which indicates possible area of conflicts among different stakeholders was prepared by natural resources organization as a next important step. Judiciary office announced the boarders of the map in the news paper as one of legal step to issue the wetland title-deed after resolving possible conflicts. At the same time negotiation has been started with local community representatives to discuss land conflicts and more than 4 km of borders was fixed and marked by Kazeroun DoE.

e. LP Summary baseline report

This report compiles existing information on Lake Parishan to describe the Lake and its attributes, including the, ecological and socio-economical characteristics of the lake and its surrounding villages. The report provides a concise baseline of the status of the Lake at the time of the UNDP/GEF/DOE Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project.

f. Community engagement and public awareness

- *SW local community engagement in wetland management structures*

Shadegan wetland has a unique structure in terms of large number of villages and local community around the wetland and their direct impact of SW functions and values with their livelihood.

For an effective involvement of the local community within wetland management processes, several meetings were held with different villagers to discuss SW management plan and several trainings were held for more than 100 students and teachers in 8 schools around the wetland.

8 representatives from different part of the wetland are now members of working groups and provincial and local management committees.

- *Community engagement for LP management plan implementation*

LP Community had a strong role in the management plan development and this role continued in the next phase which was implementation. Active participation in developing sustainable agriculture around the lake, involvement in training for Otter conservation and formation of a local monitoring team, Female Sustainable Agriculture Facilitators initiatives on establishing micro credits and participation in tour leader training course as an alternative livelihood initiatives are some good examples of such an effective role.

- *TV and Radio Programs*

Eight talk shows of a 26 episode series about LU problems and management were broadcasted from EA provincial TV with participation of responsible authorities and NGOs at national and provincial level as public awareness initiative and basis for further discussion on the issues.

At the same time a Radio program about LU is being broadcasted from WA Radio channel every week. Also project manager has participated in different TV/radio programs about issues of Iranian Wetlands with particular focus on Lake Urumiyeh.

- *SW water and biodiversity monitoring protocols prepared*

After preparation and approval of SW management plan its monitoring plan and protocols remained to be discussed among stakeholders. Khouzestan water authority as head of WAWG led the preparation of water monitoring protocols in cooperation with other members and Khouzestan DoE did the same for biodiversity protocols. These protocols will be attached to the management plan in publishing stage.

- *"Wetlands management for biodiversity" training courses*

Three workshops on management and restoration of Parishan and Shadegan wetlands and Lake Urmia for biodiversity conservation were held in June 2011 and more than 90 experts from different related provincial authorities were trained.

The main issues raised and presented in this workshop included wetlands biodiversity management, management of wetland habitats, species management and restoration of biodiversity. In the last session of this workshop, management achievements, the effects of exploitation of wetland ecosystems products, the necessity of habitats restoration, enhancement of water resources and improvement of fauna and flora were reviewed by CIWP's international consultant.

4.2 Provincial Level Model Intersectoral Coordination

Outcome Two: *Model intersectoral coordination demonstrated at provincial and basin level enhances the sustainability of the wetland conservation system by, inter alia, helping to address threats arising at ecosystem level.*

a. The first meeting of LU regional council

The first meeting of LU regional council was held jointly with LU national management committee in West Azerbaijan, chaired by WA governor, with participation head of DoE, LU National Committee members (representatives of interior and agricultural ministries), East Azerbaijan and Kordestan governors and head of all related provincial authorities from three provinces as the regional council members.

In this meeting, the latest approvals of the National Committee, implementation guidelines for LU water right and provincial water share, the 5-years priority projects and the financing issues, implementation structure of LU regional and management council and also the problems of LU in line with implementation of LU management plan were reviewed and discussed.

b. Lake Uromiyeh Water Right and Water Share

With Project's support and following the approval of water right in last year, there has now been final agreement on the LU Water-share among three provinces around the lake. This agreement ensures that each province will allocate a specific amount of water as an environmental right for preservation of the LUB environment. There has been much effort including prioritizing proposals from implementing agencies and selecting 24 projects for urgent implementation through technical and managerial meetings at national and provincial level among stakeholders. There have been good achievements but still ways to go for full commitment and implementation of agreements.

c. Developing sustainable agriculture around LP and LU

- *Demonstration farms were established around LP*

To develop sustainable agriculture around LP, one demonstration farm was established around LP after initial coordination with local farmers and authorities. The established farm had different experiments and introduced different techniques to manage water resources and chemical pesticide and fertilizers. The farm provides technical support and trainings for 25 farms around it and they weekly meetings were held in the main farm to review the result of each technique and possibility of its implementation in their farms. 25 other farms applied at least 2 techniques in their farms. The results are as follows:

Water Use Management

- ✓ Method: Participatory Technology Development (PTD),
- ✓ Total pilot area: 29.5 ha (the main pilot farm is 1.8 ha),
- ✓ The number of pilot farms: 25
- ✓ Water consumption in normal situation (crop: tomato): 1080 (m3/ha),
- ✓ Average of saving water (the main pilot farm): 6606 (m3/ ha) and totally 11890.8 (m3),
- ✓ Average of saving water (total pilot area): 4119.9 (m3/ ha) and totally 121537 (m3),

Integrated Pest Management

No	Traditional Techniques	Consumption (Traditional situation)	Consumption (main pilot farm)
1	Chemical fertilizer (Phosphate)	200 (Kg/ ha)	0
2	Chemical fertilizer (Nitrate)	300 (Kg/ ha)	70 (Kg/ ha)
3	Chemical fertilizer (Potash)	300 (Kg/ ha)	0
4	Chemical Poisons (Fungicide, Herbicide, Insecticide)	5+ 1+ 4	1+ 1+ 0

Crop Yield:

- ✓ Crop: Tomato
- ✓ Average of crop yield (the main farm): 97.37 (Ton/ ha),
- ✓ Increase crop yield in the main pilot farm in compare with traditional situation: 17.9 %

- *Organic farming introduced to gardens around Gorigol and Seyran Goli wetlands*

An MoU among CIWP, provincial agriculture organizations and local cooperative on developing sustainable agriculture were finalized and signed (Gorigol and Sirangoli). These initiatives will be also supported by GEF/SGP Iran through proposals which will be submitted by local NGOs.

In villages around Gorigol, basic surveys were done for 120 gardens (1118 ha) and 64 gardens were selected for detailed studies as demonstration farms. For issuing level of organic farming an international company (BCS) had a three day monitoring visit from selected gardens.

In villages around Sirangoli wetland, a technical committee was established in WA and 25 farmers and 4 products were selected for introducing sustainable agriculture to the region. As initial steps basic surveys were done and water management plan was developed for demonstration farms.

d. Demonstration sites management committees and technical working groups

Establishing management committees and their technical working groups for three demonstration sites are one of the major achievements of CIWP to introduce a new approach of management for

wetland ecosystems and sustainability of these structures are one of the main project concerns for 2011 and 2012.

- WA provincial management committee was established and had four meetings in 2011. This committee is chaired by deputy governor and has a very strong role in coordination among governmental authorities within the province
- LP provincial and local management committee had two meetings to review and approve proposals for management plan implementation and strategies and decision developed by technical subcommittees. LP Water, Land conflict resolution, biodiversity and alternative livelihoods technical subcommittees had several meetings to plan and monitor their related priority actions in management plan and develop related strategies for further actions.
- LU Water and Agriculture, Biodiversity and Public awareness and Participation working groups had two meetings each to discuss their role and new responsibilities regarding the first meeting of LU regional council and Plan for their related priority actions in management plan.
- SW local management committee established in 2011 and had two meetings to finalize the committee membership and duties, review management plan priority actions and further activities and responsibilities of stakeholders. Technical working groups had several meetings mainly focused on finalizing monitoring plans and protocols and reviewing proposals for MP priority actions.

e. Capacity development of demonstration sites secretariats

The secretariats play a very important role in efficient function and sustainability of multi-sectoral management committees and technical working groups of demonstration wetlands. The secretariats were established during previous years since management plans approval in each site which mainly includes DoE staffs.

These secretariats should have enough capacity to play such a crucial role. For addressing this issue as part of project exit strategy, CIWP developed draft of a capacity building program for the secretariats. As an initial step, staffs of these secretariats that are mainly DoE staffs were participating in a workshop to receive some training on required skills and share their experiences and challenges with each other to be considered in the program.

The secretariats have also established their website for better information sharing among stakeholders.

4.3 National Wetland Management and Coordination

Outcome Three: *National level wetland management and intersectoral coordination structures poses and utilize enhanced capacities, and the model system developed through Outcomes 1 and 2 above is applied to wetlands throughout Iran through strategies, replications, tools and exchange of knowledge and lessons learned.*

a. National wetland strategy and action plan finalized

In order to create a national wetland management framework and assist in the coordination of the various organisations and stakeholders, the Project has now finalised National Wetland Conservation Strategy and Action Plan. This is a document that incorporates both a strategy and an action plan and aims to set a clear process for conserving Iran's wetlands.

This document has been finalized after including final comments and inputs from main stakeholders (NGOs, MOJA, DOE related offices, Water Authority, NRO, DCHT) and ratification by DoE head and deputies council. The enclosed legal document for approval in the cabinet which clarify and secure institutional arrangements and funds for implementation has also been prepared in close cooperation with DoE related offices.

b. Securing National budget for wetland management system

As a part of rolling out strategy, CIWP was involved in securing two important national budgets for DoE. The first budget was from article 212 (32) of 5th development plan, in which the amount of 175 billion Toman was allocated to a 5-years project, namely, Ecosystem Management of Iranian Wetlands Project.

The second fund was secured from the emergency budget plan, which is a fund allocated from excess oil revenue of the country. The fund is specifically assigned for management of water resources in adjacent to the country borders as well as inhibition of aerosols in the border provinces and conservation of Iranian wetlands. CIWP was involved in securing the amount of 90 billion Toman from the mentioned fund.

c. Capacity development and engagement of DoE habitat office for CIWP exit strategy

As a part of CIWP exit strategy, one of the main objectives of CIWP is sustainability of its activities after the project's termination. Since DoE habitat office has the key role in conservation of Iranian wetlands, capacity building of the office staffs was essential in order to provide an appropriate circumstances for the sake of transferring CIWP responsibilities to wetland section of the habitat office.

Initially, after conducting several investigations a capacity assessment questionnaire were devised for habitat office, which was filled and discussed by the staffs through several meetings. In addition, for the sake of gradual transferring of CIWP responsibilities to habitat office a table of monitoring joint activities was developed. Currently, DoE habitat office staffs are under tailored trainings according to the training course package, which was developed based on the questionnaire's outcome.

d. Preparation of wetland management toolkit based on CIWP experience

Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project, as an ecosystem based project, has gained many experiences which can be documented to be used by others involved in wetlands management.

To classify the achievements and lessons learned of the project, it was decided to develop a user-friendly toolkit for the use of all wetland stakeholders and other. The toolkit is comprised of 8 main parts including: ecosystem approach, baseline studies, management planning, institutional

arrangements and financing for wetland management, implementation of management plans, CEPA, replication, institutionalization and roll-out and project management. This toolkit can provide an online resource to support the establishment of ecosystem-based management plans for Iranian Wetlands.

During 2011 the main framework and structure of the toolkit has been developed through several meetings and correspondence of the project staff and consultants. The main categories have also been divided into several subcategories.

e. Development of Iranian Wetland Database

The Wetland Database is a web-based system and It is based on the approach taken by the MEDWET initiatives and will be a tool for the storing, monitoring and sharing of information on the status of wetlands around the country. This is a tool that all provincial DoE in coordination with headquarter related offices are able to update and track information on habitat details of their local wetlands. Eventually these data will be made available to the public and could be used as a monitoring tool for managers and experts.

The structure and software design of database has been finalized during 2011 after several testing, modification and including feedbacks and comments from related DoE offices. Meetings and workshops were held with DoE provincial and national experts to clarify data filling and approval procedures and train experts as users of the data bank.

f. Sharing CIWP experience with Key national stake holders

- *Meetings with Parliament members on wetland management*

Parliament members were one of project target groups to advocate the new system of wetland management and having their support to develop legal infrastructures. CIWP participated in parliament members' technical working group meetings to support developing draft of a law for implementing the new wetland management system in the country and for all important wetlands.

- *MoU with University of Environment*

University of Environment is one of CIWP main counterpart to institutionalize and develop the experience of ecosystem approach application for wetland management among university students, professors and DoE experts.

Cooperation between CIWP and UOE was initiated in 2010 through joint training seminars for university students and an MoU was signed between them in 2011 to enhance the cooperation in a systematic context.

Following the signing of the MoU a meeting was held on 18th of Dec 2011, for exchanging and sharing experience with university scientific board and professors and proposal was developed for training of DoE staff and mangers on wetland management.

- *Close Cooperation with Ministry of Interior*

Ministry of Interior along with provincial governor offices has a very important role in inter-sectoral coordination among governmental authorities and CIWP supported improvement of this role in close cooperation with related offices within the ministry.

In line with above cooperation, a consultative meeting was held on the importance of conservation, management and socio-economic functions of wetlands and reviewing the role Ministry of the Interior (MOI) and the Governors in implementing the integrated management plans.

In the other hand, 32 rural development director generals from all provincial governor offices were gathered for a training workshop in ministry of interior and in one section CIWP provided a training course on environment and wetland management based on ecosystem approach.

In this course some issues about management of local organizations, rural development, Local councils and structures, strengthening local organizations were reviewed and discussed.

- *Study visits of other national projects from CIWP demonstration sites*

CIWP facilitated and welcomed request from other national related project to visit project activities in demonstration sites.

A technical group of Alborz project mainly from agriculture ministry experts visited LP and sustainable agriculture demonstration farms and planning was started for Anzali wetland Project team in 2012.

- *Half day training seminars for DoE, MoJA an MoE mangers and experts*

Considering the significant role of all national stakeholders in integrated steering of the wetlands' management activities in the provinces, raising awareness of the main national entities regarding their roles in wetland conservation is of great importance. Hence, CIWP held three half day seminars for the most important national stakeholders, namely, DoE, MoJA and MoE.

The target groups of these half day seminars were key managers and experts, who are involved in wetlands related activities decision makings. The seminars' agenda was mainly revolving around CIWP activities elaboration along with discussion regarding the current responsibilities and tasks of the organizations, which are in alignment with wetlands integrated management and CIWP goals.

g. Sharing achievements and lessons learnt at international level

- *Ramsar convention Asia Regional Pre-COP 11 meeting*

This meeting was held on 13-18 Nov 2011 in Indonesia, with presence of Ramsar convention member countries, international NGOs and the regional centres of the convention as a preparation for next COP.

In this meeting, along with active participation of CIWP representative in the event, the report of Conservation of Iranian wetlands project and the organization actions for wetlands management and specially Lake Urmia Basin were presented and discussed as one of the successful experiences in the basin.

- *Study visit of Pakistan technical group from CIWP experiences in demonstration sites*

In a new initiative and in line with South-South cooperation, CIWP in cooperation with Ramsar Regional Center for West and Central Asia, hosted A technical/managerial Pakistani group to visit CIWP demonstration sites.

The group included governmental managers and experts working closely with Pakistan National wetland project which was implemented by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Pakistan). The team visited Lake Urmia and Lake Parishan and was acquainted with CIWP activities, achievements and lessons learnt mainly on local community engagement, wetland management structures, field

activities by stakeholders and management plan development and implementation while sharing their comments and ideas with the project team.

- *40th anniversary of Ramsar convention (global forum on wetlands for the future)*

The 40th anniversary of Ramsar convention was held on 5th of March 2011 in Tehran. The President of Islamic republic of Iran, The vice president, Head of Department of Environment and also 12 ministers of environment and representatives of 50-member countries attended at this ceremony.

CIWP provided technical support for the seminar and had a key lecture about the project activities and achievements while CIWP NPM was also selected as the national wetland champion.

- *Regional Community of Practice for Wetland Conservation Managers*

After holding the first event of Regional Community of Practice for Wetland Conservation Managers in 2010 and gathering of wetland conservation managers from the region and sharing ideas, lessons learnt, good practice and experiences in wetland conservation a bilingual hand book was published and shared based on the workshop results and achievements with all the participants and related national and international organizations.

As the workshop proved very successful an initial planning was started to have the next workshop in Nepal.

h. CIWP exit strategy

In preparation for the final years of the project, CIWP team developed an exit strategy along with regular annual workplans for sustainability of the project achievements within national wetland management system and gradual delivery of project activities and responsibilities to related offices within DoE. There was a special focus on implementing this strategy within 2011 and it was also reflected on project activities during 2011 and planned ones for 2012.

As a result, the project concentrated more on finalizing activities in demonstration sites, securing national funds and budget for national wetland management system through developing national programs, close cooperation with related DoE offices to deliver responsibilities, develop and implement staff exit plan, reducing input and leadership for joint activities with stakeholders, concentrating more on documentation and production to roll out project achievements and approaches.

4.4 Drought Risk Management

Objective: *Effective Drought Risk Management for Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity in the Environs of Lake Uromiyeh.*

a. LUB drought risk management plan

Considering the current ongoing drought crisis in Lake Urmia , Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project started a project since 2009 to develop a drought risk management program for this lake.The main objective of preparing LUB drought risk management plan is to identify LU water right provision circumstances in drought situation. Since in recent years drought has affected LUB water resources, there was a question that how LU water right should be provided in drought conditions which in the water resources are reduced. This plan is in final stages of preparation and will be a synthesis of the following reports and will be attached to LUB MP after being approved in LUB national committee/regional council

- *LUB drought risk management International workshop*

Since drought risk management plan is designed to be developed with a participatory approach also using international experiences, this workshop has been held as a first activities of preparing next reports. In this 4 day workshop some experiences in coping with drought from mediteranean countries and Australia which have some similarities with LUB conditins presented for participants who were key stakeholders in developing droght. Also it was a good opportunity to have these stakeholders comments on how LUB DRM plan should be developed. In every day of workshop, participants fulfilled questionnaires which were prepared before based on that day topics and results were used for developing drought management structure. Also a particular report was prepared for the workshop.

- *Drought characteristic (Spatial/Temporal behaviour)*

Prefinal draft of this report was prepared, which includes the following sections:
- Drought spatial and temporal analysis in the defined base period with required resolution
- A historical analysis of drought in the basin in provincial scope on the base of the proper indicators
- Analyses drought severity- duration- frequency for each province in the LUB

- *Meteorological and hydrological variables trend in LUB*

This report studies meteorological and hydrological variables trend based on 35 stations in LUB since 40 last years.

- *Drought management structure (organization)*

The first report of LUB drought management structure was developed after a broad review on several experiences specially using stakeholders' ideas that were raised by the international workshop questionnaires.

After that, it was revised by CIWP comments and sent to provincial Water Authorities and Jihad Agriculture Authorities also to be more practical by their comments. It was also discussed in separat meetings with these 2 authorities and then again was revised after receiving these stakeholders' opinions.

- *Agriculture report*

A model and related software has been developed by the consultant that through agriculture data of every sub-basin in LUB, calculates optimized water requirements and distribution in different drought levels for different crops based on agriculture area and crop pattern(crop clustering, agriculture calendar, plant grow period,..). Based on this model, drought is considered as 4 different levels(low to high intensity) and in each level water right reduction percent of cultivations and gardens is specified to meet LU water right in that sub-basin.

This report was prepared for Aji-chai sub-basin and after that in a special meeting with LUB provincial JA As, the methodology and gathered data were presented and been discussed. After this participatory meeting, this report was revised based on received written comments of these authorities and now is being developed for all the sub-basins.

- *Monitoring system report:*

Another new report on LUB DRM, is the Monitoring system/software. A monitoring system and also software is developed for LUB, to monitor drought daily or in defined periods. UDMP (Urmia Drought Monitoring Package) is an analytical software that can calculate hydrological/meteorological drought indicators (SDI, DI, SPI, EDI) in the basin.

- *Water allocation model report:*

This report/model is the main report of DRM project. A pre-report for LUB water resources allocation model was developed and after that in a same cycle like agriculture report, it was revised by CIWP and then presented for LUB WAs in a meeting and again revised after receiving their comments on it.

Now, this report is being developed for all the LUB sub-basins by the consultant, based on provincial WAs Data about providing LU water right conditions and mainly on optimized water agriculture results in the related sub-basins.

Along with developing LUB DRM plan, a synthesis report was prepared on LU and LP drought situation, drought impacts on the wetland and possible solutions for the future for being submitted to GEF as a description of demonstration wetlands.

4.5 Progress Towards the Overall Objective

Overall Objective: *To establish an effective management system to systematically remove or substantially mitigate threats facing globally significant biodiversity and sustainability at two WPA demonstration sites, while ensuring that the lessons learned are absorbed within WPA management systems throughout Iran.*

The Project has now completed its seventh year of operation and has made substantial progress towards its objectives. It is currently working to complete the remaining objectives of Outcomes One and Two. For the next one year, its focus will be on rolling out the wetland management framework beyond the project sites and to all the other Wetland Protected Areas (WPAs). This is in line with Output 3.2 of the Annual Work Plan and mobilising resources from national budgets. As such, it will be working to ensure the sustainability of the Project's activities by working to establish the National Wetlands Strategy Committee and having the DoE act as a secretariat for this committee. It will also look to build the capacities of partners so that they may assume responsibility for the wetlands.

5.0 Financial Overview

The information below is a break down of the Project finances to date. Please note that unless stated otherwise, all figures are given in US Dollar denominations. [25]

Table 7 below provides a breakdown of the various sources of funding for the Project. Only two sources of funding are controlled by the UNDP, that from the TRAC and GEF budget lines. The rest is provided in parallel from government partners.

Fund	Allocation
TRAC*	200,000.00
GEF	2,915,000.00
Government of Iran (In Parallel)	9,190,000.00
Government of Netherlands (In Parallel)	600,000.00
Total	**12,905,000.00**

Table 7

Table 8 below provides information on the total amount of TRAC and GEF funding budgeted and utilised by the Project. An annual breakdown of the figures below is available in Annexure V as Table 11. However, for simplicity, Figures 1 and 2 on the following page present this information in graphical form.

Fund	Total Allocated TRAC and GEF Funding	Funds Utilised (2005-2011)**	Balance
TRAC	200,000.00	199,560.09	439.90
GEF	2,915,000.00	2,616,213.54	298,786.40
TOTAL	**3,115,000.00**	**2,815,773.63**	**299,226.30**

Table 8

[25] Financial overview of the project was prepared based on annual CDRs.

* For the drought component.

** Figures for 2011 are indicative and subject to change with the completion of 2011 End Year financial closure processes.

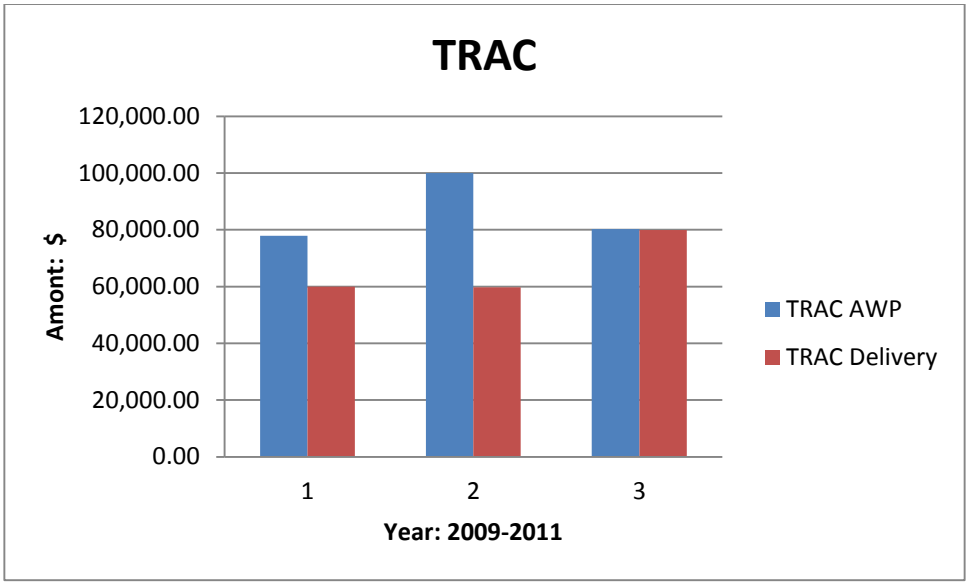


Figure 1

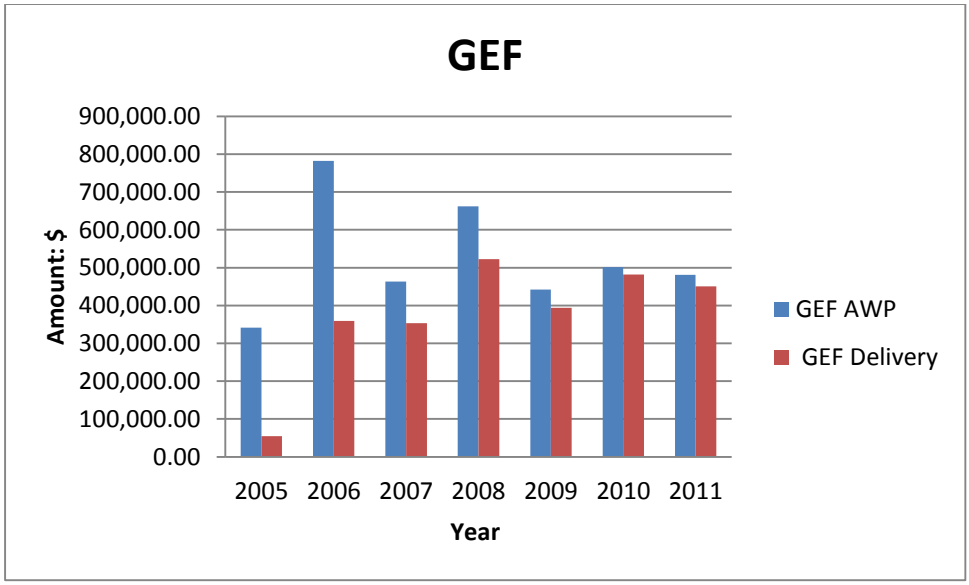


Figure 2

The last table, Table 9, provides a breakdown of how the TRAC and GEF funding lines. Tables 11 and 12 in Annexure V provide an individualised breakdown for these budget lines.

Budget Categories	TRAC and GEF Funds Utilised in 2005-2011*	Percentage of Total TRAC & GEF Utilised ($2.3mil)
Human Resources (including consultants)	1,725,077.54	61.26
Travel	335,620.11	11.92
Equipments	524,950.27	18.64
Others**	231,760.12	8.23
Gain & Loss	-930.58	-0.03
Total	2,815,773.54	100.00

Table 9

For 2012, the Project will move into the implementation of its exit strategy. As such it will focus its activities and spending on the achievement of outcome three and the rolling-out of the Wetland Management Systems to all the national wetland areas.

* Figures for 2011 are indicative and subject to change with the completion of 2011 End Year financial closure processes.

** Others includes: Sundry, Audit, Supplies, Hospitality, Professional Services and ISS.

6.0 Challenges and Issues

a. Institutionalisation of Budgets and Management Structures

Although the Project has not had any direct budget problems itself and funds allocated by some of national and local stakeholders for MPs implementation, a challenge faced by the Project has been in having the budget allocations for the LU, LP and SW Management Plans institutionalised within national systems. As such, this has also meant that there is a challenge in ensuring these budget allocations are sustained into the future.

Related to this is the challenge of ensuring management structures are sustainable. The Project has been successful in having key management structures created for the sustainable management of the Project Sites. However, it will be important to ensure that these entities are able to be maintained by national partners into the future. The secretariats have very important role for sustainability of these management structure, but still need capacity development for implementing the role.

These will be issues that will need to be overcome if the successes achieved to date are to continue after the Project has closed.

b. Transferring Responsibilities

Over the life of the Project, many new and innovative activities have been attempted and these have, by and large, been successful. The Project is now moving into its final stage of ensuring the work done can be adopted into the wetland management system. As such, a challenge faced by the Project is having the newly created responsibilities transferred over to national partners and carrying out the national roll-out strategy.

7.0 Risk Management

Risk	Suggested Solution
Wetlands may dry out as a result of the severe drought.	The Drought Risk Management component has been added to the Project through the assistance of the UNDP to address this risk at LU. This could then become part of the Ecological Management Plan. At LP immediate action has been taken to help save endangered species. This included the collection and transfer of turtles to available water bodies with the local community. A pond has also been created on the coastal part of LP to create a temporary habitat for endangered species. To continue to mitigate this risk, it will be important to ensure the Water-share Agreement is adhered to in the future.
A shift in priorities such that agreements made on wetlands are not complied with; the water-share for the LUB is an example.	In order to minimise this risk, the agreement reached by technical working groups and being approved by management committees. As an example, LU water requirement has been approved by the LUB national management committee and the regional council. But implementations of all these decisions still need follow ups and coordination with stakeholders.
Reduction of project team incentives due to implementation of staff exit plan in the final year	To address the risk, CIWP team developed a participatory staff exit plan which tried to consider both project final year limitations and staff individual concerns.

8.0 Lessons Learned and Good Practices

a. Project exit strategy and safe ending

Developing an exit strategy for the final years of the project, provided a good basis for a gradual shift of project technical responsibilities to related stakeholders and a plan for staff exit from the project.

b. Management plans and critical situation

Project followed up and facilitated process of developing management plans in a participatory process and cooperation with local community, governmental and non-governmental organizations. This process brought the sense of ownership that in urgent environmental situation for the wetlands, this management plans provide a very good common basis for further actions and decision.

c. Some win-win small projects could accelerate the process of management plan implementations

Implementing some win-win small projects in demonstration site in an earlier stage of the project could have a good effect on MPs implementation in later steps and even the sense of MP effectiveness by local communities and local authorities.

d. Close cooperation with implementing agency offices and governmental stakeholders

It could be a risk for the project to focus on project activities without establishing useful and effective links with the experts of the IA and other governmental organizations. Developing such links and establishing inter-sectoral management mechanisms may prevent large changes within project management body itself and established mechanisms due to political and managerial changes in these organizations.

e. Gradual change

Sometimes projects tends to start and insist on big changes within IA and partner organizations in short period which may normally cause to resistance from those agencies and reducing effectiveness and speed of activities. Changes in a longer period are more acceptable and sustainable.

f. Community Engagement

If projects are to be successfully implemented and the outcomes to be long lasting, it is critical that local community leaders are assured of the motives of the project and agree with the proposed activities. To achieve this, the support and networks of local NGOs can be obtained and utilised. The Project's experiences and commitment to implementing a plan that was based on participation and integration, coupled with its successes to date, are an example of the benefits of community engagement.

g. Dispute Resolution

A key challenge that the Project Team has learnt to overcome is how to manage disputes with locals at project sites. These often occurred because there were disagreements about the boundary of the

lakes and wetlands and the land should be used. To overcome this, the Project team establish a structured dispute resolution mechanism at LP where grievances could be aired and addressed. This was done with the cooperation of key partners, including the judiciary. This mechanism is still a work in progress though it is assisting in the gradual resolution of disputes.

h. Establishing a Community of Practice

A good practice implemented by the Project was a site visit by an expert team from Pakistan. This visit was an example of south-south cooperation and brought good amount of knowledge exchange for the both sides due to common cultural and environmental basis of experiences.

9.0 Recommendations

a. Secured national budget as co-funding for international projects

One of the problems that international development projects normally faced is to secure national budget in line with project activities. One recommendation for overcome this problem is developing and approving a national program within governmental financial system which support the joint project activities and provide financial resources in more secured mechanisms.

b. Previous Recommendations

Following the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE), ten recommendations were made. Of those recommendations, seven have been fully implemented and three are being finalised as part of the national roll-out strategy.

It was noted by the Project Team that if programmes are to be implemented that require local buy-in, a useful method in achieving this is to hold a large ceremony at the start of implementation. However, instead of having the Project Office organise the ceremony, give the responsibility of organisation to the local community. In this way, they are more likely to take pride in the event organised and that they have a stake in the success of the programme.

10.0 Conclusion

Over the last seven years of implementation, the Project has come a long way towards achieving its objective of establishing an effective management system that addresses the threats to the Project Sites in cooperation with the main stakeholders at national and provincial leves. What is more, it is working to ensure the lessons learned from this experience are absorbed within WPA management systems throughout Iran.

On a national level, the urgent need to address the threats to wetland ecosystems has been taken to the highest levels of Government through developing the national wetland strategy and action plan and LU national management committee. Wetland data bank has been developed and is ready to be used by DoE, and a project toolkit is under construction for further application by stakeholders. In the other hand national budget has been secured for five years for application and roll out of CIWP experiences and new management system for important wetlands around the country.

On a provincial and basin level, LU and LP integrated Management Plans implementation had a good progress in the Project sites. Three demonstration sites Management committees and technical working groups had several meetings and a reasonable function. Further, a water distribution model has been developed for LU and approved by management committees. This should ensure that the provinces surrounding LU release adequate water into LU to maintain its ecological integrity. The Lake Uromiyeh Basin Regional council had one meeting. LU drought risk management plan Prefinal draft has been prepared. Sustainable agriculture was introduced to LU and LP basin and one demonstration farm established in LP.

At the local level, Shadegan wetland mapping, zoning and codes of practice have been developed and finalized. The fact that this has been possible has been through the active engagement of the local community and authorities. The efforts of the Project team have also helped to establish mechanisms for the resolution of land use disputes between the DoE and locals. Gorigol wetland management plan was finalized. In collaboration with NGOs and the UNDP, participatory approaches to wetland rehabilitation and management have also been advocated to local communities.

In spite of these successes, the persistent drought continues to be a major threat to Iran's wetlands, particularly. Of particular concern is that they have resulted in the drastic diminishing of the water levels of LU and LP and as a result both lakes are on the brink of desiccation. The Drought Risk Management component of the Project is in final stage of approval and implementation which may address this problem in next year.

References

The documents reviewed in the preparation of this report were:

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- United Nations Development Programme Website, www.undp.org.

Annexure I– Progress towards Project Objective[26]

Objective: To establish an effective management system to systematically remove or substantially mitigate threats facing globally significant biodiversity and sustainability at two WPA demonstration sites, while ensuring that the lessons learned are absorbed within WPA management systems throughout Iran.			
Indicator	**Project Target Level**	**Baseline**	**Status at 30 June 2011**
Population of indicator bird species in Lake Uromiyeh and satellite wetlands.	– Flamingos >2,500 breeding pairs annually – White Pelican, >200 breeding pairs annually – Four globally threatened waterbirds, 20% increase in counts	– Flamingos ,209 pairs, Average 2003-2006. (Was15-25,000 pairs in mid-1970s (Scott 1995)) – White Pelicans, 110 Pairs, Average 2003-2006. (Was 1000-1600 pairs in mid 1970s (Scott 1995)) – Marmaronetta Angustirostris: 9 Oxyura Leucocephala: 40 Aythya Nyroca: 27 Branta Ruficollis: 1 TOTAL: 77 Average 2003-2006 (all satellite wetlands)	– Flamingos: 2531 – 0 breeding pairs – white pelicans: 7 – 0 breeding pairs – Marmaronetta angustirostris : 86 – Oxyura leucocephala: 78 – Aythya nyroca: 5 – Branta ruficollis: 0 – TOTAL: 169
Lake Uromiyeh's status and salinity levels.	– Safeguard as "a magnificent example of a natural, hypersaline lake	– The current status of "a magnificent example of a natural, hypersaline lake	– Drought crisis has further reduced water levels and scenic beauty

[26] Conservation of Iranian Wetlands Project, as above no.14, p. Progress toward meeting Development Objective Tab.

	with great scenic beauty." – Salinity less than 240 g/L.	with great scenic beauty" at risk due to increased salinity levels and decreased water levels. – Salinity 258.46 g/L	– Salinity: 380 - 400 gr/lit Salinity: 370 g/L.
Area of protected satellite wetlands around Lake Uromiyeh.	– 1000 ha of satellite wetlands gain increased protection.	– 0 ha	– Kanibarazan Satelite Wetland (927 ha) gained increased protection and designated as non-hounting area Kanibarazan was designated as a Ramsar Site and gained its designation in Feb 2011 as Iran 24th site
Breeding population of globally threatened Dalmatian Pelican at Lake Parishan.	– >200 pair annually.	– There is no 2000-05 data on breeding the population. Scott (1995) quotes 5-10 pairs for mid 1970s. Wintering: 64 (2000-05 January average).	– Wintering: 0 (Jan 2011) because of Severe drought 0 breeding pairs
Area of disputed agricultural lands encroached into Lake Parishan.	– Reduced by 50%.	– Ca. 800 ha (Still under negotiation)	– 0% (The issue raised in local management committee, mapping of the wetland and land conflict area has been prepared and approved by main stake holders which is a key toolkit for next step and common area for further discussion , a special committee formed for conflict resolution)
Ecosystem approach being applied strategically to WPAs at national level.	– Ecosystem approach to WPAs being promoted through national	– No strategy, 0 provinces.	– Final version of National Wetland Conservation Strategy and Action plan was prepared 5 provinces (W.Azerbayjan, E.Azerbayjan, Kurdistan,

	strategy by end 2011 and being implemented in minimum 5 provinces by EoP.		Fars and Khouzestan) are now implementing the approach through 3 signed management Plan (for LP, LU and SW) mplementation in three demonstration sites stakeholders workshop and hoped to be approved in the near future.

Table 10

Annexure II – Detailed Project Finances

The Table 11 below provides an annual breakdown of the total GEF and TRAC funding allocated to the Project and the total amount utilised.

Year	GEF AWP	GEF Delivery	TRAC AWP	TRAC Delivery	Total CDR
2005	341,461.00	55,107.13	-	-	55,107.13
2006	782,194.00	358,924.64	-	-	358,924.64
2007	463,340.00	352,962.03	-	-	352,962.03
2008	662,122.00	522,136.50	-	-	522,136.50
2009	442,500.00	394,294.80	77,900.00	60,006.09	454,300.89
2010	501,500.00	481,991.27	100,000.00	59,691.90	541,683.17
2011	481,000.00	450,797.44	80,302.00	79,862.10	530,659.54
TOTAL	**3,674,117.00**	**2,616,213.54**	**258,202**	**199,560.09**	**2,815,773.90**

Table 11

Tables 12 and 13 on the subsequent pages provide a breakdown of how the respective TRAC and GEF budget lines were spent.

Budget Categories	Total TRAC budget (2009-2011)	Amount of TRAC Utilised 2005-2011*	Percentage of Variation From Total TRAC Budget ($200K)	Percentage from Total Funds Utilsed ($120K)	Remarks
Human Resources including Consultants	141,000.00	165,949.53	-17.69%	83.16%	
Machinery and Equipment	23,500.00	6,719.89	71.40%	3.37%	
Travel	33,000.00	25,169.05	23.73%	12.61%	
Others[++]	2,500.00	2,685.00	-7.40%	1.35%	
Gain and loss	0.00	-259.55		-0.13%	
TOTAL	**200,000.00**	**199,560.00**	**0.22%**	**100.00%**	

Table 12

[++] Others includes: Sundry, Audit, Supplies, Grants, Hospitality, Professional Services and ISS.

Budget Categories	Total GEF Budget (2005-2012)	Amount of GEF Utilised 2005-2011*	Percentage of Variation from Total GEF Budget ($2.915 mil)	Percentage from Total GEF Utilzed ($2.166mil)	Remarks
Human Resources Including Consultants	1,258,600.00	1,559,128.01	-0.24	0.60	
Travel	713,390.00	328,900.22	0.54	0.13	
Office Machinery & Equipments	301,250.00	499,781.22	-0.66	0.19	
Others**	641,760.00	229,075.12	0.64	0.09	
Gain & Loss	0.00	-671.03		0.00	
TOTAL	**2,915,000.00**	**2,616,213.54**	**0.10**	**1.00**	

Table 13

* Figures for 2011 are indicative and subject to change with the completion of 2011 End Year financial closure processes.

** Others includes: Sundry, Audit, Supplies, Grants, Hospitality, Professional Services and ISS.

National Co-Financing, GEF, TRAC budget`s Expenditure 2005-2011

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GOV	39,302	131,100	393,820	569,200	889,000	959,400	17,188,900
GEF	55,107	358,924	352,962	522,136.5	394,294	481,991	428,300
UNDP	0	0	0	0	60,006	59,692	80,302
Total	96,414	492,030	748,789	1,093,344.5	1,343,300	1,501,083	17,697,502

National Budget Expenditure (Cash and In-Kind), 2005-2011