APFED II Showcase Workshop

14-16 October 2008
Mount Lavinia Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka

APFED Showcase Programme Workshop and 3rd NetRes Meeting
Colombo, Sri Lanka
14 – 17 October 2008

Dr. Parvez Hassan*
APFED Member and President, Pakistan Environmental Law Association

Keynote Speech

< Introduction>
Honourable Members of the Presidium, Distinguished Guests, and Colleagues:

I join previous speakers in warmly welcoming all of you to the APFED Showcase Programme Workshop and 3rd NetRes Meeting here in Mount Lavinia, Sri Lanka. It is always a pleasure, personally, to keep coming back to Sri Lanka. I have admired the beauty of this country and the charm of its people. Above all, I have respected the cricketing genius of the Sri Lankans and, when Pakistan is not on the field playing India, I confess that I end up cheering your team.

Last July, at the APFEDII Fourth Plenary Meeting in Davao, Philippines that some of us attended, we reviewed the progress made in implementing the APFED II activities, discussed key issues and proposed guidance to future activities. As this is the third year since the full-fledged programme of the APFEDII was launched, and as we are required to present the outcome of the five year programme of APFED II in March 2010, a year and half from now, a particular importance was given to this meeting in Sri Lanka.

I would particularly like to thank my friend, and co-chair, , Dr. Vinya S. Ariyaratne, Executive Director, Sarvodaya Headquarters *Dam sak Mandira* for hosting this meeting, and his staff members for making strenuous efforts to organise this meeting so successfully. I would also like to thank Mr. Maha nama, Additional Secretary, President Office and the Director, Secretary, Environment Ministry of Sri Lanka for joining us to manifest your support to APFED activities and your government's commitment to promoting sustainable development and supporting Asia-Pacific regional collaboration for pursuing such a policy goal. I am also thankful to Mr.

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*. (1) Former Chair, Commission on Environmental Law, IUCN – The World Conservation Union (2000-2006).

(2) Former Chair, LEAD Pakistan (1995-2001).

Hendricus Verbeek, Senior Administrative Officer of UNEP/ROAP, Mr. Hiroshi Nishimiya, Principal Researcher of IGES and their colleagues for steering the co-organisation of this meeting. I want to convey our gratitude of the whole participants to UNEP, IGES and the Government of Japan for rendering their support to make this meeting possible. May I add my personal note of acknowledgment for the stellar leadership provided to this meeting and the Showcase Program by my friend, guide, and speechwriter, Mr. Masanori Kobayashi.

< Sustainability at stake in Asia and the Pacific >

Asia was not the exception to the recent oil and food price hike that devastated mainly developing countries, particularly the poor. In many of the Asian countries, there were protest by the poor for the increased price of gasoline and rice, for instance. What would they indicate to us in terms of our endeavours to pursue sustainability in Asia and the Pacific?

Oil price increase may suppress the consumption of oil and gasoline and it may be good to reduce the emission of green house gases. However, many developing Asian countries have been switching from oil to coal due to the price rise and that will further increase green house gases per unit of production. Food price hike and shortages relate to the people's survival, and we cannot substitute anything else for food that is required to maintain the people's survival. As a result, there has been an increasing pressure to clear forests and reclaim land for crop cultivation. Developing Asian and Pacific countries face fierce challenge to sustain our survival and maintain the trajectory to pursue sustainability.

< Significance of the APFED II Programmes >

I was privileged to be a part of the original Asia Pacific Eminent Persons Forum founded in preparation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. I was also privileged to successfully move that the Forum adopt the more modest name Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development – APFED – and to continue, to date, as its member. With the dynamic chairmanship of late Japanese former Prime Minister, Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto, and the dedicated support of Minister Kawaguchi and IGES, we adopted, in 2004, the APFED Final Report that contained 107 policy recommendations. Based on the Report, we launched the APFED Phase II in 2005. We have been undertaking three pillars of programmes namely Policy Dialogue, Showcase Programme, and Knowledge Initiative including the Ryutaro Hashimoto Award Programme. In the first two (2) years, APFED has already supported 24 Projects. In 2008, its third year, we have selected 13 additional projects. We have also established an institutional network called NetRes of which the representatives or focal points are present at this meeting. As we are coming to conclude our five year programme of APFED II in March 2010, we hope to

synthesize and consolidate achievements, lessons and recommendations to be drawn from APFED II programmes. Our report will be a basis for the Japanese Government and our partners to assess the achievements and needs for the continuity of APFED activities beyond March 2010. All the APFED members reiterated the usefulness of APFED II programmes and underscored our shared views and recommendations to continue APFED activities in the form of APFED III or other relevant formula. This meeting is a part of the process to reinforce the effective implementation of APFED II programmes and to initiate a process to synthesize and consolidate achievements, lessons and recommendations to be drawn from APFEDII.

<Key aspects>
In our last APFED Plenary discussions in Davao, APFED members concurred to place priority on three policy issues of sustainability in Asia, mainly (i) climate change including energy, (ii) 3Rs and (iii) biological diversity. We then stated that it is vital to tackle key policy issues of three priority policy areas. For instance, APFED members gave importance to co-benefit approaches promoted under the climate change policies that are aimed to promote energy efficiency improvement, reduce GHG emissions and at the same time to contribute to sustainable development, poverty eradication and community empowerment.

With respect to 3Rs, innovative supply chain management for improving material use efficiency and promoting sound material cycle needs to be further advanced and reinforced. A number of successful business models and tripartite partnership of business, government and civil society must be developed in a way that meet the peculiar conditions of Asian and Pacific countries.

Concerning biological diversity, payment for ecosystem/environmental services has been attaining growing attention. Access and benefit sharing continue to be an important subject.

We would like to see what policy messages we can send out to relevant policy processes with our hard evidence of success and, probably some failures in promoting sustainable development in the region. APFED certainly has a valuable opportunity, material and partnership, and on behalf of APFED members, I would like to reiterate our utmost importance we attach to the work of APFED, and to this meeting in Colombo.

<Concluding remarks>
My colleagues who are here at this meeting will share your views and suggestions in the course of the next 4 days as to how we can effectively advance the work of APFED II and formulate our inputs to relevant policy processes to bolster our efforts to promote sustainability in the region. I

am sure that we will have rich discussions. It is thus vital for us to take stock of our achievements and apply useful approaches and measures to effectively advance our individual work of APFEDII.

With your eminent participation, this meeting will, hopefully, set new directions for our work in the future. We need to together review not only the successes of the APFED Showcase Programs and the anchor support in this effort of Netres but I hope we will focus, more, on the lessons and challenges for improving our performance. Several suggestions are already on our radar. These include: (1) simpler and clearer processes for disbursement, (2) more frequent site visits by Netres, (3) use of video conferencing, (4) updating and constantly revising the Showcase Handbook to reflect on going experiences, (5) regional information date base, (6) more detailed TORs for Projects, (7) use of Newsletters and web-based information, (8) involving Netres in the identification of good projects in their areas.

I would like to encourage all of you to be proactive and candid to share your experiences and views, and learn from others, and to contribute to formulate a provisional synthesis of APFED II achievements, lessons and recommendations, and to agree upon future work programmes for producing a useful final output of APFED II.

Let me end by expressing a personal hope. Inspite of my long association with APFED, we have not been able to host an APFED event in my country, Pakistan. The law and order situation – and terrorist attacks – prevented any planning. My colleague, Mahmood Khwaja, who represents Netres SDPI here today, joins me in holding out our expectation that we will meet, hopefully, in 2009, in Pakistan.

I thank you for your kind attention, and I look forward to interacting with you for the next four days.

Sri Lanka's Policy Achievements and future challenges to promote Environmental Management for Sustainable Development

L. P. Batuwitage
Director/ Environment
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Provisions of the Constitution

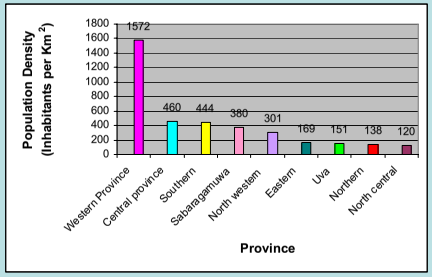
"It is the duty of every person in Sri Lanka to protect nature and conserve its riches"

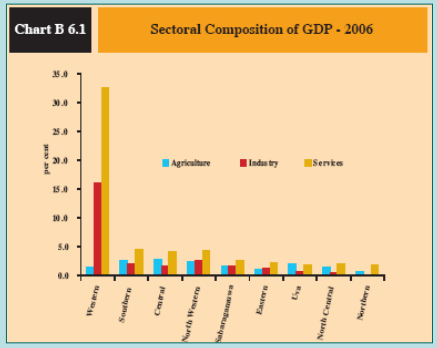
Provisions of the Constitution (1978)

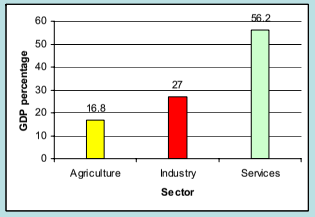
The state shall protect, preserve and improve the environment for the benefit of the country

Population / GDP

Population -19.886 million with 1.1 growth rate (2006) – 1981 15.01 million with 1.9 growth rate
Average - 317 inhabitants per Km^2 (zero growth rate expected in the third decade of 21st century)







Future Challenges

To achieve sustainable high economic growth with greater equity, whilst responding to globalization to suit the local conditions, and achieving permanent peace.

Policy Achievements

- Establishment of the CEA -1981
  - Main enforcing institution of the Ministry
- Establishment of the Ministry – 1990
  - Policy making
- Development of the National Environmental Policy

Major Strategies for Environmental Mgt.

- Command and control methods- National and Sectoral Policies and Regulations
- Economic Instruments –
  Incentives and disincentives, MBIs
- Voluntary action-
  Eg. Environmental Charter (2008)

The aim of the
National Environmental Policy

Ensure sound environmental management within a framework of sustainable development in Sri Lanka

International Conventions Ratified
38 Conventions

Sectors

- Biodiversity
- Chemical Management
- Marine Pollution
- Hazardous Waste Management
- Climate Change

5 Principles

- Pollution Prevention at Source;
- Polluter Pays Principle;
- Clustering Industrial Units in Estates or Parks;
- Incentives and Enforcement;
- Community, Private Sector and Government Interaction.

National Industrial Pollution Management
Policy Statement - 1996

Signed by 3 Ministers

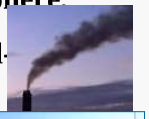
- Industry
- Science and Technology
- Environment

Major Policy Achievements

Air Quality Management Sector

- **NEA amendment in 1998 prohibits discharge of pollutants including emission of pollutants into the atmosphere**
- **National ambient air quality standards gazetted**

  Updated in 2008



- **Clean Air 2000 action plan Introduced in 1992**

  Revised and updated in 2007

  Renamed as Clean Air 2015

- **Cabinet decision taken on phasing out of leaded gasoline - 2002**

Major Policy Achievements

Sulphur content in Diesel

- **8000 ppm to 5000 in 2003**
- **5000-3000 ppm in 2005**
- **3000-500ppm in (2007?), Expected in 2009**

Regulations for Vehicle Emissions

- **Air Emissions (gazetted in 2000)**
- **Fuel Quality Control- (Emission Standard stipulated in 2000)**
- **Vehicle Emission testing programme** initiated **2003, Emission Certificate regulation in February 2008, Updated in July 2008**

Major Policy Achievements

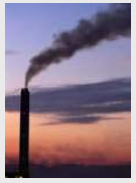
Land Resources Sector

- National Forestry Policy -1995
- National Wildlife Policy -2000
- National Environment Policy -2003
- Forestry sector Master plans -1986,1995
- National Conservation Strategy-1988
- National Watershed Mgt. Policy

Major Policy Achievements

Climate Change Sector

- First National Communication 2000
- Second National Communication: on going
- The Green House Gas (GHG) Inventory -1994
- The Climate Change Secretariat - 2001
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under Kyoto Protocol 2002 (DNA established)
- The National CDM policy and strategy - 2004
- Sri Lanka Carbon fund- 2008
- National Advisory Committee of Climate Change 2



Major Policy Achievements

Land Resources Sector Conti..

- National Sand Policy -2006
- National Environmental Action plans
- Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka , A framework for Action-1999
- NAP for controlling Land Degradation -2002
- Action Plan for mitigating pollution due to land based activities
- Wetland Policy
- National Land Use Policy

Major Policy Achievements

Waste Management Sector

Solid waste

- Solid Waste Mgt. Strategy-2000
- Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy -2007
- National Waste Mgt. Prgramme -'Pilisaru' -2008
- 'Pilisaru' Apex Body-2008

Hazardous waste

- Development of National Coordination Mechanism for HW in the country - 1992
- Policies for Internal Mgt. and Transboudary Movements 1996 revised in 2008

E-Waste

- Development of E-waste Mgt. Policy - 2008

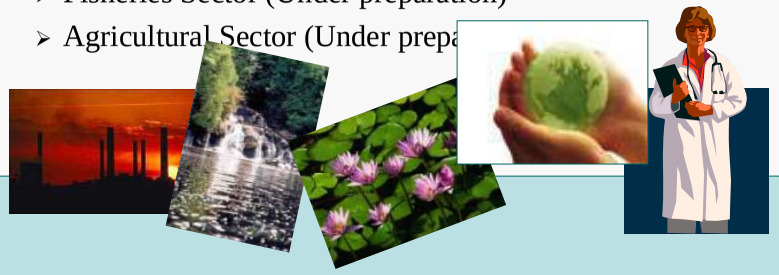
Most recent initiative in 2008

Establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development through a Presidential Order

Major Policy Achievements

Cleaner Production

- National Cleaner Production Policy and Strategy (Published)
  - Health Sector (Published}
  - Tourism Sector (Published)
  - Fisheries Sector (Under preparation)
  - Agricultural Sector (Under prepa



Thank You

APFED Showcase Programme Workshop and 3rd NetRes Meeting
Colombo, Sri Lanka
14 – 17 October 2008

Mr. Hiroshi Nishimiya
Principal Researcher, Programme Management Office (PMO),
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

"Overview of the APFED Showcase Workshop and Third NetRes Meeting"

14 October 2008

<Introduction>
Good morning, honourable guests, distinguished APFED members and NetRes partners, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the APFED Secretariat, I would like to thank you all for coming to this APFED II Showcase workshop and Third NetRes Meeting. I would like to join previous speakers in expressing my sincere appreciation to Sarvodaya Headquarters for co-organizing this Meeting.

In this context, Dr. Vinya S. Aroyaratne, Executive Director, Sarvodaya Headquarters "Damsak Mandira" for hosting our meeting and Mr. Bandula Senadheera, Head of Sarvodaya, International Unit and other Sarvodaya colleagues for making strenuous efforts to organise this meeting.

I would also like to thank Mr. I.H.K. Mahanama, Additional Secretary, President Office of Sri Lanka, and L. Padmini Batuwitage Director/Environment, Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka for warmly welcoming us and sharing your achievements and reiterating your commitment to promoting sustainability in the region and forging regional collaboration. And I am very grateful to Dr. Parvez Hassan to be with us at this meeting as APFED member. I should also reiterate our gratitude to our partnership with UNEP that was my previous office, and thank Henk and Aretha for your continuous support to APFED and collaboration with IGES.

<Significance of the Showcase workshop and NetRes Meeting and future work plan >
For the next 4 days, as you see the programme of work in front of you, we will have a series of important agenda items to review the progress made in implementing the APFED II activities and to receive your candid views and insightful guidance to our future APFED II activities.

We will report Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award and review the outcomes of APFED 4th Plenary Meeting, 2008 showcase panel meeting, and the achievement and challenge of APFED Showcase Programme.

Then, we will invite representatives of the organisations that implement the APFED Showcase projects addressing climate change to share their progress of project implementation, achievements and challenges. The projects address variety of climate change issues from mitigation, adaptation, renewable energy, energy efficiency and ecosystem management.

At this meeting, we also invite resource persons from organisations who have been implementing projects and supporting community based projects for sustainable development, and they will share their experience in monitoring, evaluating project implementation, and effective reporting. We will also build mutual understanding on the implementation of showcase project based on the handbook, which is prepared by the Secretariat, as well as discuss the process for synthesizing consolidating the progress of APFED Showcase Projects.

On the second day and third day, we will further discuss issues pertinent to effective reporting of project performance. We will visit sites, the APFED Showcase Project Test Case, "Waste Management and Environment Education for Lagosatte Tsunami Resettlement Village" (2nd Day) and "Enhancing Productivity of Utilisation of Bio Energy in Sri Lanka" in Nikaweretiya Divisional Secretariat division, Kurunegala district (4th Day)

We approach to the concluding phase of the APFED II five year work programme next year. In this meeting, we would like to exchange views on how we will proceed to synthesize lessons learned from APFED II activities and formulate recommendations to the important policy processes on priority environmental policy issues such as the UNFCCC/COP15 in Copenhagen in December 2009, ESCAP/MCED VI in Astana in 2010, CBD/COP10 in Nagoya and other forthcoming high-level regional or international environmental policy discourses.

In the course of the next 4 days, I hope that we will have enriched discussions in order to further develop our APFED work plan for achieving useful outcome.

<Concluding remarks>
Once again, I would like to thank you all for your participation at this Meeting. I would like to ask your continued support to APFED activities and our office will remain to be at your disposal and play a proactive role in supporting the APFED activities in collaboration with you and other partners.

I thank you for your kind attention.

ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Session 1: APFED and APFED Showcase Programme

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development Second Phase (APFED II) launched in 2005 was envisioned as a five-year programme supported by the Ministry of the Environment Japan. The APFED Innovation Showcases for Sustainable Development (APFED Showcase Programme) was proposed in the APFED I Final Report, which can be accessed at http://www.iges.or.jp/en/ltp/pdf/apfed/index.html, to realise the recommendations compiled in the report. Major efforts have been made to analyse policy issues on sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

The APFED II Showcase Programme, after two years in operation, has supported 24 projects. In addition, thirteen projects have been newly selected this year. All the projects have been progressing in collaboration with NetRes institutes. There have been a lot of lessons and success stories as well as delays and difficulties in project implementation and the APFED Programme administration. In order to identify the issues, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) as APFED Secretariat and United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (UNEP/ROAP) as Facility Secretariat undertook questionnaire surveys to the Showcase project implementing organisations and NetRes institutes. Their experiences will contribute to the extension and expedition of the project activities.

Implementing Organisation

Valuable contributions were obtained from implementing organisations (IO). The views of project implementers are important as unexpected problems and other factors that affect the project implementation in the field are made appear. It is pointed out that delayed disbursement and feedback from NetRes often slow down the activities. More than a few IOs have shown similar judgement. Direct communication with APFED Secretariat is even suggested to make the processes faster. It is also identified that reporting and disbursement modalities of APFED Showcase Programme are not clearly recognised. This can create misunderstanding of fund use and reporting responsibilities between IO and NetRes. IOs found required documents overloading, and simpler and clearer processes need to be developed and instructed by the Secretariats.

Some IOs request more frequent visits by NetRes to receive specific and detailed expert advice. Such regular communication would stimulate both implementing and supervising agencies. Collaboration between experts and the local implementers through field visits, telephone and video conference is suggested. In this connection, IOs found useful the

mobilisation of local experts and information sharing with other experienced organisations who have been working on similar projects.

Organisations that have faced with the poor involvement of local community members suggest the provision of initial incentives and/or reduced tasks to local stakeholders. In most cases, local stakeholders have their main occupation like farming. It is trouble for them to change the ordinary daily routine or start something new.

Common answers about the lessons be shared are that techniques and knowledge useful for a specific situation in the region have been obtained with trial and error in the field. This associates with the original purpose of APFED Showcase Programme, examining whether proposed activities actually deliver the intended results (APFED I Final Report).

General suggestions to Showcase Programme include the introduction of newsletters and web-based forum for information sharing and dissemination. Launching a pilot model / centre for dissemination of successful practice is recommended. To continue or extend the selected projects, some IOs request the permission for the reapplication to Showcase Programme.

NetRes

On the other hand, major requests from NetRes were to make well-planned project preparation. It suggests that comprehensive assessment of available technology and resources should be taken before the launch of a project. Similarly, information sharing with local collaborators is considered as necessary prior to the project implementation. There needs a careful consideration for the project span and feasibility in advance, so that a project can be designed and managed both time-wise and scale-wise. Also the Terms of Reference (TOR) should clearly indicate detailed contents such as the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, policy of fund uses, and times and methods of reporting. Therefore, deliberate planning of implementation activities is indeed necessary.

Regarding the overall programme management, continuous project operation regardless of the organisational changes in stakeholder institutes including IO, NetRes and Secretariats must be maintained. Some NetRes members suggest the Secretariats to make a checklist of required documents and to remind IOs to submit the reports in a timely manner.

To make project implementation smooth and efficient, frequent monitoring and communication exchanges are found essential. It suggests the possibility of strengthening the financial capacity of monitoring. Making good use of the local resources of IO enables the efficient and flexible project operation. To put valuable and practical advice and facilitate the implementation, cooperation of local stakeholders and effective interpretation is necessary for

NetRes. Clear guidance on budge use and funding modalities should be provided by the Secretariats.

As effectiveness and feasibility of projects vary from situation to situation, creating sub-divisions in the Asia-Pacific region would be constructive to increase the adoptability and transferability of project activities. Currently, few projects have been granted in western Asia, and such areas should be more focused in the Showcase Programme. In addition, as Showcase projects increase, the development of regional information database becomes important. This would enhance the effective information exchange.

In the case that a project is part of another larger project, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project can be partial. Continuous or interval M&E after the completing of the project funded by the Programme may be considered.

Current and future approaches

In reflecting the inputs from the APFED members, negative responses need to be addressed by suggesting the possible approaches for the improvement of project implementation, and good experiences should be shared with other project organisers and applied to other on-going and future projects. The following section proposes the approaches that APFED and Facility Secretariats have taken so far.

The APFED Secretariat has been seeking the ways to eliminate duplicated processes, reflecting to the concerns over the excessive reporting responsibilities. The Showcase Handbook, which was introduced in the last NetRes meeting, has been further developed since then. It clearly indicates the required documents, timing, submission processes and the contents as well as the roles of each stakeholder. The guidance on the funding modalities and use of budget is also provided in the Handbook. All the procedures should be mutually understood among NetRes, IO and Secretariats. Additionally, NetRes institutes are responsible for facilitating the project implementation and should remind their IO about report submission.

The close relationship between NetRes and IO is very important and affects the project progress. Therefore, the APFED Secretariat suggests NetRes to make frequent communications with IOs through direct meetings, e-mail, video conference, telephone and other means as much as the NetRes resources permit. The Secretariats are developing the web-pages and newsletters for information sharing and dissemination.

To identify the available technologies and to examine whether the balance between the project span and scale is maintained, the time between the appointment of NetRes and the conclusion of the Letter of Agreement (LOA) is given to NetRes institutes to make refinement of an original proposal and provide suggestions on the making of implementation plan. The

implementation plan shall be developed along with the situation through the project operation in the ground.

Further discussions are needed on the following matters: the creation of sub-divisions in the Asia-Pacific region, the reinforcement of Showcase projects in the areas that have not been well represented, the provision of incentives to local collaborators, M&E after the completion of project period funded by APFED, and the development of regional information database. Suggestions and comments on the topics addressed in this report are recommended.

Session 1

APFED Showcase Programme Planning and Implementation

October 15, 2008
Ikuyo Kikusawa
IGES / APFED Secretariat

2006 Showcase projects

	Project Title	Country	NetRes
1	Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia	Mongolia	IGES
2	Supporting the Green Consumer Initiatives in the Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	KEI
3	Integrated Multi-stakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake based on Zoning Principles and Integration of Eco-restoration and Agro-farming Practices	Myanmar	TEI
4	Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand	Thailand	TEI
5	Sustainable Community Forestry and Poverty Reduction in Viet Nam – Linking Natural Resource Accounting of Ecosystem Services to Carbon Financial Markets	Viet Nam	IGES
6	Facilitating the People's Access to Environmental Information, Decision-Making and Environmental Justice for Promoting Sustainable Development in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	IGES
7	Water Quality Monitoring and Low Cost Purification Strategies for Inland Waterway of Low-Lying Areas	India	TERI
8	Supporting Farmers with Silk House and Solar for Sericulture Promotion	Nepal	TERI
9	Pursuing Indigenous Community of Wildlife Hunting Tribes Communities of Tharparkar, to protect Wildlife, through Social Mainstreaming, Organization and Capacity Building	Pakistan	IGES
10	Enhancing Productivity of Utilization of Bio-energy in Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	TERI
11	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific	Asia and Pacific	SIIA
12	Promoting education for sustainable development through conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and empowerment of the Regional Center for Expertise in Education for sustainable Development in Cebu	Philippines	IGES

2007 Showcase projects

	Project title	Country	NetRes
1	Sustainable Development of settlement in Karakum desert (Turkmenistan)	Turkmenistan	KEI
2	The study on linkage of sustainable development between agricultural sector and environment / human health	Cambodia	TEI
3	Promoting 3R Concept (Reduce, Reuse And Recycle) For The Sustainable Solid Waste Management In Gokarneswor Village Development Committee Of Kathmandu Valley, Nepal	Nepal	TERI
4	Solid Waste Management as a Social Enterprise: A Community-based 3R Approaches in Bago, the Philippines	Philippines	IGES
5	Project on Collection and Treatment Schemes for E-waste	China	CSES
6	Ona Keto Community Reforestation Project	Papua New Guinea	USP
7	Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan	Indonesia	TEI
8	Access to safe drinking water in rural areas by provision of 1,000 Nadi filter water units in Jati coastal area of district Thatta	Pakistan	SDPI
9	Field Testing of Innovative Farming Practices related to Climate Change in the Vulnerable Areas of Bangladesh	Bangladesh	TERI
10	Community based educational and partnership actions – Carbon neutral initiative for community empowerment and climate change mitigation in Indonesia	Indonesia	IGES
11	Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site	Thailand	TEI
12	Multi-stakeholder partnership building to promote education for sustainable development in Mongolia	Mongolia	IGES

2008 Showcase projects

	Project title	Country	NetRes
1	Gianyar Waste Recovery Project	Indonesia	IGES
2	Community preparedness for climate change and increased water use efficiency for rice cultivation using principles of SRI (System of Rice Intensification) in Central Thailand	Thailand	TEI
3	Setting up Model GREEN Colleges	India	TERI
4	Enhancing Professional Ability of Volunteer Lawyers for Environmental Protection by a Training Programme	China	CSES
5	Improving the life of informal Gold miners in Zaaamar Gold field	Mongolia	IGES
6	Youth Leaders for Waste-Wise Communities	Fiji	USP
7	Appropriate Technology Park for Climate Change Adaptation and Environment Friendly Coping Strategy	Bangladesh	IGES
8	Community Based Wind Energy System in the Philippines	Philippines	IGES
9	Setting up a demonstration of technical and financial model for the application of rice husk gasification in Viet Nam	Viet Nam	IGES
10	Climate Change Mitigation: Greening Organizations to Reduce Ecological Footprints	Pakistan	SDPI
11	Change the Bulb Campaign	Nepal	TERI
12	Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) for Sustainable Water Resource Development and Climate Change Adaptation in an Arid region (N-E of Iran)	Iran	IGES
13	Wildlife-friendly Products: Linking Community Agricultural Cooperatives to Biodiversity Conservation	Cambodia	IGES

NetRes project allocation

NetRes	2006	2007	2008	Total
CSES		China	China	2
IGES	Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Mongolia	Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia	Indonesia, Mongolia, Bangladesh, Philippines, Viet Nam, Iran, Cambodia	14
KEI	Korea	Turkmenistan		2
SDPI		Pakistan	Pakistan	2
SIIA	A-P region			1
TEI	Thailand, Myanmar	Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand	Thailand	6
TERI	Nepal, India, Sri Lanka	Nepal, Bangladesh	India, Nepal	8
USP		Papua New Guinea	Fiji	2

Questionnaire survey

- From July to September 2008
- To review the Programme management
- Questions about
  - Fund disbursement
  - Support from NetRes
  - Project progress
  - Indicator setting
  - Lessons
  - Suggestions on APFED Programme

Comments from IO (1)

- Project implementation
  - Timely disbursement & info. exchange
  - Simple reporting and disbursement process
  - Mobilisation of local experts & info. sharing
  - Close communication with external supporters
  - Initial incentives & reduced tasks to local stakeholders

Comments from IO (2)

- Lessons Learned
  - Techniques and knowledge
  - Importance of local involvement
- General Suggestions to Showcase Programme
  - Newsletters and web-based forum
  - Pilot model / centre for dissemination of practice
  - Reapplication to Showcase Programme

Comments from NetRes (1)

- Project preparation
  - Available technology & comprehensive assessment
  - Consideration for project span and feasibility
  - Detailed TOR
  - Information sharing with local collaborators
  - Planning of implementation activities

Comments from NetRes (2)

- Programme management
  - Continuous project operation regardless of the organisational transformation of IO / NetRes
  - Checklist of required documents for APFED Showcase
  - Reminder for report submission

Comments from NetRes (3)

- Lessons shared
  - Monitoring by external agencies stimulates the project progress (budget for strengthened monitoring capacity)
  - Making good use of the resources of IO
  - Cooperation of local stakeholders and effective interpretation necessary
  - Providing clear guidance on budget use and funding modalities

Comments from NetRes (4)

- General suggestions to Showcase Programme
  - Creating sub-divisions to increase the adoptability & transferability of project activities
  - Strengthening Showcase project from western Asia
  - Regional information database
  - Effective information exchange

Suggested approaches

- Effective involvement of each stakeholder
  - NetRes
  - IO
  - Secretariats
- Administrative arrangement
  - Disbursement modality
  - Reporting requirement

Involvement of NetRes

- Three site visits (beginning / mid / end)
- Close communication & regular advice
  - Telephone, video conference, e-mail, etc.
- Timely feedback
- Timely disbursement
  - Arrangement for disbursement from NetRes to IO

Involvement of IO

- Designing project implementation
  - Value-added implementation plan
- Frequent communication
- Timely reporting

Involvement of Secretariats

- Enhancing close communication bet. NetRes and IO
  - Webpage, newsletter, facebook, etc.
- Showcase Handbook
  - Guidance on reporting, roles of stakeholders, timing of activities, procedures of the Programme, etc.

Administrative Arrangement

Suggested disbursement modality

- 60% (upon receipt of revised project proposal, implementation plan after LOA contract)
- 30% (upon receipt of mid-term evaluation report)
- 10% (upon receipt of final evaluation report)

Reporting requirement

- Implementation plan
- Mid-term report
- Final report

Further discussions

- Creation of sub-divisions in the Asia-Pacific region
- Reinforcement of Showcase projects in the areas not well represented
- Provision of incentives to local collaborators
- M&E after the completion of project period funded by APFED
- Development of regional information database

2006-2008 APFED Showcase Programme: INTRODUCTION

APFED Workshop and 3rd NetRes meeting,
14 – 17 October 2008, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Aretha Aprilia
APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Introduction

Showcase Programme → Implementation facility of APFED with support of the Ministry of Environment, Japan.

Objective → To support projects that promote innovative practices for sustainable development in Asia Pacific region

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- APFED Showcase projects
  - 2006
  - 2007
  - 2008
- - Progress -

Outline of Showcase Programme

- Grant up to US$ 30,000 for each project
- Complementary monitored by NetRes institutes
- APFED Good Practices Database

Management of Showcase Programme

Administration

- APFED Secretariat (IGES)
- APFED Showcase Facility (UNEP/ROAP)

Selection of Projects

- Joint-selection by APFED Secretariat and Facility Secretariat
- Final selection by Panel members

- United Nations Environment Programme -

APFED Panel members 2006 - 2007

Dr. Vinya Shanthidas Ariyaratne
Executive Director – Sarvodaya, Sri Lanka

Dr. Parvez Hassan
Former IUCN Law Commission, Pakistan

Prof. Akio Morishima
Special Research Advisor, IGES, Japan

Dr. Kim Myung-Ja
Former Minister of Environment, Korea

Prof. Tongroj Onchan
President, Mekong Environment and Resource Institute, Thailand

- United Nations Environment Programme -

APFED Showcase Panel Meetings:

1. Bangkok, Thailand (14 July 2006)
2. Chengdu, China (23 August 2007)
3. Davao city, Philippines (24 July 2008)

- United Nations Environment Programme -

APFED Panel members 2008 - 2009

Prof. Akio Morishima
Special Research Advisor, IGES, Japan

Dr. Cielito Habito
Former Minister of National Economic and Social Planning, Philippines

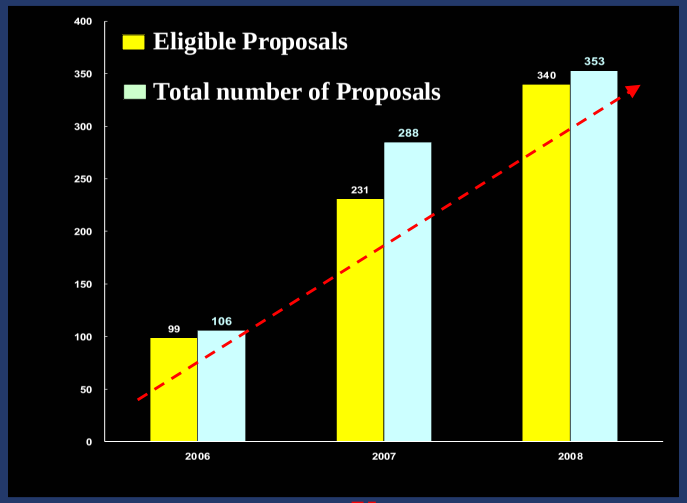
Dr. Parvez Hassan
Former IUCN Law Commission, Pakistan

Dr. Reza Maknoon
Advisor to the Vice-President and the Head of the Department of the Environment, Iran

Prof. Emil Salim
Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Former Minister of Environment

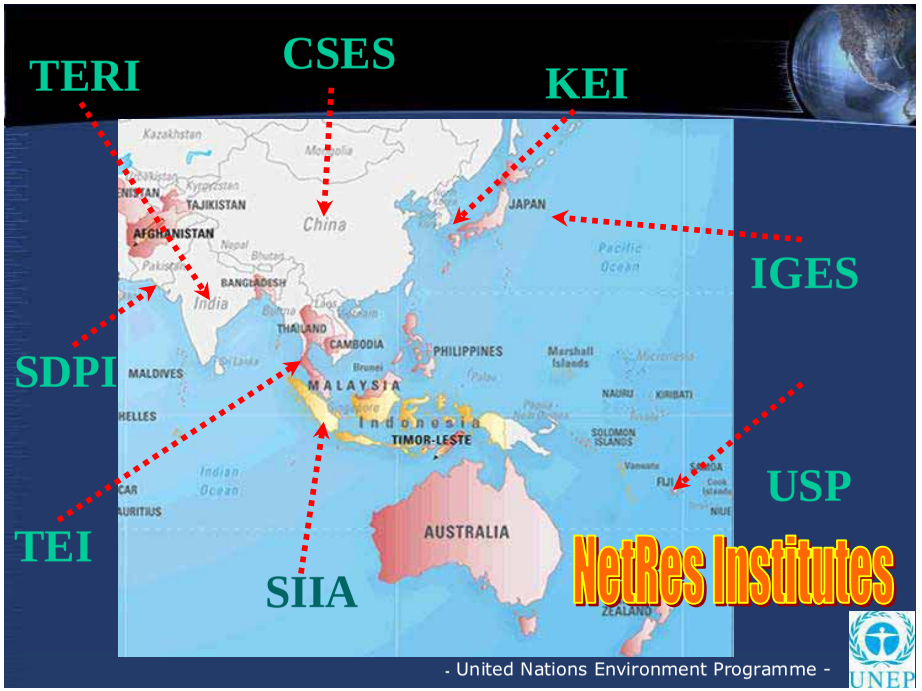
- United Nations Environment Programme -

Number of Proposals 2006 - 2008



Total:

747 proposals from 47 countries



Progress 2006 - 2008

- 747 proposal submissions from 47 countries were received as applications for the 2006 – 2008 APFED Showcase Programme
- 37 projects in 19 countries are supported by APFED Showcase Programme in 2006 - 2008
- APFED commitment: US$ 540,540 annually

Year	2006	2007	2008
Submissions of proposals	106	288	353
Supported projects	12	12	13
Budget obligation for project implementation and NetRes (US$)	437,000	434,868	485,500

Progress & Updates 2006 - 2008

Majority of proposals were submitted by NGOs/CBOs, and address the issue of land management, agriculture, and forest, following the issues of waste and chemicals, and climate-related issues.




New modalities of funds disbursement

UNEP to NetRes

	1st disbursement	*2nd disbursement*	*3rd disbursement*
NetRes	50%	-	50%
Implementation	-	90%	10%

NetRes to Implementing Organization (recommendation)

- **First disbursement**: 60% of total, to be made upon receipt of revised proposal and implementation plan
- **Second disbursement** : 30%, upon receipt of interim evaluation report
- **Third disbursement** : 10%, upon receipt of final evaluation report.

Progress & Updates 2006 - 2008

- The draft final report of the 2006 Showcase project titled 'Supporting the Green Consumer Initiatives' in the Republic of Korea has been submitted by KEI.
- The 2006 Showcase project in Myanmar has been recommenced after delay due to lack of support from the government. The implementing organization had obtained support from another authoritative personnel of the government, and revised workplan and MoU had been signed with TEI.

ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Session 2: Progress Reports of APFED Showcase Projects for Tracking Climate Change

Contents

[Progress from implementing organisations]

The following reports are prepared by implementing organisations, which have operated a climate change-related Showcase project. Major activities, impacts and achievement, lessons, major constraints, and expected challenges in their project implementation are reported with the views from the field operation.
The reports were intended to bring active discussion to the workshop, which aims at seeking effective project support to enhance smooth and interactive implementation of projects. The Workshop was to come up with success factors (causes & effects) of project implementation and project supervision among implementing organisations and NetRes institutes, respectively, by sharing their experiences.

Project #	270/06
Project title:	Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia
Country	Mongolia / South Gobi/ Bulgan soum
Selected year	2007
Implementing organisation:	Geo-ecology Institute, Mongolia
Partner organisations:	
NetRes	Institute of Global Environmental Strategy
Project duration:	2007 / 4 - 2009 / 4 (24 months)

1. Major activities that have been undertaken (with number, scales, frequency, etc)

In a framework of the project implementation the participatory discussion on conservation/management and alternative livelihood development and assessment of traditional practices have been implemented during the 3 times field trip with representative from IGES, Mr. Masanori Kobayashi. During this multi-stakeholders' discussions, the public willing and preparedness for the project activity have been observed and assessed, as well as the target groups are identified. The project target actions were defined basing on the environmental priorities mentioned by different stakeholders. The following are the major concern for the selected project area:

- saxaul forests and its use;
- developing small scale cropping basing on their natural springs;
- public environmental education.

From 2008 the actions on re-design of the irrigation system for small scale agricultural practice to support rural livelihood through developing alternative income source other than livestock breeding have starting.

2. Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)

Bulgan soum is one of the many regions in Mongolia where the livelihood projects are targeted, due to its geographic locations and ecological conditions. During last 10 years GTZ funded project on Community based natural resource management have developed skills working in team for rural population. In this respect, our project was focused on redirecting natural resource use practice to decrease livestock pressure on fragile ecosystem as well as promote conservation in buffer zones. According to the survey, almost 50 percents of total respondents are willing to have side business for securing the household income.

3. Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage,

4. Major constraints faced up to now

The major constraint facing the project was financial instalment schedule. The project received the budget amount too late to conduct any physical activities. Thus, the project implementers did only socio-economic survey. Another constraint related to logistics and timeframe for project implementation. Within such short period as 2 years, physical or measurable impacts of the project can not be achieved.

5. Future challenges and key activities

The Institute of Geoecology is a new and promising research organization involved not only in basic scientific research but also in practical implication of scientific results. The project we developed with IGES is challenging in many different ways:

- During the discussions and workshops we are developed useful tool for assessing public perception and their response to the changing environmental conditions. We are willing to

continue this kind of research oriented activities in order to understand socio-economic linkages of environmental changes;
- Many problems facing Mongolia rural developing one of which related to the waste treatment and solid waste management as another group of factor affecting land degradation issues. In this respect, we are looking forward to implement activities addressed on waste treatment in fragile ecosystems;
- Business plan development at the household level is essential part of the public awareness. In our view point developing activities encouraging people increase livelihood relying on basic resources could be an important option to decrease anthropogenic pressure on ecosystems. The comprehensive training programme can be run based on national and international best practices.

Another challenges met so far is to develop village environmental programme with strong reliance on public participation. Such integral activity can support regional governance and meet national commitment on sustainable development.

Project #	***62/06***
Project title:	PROMOTING ESD THROUGH CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF FOREST RESOURCES AND EMPOWERMENT
Country	Philippines / Cebu / 1st District
Selected year	2008
Implementing organisation:	Regional Center of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development – Cebu (RCE-Cebu)
Partner organisations:	University of San Carlos, Southwestern University, Cebu Uniting for Sustainable Water, Water Resource Center- USC, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, National Economic Development Authority, Camp 7 Barangay Council, Samahang Kabataan and People's Organizations of Camp 7, Cebu Labor Education Advocacy and Research, Municipality of Minglanilla, Cebu
NetRes	
Project duration:	2008/ Jan. - 2008 / Dec., 2008 (12 months)

1. Major activities that have been undertaken (with number, scales, frequency, etc)

1.1. Stakeholders Consultation (40 participants with participants from People's Organizations, education officials, elective and appointive officials, private sector representatives, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and partner agencies)
1.2. Community Profiling
1.3. Eco-Governance Training and Action Planning
1.4. Upland Resource Inventory
1.5. Formation of task forces (livelihood, eco-tourism, youth, health and sanitation , governance and capability building)
1.6. Riffling effects on partners involvement in coastal resource management, urban renewal, climate change, migration and health-related concerns
1.7. E-learning for out-of-school youth (feasibility study phase)
1.8. Joint undertakings on environmental literacy, policy advocacy and governance

2. Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)

2.1. Local government units' pro-active activities in conserving the experimental station's tree stocks and related natural resources.

Indicators: a) Resource conservation initiatives as part of the Barangay Development Plan
b) Discussions between village officials and police/ security officials on joint monitoring/ forest wardening conducted.

2.2. Increasing involvement of youth and women sector in ecological and health related concerns.

Indicators: a) Ecological activities (e.g. eco-tour guide, maintenance and cleanliness of mountain trails) planned out by youth sector.
b) Barangay-wide water and sanitation projects/activities incorporated in the barangay development plan
c) Sitio-level activities on sanitation implemented.

2.3. Inventory of the area's resource endowments updated and partners & resource agencies' directory initiated.

Indicators: a) Flora and fauna species categorized and inventory updated.
b) Directory of resource agencies planned out.

2.4. Project feasibility studies on possible livelihood activities.

Indicators: a) Broom-making and other possible livelihood activities identified.
b) Bee-keeping and decorative plants expansion looked into.

3. Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage,

3.1. Increasing interest among stakeholders was made possible through immersion, advocacy, constant dialogues and technical /capability building support to local government's activities.

3.2. Recognition of partners' interests/expertise as the starting point for joint undertakings.

4. Major constraints faced up to now

4.1. Encroachment of some local and adjacent barangay residents by illegally harvesting trees for charcoal, and quarrying of stones.

4.2. Transition problems and political alignments among elective government officials (barangay level).

4.3. Limited capability of newly elected officials on facilitation, networking and advocacy

4.4. Inadequate system of record keeping, monitoring and evaluation of development projects and activities.

5. Future challenges and key activities

5.1. Limited awareness on climate change concerns, disaster mitigation and management with possible reactive stance on man-made and natural disasters (as shown in the experiences of an adjacent barangay which experienced a landslide).

5.2. Strong emphasis/preference on high impact projects (e.g. infrastructures) and token interest on social services , participatory development and transparency among municipal officials.

Project #	57/06
Project title:	**Enhancing Productivity of Utilisation of Bio Energy in Sri Lanka**
Country	Sri Lanka / North-Western Province / Kurunegala district
Selected year	2007
Implementing organisation:	Practical Action, Colombo, Sri Lanka
Partner organisations:	Rural Development Centre, Nikaweratiya, Sri Lanka
NetRes	The Energy Research Institute, New Delhi, India
Project duration:	2007 / April - 2008 / March (18 months)

1. Major activities that have been undertaken (with number, scales, frequency, etc)

Regular meeting and work carried out by Technical Advisory Board that meets every quarter represented by national eminent personalities

Conducting R & D related to plantation & agronomics of Jatropha, Oil expelling, transesterification of oil into diesel and applications of biodiesel in engines

Setting up of a homestead based Jatropha plantation & community biodiesel processing centre with a seed collection system, oil expeller, filter and biodiesel processing reactor

Sharing of project related experiences at a South Asian Regional Workshop organised by the SAARC Energy Centre & learning from Gram Vikas India from their projects

2. Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)

- Value added fences for households (fences now brining an income) & additional incomes from sale of seeds (from fences & that are collected from the areas around)
- National level coordination and cross fertilisation of integrated R & D
- Demonstration site for learning and motivating the others
- Knowledge & experience on different aspects on biofuels & product/systems development

3. Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage,

Parallel implementation of research & development and community development

Productive fences and use of time

Collective spirit of communities for common cause

4. Major constraints faced up to now

Time & access to knowledge constraints

Institutionalising wide spectrum of aspects and knowledge

Myths & beliefs among community members & their practices

Engine modifications and related test data

5. Future challenges and key activities

Community Biodiesel Village Electrification Scheme

Biofuel run Community Transport & Water Supply System

Scientific studies continued with mini meteorological centre

Project #	75/06
Project title:	Sustainable community forestry and poverty reduction in Vietnam – linking natural resource accounting of ecosystem services to carbon financial markets.
Country	Vietnam / Bac Giang / Luc Ngan/ Kien Lao
Selected year	2007
Implementing organisation:	Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Hanoi, Vietnam (DoST/MARD) - Vietnam
Partner organisations:	Global Observatory for Ecosystem Services, Department of Forestry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA (MSU)
NetRes	Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
Project duration:	Sept 2007 – Oct. 2008 (13 months)

1. Major activities that have been undertaken (with number, scales, frequency, etc)

- Capacity-building training
- Mapping commune parcels, land cover, and reforestation areas
- Development and implementation of an Internet-based carbon registry
- Development and application of carbon accounting tools

2. Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)

- The participation of households in carbon training workshops: 30 household participated
- The participation of households in registering lands with this carbon project: 15 household land areas (7 in Lychee and 8 in reforestation) in a GIS database is complete. These 15 areas account for 19.29 ha
- The calculation of carbon by household and land use / management system (e.g. Lychee vs. Acacia plantation): The baseline data are currently being collected for the analysis of sequestered carbon from the 15 initial sites
- The ratio of participation of the poorest local people in the project: 70%
- The number of participating households in the agro-forestry component of the project (see figure 2 and 3): 25 households
- The quantity of carbon traded: We expect to see between 100 & 250 tCO2e traded under this project by farmers living in Luc Ngan District

3. Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage,

- Working with the farmers to reduce poverty linking to new opportunity of carbon market

4. Major constraints faced up to now

- Time limited since development of registry protocol is time-consuming

5. Future challenges and key activities

- Coding the Internet registry and carbon accounting tools is a long process that takes considerable expertise. We have sufficient ground-based biomass measurements and multi-temporal satellite data to be able to provide initial carbon sequestration calculations within the next three to six months.

Project #	9/06
Project title	RENEWABLE ENERGY PROMOTION FOR SERICULTURE PROJECT, Supporting farmers with Silk house and Solar for Sericulture Promotion (Bandipur, Tanahun)
Country	Nepal / Gandaki /Tanahu
Selected year	2006/07
Implementing organisation	Energy and Environment Nepal, Vyas-11, Damauli, Tanahun
Partner organisations	UNDP/GEF-Small Grants Programme Nepal United Nations Envionmental Programme (UNEP)
NetRes	
Project duration:	2006 /March -2008/April (24 months)

1. Objectives

- Facilitate sericulture farmers in promotion and adoption of RETs for heating the cocoons and lighting the cocoon room
- Support local people for developing essential infrastructures for the promotion of sericulture, and
- Support building local capacity and institutional development

2. Major activities/achievements (with number, scales, frequency, etc)

- **Group formation:** A total of 133 farmers are empowered with the sericulture technologies through the reactivation of 17 Sericulture Farmers Groups (SFGs) and 1 Sericulture Promotion Committees (SPC).
- **Capacity building:** A total of 85 people were aware through the orientation to SFGs and local level stakeholders including government officials. With the trainings on improved sericulture farming and its associated technologies, 25 people were benefited. A total of 36 people were assisted through solar dryer and silk thread weaving training cum demonstration. People were engaged themselves to make local handicrafts through the use of local resources by organizing micro- enterprise development training. It is said that the farmer's income is increased by 30%. About 29 farmers were used the skills like solar maintenance generate income. Bio-gas management training with simple maintenance techniques and proper management of biogas slurry to 52 farmers are now act as a local resource person and are providing their service in nominal fee. About 50 farmers have improved knowledge and information on improved sericulture production, the possible risks and proper marketing management through the study visit to Sericulture Development Division Office at Khopashi and Bandipur.
- **Expansion of Mulberry Plants:** Farmers were encouraged to manage proper gardening of Mulberry plants once they knew the gardening technologies. As a result of which, the area of Mulberry plants is continuously increasing.
- **Increase the practice of making compost manure:** The project has supported 25 farmers in animal husbandry to increase family income and supplement compost manure. It was shared that once the compost manure is increased, the production of Mulberry is increased by 40%. The project also provided new initiative by providing vermin composting materials with training to 22 farmers to supplement the compost manure. With the compost manure, the farm production is also increased by 35%. Separate compost pits were prepared which helps to improve the quality of compost and quantity of organic manure.
- **Increase knowledge on worm's management:** The project provided some tools like sprayer to lead farmers for better environment for the worms with some techniques to look after the worms. After the proper worms management, the rate of destroying the worms by 20%.
- **Improve irrigation facilities:** The better the irrigation facilities, the better the production of Mulberry. The project use its time and energy to construct irrigation canals, water harvesting tanks and manage pipes for proper irrigation to Mulberry planted area. With the ensured

irrigation facilities, some farmers go with off-seasonal vegetable farming as an alternative income source.

- **Install Solar Home System:** The relevance of SHSs was crucial because of a total 58% farmers are away from the facility of electricity. A total of 29 houses have adopted this technology for the lighting and heat in the silkworm rearing room and extra light used in other household activities.
- **Biogas promotion**: With the installation of 52 bio-gases with toilet support, 312 people of 52 houses were benefited. This has reduced the fire wood and workload of women.
- **Local resource mobilization and management**: The project has provided revolving fund to low income families in cheaper interest rate to carry out small scale income generating activities. Especially poor farmers were benefited from the mobilization of fund.
- **Physical improvements of houses:** The project has supported to construct 50 Silkworm Rearing House as a demonstration purpose. Seeing the benefits acquired from the new houses, other farmers are encouraged to adopt the same technology (separate house for silkworm rearing) in their efforts.
- **Increase the technical know-how of the farmers:** Farmers got knowledge through disease infection program in collaboration with Parental Stock Seed Cocoon Resource Centre, Bandipur, Tanahun. It has provided technical and drug support for the disease program and the project provided spraying tools for controlling disease. As a result of which farmers are able to treat some diseases at the preliminary stage.
- **Knowledge management:** With the dissemination of information on improved technologies of sericulture promotion through workshop, training and orientations, farmers and local level stakeholders are able to build their knowledge and skills.

3. Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)

- **Develop farmers to farmer's linkage:** Once farmers knew the *unity is strength*, they formed the farmers to farmer's network to advocate and lobby for sericulture promotion as an alternative income source. Farmer's networks, which are in loose form, are able to get necessary services from the government counterparts.
- **Decrease in risks:** Before the project, silkworms were reared either in kitchen, bed room or store temporarily. Fear of mice, bats and other insects are common risks all the time. Low production is another problem. But with the construction of houses for rearing silkworm, those fears were reduced. There is growing interest of farmers in upgrading the physical facilities once they compared the benefits. Farmers clearly said that with the construction of house, provision of solar light with necessary knowledge and skills, the production is increased by 20%.
- **Government realized the importance of silkworm rearing house and solar energy:** The Parental Stock Seed Cocoon Development Centre has addressed to implement silkworm rearing house and solar energy in its annul plan by seeing the effectiveness of silkworm rearing house for commercialization of sericulture.
- **Promote alternative energy technologies:** Firewood and kerosene are replaced through the adoption of bio-gas and SHSs. These initiatives, though they are in demonstrative nature, are helpful in adopting the RETs. Chairperson of SPC Mr. Buddhi Bahadur GC says, *"People are able to know that cocoon can be dried from the solar light instead of firewood as they previously dried the cocoon from the firewood."*
- **Livelihood promotion:** Income level of farmers has been increasing from the sericulture once the quantity of cocoon production with quality. The project has supported 88 farmers for small initiatives like SHSs installation, bio-gas construction and others income generation activities through loan support in 8% interest rate. The amount of loan varies from the NRs 1000-18000 based on the scheme. A total of 120 farmers from 17 SFGs has received loan for implementing income generation activities like Mulberry plantation, rack set construction, maintenance of silkworm rearing house, animal husbandry from the revolving fund.

- **Generate local level employment:** The project is successful in generating local agricultural employment through commercial sericulture promotion. Local labours (mostly low income group) got job opportunity.
- **Decrease in women's workload:** Women workload has been decreasing after the bio-gas installation and involve in commercial sericulture. Cocoon can be produced with less labour intensive force. Time for fetching firewood, clean for cooking utensils and cooking food is saved. In the surplus time, women able to tending elderly and children as well as provided more time in income generation activities like goat keeping, pig farming and sericulture with the use of revolving fund.
- **Decrease in health hazards:** Using solar light and bio-gas with smokeless energy improves the health of women. Many rural women of Nepal have a problem of acute respiratory infections who usually sit longer hours while cooking with firewood. Likewise, houses and villages become clean with toilet construction. All bio-gas were mandatory linked with toilets for their sustainability.
- **Reduction in carbon emission:** With the installation of 52 bio-gases directly reduced the 2100kg fuel wood annually. Its direct positive impact is safeguarding the forest resources. It then fostered in the reduction of carbon emission which supported global warming.
- **Increase longer hours of children in study:** In the light of solar, it was easy for rearing the silkworm and extra light is being used for other household activities including children study. Especially children were encouraged to study longer hours once the availability of SHSs.
- **Good signs for sustainability:** Once the local and district level government officials were involved in every program from the days first of the project, they owned the project. As a result of which, farmers have built good working relationship with government officials. Government officials are also committed to support the initiatives undertaken by the SFGs and SPCs after the phase-over of the project.
- **Replication:** There is a clear sign of replicating the project initiatives by the surrounding communities. Farmers have been involving in commercial sericulture cultivation once they acquired additional knowledge and skills. A total of 17 SFGs and 1 SPC were institutionalized from various capacity building measures.

4. Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage

- **Changes in the practices:** Before the project in the Bandipur and Kehsabtar area of Tanahun, local farmers were used to destroy the mulberry plants and cultivating the traditional cereals crops because of no facilities of silk rearing room. There was a belief that cultivating cereal crops is more beneficial than the sericulture. But, now the situation is completely changed. A total of 135,000 mulberry plants are being planted by 120 the farmers.
- **Commercialization of Mulberry plantation:** Farmers showed their keen interest for the commercial mulberry cultivation. Some efforts are already initiated in this regard. Now, farmers are demanding extra supports from government and private sectors in addition to RETs for sericulture commercialization.
- **Farmers are willing to replicate house and SHSs.** Once the houses were constructed, production of worms has been increasing. Though the cost of one house is US$ 891 (NRs.57800), it has a capacity of rearing 20,000 silkworms. Some farmers are already constructed the separate house from their own resources and others are in thinking of make similar houses from revolving fund.
- **Multiplication in the production of cocoon:** Orchards are managed in proper way. The production of cocoon is raised by in an average 7 kg from the farmer involve in separate silkworm rearing houses. Income level of farmer increased from sericulture through massive mulberry plantation.
- **Greater awareness on compost manure:** The level of awareness for organic farming is increased after organic manure management training. Previously only 4 kg /year of nitrogen was available to plant from farmyard manure from one pair livestock. With the use of increased knowledge, more nitrogen was produced (from 20 kg from urine, 10 kg from direct sunlight and plants can get 34 kg of Nitrogen/year from the same pair of livestock).

5. Major learning

- **Separate silkworm rearing house is needed:** It was learned that separate silkworm rearing house is needed for the commercialization of sericulture in large scale.
- **Solar dryer could be feasible once massive production of cocoon:** Initially the project has planned to provide solar dryer instead of SHSs. But farmers were not convinced with the technology offered from the project as a demonstration. It was learned that the solar dryer could be feasible after the massive production of cocoon. Although Project aimed to install 20 solar dryer for drying silkworm cocoon, less quantity of cocoon production, high investment from the farmer as compare to the production and accessible market at sericulture development office are the reason for not adopting solar dryer. It was also learned that low cost technology could be feasible in the initial stage.
- **Government technical backstopping from the beginning:** Only receiving seed of silkworm, Mulberry plants with nominal prices and subsidies from the government are not sufficient to encourage the farmers. The government should also plans and programs to complement the project activities. Government also worked in orchard management training, infrastructure development and disease infection in small scale. It was learned that if government supports are simultaneously chanalised, more farmers would able to benefit from the project resources.
- **Training with infrastructure support is necessary:** Initial phase infrastructural support and training in sericulture could promote their production and this can encourage the farmers to use the RETs. But it was learned that knowledge and skill promotion and building awareness of farmers is more important than the infrastructure support.
- **Additional heat insulation instrument is needed:** The cocoons are to be dried in the way that the drying temperature is to be increased slowly and maintaining the temperature of 65 to 75 degree centigrade for certain time the temperature is to be lowered in the way it was increased. In a solar dryer, the temperature of 75 degree can be reached but it is a bit difficult to maintain the temperature. For maintaining the temperature of about 75 degree, additional and costly heat insulation mechanism is to be used that added the cost and the project would be inefficient. For more effectiveness, additional heat insulation instruments are necessary.

6. Major constraints faced up to now

- **Issue of investment:** Although the major objective of project was installation of solar dryer for drying the cocoons instead of firewood, SFGs did not show interest for the installation of dryer. Installation of solar dryers may not be cost effective and suitable at this time because of the low production of cocoon and its higher price. Farmers could not able to invest more for the purpose of drying the cocoons.
- **Difficult to convince the farmers about the function of SHSs:** Farmer perceived that only SHS is not sufficient to heat the cocoon. Only solar cannot maintain the temperature for drying cocoons. Farmers assumed that solar with more than 60 watt could be installed to supply more heat. It was difficult to convince the farmers in the beginning.
- **Difficult to mobilise the farmers:** Initially farmers were not showing interest for project activities especially in RETs. Project able to receive co funding from the UNEP for the construction of silkworm rearing house and solar light in silkworm rearing room.
- **Selection of limited farmers for housing supports among many:** Selection of targeted 50 farmers for providing silkworm rearing house was really difficult. The project made well-being raking with agreed indicators to select the farmers.
- **Changes in belief and practice:** It was very difficult to convince the farmers that the benefits from sericulture cultivation are more than cereal crops. Farmers felt that to go with sericulture is the risky business. With the continuous coaching and facilitation along with training and exposure, farmers are now convinced. The total land allocated for cereal crops is in decreasing order.
- **Demands of government officials:** In the beginning, some government officials have demanded allowance if involve in the project activities. Their involvement right from the beginning has helped the demands into responsibility.

7. Future challenges and key activities

- **Shortage of labour force:** There is growing practice of seasonal migration mostly outside the country. There will be a problem of shortage of labour force in the village for sericulture production. There is a need of inventing/introducing low labour intensive technologies for the improved sericulture production.
- **Not effective policy in the favour of pro poor framers:** Still now, there is no proper policy for sericulture farmers for ensuring good seeds, technical know how, subsidy and proper marketing. The absence of these provisions may discourage the farmers for continuing the sericulture cultivation.
- **Proper markets:** Many farmers are still in the mood of wait and see strategy regarding the marketing of sericulture products. Unless better and ensured markets, it will be difficult to encourage the farmers to scale up of the sericulture cultivation areas.
- **Increasing trends of climatic risks and hazards:** Seeing the trends of last ten years, the climatic risks and hazards like landslides, flood, soil erosion, droughts, explosion of insects and pests are increasing order due to erratic rain, no rain, increase of temperature, etc. These risks and hazards might be de-motivating factors for the farmers.

Project #	99/06
Project title:	Corporate Sustainable-developmental Responsibility (CSdR)
Country	Singapore
Selected year	2006
Implementing organisation:	National University of Singapore
Partner organisations:	Climate Change Organization, Singapore Institute of International Affairs
NetRes	
Project duration:	2007 / October - 2009 / April (18 months)

1. Major activities that have been undertaken (with number, scales, frequency, etc)
This project is about promoting a set of sustainability guidelines to three major companies in Singapore. Major activities so far include focus group meetings with the companies' management and sustainability committees (up to four meetings of 3 to 4 hours each) and an oral presentation of measurement results to one company by students from the National University of Singapore.

2. Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)
Our CSdR guidelines are organized into 4 to 5 indicators, which are grouped under 5 categories. For every indicator, near-term goals were set in collaboration with the companies' sustainability teams. Although not all indicators are relevant and applicable to all three companies, as much as 90% of the near-term goals had been achieved by the companies.

3. Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage,
Yes. These three companies have their individual strengths and weaknesses in implementing the near-term plans. A few major lessons can be learnt about them:

i) When companies already have their own sustainability-related programs (including reporting schemes), we should not create further administrative burdens for them by requiring them to subscribe to another system; rather, our system should be able to accommodate what they have done in complying with their sustainability goals set with respect to the other sustainability guidelines.

ii) It is very important to agree on the relevance of an indicator to the participating company. Since each company is different, I refrain from assessing them according to a fixed performance scale. Instead, I work on a concept that requires the companies and I to set near-, mid- and long-term goals for each indicator in which the companies are confident and with which they can identify.

iii) It is useful to treat each company as an agent of change who is capable of extending sustainability practices to the other stakeholders with whom it is in contact in its operation. An example is their customers.

More lessons will be shared during the oral presentation.

4. Major constraints faced up to now
Time is the constraint. All companies are involved in their own daily operations and so taking new actions to achieve their near-term goals may be very challenging. Therefore, ample time must be granted for them to meet these goals.

5. Future challenges and key activities
Future expansion of this project also faces funding constraint, as funding is required to hire student researchers from the university to assess the building performance for participating companies.

Future key activities include setting of mid-term goals for the 3 companies. In our follow-up of this project, I am interested to encourage schools to adopt our CSdR guidelines.

Project #	171/07
Project title:	Mini Hydro Power Generation Plan for Empowering Local Economic Development
Country	Indonesia / West Java / Bogor
Selected year	2008
Implementing organisation:	Economic Research Center of The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
Partner organisations:	Bogor Institute of Agriculture
NetRes	IGES
Project duration:	2008 / April - 2009 / September (18 months)

1. **Major activities that have been undertaken (with number, scales, frequency, etc)**
   - Conducting of workshop for socialization of mini hydro power generation plant development attended by academicians, NGOs, and local community representative (20 invitee has attended this workshop.
   - Economic and social survey in the site plant (Sukaharja Village, Dramaga Sub-distric, Bogor Distric, West Java

2. **Impacts and achievement (with clear benchmarks and indicators)**
   - This mini hydro power plant has helped the local community in providing electricity access for their home industry activities (toddler shoes production) during the daylight and providing public lightning in the night time. At the initial stage, the mini hydro power generates a 600 watt/hour electricity power and it is expected to increase the power supply up to 2 KwH.

3. **Success stories and lessons to be shared at this stage,**
   - The mini hydro power plant developed in this village enables local community in extending their productive activities in generating income from home industry. Despite the fact that the power generated by this mini hydro at this stage is small, it has helped local community economic development. In addition, amid the supply shortage electricity power from the National Electricity Company (Perusahaan Listrik Negara), this mini hydro power plant provide a better opportunity for local community in terms of electricity access in supporting their activities.

4. **Major constraints faced up to now**
   - To increase the scale and power generation, it needs additional funding support for civil works and purchasing larger turbine.
   - Since the river flow passes some villages from the upstream to downstream, it needs strong coordination with other village communities in conserving surrounding forest on river banks.
   - The issue of security in protecting the power plant from irresponsible activities (e.g. stolen).
   - Responsibility in maintaining the power plant condition.

5. **Future challenges and key activities**
   - The increasing the power generation by applying larger better technologies and tools.
   - Develop local community group responsible for power plant operation and maintenance.
   - Create an institution for management of this mini hydro constituted of local community representatives and implementing organization representatives.

[Progress from NetRes institutes]

The following reports are prepared by NetRes institutes and demonstrate the project progress from the third-party perspectives. The reports address major contributions as NetRes to the project implementation, success stories and lessons, self-assessment of NetRes involvement in guiding, monitoring and evaluation, recommendations and suggestions to the effective project supervision and implementation.

NetRes name:
Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad. Pakistan

Project(s):
Project title (Country) Access to safe drinking water with Nadi water filter in Thatta, Sindh, Pakistan
Selected year (Duration) 2007 for one year
Implementing organisation Association for Human Development (AHD), Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

1. Major contributions to project implementation

i) Detailed discussion and support to the implementing organization (IO) in planning of activities, detailed programs and time frame. The time spent at this phase, prior to the start of project activities, was most worthwhile, as there remains absolute clarity in the minds of the staff of the project implementing organization, with regard to the understanding, execution & completion of the project activities according to the agreed time frame, throughout the duration of the project.
ii) Detailed discussion and support in constituting village CBOs, plannin programs organizing & conducting the training of the trainers (TOT) and health & hygiene workshops.
iii) Field visits to the project site, participation in the training workshops, discussion with CBOs members and local elders and on the spot guidance and suggestions for further improvements. Interactions/discussions with field workers & local trainers to improve efficiency and effectiveness of project activities.
iv) Development of a format for project progress report, review of project activities reports and feedbacks for further improvements of the same.

2. Success stories and lessons to be shared from your supervising projects

All the activities planned for the three quarters, December 2007 – August 2008 were carried out and completed as scheduled, with the following project deliverables/outputs:

- CBOs Formation: After survey, field visits of Jati area and discussion with respective village community elders, 20 villages were identified in 8 population clusters for installation of Nadi water filters units (NWFU). CBOs have been constituted in all the identified 20 villages.
- Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshops: The project was launched by holding two training of trainers (ToT) workshops at CY Goth, Deh Kadi and Master Sadiq Goth, in January & February, respectively. The 3rd and 4th TOT workshops were held at Goth Bohar & Kothi/Deh Ach in May & August, 2008, respectively. In these ToT workshops 120 participants from 22 villages participated. They were given hand on training for the assembling, installation, maintenance and operation of NWFU.
- Health and Hygiene Workshops for Females: During April – August, 2008, 12 health & hygiene workshops (8 more to be organized in the last quarter) were organized and conducted by female local trainers, in which 260 females from different villages participated. Their awareness was raised regarding the health impacts of use of unsafe drinking water,specially on their children and infants and operation of NWFU.
- Access to Nadi Water Filter Units (NWFU): Material for 758 NWFU units have been procured and transported to the 15 identified Villages (242 NWFU to be installed in the last quarter) which have been handed over to the representatives of CBOs in the villages, who were earlier trained in one of the four ToTs workshop held in the project area. Follow up training of household elders of each of 50 families / village, for the assembly, installation operation of NWFU, by the trained locals, is on-going.

At the end of the one year project period, 1000 NWFU are planned to be operating in 20 villages (50 BSNF Units/village) of Taluka Jati area. It is expected that 1000 families and over 15,000 individuals would become well-informed about water borne diseases due to use of unsafe drinking water and they would have the benefit of having access to safe drinking water with NWFU for their day-to-day needs, inshallah.

Travelling in remote interior Sindh rural area of Jati (Project site) was difficult, tiring and exhaustive. The best venues for the workshops were found to be Primary Schools class room/compounds. The level of participation and the interest was most encouraging. The participation & involvement of the local elders, religious personnel & local government official were vital for the success of the program activities. Local language as medium of instructions by the local trainers, made the learning very effective for the trainees who had little formal education.

The use of NWFU has become very popular in the project area. The project and coverage of project activities in local media and over the internet enhanced SDPI focus on water issues and our interactions/networking with other national and international groups, working on drinking water issues.

Access to safe drinking water is also a component of a SDPI 3 years proposal (in preparation) on water issues, to be submitted to GoP very soon, inshallah.

3. Self-assessment of your NetRes institutes involved in guiding, monitoring & evaluating the projects

Project activities have worked according to program and time schedule. There has been clarity of implementing plan and little problem in interaction with the implementing institution. We are happy and satisfied with the progress of the project. All field activities are near completion according to the work plan.

4. Recommendation that can be drawn form the project(s) that your NetRes institute is in charge of:

- Cooperation of the local officials, people representatives, religious scholars/personalities and a command of local language for effective interpretation has been/is a key to the success of a community based project in remote rural areas.
- Implementing organization must be assisted in details with the planning of implementing activities, prior to undertaking an activity first time. The time spent at this phase, prior to the start of project activities, would be most worthwhile, as there remains absolute clarity in the minds of the staff of the project implementing organization, with regard to the understanding, execution & completion of the project activities according to the agreed time frame, throughout the duration of the project.
- Funding to the implementing organization by the NetRes be made in 3-monthly instalment, by the supervising NetRes, subject to the satisfactory submission of the quarterly activity/progress report and financial statement.
- The coverage of project activities in local media and over the internet enhanced SDPI focus on water issues. Not only SDPI was invited to workshops/meetings on the water related issues but on the request of one of the research institute in Switzerland, we also organized a stakeholders workshop at SDPI, in which representatives of NGOs, CBOs, government, media and two water expert of the Swiss research institute participated and discussed issue related to national clean drinking water policy and the exiting technologies/practices in the country for accessing the same.

Action-Aid Pakistan is already taking interest to introduce NWFU in other areas of Sindh & Baluchistan provinces. There has also been some commercial interest expressed in promoting NWFU. (However, some of these initiatives/interests by other groups for NWFU did distract to some extent, our partner project implementing institution in the 2nd quarter, from completing the on-going project activities according to work plan schedule.)

5. Any other points for our consideration to facilitate effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and projects

- Creation of an easily accessible regional information data base on specific environmental issues
- A regional forum for effective information exchange and discussion on topics/issues of concerns.

- Issues specific roaster(s) of regional experts with information on their specialized Subject area and their short term availability for consultancy/capacity building
- A selected list of successful projects with accessible details for replication in other countries of the region.
- Eligibility of a showcase project implementing institution to submit a different/new showcase project for consideration by APFED program. The present one time restriction may be project specific not an institution specific.
- NetRes institute may be made eligible to submit their Showcase project for Consideration for APFED program and in case of approval, be supervised by IGES or another NetRes institute.

NetRes name:
The Energy and Research Institute (TERI), India

Project(s):
Project title (INDIA) Water quality monitoring and low cost purification strategies for inland waterways of low-lying areas.
Selected year (August 2007- August 2009)
Implementing organisation – Nansen Environmental Research Centre (India), Kerala, Cochin

1. Major contributions to project implementation
Delivering guidance to the implementing institute from time to time. Collecting progress report to closely monitor the progress maintained by the project according to the time schedules mentioned in the project document. Visiting the project site and holding discussions with the project implementing agencies.

2. Success stories and lessons to be shared from your supervising projects (please include the observation on
i) the achievements of the project at present,
Water quality monitoring has been properly carried out through baseline studies as envisaged in the project proposal. Hotspot areas that require priority attention could be identified. Locally available plants and herbs (vetiver, "neerkoova," etc) suitable for water purification and erosion control have been identified and preparations for planting them in pilot plot in progress, as per schedule. An awareness campaign for the conservation of water bodies and waterway cleanup were organized, in association with local self-government bodies, women's group and student commuities.


Awareness campaign headed by lecture by Prof. N. R. Menon


Water quality monitoring

waterway cleanup campaign


Bank erosion


Bank protection work with “Neerkoova”

ii) constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives,
Major constraint for the implementation of the project was the unexpected flooding. Technical problems such as instrument failure, frequent power failure and delay in getting the water quality parameters analysed were also constraints. However, these constraints did not seriously affect the project.

iii) the interface of the project with macro-policy,

iv) assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance
The key activities envisaged in this project could improve the present water quality of the canals of the Meenachil River in the study region in general and in the downstream reaches in particular which would be more beneficial for the rural communities in the region. The proposed project approach has not been used anywhere to the best of our knowledge though technologies utilising materials like coconut shells, natural herbs and products mentioned in the proposal for water purification are available in the Asia-Pacific region (Srilanka, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia to name few countries). However, these ecofriendly technologies have not been properly and widely used.

3. Self-assessment of your NetRes institutes involved in guiding, monitoring & evaluating the projects

The NetRes institution involved in the project is consulted for identifying and implementing proper project plan and dissemination of results after routine evaluation of the projects. The experienced gained by the NetRes in the technical field of their expertise would be make use of. The project work tasks were discussed routinely to initiate action plans in tune with aims and objectives of the APFED Project.

4. Recommendation that can be drawn form the project(s) that your NetRes institute is in charge of, for instance, on how to :

i) more effectively carry out project activities and achieve objectives,
ii) what are the key factors of project success,
iii) what are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country,
iv) advance innovation and mobilisation in (a) macro-policy evolution, (b) stakeholder mobilisation, (c) traditional knowledge, and (d) technology application.

5. Any other points for our consideration to facilitate effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and projects

- None at present

NetRes name:
Chinese Society for Environmental Sciences (CSES)

Project(s):
Project title (Country) Collection and Treatment Schemes for E-wastes（China）
Selected year (Duration) March 2008- August 2009
Implementing organisation Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific

1. Introduction

As NetRes institute, CSES was assigned as monitoring and evaluating to the APFED 2007 showcase case project Collection and Treatment Schemes for E-wastes, which implemented by Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific in Tsinghua University at the beginning of 2008.

Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific began to implement this project at September 2007 and at the end of 2007, the survey and study the experience of collection e-waste and the investigations to the current state of e-waste in the demonstration city have been completed which provide a good base for the project continue to implement. Until the September 2008, this project has completed the activities according to the plan as follows:

- The collection experience and relevant management policies of obsolete and used e-product in different 2-3 countries is being surveyed by internet and literature research.
- The survey and research on experience and status of e-waste collection and treatment in demonstration city has been carried out.
- The consulting meeting on this project was hold in July in Beijing, in which related responsibility persons from CSES and MEP of China participated. The detailed work plan in demonstration city on E-waste activities was discussed and optimized.
- E-waste information system platform in BCRC China website has been established and will be updated regularly as soon as possible to support the collection system of e-waste in demonstration city.
- The launching meeting on e-waste collecting demonstration sites and partnership on e-waste recycling was hold in demonstration city in 23 September 2008, in which the participants from MEP, CSES, local governments, e-product manufactures and sales, e-waste recycling, communities, media and so on attended the launching meeting. National and local print media and TV published it immediately. The launching meeting represented the start of e-waste collecting demonstration sites in Suzhou. The launching meeting is beyond the contents of this project, and it will promote the development of e-waste collecting sites and enhance the consciousness and awareness of environmental protection of citizens through propaganda from national and local media on the launching meeting and E-waste collection.
- The two communities, Xintai community and Xinsheng community in Suzhou, as one national green community and one provincial green community, have been determined for e-waste collection in Suzhou.
- The e-waste collecting demonstration sites for e-waste have been established in the two communities, and related collecting and propaganda activities on E-waste have been conducted since they were established. Through collecting demonstration sites, training on collecting, classification and packaging for the staff working there have been conducted.
- The propaganda for e-waste collecting demonstration sites in the selected community, Xintai community, was hold in 24 September 2008. The communities assisted to organize this propaganda. The participants from local environmental protection bureau, communities, primary schools, kindergartens attended the propaganda, the citizens from the nearby communities actively joined in it, and the local TV reported it. Through the propaganda, some e-wastes were collected on-spot, information on e-waste was delivered and the consciousness of citizens were enhanced.

- The pamphlet on the necessary of e-waste collection and importance of e-waste collection and treatment has been edited and printed. They have being delivered to citizens through E-waste collecting sites and related propaganda activities.
- The current national and international e-waste dismantling and recycling technology and facilities with the focus on obsolete and used computers has been surveyed by internet and literature research.
- Laboratory research on dismantling and recycling PCBs has being carried out. The best available technology on dismantling and recycling of PCBs is being research by laboratory.

2. Major contribution to project implementation

2.1 Capital guarantee

As NetRes institute, CSES was assigned as monitoring and evaluating to the APFED 2007 showcase case project Collection and Treatment Schemes for E-wastes, which implemented by Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific in Tsinghua University at the beginning of 2008. CSES signed the Memo with UNEP/ROAP office and accepted capital $25,500 in February 2008. After signed LOA with Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific, CSES allocated 22,500 USD (75% of the project implementation fee) to Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific as project launching and primary survey ……

2.2 Project consulting and recommendation

Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific organised a consulting meeting in July 2008 and invited the people in the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the PRC and CSES to participate.

- CSES introduced the background of the APFED 2007 showcase programme and APFED showcase programme funds channeling.
- CSES introduced some successful case on e-waste collection and treatment such as in other countries such as in Japan, in Germany.
- CSES gave the comments to the “Plan of establish the collecting demonstration site” in Suzhou city including how to development related enterprises, retail sellers, communities and government to constitute e-waster collection union, how to publicize e-waste collection activities and the contents of brochure of the e-waste.
- CSES consider that the characterize of the communities is the key factor of the demonstration site establishment which will effect the collection quantity of discarded appliance. Among these characterizes, the new or old of the chosen communities and the income of inhabitant are two important factors.
- CSES consider how to well coordinate the relationship of inhabitant, peddlers, inhabitant management committee in community and government is an important factor to achieve the project objectives.
- CSES consider attracting the media participation is an important factor to publicize the project.

2.3 On site visiting

CSES went to Suzhou, the demonstration city, for the on-site visiting and supervising. The on-site visiting included two parts, one is the e-waste dismantling and recycling technology and facilities as well as the laboratory research on dismantling and recycling PCBs and the other is the e-waste collection scheme establishment. CSES carried out the on-site survey in the two communities which the implementation organization chose as the e-waste demonstration site. The two communities which the implementation organization chose are difference, one is middle to high salary community and the other is low salary community. Totally 110 copies of questionnaires were disseminated. Less than 40% inhabitants have no sense to the harm which e-waste affect to the environment (mainly focus in the low salary community). But after publicize, over 80% inhabitants accept to deliver the discarded appliance to the fix collection site without any payment instead of sell to the person collecting trash. Over 85% parents believe this activity will greatly help to improve the environment awareness of their children and greatly support this activity. More than 30 children of kindergarten sign their names on the propaganda banner led by their parents to support CSES and Basel Convention Coordinating

Center for Asia and the Pacific propaganda activities. More than 200 copies of brochures are disseminated to the public.

3. Success stories and lessons to be shared from the showcase project

3.1 Project achievement at present

- The launching meeting on e-waste collecting demonstration sites in demonstration city was hold in September 2008. E-waste collecting demonstration sites in demonstration city have been established, and collecting and propaganda activities have being conducted.
- The draft scheme on e-waste collection of different kinds of organizations in demonstration city in Chinese version has been completed. It has being optimized through the E-waste collecting practice and literature research.
- The simplified pamphlet on environmental protection, saving resource and e-waste environmental pollution in Chinese version has been completed.
- The information platform on e-waste based on BCRC China website.
- Enhancement of the consciousness and awareness of environmental protection of citizens through propagandizing and collecting activities in selected communities.

3.2 Future Challenges

The biggest challenge ahead is to sustain the residents in demonstration communities' interest and form their good habits to deliver their obsolete and used e-products to the fix collection site. After all, this deliver is no paid but can get compensation by selling to the persons of collecting trash and individual repairers.

"It is difficult for E-waste collecting demonstration sites to exist the big competition from the persons of collecting garbage and individual repairers for e-product due to their low cost of operation and high recycling value without the cost of environmental protection during the treatment and recycling."

Other challenges are include: Lacking of related legislation/framework; local government supporting and long-term capital supporting.

But in order to sustain this project and achieve more effective objective, migrations are found by CSES and Basel Convention Coordinating Center for Asia and the Pacific:

- Enhance publicizing in order to improve environmental protection awareness;
- Offering incentive mechanism: present T-shirt or environmental protection bag when residents deliver their waste e-products;
- Periodically lecture to the residents coordinating with the local inhabitant management committee in order to let residents to be aware of the harm if the waste e-products treated by informal technology.

3.3 The interface of the project with macro-policy

In February, 2007, the Ministry of Environment Protection of China issued "Management Method of Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution of Electronic Discarded" and implemented throughout the country fining to the operators without licences, unauthorised e-wastes treatment units and individuals. But there still has lots of unclear in this regulation, especially for the responsibilities of people who collect the e-waste. Up to now, many peddlers who collect e-waste don't know there has a regulation on management Method of Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution of Electronic Discarded, which was issued by government.

For the purpose of reducing, recycling, harmless disposal of e-waste such as computers, improving public environmental protection consciousness, and forming a set of feasible operation systems to recycle e-waste on the urban level, BCRC in China applied this APFED showcase programme and stared in March 2008. BCRC plan to find out a suitable operation system for the collection and treatment of e-waste in the demonstration city and deliver it to the other cities in China so as to promote the environmentally sound management of e-waste in China.

4. Recommendations from this project

4.1 Long term sustainable of this project

As the purpose of reducing, recycling, harmless disposal of e-waste such as computers and printers, and improving public environmental protection consciousness, form a set of feasible operation systems to recycle and dispose of the e-waste on the urban level. The key factors include:

- Long term propaganda in order to improve public awareness. Propaganda is a direct mode to improve the residents awareness to environmental protection but it requires amount of human resource and more activities;
- Government support and media guideline are important to improve public realization and awareness;
- The competition from informal collection to the domestic e-waste due to high payment to the residents if they sell their waste e-products to them, so it requires long term and sustained capital and policy support to the demonstration site competing with those informal e-waste collection.
- "e-waste collection partnership" aiming to e-product enterprises should be established and long term developed. This plan is continuing in this project.

4.2 Replicability of the project to other areas（communities, cities）in China or the countries in the Asia-Pacific

There has much demand of other local communities, cities outside Suzhou city to replicate the e-waste collection practice which are propitious to attach more importance to the management of e-waster in local level, improve the public environmental awareness, and promote the development of the local enterprises in charge of e-waste treatment. Through the demonstration site establishment, successful experience and demonstration site mode can be extended to other cities (communities). But there are still lots of difficulties in front of us: local government support, local residents' environmental awareness and capital support.

The e-waste collection demonstration site establishment is very simple and easy to practice in other places. The key for success of the project replication to other area is training to the staff working on the collection site, let them learn the knowledge of e-waste harm and collection, improve the environmental awareness.

5. Other points for our consideration to facilitate effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and projects

The implementation organization hope that APFED/UNEP provide supports as follows: provide more advanced experience and information exchange platform and opportunities on e-waste collection and the scheme establishment; publicize and extend the e-waste demonstration site and the partnership of e-waste collection which the implementation organization launched; looking for more capital support to this project continue and replication in other cities (communities).

6. Self-assessment

- CSES guarantee the project capital allocation and make the project begin smoothly;
- CSES working together with BCRC China drawing up the project plan and perfecting the shortcoming in the plan when it was practice;
- CSES give its comments to every project implementation chain;
- CSES design the questionnaire to evaluate the project implementation out coming;
- CSES participated in the Launch meeting on e-waste collection partnership and report them on CSES website and related media.
- CSES learned more knowledge and experience regarding e-waste collection and treatment.

7. Appendix

7.1 The Mid-term Self-evaluation Report on Collection and Treatment Schemes for E-waste

7.2 photos of on-site visiting and activity site

7.3 others

NetRes name:
Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)

Project(s):

1) Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing (Thailand) Selected year: 2005 (Approximately 1 year and 10 months) Implementing organization: Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
2) Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand (Thailand) Selected year: 2006 (Approximately 2 years) Implementing organization: Society for the Conservation of National Treasure and Environment (SCONTE)
3) Integrated Multistakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake (Myanmar) based on Zoning Principles and Integration of Ecorestoration and Agrofarming Practices (Myanmar) Selected year: 2006 (Approximately 2 years and 1 month with amendment) Implementing organization: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA)
4) Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site (Thailand) Selected year: 2007 (Approximately 1 year and 9 months) Implementing organization: Wetlands International-Thailand Programme
5) The Study on Linkage on Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment/Human Health (Cambodia) Selected year: 2007 (Approximately 1 year and 4 months) Implementing organization: Technical Working Group of the Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
6) Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan (Indonesia) Selected year: 2007 (Approximately 1 year and 3 months) Implementing organization: Yayasan Swadaya Dian Khatulistiwa (YSDK)

This report is intended to bring active discussion to the workshop, which aims at seeking effective project support to enhance smooth and interactive implementation of projects. We would like to come up with success factors (causes & effects) of project supervision by sharing experiences among NetRes institutes. For each answer, please highlight remarkable issues from 1 or 2 projects (i.e. major contributions from Project A & B, then success stories from Project C, etc.) Your replies will be no more than one page.

1. Major contributions to project implementation

1) Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing On this project, TEI itself is an implementation organization. Consequently, all stages involving with the project are TEI's responsibility. Major contributions: • Planning • Implementing • Evaluating • Dissemination
2) Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand On this project, TEI is a supervising institute; as a result, TEI has provided major contributions to the project as following: • Assisting in finalizing the implementation plan • Providing advices and suggestions • Providing suggested solutions for the project implementation
3) Integrated Multistakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake (Myanmar) based on Zoning Principles and Integration of Ecorestoration and Agrofarming Practices Regarding this project, TEI is supposed to be a supervising institute. However, due to the internal interference in Myanmar, the project is on extended regarding the signed amendment. TEI has

provided major contributions to the project as following:
- Assisting in finalizing the implementation plan
- Facilitating amendment

4) Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site
As a supervising institute, TEI has provided major contributions to the project as following:
- Assisting in finalizing the implementation plan
- Providing advices and suggestions
- Providing suggested solutions for the project implementation

5) The Study on Linkage on Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment/Human Health
As a supervising institute, TEI has provided major contributions to the project as following:
Assisting in finalizing the implementation plan
- Providing advices and suggestions

6) Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan
As a supervising institute, TEI has provided major contributions to the project as following:
- Assisting in finalizing the implementation plan
- Providing advices and suggestions
- Providing suggested solutions for the project implementation

2. Success stories and lessons to be shared from your supervising projects (please include the observation on (i) the achievements of the project at present, (ii) constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives, and (iii) the interface of the project with macro-policy, (iv) assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance

1) Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing (As a role of implementing institute)
(i) Achievements of the project at present: The project can be considered as a successful implementation because Green Procurement is adopted by the government (Pollution Control Department is a pilot agency). Furthermore, in business sector, large companies already implemented Green Procurement and provided assistances to SMEs to implement Green Procurement. At present, TEI is developing Green Procurement Model for the country, which is nearly finished.
(ii) Constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives: There are 2 constraints of the implementation. The first constraint is the small number of pilot organization participated in the project and the second constraint is related to the unclear policy of the participated pilot organizations on Green Procurement. The latter constraint caused the withdrawal of participated pilot organization in the middle of implementation stage.
(iii) Interface of the project with macro-policy: The interface of the project is that Green Procurement is brought to the government's attention resulted in the adoption of Green Procurement in the governmental agency. Pollution Control Department (PCD) applied Green Procurement in various products. Moreover, PCD is finished drafting a plan to promote Green Procurement in public sector (governmental agencies) for 2009-2011.
(iv) Assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance: The forming of Green Procurement Model for Thailand is a new development considered as an innovative. Regarding sustainability of Green Procurement implementation, policy to promote Green Procurement is essential to sustain the implementation.

2) Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand
(i) Achievements of the project at present: The process of reaching eco-efficiency is finished. At the moment, CSR activities are being implemented. After finishing CSR activity implementations, good practices will be formulated and established and disseminated to the public.
(ii) Constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives: The challenge of reaching goals of the project is the establishment of attentions to take a good care of surrounded communities and the society, especially for SMEs.
(iii) Interface of the project with macro-policy: The project have a linkage with the eco-efficiency issue since there are policies of the country meant to support eco-efficiency in industry sector. However, there is no policy mentioning the promotion of CSR implementation.

(iv) Assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance: The innovation of this project is the establishment of self-sustainability, in terms of eco-efficiency and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The project inculcated the senses and the ways to continuous improve eco-efficiency and to continuously provide benefits back to the society.

3) Integrated Multistakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake (Myanmar) based on Zoning Principles and Integration of Ecorestoration and Agrofarming Practices
stories and lesson learnt regarding the project cannot provide at this stage.
(i) Achievements of the project at present: Due to the intervention of project's implementation resulted in the prolonged implementation process, the few progresses have been made. Local villagers agreed on participatory rural approach and informal agreement among local villagers was made.
(ii) Constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives: During the initial stage of the implementation, there was a hindrance prolonging the implementation.
(iii) Interface of the project with macro-policy: -
(iv) Assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance: -

4) Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site
(i) Achievements of the project at present: Basic site survey study, stakeholder consultation and Conception workshop with all stakeholders, assessed livelihoods needs, EMR training and community capacity building, and networking with other organisations & villages are some of the key activities of the project that have been carried out.
(ii) Constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives: The most important challenge in this project for implementing organization is gaining permission from current landowners to implement reforestation activities.
(iii) Interface of the project with macro-policy: The implementation approach, which creates sustainable reforestation originated from cooperation form local stakeholders, is in harmony with current policy of the country.
(iv) Assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance: The innovative of this project is related to the implementation approach, which improve the livelihood of local stakeholders. This approach of implementation not only provide capacity building and improve livelihood of local stakeholders, but also create learning center for further trainings (ERM method). Both of these benefits will contribute to the sustainability of the mangrove management in the area and contribute to the expansion of mangrove restoration.

5) The Study on Linkage on Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment/Human Health
(i) Achievements of the project at present: At the current status of the implementation, training for disseminating composting activity is finished. Be for conducting the training activity, basic data collection, informing stakeholders, constructing pilot site, and implement composting activities are the key activities carried.
(ii) Constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives: There are two challenges that supervising institute concerns about. The first concern is how to make the composting activities of farmers sustainable, which could make the project reach goals.
(iii) Interface of the project with macro-policy: Since goals of the project are to improve the quality of the environment (natural water quality and waste) and socio-economic conditions, these are common policy of the government; however, the implementation approach of this project could consider as an integrated approach going forward multi facets of policies .
(iv) Assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance: Considering the composing method, it is not an innovative; however, if the project can create sustainability of composting activity in the farmer group and expand to other farmers, it will provide benefits to the farmers themselves, to the environment , and to the society.

6) Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan
(i) Achievements of the project at present: Regarding current status of the project, site selection, site survey and analysis, and workshop for stakeholders are done. Current implementation activity is a demonstration activities.
(ii) Constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives: One of the challenges in this project is to convince farmers to understand that the project will help to improve their livelihood.

There is one proposed implementation area quit from the project because farmers in the area do not believe that the project can do any better than what they do.
(iii) Interface of the project with macro-policy: The expected result from project implementation are the improvement of agricultural practice on peat soil, which will contribute to the improvement socio-economic among farmers and to the reduction of forest intrusion. The expected benefits will contribute to goals of making better living of population and protecting natural resources.
(iv) Assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance: Even if the project does not bring new technologies in the project, the implementation does consider an innovative. The project provides new perspective for farmers growing crops on peat soil to solve current problems and offers new alternative to reduce expense and to increase incomes. The sustainability of the activities of this project is likely to depend upon the effectiveness of the field demonstration during the project's implementation. If the result is effective providing benefits to farmers, the activity is likely to be continued.

3. Self-assessment of your NetRes institutes involved in guiding, monitoring & evaluating the projects

1) Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing TEI is not in the position to evaluate our involvement because TEI is also implementing institute in the project.
2) Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand TEI as a supervising institute has constantly provided guidance for implementing institute by personal visits, phone calls and emails. The close contact between the supervising and implementing institutes allows the guiding, monitoring and evaluation processes smoothly flow.
3) Integrated Multistakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake (Myanmar) based on Zoning Principles and Integration of Ecorestoration and Agrofarming Practices TEI cannot fully evaluate our involvement in the project at this point due to the long pause of the project.
4) Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site TEI as a supervising institute has constantly provided guidance for implementing institute by emails and phone calls. However, the limitation of available time of both supervising and implementing organizations limits number of site visitations. Regarding the evaluation, TEI acquires all provided documents and data from site visitation to evaluate the projected based upon the objective of the project.
5) The Study on Linkage on Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment/Human Health TEI as a supervising institute has constantly provided guidance for implementing institute by email correspondences. However, the limitation of available time of both supervising and implementing organizations limits number of site visitations. Regarding the evaluation, TEI acquires all provided documents and data from site visitation to evaluate the projected based upon the objective of the project.
6) Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan TEI as a supervising institute has constantly provided guidance for implementing institute by email correspondences. However, the limitation of available time of both supervising and implementing organizations limits number of site visitations. Regarding the evaluation, TEI acquires all provided documents and data from site visitation to evaluate the projected based upon the objective of the project.

4. Recommendation that can be drawn from the project(s) that your NetRes institute is in charge of, for instance, on how to (i) more effectively carry out project activities and achieve objectives, (ii) what are the key factors of project success, (iii) what are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country, (iv) advance innovation and mobilisation in (a) macro-policy evolution, (b) stakeholder mobilisation, (c) traditional knowledge, and (d) technology application.

1) Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing

(i) How to be more effective in carrying out project activities and achieve objectives: To be more effective in implementation, increasing the number of participated pilot organizations will render a better result.

(ii) What are the key factors of project success: One of the key factor leading the project to the success is the database meant for production and information sharing. The data base contains the details of environmentally friendly products, Green Label products, environmental standards of products, and information of environmentally friendly producers. The other key successful factor is that governmental agency – Pollution Control Department (PCD) is participated in a pilot program.

(iii) What are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country:

Generic conditions: Stakeholders,

Varying conditions: National policy, standards related to green products, Green Label products, and market and market mechanism related to green products

(iv) Recommendation on advance innovation and mobilisation

Macro-policy evolution: Government involvement is the most important sector in the process of forming the policy since the government is responsible for facilitating the promulgation of the policy into actually implementation. In this case, the government sees the importance of Green Procurement; as a result, the pilot project on Green Procurement was carried out. The important point to consider is to how to bring the Green Procurement issue to the government, which create the full involvement resulted in adopting the Green Procurement agenda.

B) Stakeholder mobilisation: Participation and cooperation among stakeholders – government, private, and public sectors play an essential role. All stakeholders set goals, targets, and together, as well as plan and work together as a partnership can mobilize the success of Green Procurement. Furthermore, NGOs can really take a role as a catalyst to stir up the civil and government sectors to pay attentions and to get into the involvement.

C) Traditional knowledge: -

D) Technology application: The utilization of technology is one of the key application in this project. Information sharing process is done by the use of technology - application of database.

2) Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand

(i) How to be more effective in carrying out project activities and achieve objectives: Factory selection should be improved. The factory selection should be made on factories that have readiness, in terms of relevant policy and financial aspect. If the selected factories are equipped with the 2 aspects, the implementation process will be smooth and be more sustainable.

(ii) What are the key factors of project success: Willingness from industry sector, available budget, and activities linking industry sector to community

(iii) What are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country:

Generic conditions: Factories that like to improve eco-efficiency and provide benefits back to the society

Varying conditions: Eco-Efficiency and CSR activities

(iv) Recommendation on advance innovation and mobilisation:

Macro-policy evolution: Regarding the implementations in this project, good practices can be formulated. The good practice can be also used for dissemination. If the government use the good practices to formulate promoting policies and measures, it would render higher impact.

B) Stakeholder mobilisation: Business sector's involvement including SMEs can initiate positive impacts to the society by implementing CSR. This approach is considered as a sustainable alternative for developing the business and livelihood of people.

C) Traditional knowledge: -

D) Technology application: Technology play a pivotal role in eco-efficiency by implementing Cleaner Technology (CT). Advance technology provides possibilities for entrepreneurs to modify/improve the existing technology to be more eco-efficient.

3) Integrated Multistakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake (Myanmar) based on Zoning

Principles and Integration of Ecorestoration and Agrofarming Practices
Due to the intervention of project's implementation resulted in the prolonged implementation process, recommendations regarding the project cannot provide at this stage.

4) Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site
(i) How to be more effective in carrying out project activities and achieve objectives:
(ii) What are the key factors of project success: Participations from stakeholders, technical implementation related to mangrove reforestation, and natural factors related to mangrove
(iii) What are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country:
Generic conditions: Degraded mangrove forest
Varying conditions: Relationship between people in each community, participations from stakeholders, hydraulic and mangrove forest conditions , and approach to do reforestation
(iv) Recommendation on advance innovation and mobilisation:
Macro-policy evolution: The government can simulate the implementation approach for setting up policies and measures to promote the involvement of local stakeholders in forest and mangrove management.
B) Stakeholder mobilisation: Involvements of all stakeholders in this project could bring sustainable mangrove restoration and management. It is very important for sustainable management in forest/mangrove forest to gain the involvement of local stakeholders nearby to participate in.
C) Traditional knowledge: -
D) Technology application: Due to the implementation approach of the project, it does not require much for involvement of advance technologies. There are only some technologies are used in the project during site survey, reference, and preparation. It is possible for other developing countries to simulate and apply the implementation approach for creating sustainable management in mangrove forest.

5) The Study on Linkage on Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment/Human Health
(i) How to be more effective in carrying out project activities and achieve objectives:
In this case, the composing technique using in the project is a simple technique not requiring sophisticated knowledge and is also widely practiced. Consequently, the capital cost investing on constructing the demonstration site is no longer needed since the practice itself is easy to do and does not have technical steps to do. Thus, the focus of the project should be concentrated mainly on dissemination for actual implementation of composting activity. Furthermore, organic wastes from agricultural activities should also be included in the target for composting as well, since these organic wastes are already on the sites, which do not require transportation to transport organic wastes from one site to another.
(ii) What are the key factors of project success: Participations from stakeholders, knowledge dissemination, composting technique, and trainings
(iii) What are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country:
Generic conditions: Agricultural practice and organic waste generation
Varying conditions: Weather condition
(iv) Recommendation on advance innovation and mobilisation:
Macro-policy evolution: The government itself started to develop the pilot project. It cab be interpreted that the governmental agency sees the importance of the issue; as a result, it is likely that the government will formulate the policy related to the pilot project. There are some points to consider before enacting the policy that are information dissemination, stakeholder involvements, other assessments, and budget allocation for examples.
B) Stakeholder mobilisation: Participation of related stakeholders is one of the processes in the project implementation. The more understanding can be made for stakeholders, the more participations from stakeholders can be gained, and the bigger impacts can be seen.
C) Traditional knowledge:
D) Technology application: Moderate impact: The implementation of this project acquires basic technology to compost available organic wastes in the local area for producing fertilizers. Some other

appropriate and easy-to-do technologies can be considered to utilize the organic wastes for providing better quality organic fertilizers.

6) Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan

(i) How to be more effective in carrying out project activities and achieve objectives: One point that could be improved is to change current burning site from ash hut to other more effective burning system, such as drum. Changing the burning system could reduce time to burn and reduce emissions from burning.

(ii) What are the key factors of project success: Participations from stakeholders, knowledge dissemination, and trainings

(iii) What are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country:

Generic conditions: Agricultural practice, soil type and condition

Varying conditions: Local plants and crops for producing organic fertilizers and pesticides and scale of farm and community

(iv) Recommendation on advance innovation and mobilisation:

Macro-policy evolution: The local government participated in this project can consider the implementation in this project to set up "Good Practice" to disseminate the practice to the areas where there are the same available resources and the same problem (acidity in soil) occurred. Regarding the use of plants to produce organic pesticides and fertilizers, this practice could set as a policy to promote the production and the use of organic pesticides and herbicides.

B) Stakeholder mobilisation: Mutual understanding of the benefits of the implementation can create acceptances among farmers; as a result, it is important to provide information and display the benefits to related stakeholders in order to gain the acceptance before starting the field implementation.

C) Traditional knowledge: The project utilized also local plants to produce organic pesticides and fertilizers for local use. This local knowledge is disseminated to farmers in the area. This practice should be promoted around the country and the region since it reduces the agricultural chemicals and supports the organic farming approach.

D) Technology application: The implementation approach of this project is to utilize (burn) available and on- site agricultural resources (wastes) to improve the agriculture practice in the area. This method could be considered to apply in other countries; however, cautions regarding burning have to be taken into account since it can cause greenhouse gases.

Any other points for our consideration to facilitate effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and projects

Main points:

- Some of the projects should have longer implementation period. In order to be sustainable, some of activities require long time to implement, especially activities going toward sustainability. As a result, considering for extending implementation period for some projects should be taken into account.
- Based upon sustainability, criteria to select the project might need to be more strict to sustainability. The selected project should be the project that can surely promote sustainable development.

1) Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing

Due to the lateral Green Procurement implementation and cooperation of the government and TEI, it creates a strong movement for Green Procurement in the society. Based upon this experience, cooperation among key stakeholders are very important to successfully and effectively implement Green Procurement. Furthermore, due to withdrawal of companies during the implementation stage, contract or commitment document has to be signed to assure the implementation would be carried out.

2) Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand

The project received financial contribution from one large company (SCG group), which can be perceived as big brother helping little brothers. This kind of assistance is one of the key factors for successful implementation showing good attempts to help others who are in great need.

Regarding sustainable approach, the implementation of CT can be promisingly ensured to be sustained since the companies receive the financial benefits from the improvement However, implementation of CSR activities cannot be strongly ensured for continual practice because these companies have just started CSR activities.
3) Integrated Multistakeholder Ecosystem Approach at Inle Lake (Myanmar) based on Zoning Principles and Integration of Ecorestoration and Agrofarming Practices TEI cannot provide suggestion to improve the program based on this project yet because the project has just done amendment to prolong the implementation period.
4) Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site The one of objectives of the project is to establish learning centre for mangrove forest (reforestation). This can consider as a tangible outcome creating long-term impact to the society. As long as the project can rehabilitate the area to have mangrove forest with sustainable approach, the number of reforestation area may not need to exactly reach the indicated area.
5) The Study on Linkage on Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment/Human Health Due to the implementation approach of the project, sustainable and long- term impacts cannot be guaranteed. Consequently, the output of project can be surely reached; however, outcomes may not be tangible enough and may not be sustainable as well.
6) Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan Due to the implementation approach of the project, sustainable and long- term impacts cannot be guaranteed. Consequently, the output of project can be surely reached; however, outcomes may not be tangible enough and may not be sustainable as well.

NetRes name:
The University of the South Pacific (USP)

Project Title: Ona Keto Community Reforestation Showcase Project – 2008 - 2009
Selected year: 2007
Country: Papua New Guinea (PNG)
Implementation Organisation: Partners With Melanesia Inc.

1. Background
Ona Keto Community Reforestation Project was approved by the APEED Showcase Programme in 2007. This project was specifically designed to combat the spread of grass land by engaging in tree planting work by mobilizing the communities to grow trees on their community land. The area covers three village Wards in the Daulo District located in the eastern highlands of Papua New Guinea. Their approach of engagement is starting with pilot projects as a showcase and eventually getting the villages to take ownership. This system of engagement has been implemented by the Partners With Melanesia Inc. (PWMI) whose office is based in Port Moresby. PWMI is a NGO organization incorporated in PNG. They have also engaged other key stakeholders including the PNG Government through the PNG Forest Authority, PNG Forest Research Institute, local level governments and other environmental organizations.

The USP is the supervising organization and we are based in Suva Fiji islands. We have been tasked to evaluate the project at all stages, from implementation to monitoring and the management of funds including reporting back to APFED. An agreement was signed between USP and PWMI in April 08 to guide them to achieve their set objectives.

2. Progress report
From the USD24k received (using current rate .6173), we have transferred two lots of funds totaling USD8k to PNG for the implementation work. The implementation progress has commenced and is on schedule but at a slow phase. There has been a delay in the official launching of the project as such evaluation team could not go to the site. There have been some technical delays with the stakeholders in PNG which culminated in the extension of the project duration to 2010. Despite these delays, the following notable events took place as part of the implementation program:

Over 400 HA identified by communities for reforestation
Preliminary site and soil matching survey done at Workshop
9 community Reforestation Committees formed and members fully mobilized and excited to go forward
9 sites identified for main holding nurseries
Revised the program and work plan – including community plans
2 Inception Workshops held at central location in each tribal area (Keto and Ona) in July 08.
More than 90 committee members and other interested people attended
PNG Forest Research institute provided resource personnel
PWMI lead facilitation team members were also present including other support personal from Goroka and Simbu Provinces.

Whilst, there were minor hike ups, the project implementation has started with a significant impact already.

3. Future Plan
We expect that most of the technical issues will be sorted out and implementation process taking place smoothly. We also expect to transfer more funds when we receive the income expense reports from the project site for their next phase of the implementation program (refer attached plan). Some of the urgent actions we plan to take from our end are:

First evaluation visit in the first week of December 2008 to assess the activities taken place so far as per the attached Implementation and project budget.
Transfer more funds on their request from the remaining balance of USD16k.
Produce assessment report including lessons learned.
Second travel planned for mid 2009

4. Conclusion

We expect that the project will be implemented according to the plan and as the pilot projects grows more and more members in the communities will participate. It is after our first site visit and mid next year will help us to accumulate sufficient information to identify they key success factors and weaknesses (if any) with this kind of project and environment.

NetRes name:
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Project(s):
Refer to Annex

1. Major contributions to project implementation

IGES staff members have been giving suggestions to the IO colleagues with a view to enhancing innovativeness and effectiveness of the APFED Showcase projects based upon the research work and expertise being generated within IGES.

2. Success stories and lessons to be shared from your supervising projects (please include the observation on (i) the achievements of the project at present, (ii) constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives, and (iii) the interface of the project with macro-policy, (iv) assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance

i) All the projects demonstrate the increased awareness and involvement of stakeholders in various activities to pursue sustainability,
ii) As funds and time are limited for the Showcase projects, it is not as easy and straight forward as it should be to demonstrate concrete achievements and outcome. It is vital to expedite the activities of projects in order to demonstrate concrete outcome.
iii) Through field activities, a number of issues have been arising that relate to macro-policy. Legislations on protected areas, wildlife conservation still need to be adjusted and accompanied by programmes that meet changing needs of communities. Financial, fiscal and market mechanisms also need to be bolstered to multiply the impacts of projects.
iv) The projects are all innovative in the communities, but need to be installed additional innovative features in order to demonstrate innovativeness in a wider scale such as at the national or regional levels. Efforts are also being made to crease self-reliant financial flows to sustain project activities, but this still needs to be examined.

3. Self-assessment of your NetRes institutes involved in guiding, monitoring & evaluating the projects

IGES have set an institutional policy to mobilize personnel resources to support APFED Showcase projects. However, it is undeniable that there has been a delay in implementing the action plans for supporting Showcase projects. IGES plans to play a leading role in supporting the project reports.

4. Recommendation that can be drawn form the project(s) that your NetRes institute is in charge of, for instance, on how to (i) more effectively carry out project activities and achieve objectives, (ii) what are the key factors of project success, (iii) what are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country, (iv) advance innovation and mobilisation in (a) macro-policy evolution, (b) stakeholder mobilisation, (c) traditional knowledge, and (d) technology application.

Our experiences show that (i) it is important to integrate Showcase activities more squarely into the institutional/corporate work programmes, fund transfer and administrative work must be expedited and rationalized, (ii) the commitment of stakeholders remain vital to success factors, (iii) distilled key factors still remain to be undertaken, however, enabling policies and stable socio-economic conditions of the communities are generic conditions. It is difficult to delineate varying conditions. However, meeting local and global needs remains to be generic while such needs still vary. (iv) it is important to generate spin-off inputs to policy processes from field work, small, but meaningful incentive at the initial stage is vital, integration of traditional methods is certainly essential, and use of local technology is a first step and better to employ a step-by-step approach in introducing technology. Capacity building needs to be accompanied in introducing technology.

5. Any other points for our consideration to facilitate effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and projects

There is a merit in considering to provide support over a multiple number of years by introducing 2 – 3 year project with continuous funding. It would be useful to establish a common theme and support similar project in different countries to generate better impacts at the regional scale of Asia and the Pacific.

Annex: APFED Showcase Projects for IGES Support

Year	Project Title	Country	Implementing Organisation(s)	Duration (mths)
2007	Solid Waste Management as a Social Enterprise: A Community-based 3R Approaches in Bago, the Philippines	Philippines	City Solid Waste Management Board, Bago City Government	8 months, November 2007 to June 2008
2007	Community based educational and partnership actions - Carbon neutral initiative for community empowerment and climate change mitigation in Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)	18 months
2007	Multi-stakeholder partnership building to promote education for sustainable development in Mongolia	Mongolia	Mongolian Environmental Education and. Research Institute (EERI, locally called EcoAsia Mongolia)	18 months
2006	REPORMA-CEBU (Resource and Poverty Response, Mapping and Management - Cebu)	Philippines	Regional Centre for Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development, Cebu in collaboration with University of Philippines Visayas, Cebu Collage	1 year (2006-2007)
2006	Facilitating the People's Access to Environmental Information, Decision-Making and Environmental Justice for Promoting Sustainable Development in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA)	18 months
2006	Sustainable Community Forestry and Poverty reduction in Vietnam-linking natural resource accounting of ecosystem services to carbon financial markets	Viet Nam	Department of Forestry, Michigan State University	Nov. 2006 -
2006	Pursuiing Indigenous Community of Wildlife Hunting Tribes Communities of Tharparkar, to protect wildlife, through social mainstreaming, organisation and capacity building	Pakistan	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)	1 year
2006	Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia	Mongolia	Geo-ecology Institute, Mongolia	2 years
2005 Test Case				
2005	Waste Management and Environment Education for Lagoswatte Tsunami Resettlement Village	Sri Lanka	Sarvodaya	
2005	Green Procurement in Thailand	Thailand	National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)	

NetRes name:
Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA)

Project(s):
Project title (Country) Corporate Sustainable-Developmental Responsibility (Singapore)
Selected year (Duration) 2007-2008 (1 year)
Implementing organisation Singapore Institute of International Affairs

Major contributions to project implementation
The SIIA gathered multiple stakeholder support for the project, as well as tracked and promoted public interest in corporate social responsibility and sustainable development.

We also held three public conferences to build up momentum and develop strategic partnerships with interested organisations in the public, private, NGO and academic sectors. These included the National University of Singaporem Banyan Tree Holdings, Singapore Environment Council, the National Environment Agency, the Ministry for Environment and Water Resources, CSR Asia, CSR Active, Halogen, and Compact Singapore.

On top of these public conferences, we also published a white paper, “Climate Change in Asia: A Stir Fry of Options”. A related book, “Climate Change in Asia” is also being released in November 2008.

Success stories and lessons to be shared from your supervising projects (please include the observation on (i) the achievements of the project at present, (ii) constraints and challenges in achieving the project objectives, and (iii) the interface of the project with macro-policy, (iv) assessment on innovativeness and long-term self-reliance

One major achievement of this project is the great amount of interest that has been generated on the topic of corporate social responsibility and sustainable development. There has been an increasing number of participants in our dialogues and public conferences, and there is also an increasing number from the business sector, which is a very encouraging phenomenon.
The challenges of achieving the project objectives was that that the nature of the project was very different from other types of developmental projects – it wwas an education project, and thus the deliverables were harder to quantify, as opposed to other real-world projects where there are sites and buildings.
The interface of the project supported the broader SIIA objectives of public education and environmental awareness.
The self-reliancy of the project done was evident from the beginning – quite a number of companies were interested in hearing from the final outcome of the project, especially when they heard that it would be a wise business investment to implement the CSdR project, as it showed that wise CSdR choices impacted the bottom-line positively.

Self-assessment of your NetRes institutes involved in guiding, monitoring & evaluating the projects

We felt that the SIIA did well when guiding and monitoring the project. Constant contact was made with our partner organisation, Climate Change Organisation, and this working partnership culminated in many public education conferences which helped to strengthen the message of CSdR. Evaluation of the project has not been completed yet.

Recommendation that can be drawn form the project(s) that your NetRes institute is in charge of, for instance, on how to (i) more effectively carry out project activities and achieve objectives, (ii) what are the key factors of project success, (iii) what are generic and varying conditions for replicating a similar project to other areas or country, (iv) advance innovation and mobilisation in (a) macro-policy evolution, (b) stakeholder mobilisation, (c) traditional knowledge, and (d) technology application.

Perhaps more structured documents could be required from the NetRes institutes. We have only recently started to submit reports that are requested by IGES. I believe that a more structured approach will make it easier for everyone to see where each project is at any given time.
Key factors of project success are communication between the implementing institute and the supervising organisation. We have striven to ensure all communication lines between our two organisations remain open, and I believe that this is one thing which has led to the success of the project.
I believe it would be easy to replicate the project in Singapore, or on any other company in any other part of the world. This is due to the excellent design of the project by the Principal Investigator, who has developed very clear indicators or project implementation success and failure. There is very little ambiguity in the development of this indicators, and I believe that this is one of the reasons behind its replicability.
N.A.

Any other points for our consideration to facilitate effective implementation of the APFED Showcase Programme and projects
Continually have a website with project updates available so that we can see which projects are at what stage of completion.

Enhancing Productivity of Utilisation of

Bio Energy in Sri Lanka

October, 2008

Namiz Musafer

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of

Practical Action

www.practicalaction.org

Rasnayakapura

- 9 (2-3),25, 1/312,Dry zone,NWP/KG
- 28 Grama Niladari Divisions
- 86 villages, mobilised for 3 years
- Needs Identified, Ranked, capacities built
- Community based development took place
- Technical & other support externally
- Roads, houses, irrigation, wind electricity

Community Governance

Why APFED...?

- Energy Crisis, Dependency, Exchange
- Environment, Global Warming, C^2
- Community Suffering & Disparity
- Land for Food Vs Energy
- NATO
- Take Challenge & show the way

Gurugoda Village

- Isolated
- No electricity
- Lack of water
- Wild elephants
- No public transport
- Predominantly agriculture & hired labour
- Community based - Biodiesel for electricity, water, transport

Introducing Biofuels

- Jatropha, neem, castor, *domba* and *mee* locally found
- Grown naturally, on own – no plantation
- Community collected some seed samples
- Fence of wind power house – Jatropha, Gliricidia
- To encourage, demonstrate and prepare for future
- Jatropha selected due to many reasons

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Activities

- TAB (national)
- Series of R & D
- Homestead Plantation
- Learning from India
- Processing Centre & Systems
- Knowledge Sharing

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Initial Resistance

Participatory Behaviour Analysis

- Farmers – think in short term
- Done farming to a particular rhythm
- Crops & farming Practices related to rain seasons
- Lifestyles and spending patterns
- Grow paddy, cereals, vegetables, ground nuts - regular crops
- They are edibles & Jatropha is not

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Myths or Facts ?

- Nothing grows near / under jatropha
- Nothing grows on soil where jatropha was
- Grow in dry zone, does it absorb more water?
- Goats don't' eat, elephants don't come.
- Is it toxic? What happens to Food crops?
  - ✓ Research / investigations needed
  - ✓Myths if any need to get cleared

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Seeds for Gurugoda

Current

- Collect available seeds (jatropha, neem, mee)
- Grow at hedges, homesteads

Planned

- Outgrowers from other villages
- Rural Enterprise Network - intermediary

Monitoring

- Village development committee
- Local partner organisation
- Technical Advisory Board
- Annual Planning
- Annual Reviews
- Children

Key Stakeholders

- Community / Community Association
- TAB
- Research Institutions
- Local Coordinator
- National coordinator
- Government / Service providers

Impacts

- Hope for essential services
- Income from fences & seeds
- National Body – Cross Fertilisation
- Site for Demonstration / Motivation
- Knowledge Generation
- Product & System Development

LESSONS

- Parallel implementation
- Productive use of fences & time
- Integrated research & development
- Landing at unknown territories
- Food & Energy Crisis for villages

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Issues

- Time
- Access to knowledge
- Myths, Beliefs & Practices
- Engine modifications & data
- Institutionalisation
- Overall misconceptions
- Water logged, viral attack (Casava), Caterpillars, Parasites

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Future

Community Based

- Village Electrification
- Transport
- Water Pumping
- Miniature Meteorological Centre
- Learning & Demonstration Centre
- R & D

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Acknowledgements
Communities of Gurugoda
Leekolapitiya PS
Rasnayakapura DS
Nikaweratiya PS
Sangrama
APFED
UNEP
DGIS
TAB & their institutions
Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
Sri Lanka Energy Managers Association
SAARC Energy Centre
All others who supported

THANK YOU

Namiz Musafer
Practical Action October 2008

Major achievements, impacts and future challenges

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROMOTION FOR SERICULTURE PROJECT

UNDP/GEF-SGP Nepal and UNEP

Dhruba Gautam
Team Leader (drgautam@wlink.com.np)
Energy and Environment, NEPAL

Objectives

- Facilitate sericulture farmers in promotion and adoption of RETs for heating the cocoons and lighting the cocoon room
- Support local people for developing essential infrastructures for the promotion of sericulture, and
- Build local capacity and institutional development of SFGs and SPC

Project information

- **Project number**: NEP/OP3/1/06/08
- **SGP focal area**: Climate Change Mitigation
- **Operation programme**: Promotion and adoption of RETs by removing barriers and reducing implementation cost
- **Project start and end dates**: April 2006-March 2008

Major achievements

- **Group formation**
  - 133 farmers directly involved in 17 SFGs and 1 SPC
  - 17 SFGs and 1 SPC were institutionalized from capacity building initiatives

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Capacity building:**
  - 85 people benefited from orientation to SFGs and local level stakeholders on improved sericulture farming and its associated technologies
  - 36 people were assisted through solar dryer and silk thread weaving training cum demonstration
  - 15 people benefited from micro- enterprise development training

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Expansion of Mulberry Plants:** Area of Mulberry plants is continuously increasing (18 ha within the project period)

Major achievements (contd..)

- 29 farmers were used the skills like solar maintenance generate income
- Bio-gas management training with simple maintenance techniques and proper management of biogas slurry to 52 farmers
- 50 farmers have improved knowledge and information on improved sericulture production, the possible risks and proper marketing management through the study visit

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Increase the practice of making compost manure:**
  - vermin composting materials with training to 22 farmers
  - 25 farmers increased family income and supplement compost manure
  - production of Mulberry is increased by 40% and farm production by 35%.

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Increase knowledge on worm's management**
  - Provided some tools like sprayer with some techniques to look after the worms
  - As a result, the rate of destroying the worms by 20%.

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Install Solar Home System**
  - A total of 29 houses have SHS for the lighting and heat in the silkworm rearing room and extra light used in other household activities (lighting, reading, etc)

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Improve irrigation facilities**
  - Construct irrigation canals, water harvesting tanks and manage pipes for proper irrigation to Mulberry planted area
  - Farmers encouraged with off-seasonal vegetable farming as an alternative income source
  - The practice of selling firewood as livelihood option is being decreased
  - Contributed in forest promotion and reduction of carbon emission

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Biogas promotion**
  - With the installation of 52 bio-gases with toilet support, 312 people of 52 houses were benefited
  - Decrease in the use of fire wood
  - Reduction in the workload of women

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Local resource mobilization and management**
  - Provided revolving fund to low income families in cheaper interest rate to carry out small scale income generating activities
  - Ensured the income at local level
  - Support in reducing the seasonal migration to some extent

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Increase the technical know-how of the farmers**
  - Farmers got knowledge through disease infection program of government (Parental Stock Seed Cocoon Resource Centre)
  - Farmers are able to identify and treat some diseases at the preliminary stage
  - Ensure the better product of cocoon

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Physical improvements of houses**
  - Constructed 50 Silkworm Rearing House as a demonstration purpose
  - The cost of one house is US$ 891 and has a capacity of rearing 20,000 silkworms
  - The production of silkworm is increased by 35-50 %

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Knowledge management**
  - With the dissemination of information through workshop, training and orientations, farmers and local level stakeholders are able to build their knowledge and skills on improved sericulture promotion
  - Have mechanism to share, discuss and replicate the skills gained hence support in knowledge management

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Develop farmers to farmer's linkage**
  - Formed the farmers to farmer's network to advocate and lobby for sericulture promotion as an alternative income source
  - Farmer's networks are able to get necessary services from the government counterparts

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Government realized the importance of silkworm rearing house and solar energy**
  - The Parental Stock Seed Cocoon Development Centre has addressed to implement silkworm rearing house and solar energy in its annul plan
  - This fiscal year, have plan to construct 10 same houses with SHS, for the first time

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Decrease in risks**
  - Before the project, silkworms were reared either in kitchen, bed room or store temporarily
  - Fear of mice, bats and other insects are common risks all the time. Low production is another problem
  - With the construction of house, provision of solar light with necessary knowledge and skills, the production is increased by 35-50%

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Promote alternative energy technologies**
  - Firewood and kerosene are replaced through the adoption of bio-gas and SHSs
  - Contributing in the reduction of carbon emission

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Livelihood promotion**
  - Supported 88 farmers for small initiatives like SHSs installation, bio-gas construction and others income generation activities like mulberry plantation, rack set construction, maintenance of silkworm rearing house, animal husbandry through loan support (NRs 1000-18000)
  - Farmers able to sale the tread with their own effort in comparatively better price

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Decrease in women's workload**
  - Women workload has been decreasing after the bio-gas installation and involve in commercial sericulture
  - Time for fetching firewood, clean for cooking utensils and cooking food is saved
  - In the surplus time, women able to tending elderly and children as well as provided more time in income generation activities

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Generate local level employment**
  - Generated local agricultural employment through commercial sericulture promotion

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Decrease in health hazards**
  - Using solar light and bio-gas with smokeless energy improves the health of women especially acute respiratory infections who usually sit longer hours while cooking with firewood
  - Houses and villages become clean with toilet construction. All bio-gas were mandatory linked with toilets for their sustainability.

Major achievements (contd..)

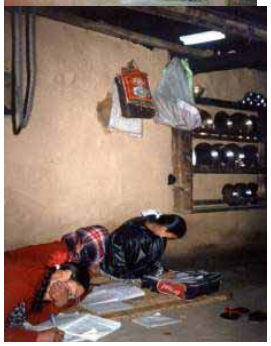
- **Reduction in carbon emission**
  - With the installation of 52 bio-gases directly reduced the 2100kg fuel wood annually
  - Its direct positive impact is safeguarding the forest resources
  - Reduction of carbon emission which supported global warming

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Good signs for sustainability**
  - With the involvement of local and district level government officials, they owned the project
  - Farmers have built good working relationship with government officials
  - Government officials are supportive in the project initiatives at local level

Major achievements (contd..)

- **Increase longer hours of children in study**
  - Easy for rearing the silkworm and extra light is being used for other household activities including children study
  - Children were encouraged to study for longer hours once the availability of SHSs



Major achievements (contd..)

- **Replication**
  - Replicate the project initiatives by the surrounding communities in some extent
  - Encouraged in commercial sericulture cultivation once they acquired additional knowledge and skills

Success stories

- **Changes in the practices**
  - Practice of destroying the mulberry plants and cultivating the traditional cereals crops, belief that cultivating cereal crops is more beneficial than the sericulture
  - But these practices and beliefs are reduced
  - 135,000 mulberry plants are planted by 120 the farmers
- **Commercialization of Mulberry plantation**
  - Keen interest of farmers for the commercial mulberry cultivation
  - Farmers are demanding extra supports from government and private sectors in addition to RETs for sericulture commercialization

Success stories (contd..)

- **Greater awareness on compost manure**
  - The practice of using chemical fertilizer id reduced by 20-35%
  - Awareness for organic farming is increased after training
    - e.g. Only 4 kg /year of nitrogen was available to plant from FYM from one pair livestock whereas 34 kg of Nitrogen/year from the same pair of livestock with the use of increased knowledge (use of urine, and periodic manure management, etc)

Success stories (contd..)

- **Farmers are willing to replicate house and SHSs**
  - Once the houses were constructed, production of worms has been increased by 35-50%
  - Replicate the ideas by other farmers from revolving fund or in loan taking in cheaper interest rate
  - Farmers are convinced the rationale of RETs for better sericulture production
- **Multiplication in the production of cocoon**
  - Orchards are managed in proper way
  - Income of farmer increased by 40% from sericulture through massive mulberry plantation

Major learning

- Separate silkworm rearing house is needed for the commercialization of sericulture in large scale.
- Solar dryer could be feasible once massive production of cocoon is made in the future
- It was also learned that low cost technology could be feasible in the initial stage, like SHS

Major learning (contd..)

- Only receiving seed of silkworm, Mulberry plants with nominal prices and subsidies from the government are not sufficient to encourage the farmers.
- If government supports are simultaneously channalised, more farmers would able to benefit from the project resources.

Major constraints faced

- **Issue of investment**
  - Installation of solar dryers may not be cost effective and suitable at this time because of the low production of cocoon and its higher price
  - Farmers could not able to invest more for the purpose of drying the cocoons due to poverty and ignorance

Major learning (contd..)

- Knowledge and skill promotion and building awareness of farmers is more important than the infrastructure support.
- Additional heat insulation instrument is needed if the efficiency of SHS (mostly 10-40 watt) is low
- Continuation of the similar activities in the surrounding villages and follow up activities in the existing project area to mature the project activities and longer term sustainability

Major constraints faced (contd..)

- **Difficult to convince the farmers about the function of SHSs**
  - There was a perception that only SHS is not sufficient to heat the cocoon
  - Solar with more than 60 watt could be installed to supply heat
- **Difficult to mobilise the farmers**
  - No interest of farmers in RETs in the beginning
  - Farmers more concerns were for the training, exposure, subsidy in mulberry plantation, etc

Major constraints faced (contd..)

- **Selection of limited farmers for housing supports among many**
  - Selection of targeted 50 farmers for providing silkworm rearing house was really difficult
  - Well-being raking with agreed indicators used to select the farmers

Major constraints faced (contd..)

- **Changes in belief and practices**
  - Farmers felt that to go with sericulture is the risky business
  - To go with cereal is safe to run livelihood
- **More demands of government officials**
  - Some government officials have demanded allowance if involve in the project activities

Future challenges

- **Shortage of labour force**
  - Due to climatic risks and different hazards, the crop is continuously failure, hence growing practice of seasonal migration
  - Problem of shortage of labour force in the village
  - Need of inventing/introducing low labour intensive technologies for the improved sericulture production

Future challenges (contd..)

- **Not effective policy in the favour of pro poor framers**
  - No proper policy for sericulture farmers for ensuring good seeds, timely and adequately technical know how, subsidy and proper marketing
  - The absence of these provisions may discourage the farmers for continuing the sericulture cultivation

Future challenges (contd..)

- **No sufficient and proper markets**
  - Many farmers in wait and see strategy for marketing products
  - Unless better and ensured markets, difficult to encourage the farmers to scale up of the sericulture cultivation areas in the proper way

Future challenges (contd..)

- **Increasing trends of climatic risks and hazards**
  - Increasing climatic risks and hazards like landslides, flood, soil erosion, droughts, explosion of insects and pests are increasing order due to erratic rain, no rain, increase of temperature, etc
  - These risks and hazards might be de-motivating factors for the farmers
  - Need more training, demonstration, exposure for climate change adaptations

Thanks….

Corporate Sustainable-developmental Responsibility (CSdR)

Harn Wei Kua
Assistant Professor
Department of Building
National University of Singapore

APFED Showcase Workshop and 3rd NetRes Meeting, Colombo, 2008

Content

- Latest CSR research result from the field
- CSdR explained
- Three participating companies and their social-environmental sustainability under CSdR
- Lessons
- Vision
- Acknowledgement

APFED Showcase Workshop and 3rd NetRes Meeting, Colombo, 2008

A Brief Self Introduction

- Assistant Professor with the Department of Building, School of Design & Environment, NUS
- Research areas
  - Sustainable development policy, climate policy, biological carbon sequestration technology
- Community service
  - Members of policy think-tanks on sustainable development in Singapore
  - Special Project Advisor for Climate Change Organization

APFED Showcase Workshop and 3rd NetRes Meeting, Colombo, 2008

Latest Research Results from the Field (I)

- Welford et al., Annual International Sustainable Development Research Conference, New Delhi, Sept 2008
- Conducted interview of 53 CSR experts from Asia-Pacific regions
- **"What are the key sustainability and CSR issues in the next few years?"**

Latest Research Results from the Field (II)

- Climate change;
- Labor rights;
- Transparency and accountability in operations;
- Institutionalization of CSR (i.e., ISO26000);
- More communication between company and its stakeholders;
- Worldwide competition for talents;
- A transition from philanthropy to community investment;
- Environmental impacts in product/service supply chain;
- Merge with NGO model; and
- Poverty alleviation

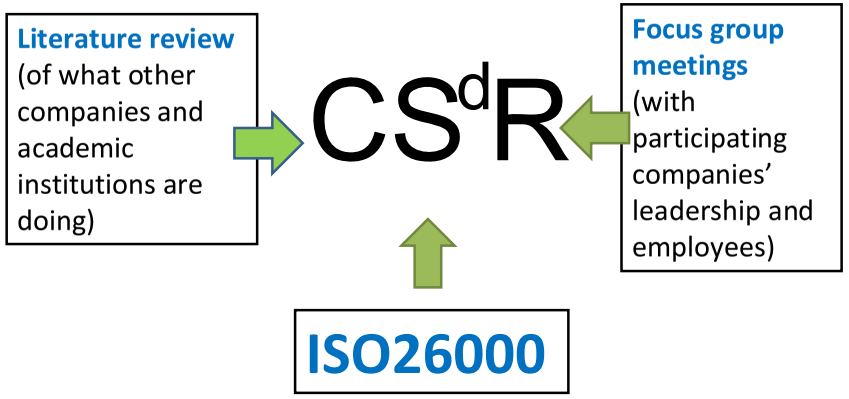
Corporate Sustainable-developmental Responsibility

CS^dR = Participating companies + NUS + CCO + SIIA + IGES

Latest Research Results from the Field (III)

- **"Who do you think will have the most effectiveness in shaping the future of CSR?"**
- Results (out of a list of 15 stakeholders)
  - Non-governmental organizations ranked FIRST
  - Corporations ranked second
  - Academic institutions ranked LAST!

CSdR: The Framework



Categories of Indicators

- Category A: Social sustainability
- Category B: Social-environmental sustainability
- Category C: Social-economic sustainability
- Category D: Organizational structure of company
- Category E: Profile of the CSdR within organization
- Category F: Implementation of CSdR within company

Participating Company: DLS SPL

Davis Langdon & Seah

WHAT WE ARE

- With the vast expertise and experience from more than 75 years of experience, we are well placed to provide financial, contract and project management services in traditional contracting arrangements, design-and-build or develop-and-construct as well as various hybrid custom-made procurement of construction projects.
- In essence, DLS manages risk and delivers value to clients contemplating investing in or development of property or construction, worldwide.

4

Category B: Social-environmental Sustainability

- Energy conservation
- Water conservation
- Waste reduction
- Pollution reduction
- Embracing sustainable built and work environment (according to Total Building Performance concepts)
- "Co-created indicators"

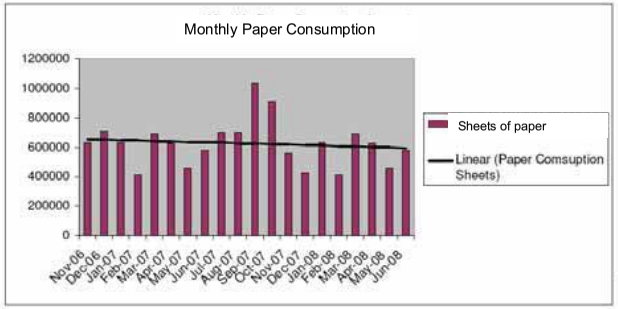
Near-term targets (by Sep 2008)	Mid-term targets (by Sep 2009)	Long-term targets (beyond Sep 2009)

Participating Company: DLS SPL

Davis Langdon & Seah

Category B: SOCIAL–ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- "Co-created indicators": DLS Paper Policy
  - Implemented secure printing for photocopiers.
  - The average monthly paper consumption decreased by 12% from 2007 to 2008 despite the booming construction sector.



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Participating Company: SKF Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd

Category B: Social-environmental sustainability

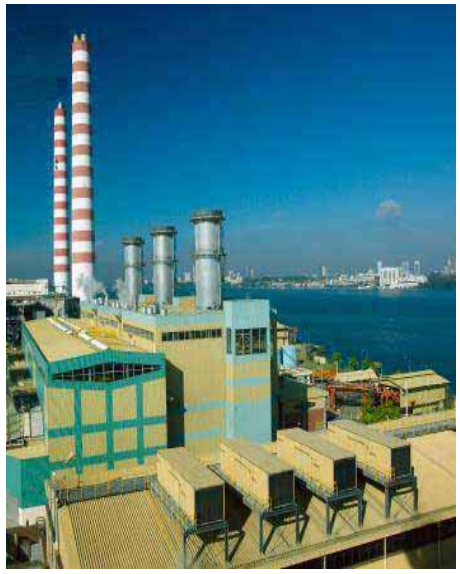
- **Energy**
  - Efficient lightings in warehouse
  - Put Sun-X film on window to reduce heat load
  - Air-conditioner temperature to range of 24-25 degrees Celsius.
  - Switch off some lights and air-conditioners during lunch time
  - Target to reduce energy by 5% every year regardless of increase in production.
  - Conserving Energy Awareness Training for both Work and Home
- **Water conservation**
  - Reduce water flow to taps in the pantry and toilet
  - To organize talk by Public Utilities Board on water saving strategy in Dec 08

Sustainability development

Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes Member 2006/07

FTSE4Good

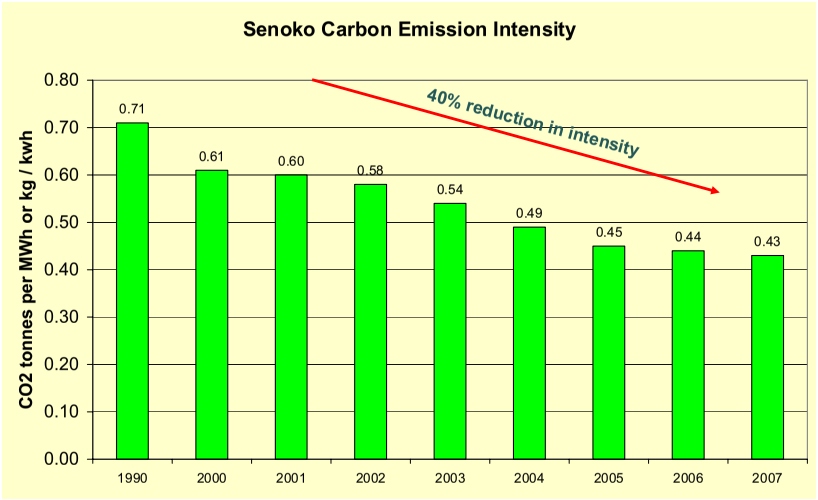
Participating Company: Senoko Power



- First to introduce natural gas clean generation in 1992 and first to introduce high-efficiency combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) technology in 1995
- First power company to install desalination plant in 2004 for internal use
- First to repower ageing oil-fired units into CCGT in 2000-2004 – first to re-use key infra-structure in a major project
- First to receive ISO 14001 accreditation in 2004, and first power company in Asia to achieve 2.9 Million manhours without LTI
- Sold to Marubeni & GDF Suez-led Consortium for S$4b on 12 September 2008

Triple bottom line company
- Shareholder value
- Enhance community spirit
- Sustainable environment - clear environmental strategy

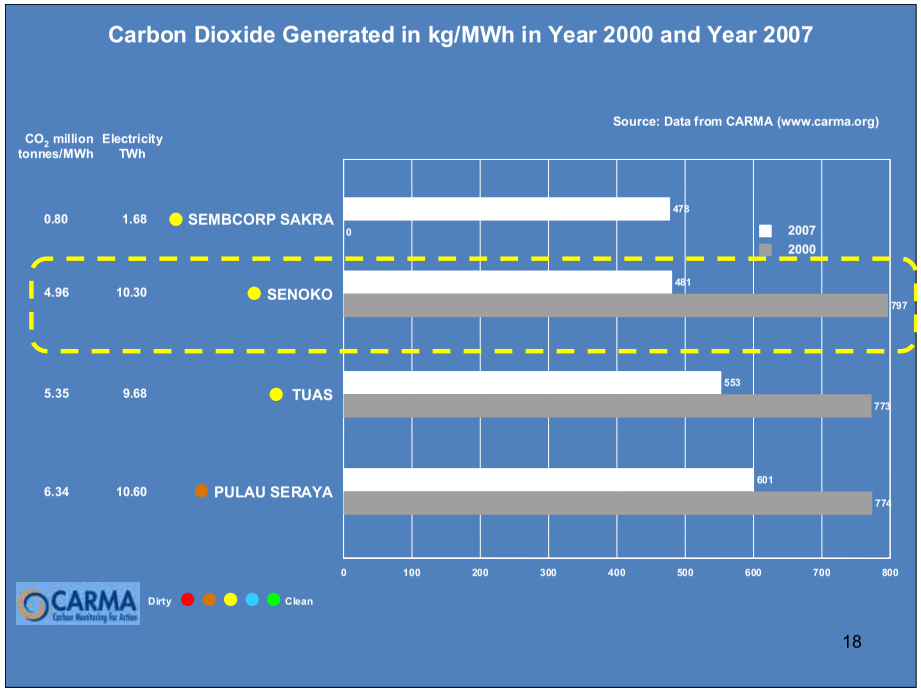
Reduction in emission intensity better than national average



Dr. Kua Harn Wei, Department of Building

Category B: Social–environmental sustainability

- **Pollution reduction**
  - Control pollution at source since operating site is less than 2 km away from HDB neighbourhood.
  - Conscious business decision to use clean fuel as feed into electricity production and to establish as marketing differentiation from competitors. $96m in 1992-94, $600m in Stage 1 in 2000-2004, $750m in Stage 2 in 2009-2012.
  - $17m upgrade to low NOx burners. NOx brought to less 100mg/Nm^3.
- **Sustainable built environment & total building performance**
  - Quarterly indoor air quality assessment of offices against bacteria/yeast counts, CO_2 & CO level;
  - Default air-temp at 25°C, but occupier of office has control over the ambient;
  - Tied up with Public Utilities Board to overhaul the water piping system and reduces water usage by 10-20%!



Key Lessons Learnt

- CSR is gaining popularity in Singapore and the Asia-Pacific region; many already have embarked on CSR in various ways;
- CSdR is not an additional requirement but serves to consolidate information;
- Key contributions:
  - Consolidation of information and resources
  - Create new challenges to these companies
- Some level of inertia is expected; working as "part" of the company will help;
- CSdR becomes a good platform to integrate undergraduate and Masters program education into real-world sustainability project;
- Conversion to sustainability takes a long time!

Acknowledgement

Big thank you to:

- APFED for providing support under the Showcase Program
- IGES for guidance and advice to CCO, and supporting me for this trip
- SIIA for the great effort in organizing the "CSR and Sustainable Development Conference, Singapore, 2008"
- CCO for great partnership
- Three participating companies in believing in sustainability!
- NUS for providing matching of research funding for the total building performance evaluation in this project

Visions for CSdR

- Setting and achieving of 'mid-term' and 'long-term' targets,
- Further improve engagement of stakeholders in supply/value chains of participating companies,
- Share with academic and corporate communities about our work, and
- Getting schools in Singapore to adopt CSR or CSdR!

Community Based Educational and Partnership Actions - Carbon Neutral Initiative for Community Empowerment and Climate change Mitigation in Indonesia

Teddy Lesmana
Economic Research Center The Indonesian Institute of Sciences

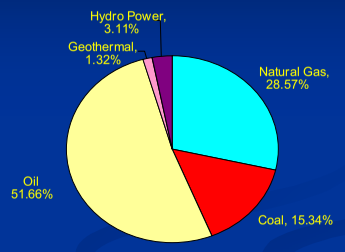
Colombo, 14 – 17 October 2008

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY (PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 5 YEAR 2006)

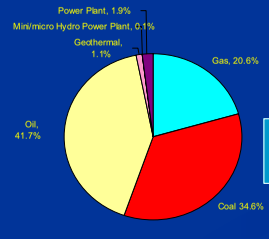
Target in 2025

1. Less than 1 for energy elasticity
2. Optimized primary energy mix

CURRENT ENERGI MIX (1 million BOE)
National (Primary) Energy Mix

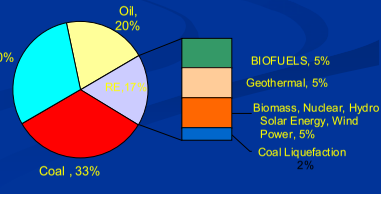


National (Primary) Energy Mix of 2025
(BaU Scenario) (5 million BOE)



OPTIMIZING ENERGY MANAGEMENT

National Energy Mix 2025 (3 million BOE)
(Presidential Decree No. 5/2006)

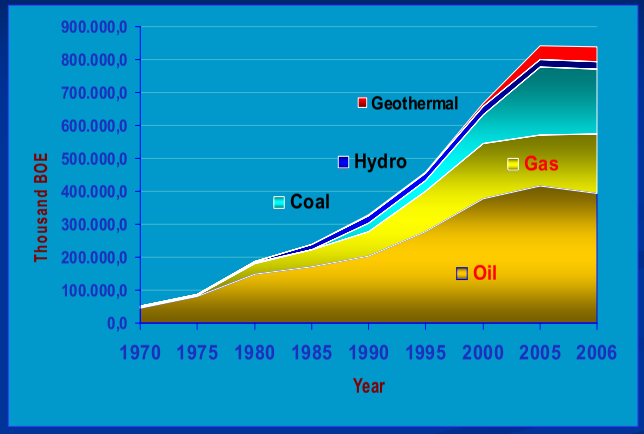


Presentation Outline

- Overview of Indonesia's energy and RE, and micro hydro situation
- Case Study of Preceding Project: Cinta Mekar MHP
- Showcase Project Outline
- Potential Projet Site
- Key Considerations
- Future Plans

Growth of Primary Energy

1970
Oil : 88%
Gas : 6%
Coal : 1%
Hydro : 5%
Geothr : 0%



2006
Oil : 46,9%
Gas : 21,8%
Coal : 23,5%
Hydro : 2,4%
Geothr : 5,5%

→ Average Growth of Primary Energy **1970-2006 = 7%/year**

Source: DGEEU, 2005

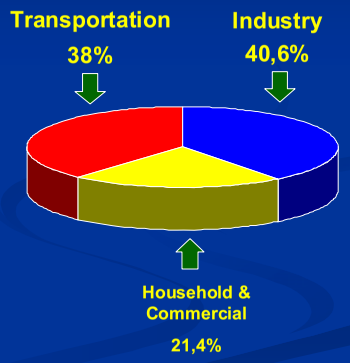
Final Energy Consumption 2006

(Industrial Sector is the biggest final energy consumer)

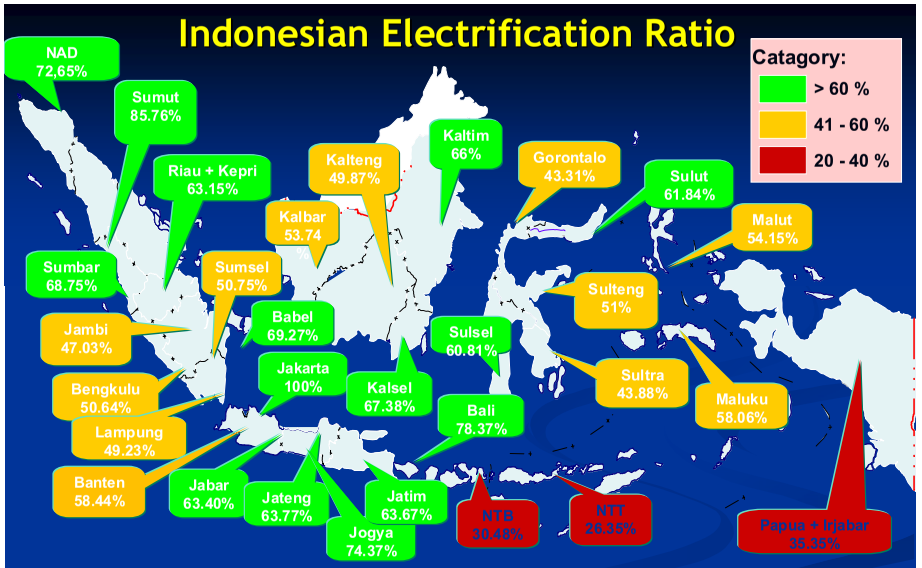
Sectoral Final Energy Consumer 2006

Sector	Final Energy Consumption (Thousand BOE)
Industry	213.692
Transportation	199.613
Household& Commercial	112.837
Total	526.142

Source: Statistic DGEEU 2006



Indonesian Electrification Ratio



	Year							
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
Electrification Ratio	8%	16%	28%	43%	53%	62%	63%	64%

7

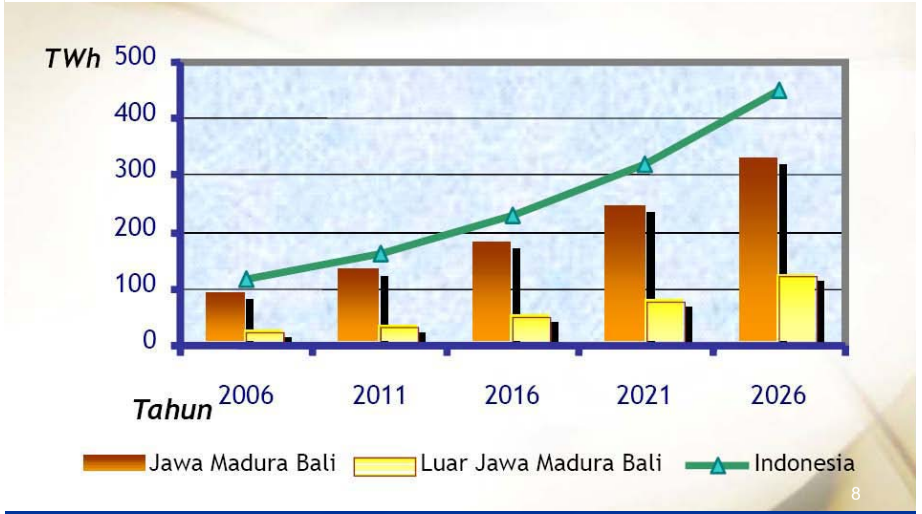
Renewable Energy Potential

Non Fossil Energy	Potential	Equivalent	Utilization	Installed Capacity
Water	845 million BOE	75,67 GW	6.851 GWh	4,200 MW
Geothermal	219 million BOE	27 GW	2.593,5 GWh	1045 MW
Mini/Micro hydro	500 MW	500 MW		84 MW
Biomass		49,81 GW		445 MW
Solar Power		4,80 kWh/m^2/day		12 MW
Wind Power		3-6 m/second		0,9 MW

6

National Electicity Demand

(National Electricity Plan 2006-2026)



8

Laws and Regulation on Energy

- **Law No. 30 year 2007 about energy**
  Article 21 point 3 mentions that (a) central and local government must increase supply and utilization of new and renewable energy; (b) Supply and utilization of new and renewable energy that is prepared by private sector and individually will get facility and easiness and/or will get incentive from central and local government as their authority for certain duration of time until it reach its economic value.

- **Presidential decree No. 5 year 2006 about national energy policy**
  Under this policy, government will strive to promote utilization of renewable energy. At the same time, government will make every effort to reduce the consumption of non renewable energy especially oil. In 2025, government aims for increasing the utilization of renewable energy (biomass, water, solar cell, wind power, nuclear) up to 17 percent of total primary energy supply.

CASE STUDY

Laws and Regulation on Energy Cont'd

- **Regulation of ministry of energy and mineral resources No. 0002 year 2004 about green energy**
- Basically, green energy policy regulates these points: (a) utilization of renewable optimally; (b) technology of energy utilization both from renewable and non renewable energy efficiently; (c) culture of energy thrift
- Regulation of ministry of energy and mineral resources No. 002 year 2006 about exertion of medium scale of electricity power from renewable energy
- The essence of this regulation is to determine the selling price of electricity produced by private sector in the medium scale (1MW < produced electricity capacity ≤ 10 MW) that will be sold to the national electricity company (PLN).

Cinta Mekar Micro Hydro Power

Plant description

Ownership	Joint Venture "Hidropiranti – Mekarsari" 50% local community (Koperasi Mekarsari) 50% private enterprise (PT. Hidropiranti)
Investment cost	US $ 225,000 (two hundred twenty five thousand US dollar)
Power Purchase Agreement	Low Voltage tarif Rp 432,- (US 4.96 cent) per Kwh Medium Voltage connection

Project initiator / source of fund

organization	contribution	
UN-ESCAP	US$ 75.000	To be granted to Cinta Mekar Village Coop, as 50% community share.
YAYASAN IBEKA (NGO, non profit)	US$ 75.000	Dedicated for MHP dissemination and training facility
PT. HIDROPIRANTI (private, for profit)	US$ 75.000	50% private share

Show- Case Project Outline

- As the implementing organization of Community based educational and partnership actions - Carbon neutral initiative for community empowerment and climate change mitigation in Indonesia Project, Economic Research Center of The Indonesian Institute of Sciences, proposed to develop micro hydro system in two potential areas. In designing and technical assistance, The Indonesian Institute of Sciences will have co-ordination with Department of Agricultural Technology of Bogor Institute of Agriculture.
- Two proposed sites for micro-hydro system development are Bogor, West Java and Central Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara. Bogor represents the area in which the precipitation is high and the forest quite conserved. This abundant rainfall potential has not been experimented and utilized optimally in generating renewable energy, in this case, micro hydro system. On the other hand, Lombok Tengah Regency typified as the area where the precipitation is low and forest degradation is prevalent. However, there are potential to generate electricity from a micro hydro system from the river near the mountainous area. Besides the river, there is much rainfall water reservoirs called "*embung*".

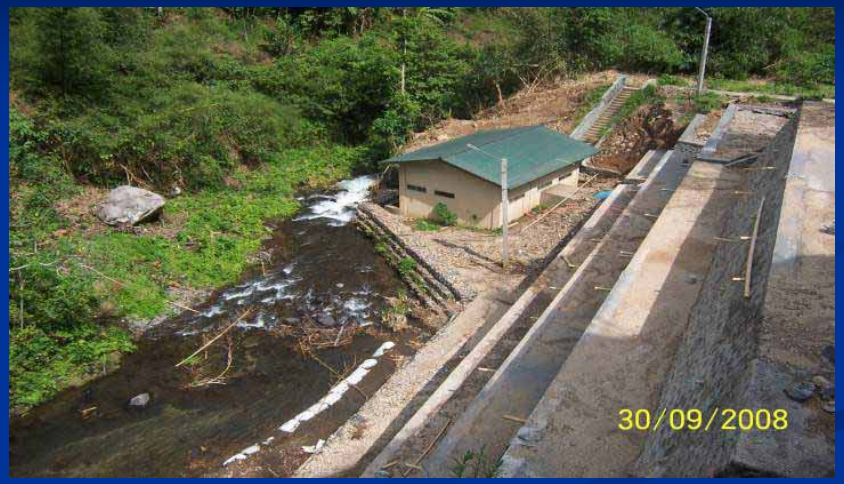
Bogor, West Java

Sukaharja, Bogor

Embung Resevoir

Lombok Island

Micro Hydro Power House, Lantan Village



Key Considerations

- In installing a micro hydro system in prospective sites (Bogor and Lombok), we observe social economic condition, geographical situation, technology applicability, and budget limitation.
- Bogor is relatively easier to reach since it located near from Jakarta. The population in prospective site is quite dense and the installing of a micro hydro system will have profound impact on local economic development. In Bogor, a waterfall or stream in Village Sukaharja was deemed as the most suitable site for micro-hydro as it mitigate the increasing demand for electricity and benefit a multiple number of households with decent investment cost.
- Meanwhile, in Lombok, all aspects considered are fulfilled except for geographical condition. Since the location of water fall is rather far from nearest village and it needs a substantial investment. Given the limitation of budget, it was suggested to mobilize additional funds to cover additional sites.

Thank You

Future plans

- To increase the power generation by applying larger and better technologies and tools.
- Develop local community group responsible for power plant operation and maintenance.
- Create an institution for management of this mini hydro constituted of local community representatives and implementing organization representatives.

Contributions of APFED Showcase Projects on Climate Change

Dr. Qwanruedee Chotichanathawewong
Assistant President
Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)

Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing (Thailand)

Projects by TEI

- Implement
  - Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing (Thailand)
- Supervise
  - Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand
  - The Study on Linkage of Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment /Human Health (Cambodia)
  - Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site (Thailand)
  - Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan (Indonesia)

Objectives

- To increase efficiency of Green procurement (GP) system and disseminate GP
- To indicate enabling factors resulted in changing procurement to GP
- Capacity building for Thailand GP network
- To create knowledge sharing system for gov. and private sector

Organization

- Implementing Insti. TEI
- Supervising Insti. IGES

Success stories

- Cabinet accepted to use GP for gov. procurement
- Thailand has policy for GP
- All gov. offices adopted GP in 2006
- Private sector started to use GP
- private sector interested to produce green products and services to the market

Key activities

- Implementing GP in pilot companies
- Conducting survey and interview
- Develop Handbook
- Disseminate HB
- Co-organizing GP with partners
- Develop Network

Limitations for implement GP

- Limitation of products which got Green Label certification
- Limitation of services (hotel) which get certified to get Green Leave
-

Solution

- Thailand is starting for Carbon Label for products and services

- Thank You

Thai Initiative for Green Procurement and Purchasing (Thailand)

- Expansion of Green Procurement
- More consumption of environmental friendly products (Green Label Products)

- Impacts: Mitigation
  - Products create less environmental impacts by considering LCA approach
  - For examples:
    - Reduction of chemicals causing GHGs
    - Use of recycled and recyclable components in the products resulting in less resource extraction and less energy (Less GHGs emission)

Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand

- CT in factories
- CSR for society

- Impacts of CT: Mitigation
  - CO_2 reduction from energy saving, reduction of emissions (wastewater, waste, raw material and other), and small group activity
  - 7 factories can reduce CO_2 emission approximately 1985 tons of CO_2 per year

Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand (Cont)

- Impacts of CSR activities: Mitigation
  - CT for schools
- Impacts of CSR activities : Adaptation
  - Planting trees
  - Planting mangroves
  - Building check dams

Enhancing Eco-efficiency and Sustainability in Primary Industry Sector in Thailand (Cont)

- 7 factories

No	CO_2 reduction
1	22
2	102
3	199
4	111
5	1448
6	57
7	47.27
Total	**1985**

The Study on Linkage of Sustainable Development between Agricultural Sector and Environment /Human Health (Cambodia)

- Promote environmental friendly agriculture
- Reducing chemicals fertilizers and increasing the production and use of organic fertilizer
- Impacts: Mitigation
  - Chemical fertilizer reduction
  - Improvement of natural water quality (methane reduction resulted from less wastewater)
- Impacts: Adaptation
  - Human health improvement

Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR Site (Thailand)

- Reforestation of mangrove forest
- Capacity building for local people

- Impacts: Adaptation
  - More mangrove forest area

Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan Improving Agricultural Practices in Peat Soil in West Kalimantan (Indonesia)

- Build low-cost drainage systems and promote ashes productions for reducing peat soil acidity and its subsidence
- More production of organic fertilizers and organic herbicides

- Impacts: Mitigation
  - Chemical fertilizer and chemical herbicide reductions

Thank You Very Much

IGES Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Geoeco

Tentative results on developing alternative income generation and ecosystem rehabilitation in Gobi

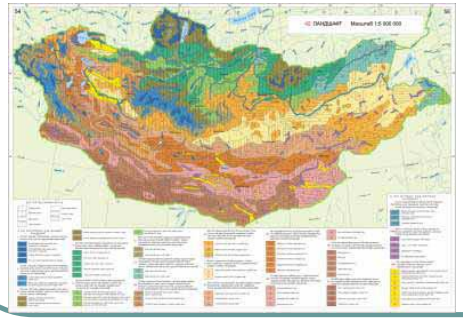
J. Tsogtbaatar, N. Mandakh

Institute of Geoecology
Mongolian Academy of Sciences

Mount Lavinia, Sri Lanka
14-17 October, 2008

Introduction

- Mongolia occupies a critical ecological transition zone where the Siberian taiga forest, the Central Asian steppe, the high Altai Mountains and the Gobi desert converge.



Contents

- Introduction/objectives
- Brief about the Gobi ecosystem
- Methods and materials
- Actions implemented
- Project outcomes
- Future challenges

Introduction

- The Government of Mongolia have identified 5 priority environmental issues:
  - Air pollution
  - Land degradation / Desertification
  - Deforestation
  - Biodiversity loss
  - Water pollution / water availability
- All above mentioned issues directly or indirectly related with the co-influence of climate change and socio-economic condition
- By the definition of UNCCD the Desertification is a process of land degradation caused by natural and human induced factors.
  - Arid, semi-arid, sub-humid regions highly susceptible to climatic variations cover 74.8 % of the country.
  - Represented by system of 'vulnerable' ecosystems with soil and vegetation cover highly vulnerable to climatic fluctuations and socio-economic changes.

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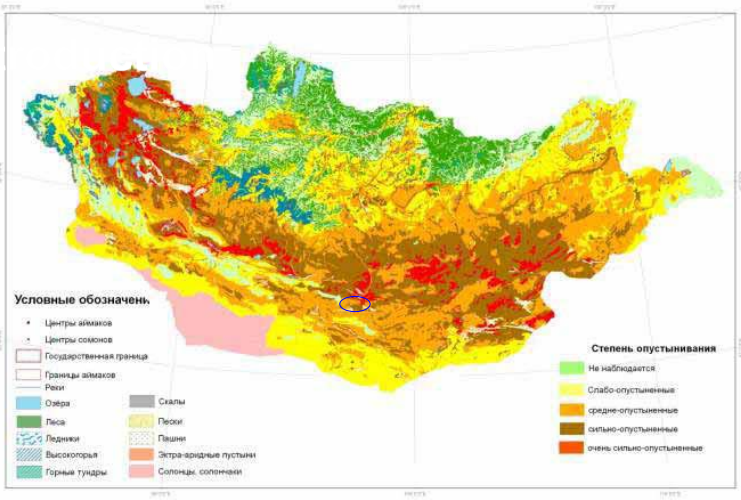


In total, 72,3 % of territory have suffering from desertification, of which very severely 5,1 %, severely 19,9 %, moderately 25,6 %, and slightly 21,6 %.

Methods and materials

- Desertification characterized by the co-existence and influence of the following processes:
  - Overgrazing resulting vegetation cover deterioration
  - Land cover change under the influence of climate change
  - Sand movement and accumulation influenced by pasture degradation and climate change
  - Soil erosion caused by inappropriate land use practice
- Assessments:
  - Climatic
  - Socio economic
  - Interviews and discussions

Introduction

- The main objective of the project is to promote sustainable ecosystem conservation and management, and to promote alternative sustainable livelihood in Gobi desert/dry zone as a way for mitigating dust and sand storms and rehabilitating their sources.
  - To examine and compare the effectiveness and impacts of preventive and rehabilitating measures including the use of advanced technology and innovative schemes as well as traditional knowledge and practices;
  - To restore degraded land by addressing the issues of soil erosion, denuded land and gully land management through innovative community-based pilot demonstration activities;
  - To build human and institutional capacity in predicting, mitigating and controlling dust and sand storms, including training and public awareness at community level,

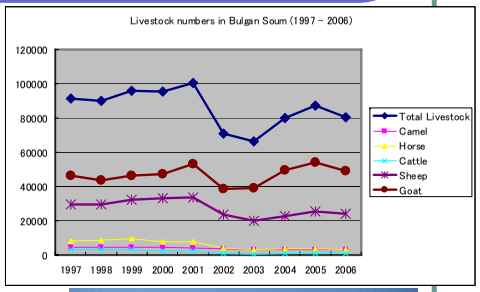
Site location

Activities planned

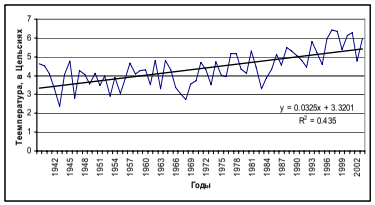
- Sustainable pasture management – Herder's awareness raising, dialogues on response options,
- Fenced wind-breaking woodland and pasture restoration zones,
- Water management - Restoring obsolete wells – dispersing concentrated grazing pressures,
- Farmland creation,
- Saxaul protection – fenced zones, patrolling, awareness raising on illegal goyo collectors, providing them with alternative livelihood,
- Hand craft marketing to support household in income generation,
- Educational panel on Gobi ecosystems

Socio-Economic conditions

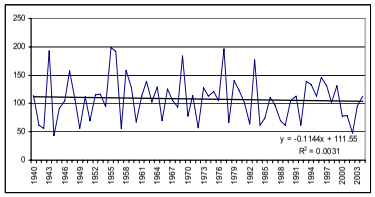
- 86 % of total population engaged in animal husbandry;
- Most of the herders are in ages 18-34
- The main source of income is cashmere
- Since 2000, Omnogobi became a major mining field
- Gobi ginseng or GOYO is become another source for income of poor



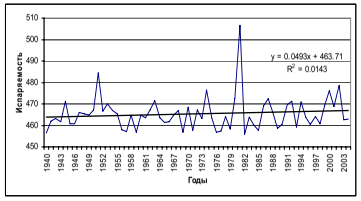
Climatic condition



Temperature increased by 2.1 degrees



Rainfall decreased by 15-18 per cents



Evaporation increased by 25-30 mm

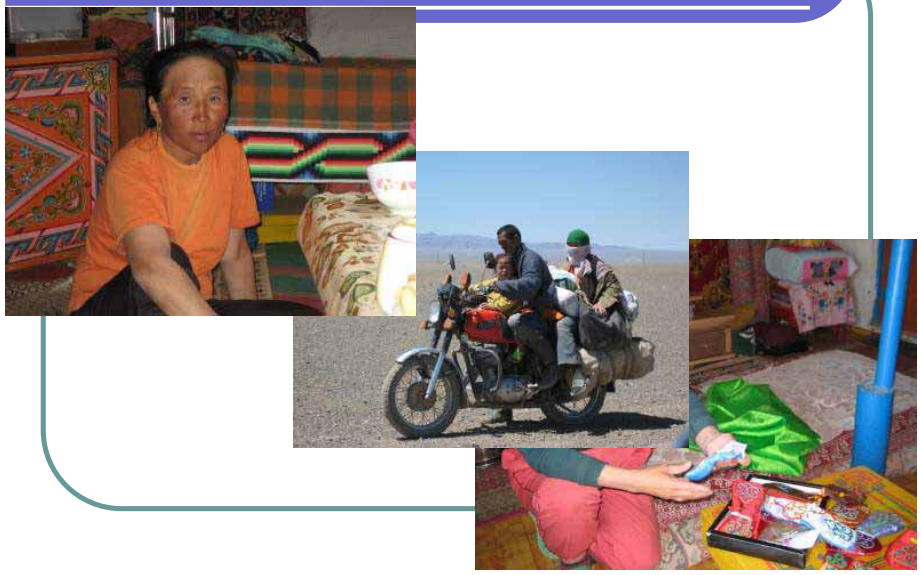
Activities

- Saxaul forest fenced out to protect from goyo collectors' intrusion
- Maintain the irrigation system for the windbreak established
- Supporting on marketing of locally produced handcrafts

Activities

Activities

Activities



Project outcomes

- Environmental management priority area defined by rural stakeholders:
  - Improving water supply to increase water use efficiency
  - Promote ecological education, mainly focused on saxaul forest protection
  - Implement traditional knowledge system to environmental management, mainly improve nomadic pastoralizm approach to improve pastureland quality through its seasonal rotations
  - To support in developing small enterprises in rural areas

Project outcomes

- Gaps identified:
  - The information sharing is poorly developed. Thus, rural herders have less information about the Governmental actions and the possibilities of their participation in different projects, programs and policy implementation;
  - No transparency between local and central government, and population. Thus, most of the herders does not know about what have been initiated for them to develop by central government and how those decisions have implemented by local government.
  - No feedback from all level stakeholders and absence of grass root initiatives makes the application of the environmental ecosystem management approach less effective.
  - Inconsistence of the policy environment and current nature resource use in rural results conflict of interest between different groups (especially, between herders and mining companies, herders and cashmere traders and so on).
  - Low level of ecological education in rural result the full dependency from nature and environmental changes.

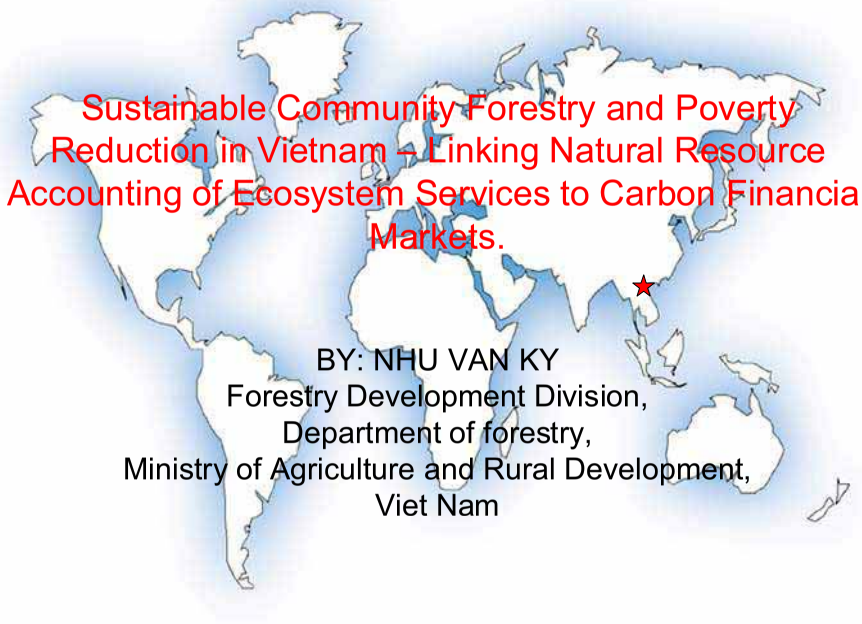
Future challenges

- *continue the research oriented activities in order to understand socio-economic linkages of the environmental changes;*
- *waste treatment and solid waste management as another group of factors affecting land degradation issues. The implementation of the activities addressed to waste treatment in fragile ecosystems are needed;*
- *Actions targeted to encourage people to rely on locally available indirect natural resources could be an important option to decrease anthropogenic pressure on ecosystems. The comprehensive training programme can be run based on national and international best practices.*
  - *to develop village environmental programme with strong reliance on public participation.*
  - *Promoting the sustainable mining and enabling legal environment for mining activities*
  - *Advocacy on environmental legislations*

Project outcomes

- Lesson learnt:
  - Absence of the target groups identified prior to the project implementation;
  - Lack of the sustainable outcome knowledge system;
  - Short of the ecological and natural resource management related educational activities;
  - Lack of the information sharing among the on-going projects and programmes
  - Absence of mutual understanding of the project
  - Openness of the project to the general public

Thank you for your attention



Sustainable Community Forestry and Poverty Reduction in Vietnam – Linking Natural Resource Accounting of Ecosystem Services to Carbon Financial Markets.

BY: NHU VAN KY
Forestry Development Division,
Department of forestry,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development,
Viet Nam

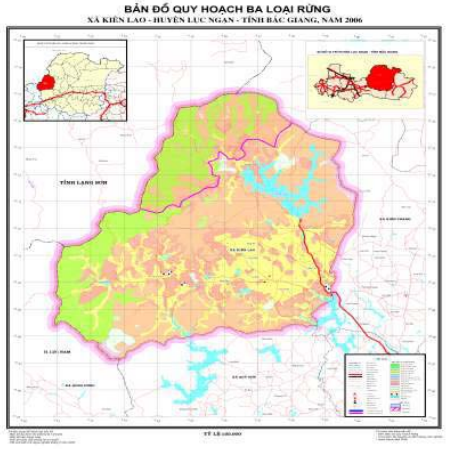
Collaborative offices

- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (**IGES**)
- Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (**DoST/MARD**)
- Department of Forestry, Michigan State University (**MSU**).

Project Information

- **Project Site:**
  - Kien Lao Commune, Bac Giang Province (120 km Northeast of Hanoi)
- **Objective:**
  - Capacity building and knowledge transfer to develop a shared understanding among local people and governments regarding carbon
  - Advanced measurement Tools to establish the natural resources accounting tools for sequestered carbon
  - New market rules
  - To provide benefit to local people from carbon
- **Local stakeholders:**
  - Communities and local governments.
- **Duration:**
  - September 2008

Project Area Description (Map of the Project Area)

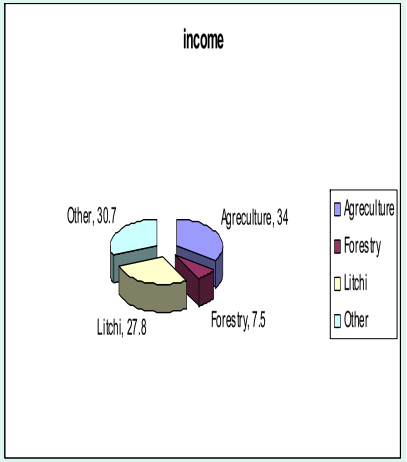


Project Area

- Socio- economic conditions
  - Population: 6,300 persons
  - Ethnic groups: Kinh, San Chi, Nung, Tay, San Diu, Thai
  - Labors: 3,331
    - Agriculture and forestry: 3,314
    - Other economic activities : 17

Income

- Income sources (%):
  - Agriculture: 34%
    - Rice: 22.6%
    - Other crops: 11.4%
  - Forestry: 7.5%
    - Planting forest
    - Regeneration of natural forest
    - Agro-forestry
  - Litchi: 27.8%
  - Others: 30.7% (husbandry: 27.3%; Service: 3.4%
- Average income come from litchi plantation: 3.5 million VND /person/year = 200 USD



Land Uses

- Total natural area: **5,620ha**
- Agriculture: 1,043.6 ha
- Litchi plantation: 853.4 ha
- Forestry:
  - Land allocation: 3,400.9 ha
  - Forest protection: 1,798.1 ha
  - Agro-Forestry
  - Planting forests: 1,602.8 ha
- Other

Projects Implemented in the Study Area

- 327 Program
  - Duration: from 1993 to 1998
  - Planted: 423.9 ha
  - Species: Pines, Acacia, Eucalyptus, Canarium, *Chukrasia tabularis, Senna siamea*
- 5MHRP (661) Program
  - Duration: from 1998 up to now
  - Planted: 81.1 ha
  - Species: Acacia hybrid, Canarium, *Chukrasia tabularis*
- The Thai King's Project
  - Duration: from 2000 to 2005
  - Planted: 640 ha
  - Species: Pines, Acacia,
- Commercial Forest Planting
  - Planted: 515 ha
  - Species: Pines, Acacia

Key Activities

- Capacity building (Training workshops)
- Mapping commune parcels, land cover and reforestation areas
- Develop and deploy the carbon accounting tools
- Develop and implement an Internet-based carbon registry portal

Mapping commune parcels, land cover, and reforestation areas

- The datasets are compiled and through the early pre-processing stages. These steps include co-registration of all geo-spatial data to a common reference and datum (UTM)
- The next steps are to assess the land use and land cover changes using the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and isodata clustering algorithms using the satellite data spectral signatures in various band combinations for the multi-temporal data sets (1975 – 2008).

Capacity-building training

- **Three levels of training:**
  1. US experts for National level agencies (MSU-DoST/MARD),
  2. National to provincial (DoST/MARD – Sub-Forest),
  3. National with provincial to local
- **Output:**
  - Knowledge transfer of sequestered biotic carbon
  - Pathways to linking sequestered biotic carbon to financial markets
- **Outcome:**
  - Developed institutional and local people capacity for local participation in ecosystem services
  - Realized payment for ecosystem service project

Cont'd

- Data sets are integral to identifying those specific land areas that will qualify for potential inclusion in the carbon market project based on a non-forest or degraded forest criteria for 1990.
- They will also be integral to developing an advanced satellite remote sensing approach to measuring biotic carbon and rates of carbon sequestration over time.
- The remote sensing data sets also underpin the project area polygon data sets for reporting requirements to the CCX. They also assist in determining the baseline assessment of carbon used to measure from when accounting the "saleable" carbon in each site.

Development and implementation of an Internet-based carbon registry

- The database design has been drafted and two web-based GIS portals are on-line for testing and adding the form capacity for display of registry data and also for eventual user upload capabilities.
- The registry will include:
  - geographic and ecological information specific to the project site,
  - land use and cover,
  - parcel ownership information,
  - carbon typology,
  - species, age, planting density, diameter at breast height measurement (dbh), height, mortality, estimated standing biomass, estimated above- and below-ground carbon,
  - estimated rate of carbon sequestration, projected carbon accumulation in above- and below-ground biomass.

satellite remote sensing data

Development and application of carbon accounting tools

- Field-based biometric data collected over a number of site visits and high resolution IKONOS and SPOT data will be used to supplement and test the biomass algorithms used to calculate carbon sequestration and ex ante calculations for future increments of fixing CO2 in growing biomass.
- We have identified the alometric equations for the plantation species and will begin analysis of the computations for estimating carbon and rates of sequestration using the field measurements from the permanent plots.

Quantitative Benchmark Indicators

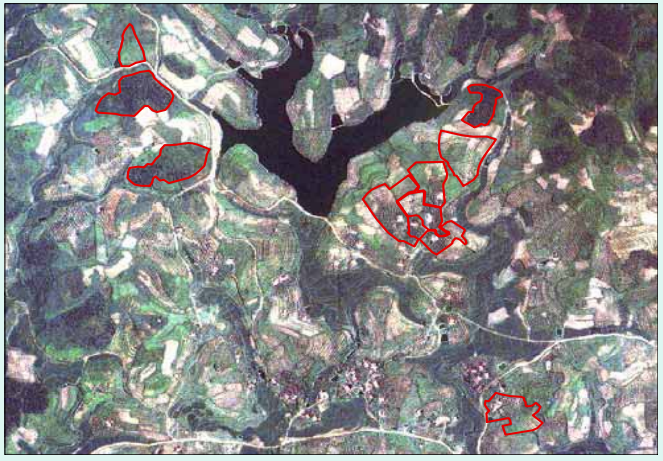
The participation of households in registering lands with this carbon project

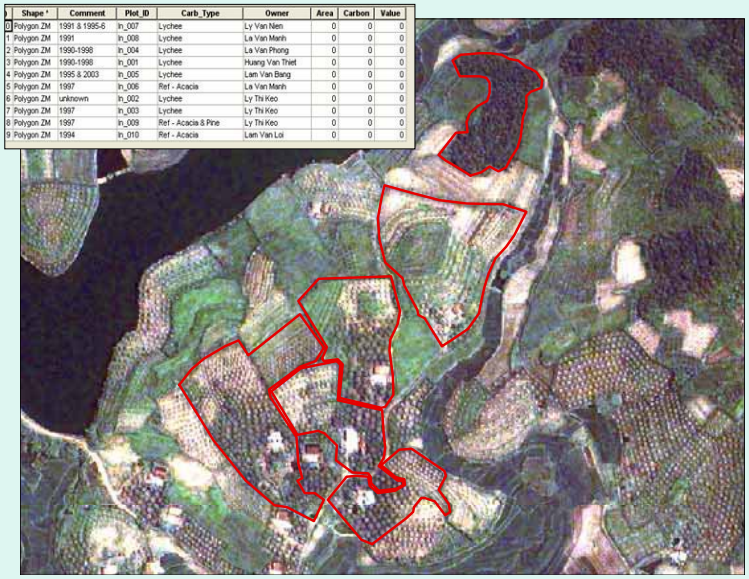
- Present situation: Presently none
- Expected outcome: Having between 25 and 35 % of the households registering lands with this carbon project.
- Measure of progress: By the registration of land and the addition of land area, land use history, current land use, ownership, and carbon data and information in the on-line GIS database registry.
- Registration of 15 household land areas in a GIS database is complete. Information for update in the registry has been collected for these 15 sites has been coded

The participation of households in carbon training workshops

- Present situation: The training workshops for local households have been conducted.
- Expected outcome: To reach more than 30% of households through this project activities
- Measure of progress: By attendance numbers related to total number of district households. A brief questionnaire will also be distributed to participants after the training

Location of households in registering with this carbon project





	Shape *	Comment	Plot_ID	Carb_Type	Owner	Area	Carbon	Value
0	Polygon ZM	1991 & 1995-6	ln_007	Lychee	Ly Van Nen	0	0	0
1	Polygon ZM	1991	ln_008	Lychee	La Van Manh	0	0	0
2	Polygon ZM	1990-1998	ln_004	Lychee	La Van Phong	0	0	0
3	Polygon ZM	1990-1998	ln_001	Lychee	Hoang Van Thiet	0	0	0
4	Polygon ZM	1995 & 2003	ln_005	Lychee	Lam Van Bang	0	0	0
5	Polygon ZM	1997	ln_006	Ref - Acacia	La Van Manh	0	0	0
6	Polygon ZM	unknown	ln_002	Lychee	Ly Thi Keo	0	0	0
7	Polygon ZM	1997	ln_003	Lychee	Ly Thi Keo	0	0	0
8	Polygon ZM	1997	ln_009	Ref - Acacia & Pine	Ly Thi Keo	0	0	0
9	Polygon ZM	1994	ln_010	Ref - Acacia	Lam Van Loi	0	0	0

The ratio of participation of the poorest local people in the project

- Present situation: Presently none
- Expected outcome: To register 70% of the poorest local people who manage Litchi gardens and/or reforestation areas.
- Measure of progress: simple calculation of participants and their overall socio-economic status.

The calculation of carbon by household and land use / management system

- Present situation: The baseline data are currently being collected from 15 household
- Expected outcome: This will be a series of values by hectare of stored carbon dioxide over time organized by household ownership and land use type.
- Measure of progress: Storing carbon by current land use against the carbon values in previous agricultural management practices
- Analyzing the remote sensing satellite data to determine the historic land use and cover changes since 1975. From these derived data, identifying eligible land areas based on non-forest and degraded forest criteria in 1990.

The number of participating households in the agro-forestry component of the project

- Present situation: 25 households
- Expected outcome: The funds will likely support agro-forestry projects with the assistance to 25 households only, which will serve as demonstration sites.
- Measure of progress: This would be a longer term measure of adoption of the agro-forestry practice by local farmers seeking the co-benefits that are shown by the demonstration sites at 25 households.

Training on Agro forestry intercropping

Agro forestry model (Litchi w. Maize)

Litchi intercropped with cassava

The quantity of carbon traded

- Present situation: Presently none.
- Expected outcome: We expect to see between 100 & 250 tCO2e traded under this project
- Measure of progress: The measure will be the total amount of carbon traded on the market.
- We expect to finalize a CCX carbon project document for a subset of qualified areas within the next time for submission as a CCX Forest Carbon Offset Project.

Non-Quantitative Benchmark Indicators

- The development of training and information guides
  - Present situation: The October workshop report has been developed,
  - Expected outcome: develop some training materials for use at the local level.
  - Measure of progress: The development, use and distribution of these materials will be the measure of progress for this benchmark indicator.

cont'd

- The development of an accepted CCX protocol
  - Present situation: The protocol is in progress and related to the timing of the baseline measurements as well as the carbon calculations from the projects sites.
  - Expected outcome: a draft protocol developed by the later stages of this APFED funded portion of the long-term (2 – 3 years) projects for review by the CCX forestry management board.
  - Measure of progress: This will be when and if the CCX accepts the protocol.

Thank you for your attention

Reforma –Cebu :

A Community-based Resource Management Initiative and Climate Change

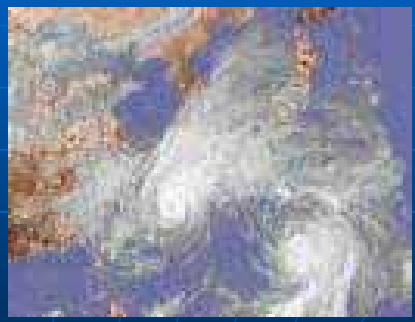
By

Huberto C. Zanoria

RCE-Cebu Board Member ; Community Extension and Development Director - Southwestern University, Cebu City, Philippines

Philippines & Extreme Weather Events

- Average of 19 typhoons/ year with increasing intensity within the last 10 years
- The regularity of El Nino and La Nina wrecked havoc on agriculture and displaced/affected its most vulnerable sectors



The Philippines

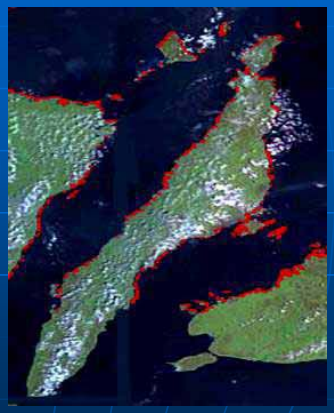
- Extremely vulnerable to the ravages of climate change.
- Forty three million Filipinos living along or near the coastlines is at risk from rising sea levels if the present trend of global warming is not adequately addressed.

Population and Resources

- Population (2.3 %/year) pressure on land and marine resources with resultant exploitation/extraction and conversion of forestal areas for agricultural and commercial use.

Cebu- and sea level rise

- Map of Cebu (Visayas and the Philippines; Maps showing areas which will be affected by sea level rise)



Cebu Upland Situationer

- Less than 1 percent forest cover
- Mostly sloping and upland terrain
- and used for subsistence agriculture;
- Small strip of lowland flat areas.

- With the recent variability on length of dry and rainy seasons
- There is a discernable upsurge of water- borne diseases like upper respiratory ailments and dengue (June-December and even on traditional dry months)

- Water as a major concern with its increasing urban demand and
- dependence on extraction from the aquifer as its main source

Location and extreme weather events

- Vulnerable to storm surges, typhoons, flooding of low-lying areas
- landslides of specific sloping areas;
- Drought and water stress in mountain communities during El Nino episodes

Upland Resource Management Initiatives in Cebu

- 3 Protected Forest Reserves – Nug-as-Dalaguete Forest Reserve, Buhisan Reforestation Project and Campo 7 Experimental Forest
- The last two were declared as part of the Central Cebu Protected Landscape

REPORMA- Cebu Project

- Envisioned as a multi-sectoral project centered on preserving/ protecting the resource endowments of a 123-hectare Camp 7 Experimental Station through participatory management.
- It basic tenet is the recognition of community residents as stewards of their upland and forest resources.

Change in Approach

- A change from a purely punitive to a more empowering upland resource management approach was made in the early 80s.

Major Activities

- Stakeholders Consultation
- Community Profiling
- Participatory Eco-Governance (PEG) Training and Action Planning
- Upland Resource Inventory
- Formation of task forces (livelihood, eco-tourism, youth, health and sanitation , governance and capability building)

- Multi sectoral partnerships and advocacy on related environment concerns like coastal resource management, urban renewal, climate change, migration and health-related issues
- KNOW-Net (knowledge network) where the community is linked through internet broadband
- ESD on water management- using appropriate technologies like rain water catchment/collecting

Impacts and Achievement

- Local government units' pro-active stance in conserving the experimental station's tree stocks and related natural resources through its resolutions and formation of a task force on environment and eco-tourism.
- Increasing involvement of youth and women in ecological and health related concerns.

- Eco-tourism – to be managed by the youth sector and local government unit
- Income augmentation activities (feasibility study phase)- green charcoal & others
- Food security initiative- family/backyard gardening & school-organic farming showcase

- Inventory of the area's resource endowments updated and
- Partners /Resource agencies' directory initiated.
- Project feasibility studies on alternative livelihood activities.

Major Constraints

- Squatting and illegal tree harvesting for charcoal -making and quarrying of stones.
- Transition problems & political alignments among elective government officials
-

Success stories and lessons

- Increasing interest among stakeholders was made possible through immersion, advocacy, constant dialogues and technical /capability building support to local government's activities on areas like migration, health, child labor advocacy.
- Recognition of partners' interests/expertise as the starting point for joint undertakings.

- Limited capability of newly elected officials on development planning, networking and resource management advocacy
- Inadequate system of records keeping, monitoring and evaluation of development projects and activities.
- Varying degree of involvement among partners
- Limited knowledge on " forest as a resource/support system"

Global Issues and Local Concerns

- Limited awareness on climate change concerns, disaster mitigation and management
- With reactive stance on man-made and natural disasters (e.g. landslides, water stress during dry seasons)

Future challenges

- * People First
- * Stewardship

- Paradigm shift from high-visibility projects (e.g. infrastructure)
- To
- A more balanced development agenda with emphasis on governance, participatory development and delivery of basic services.

- Campo 7 as a resource management showcase with activities like vulnerability assessment and adaptation, water management and related activities like health monitoring (e.g. increasing dengue and upper respiratory cases at the municipal level due to climatic changes)

- Thank you

- * Community Extension and Development Office, Southwestern University, Cebu City, Philippines
- * Regional Centre of Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development, University of the Philippines- Cebu Campus, Philippines

ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Session 3: Effective Support, Monitoring and Evaluation of Pilot Projects

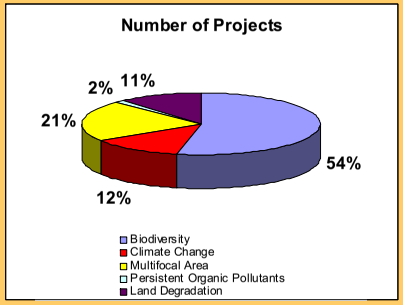
This session is intended to bring active discussion to the workshop, which aims at seeking effective project support to enhance smooth and interactive implementation of projects. It aims at obtaining success factors (causes & effects) of project supervision by learning the experiences from international organisations that have supported a number of local projects.

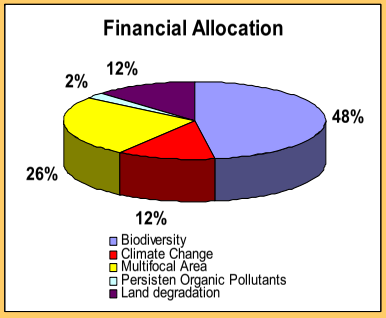
Monitoring and Evaluation aspects of the GEF - SGP Sri Lanka Country Programme

APFED Showcase Workshop and Third NetRes Meeting
14 - 17 October 2008, Sri Lanka
Shireen Samarasuriya
GEF Small Grants Programme – UNDP Sri Lanka
202 – 204 Bauddhaloka Mawatha
Colombo 07, Sri Lanka

Introduction

- Initiated in 1994 as a pilot project.
- Worked with over 290 NGO/CBO partners in 20 districts
- By mid 2008, grants amounting to approximately US$ 5,000,000 awarded
- GEF/SGP Maximum grant size – US$50,000
- Average grant amount for Sri Lanka – US$ 20,000





Project Selection

- The priorities for the Sri Lanka programme are determined through a consultative process involving the NSC, Ministry of Environment, and NGO/CBO partner organizations - to achieve a better fit with the GEF focal areas while paying foremost attention to national concerns as stipulated in the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), BCAP, National Action Plans, National Implementation Plans and capabilities of NGO/CBOs at district level.

GEF/SGP aspects to evolve as an innovative programme

- To reach the most marginalised & vulnerable groups
- To facilitate their issues being addressed SGP promotes/accepts proposals of different levels.
- Proposals therefore can vary from well written to video or photograph presentations or any other methodology such as an almanac compiled by a marginalised community

Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E)

Global Monitoring Requirements

- **GEF/SGP as a global programme covering nearly 110 countries M&E is an important factor**
- **Global Database**
  - **Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs)**
  - **Details of projects according to thematic area**
    Community participation, Sustainability, Gender etc.
  - **Photograhs**
  - **Videos**
  - **Case studies**
  - **Lessons learnt**
  - **Financial monitoring by UNOPS**

Country Level M & E

- **Progress Review periodically**
- **Photo presentations during the period of project implementation (digital cameras provided)**
- **Newspaper features/articles**
- **Providing of case studies, lessons learnt, video documentaries at end of project – all knowledge management products**
- **Financial monitoring**

Country Level M & E contd.

- **National Steering Committee – its composition - so that they become a primary source for M & E**
- **GEF/SGP NGO Forum – important contribution**
  - provides a parallel programme involving the partners
  - co-financing
  - capacity building
  - logistical support
- **Partnership with the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources essential as we tie up with them for upscaling of projects**

Country Level M & E contd.

- **Partnership with Universities**
  - Participation of Students with a mutually beneficial arrangement
  - academic staff for technical advice
- **Hands on monitoring**
  - **Regular field visits**
  - **Financial monitoring (at least three times during project implementation)**
  - **Cross checking with other institutions**
  - **Involvement of local government officials**
  - **Final evaluation workshops**

Special considerations

- **GEF/SGP Implements multiple programmes**
  - **on a regular basis (CWI< SSGF)**
  - **during extreme circumstances such as the tsunami**

  Cooperation between UN Agencies is possible

  Involvement of the UN Volunteers

- **Collaboration with similar programmes – for M & E and other issues**
  - UNDP programmes
  - IUCN
  - Central Environment Authority – specially their island-wide schools network

Challenges

- **Limited funding – for travel, workshops, video documentaries**
- **Capacity building of NGOs/CBOs essential to facilitate monitoring and for better results especially on climate change, POPs, IW areas. This is directly tied to performance and impacts of the programme**
- **Time constraints when monitoring a large programme with limited staff**
- **Time is a constraint for the NSC, academics and other employees.**
- **Time frame and finances of a project is limited – 2 -3 years. Follow up of projects is rarely considered by funders**
- **Innovation is essential to devise better monitoring methods. Also getting updated on mechanisms adapted by other funders who have set up good systems e.g. Oxfam and other INGOs is very useful.**

- **Rising cost of travel as most projects are in rural, remote areas**
- **Networking with all stakeholders especially relevant local government officials is essential but not that easy at the ground level.**
- **At the beginning - when chosing projects and partners determining the sincerity and responsibility to deliver the desired results is crucial but due to various criteria that has to be met this is always not easy.**

Thank you

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

GEF UNDP Small Grants Program
India
Prabhjot Sodhi
NC UNDP GEF
Centre for Environment Education

SGP The GEF Small Grants Programme

Government of India
Ministry of Environment & Forests

CEE
Centre for Environment Education

SGP India 1995 - 2008

- GoI provides annual scaling up grant of **$100,000 last three years**
- UNDP CO provides **$700,000 (2008-10)** MoEF-GEF co-financing **RAF ($ 2.4 mill: 2007 - 10)**
- **Public & private sectors** providing technical, management, financial support

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Centre for Environment Education Ministry of Environment & Forests

SGP India 1995 - 2008

- **1995 -** Development Alternatives as first NHI
  2000 - Centre for Environment Education (CEE)
- Funded 2001-08: **257 projects** ($ 5.8 mill)
  Co-financing Leveraged: **$ 7.1 million**
- **Scaling up 27 best practices**: beyond grant making & influencing policy on key environmental issues

Centre for Environment Education

- Decentralized, transparent & efficient modality encourages **maximum in- country ownership** through the strong National Steering Committee & NHI

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Ministry of Environment & Forests

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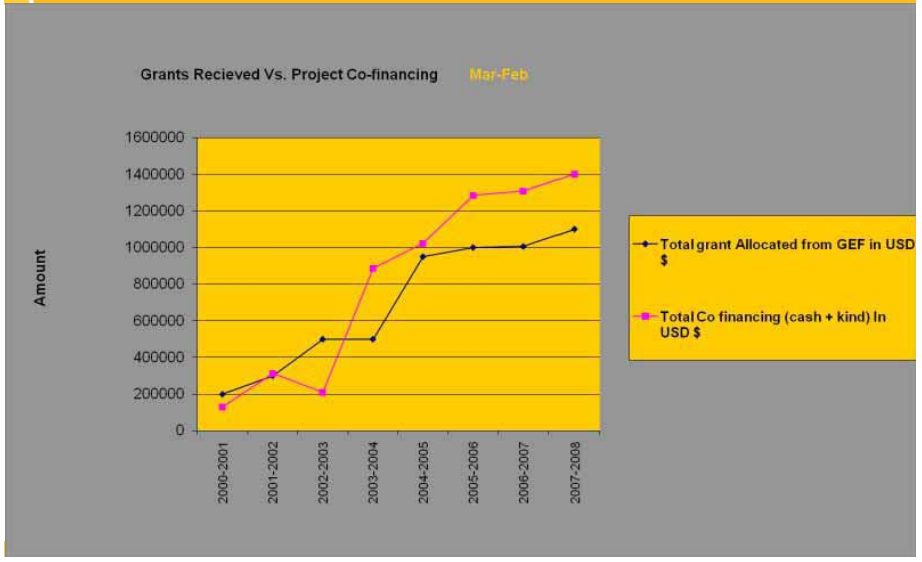
SGP Program Co Financing



USP of SGP India 2001-08

- "Host NGO" CEE has 7 regional offices
  - Promotes a **balanced thematic and geographical coverage**
  - SGP leverages CEE's **in house expertise**
  - **Decentralizes** processes and is **cost effective**
- Community based '**participatory approach**' through PRAs, formation and instutionalisation of SHGs

- **SOPs** for effective management
- **Inception/closure workshops** with stakeholders during project cycle
- Identity through **project branding**

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Conventional and Improved devices

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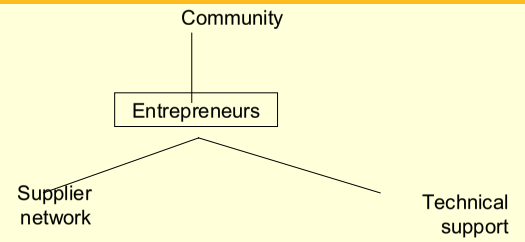
Entrepreneurial Network



Entrepreneur	Average price	Total revenue	Costs	Surplus
Dyeing stoves	15000	465000	393700	71300
Bleaching stoves	14000	70000	57500	12500
Total		535000	451200	83800

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Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in SGP

- Facilitate One to One meetings to understand the projects outline
- Encourage presentations by the proponents on projects at various levels with different stakeholders
- Enabling Leveraging Resources, Co financing , partnerships and Knowledge Sharing
- Ensure Exposure Visits to the project site and areas of similar projects
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- Impact Assessment by the project on primary and secondary stakeholders benefits

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Monitoring Principles for GEF UNDP SGP: Policy

All projects monitoring is mandatory. It is based on the key principles

- Regular intervals in projects – learning & mentoring than policing
- Supports and understand where are the problems and challenges eg measurability, perception variance, scaling up and replication
- Checks the progress and intended outcomes
  - What has been achieved and what are the impacts
- How it affects the range of stakeholders including communities

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One to One Meetings (After the project sanctioned)

- Discussions on the project presentations- idea by the proponent
- Learn key activities which lead to the outcomes in the project
- Review the local capacity of the partners to deliver the outcomes from the project
- Learn & Exchange the past performance similar works and relevant experiences of the partner in doing
- Review the cost estimates, link it, leverages with range of stakeholders
- **Promote Baselines development**, develop indicators for assessment

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Field Visits to Projects (During the Project)

This is an ongoing system during and after the project: both at the Implementing Institution and Communities

- Evaluate the progress, outcomes and impacts
- Co-financing generated; links established with Govt.; policy and advocacy impacted and involved
- How and what is being done to achieve sustainability both at the institutional level and the project level
- Communities involvement at all levels monitoring, sharing costs, links to banks, markets, institutes for capacity building

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The GEF Small Grants Programme

The GEF Small Grants Programme

For more information, please contact
prabhjot.sodhi@ceeindia.org
prabhjot.sodhi@undp.org

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Ministry of Environment & Forests

Pro Active Partnership

- Quarterly Reports, Mid Term Report, Final Reports.
- Special Knowledge based documentation
- Common In country Website, India and UNDP Global
- 25 Guiding Notes
- Common E mail Exchange system, Sharing
- Scaling up and Replication Systems

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Monitoring

- **Means:** To check progress, watch, track, find relative position…..
- **Answers questions like:** What progress have we made, where are the problems, How far have we gone, How much more to go…..
- **When done:** ongoing, regular intervals
- **Consumers:** Project staff, external stakeholders, usually internal to project

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Evaluation

- **Means:** To find what project has achieved against promise
- **Answers questions like:** Have we delivered what we set out, How well have we done, where we could have done better
- **When done:** Usually end of project, sometimes mid-term. Always during specific mile stone periods
- **Consumers:** Mainly external

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What to Monitor?

- **Outputs** - How far are we from achieving stated log frame outputs
- **Impact** - are communities better off now, project cost effectiveness, targeting, etc
- **Assumptions:** Have they changed ?
- **Key cross cutting issues:**
  - Equity
  - Sustainability
  - Poverty
  - Gender

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What to Monitor?

- **Inputs** - Money, Material, Human resources….
- **Activities** - What has been done, when, how much…
- **Processes** - how these are done, quality
- **Outcomes/effects:** Result of activities
- **Capacities:** Individual & Institutional

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Why Monitor?

- For understanding project progress
- Understanding emerging impact and outcomes
- Fine tuning strategies, approaches
- To feed into planning
- Value for money
- And much more…
- All of the above have learning as key objective

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How do projects learn?

- Listening
- Experimenting
- Documenting – good practices & failures
- Reviewing & analysing
- Reflecting
- Identifying gray areas
- Addressing constraints and problems
- Fora – formal and informal to discuss openly
- Occasional independent feedback

Some generalized problems..

- Static
- Load on community
- Sputtering cycle of action-analysis-reporting-feedback
- Separating trend analysis from regular data
- Separating activities, outputs, outcomes and impact
- Poor indicators
- Use of modern tools – video, satellite imagery
- Timing of data collection

Some generalized problems..

- Passing data on to 'God' for whatever use
- Top down and one way
- Involvement of staff and community
- Too much data, too little analysis
- Optimum ignorance and appropriate imprecision
- Too fixed, with no reviews of the system
- Qualitative given the go by
- Recognition of different parts of the monitoring system – documents, meetings, field visits as one whole package

PROCESS MONITORING:

- Detailed process mapping
- Developing indicators and tools
- Peer review mechanisms
- Feed into capacity building plans
- Not to be a policing exercise
- Link to performance appraisal

OUTPUT MONITORING:

- Here refers to Log Frame Outputs
- Outputs themselves cannot be usually monitored
- Indicators to be developed
- Indicators to be updated, if required

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Impact Monitoring

- **Means:** To measure changes in the hands of community, for whom the project works.
- **Answers questions like:** What has been the impact of the project on the community's livelihoods…
- **When done:** Can be conducted anytime ! Monitoring of impacts give vital clues for re-strategising. End of Project is usually for evaluations.
- **Consumers:** All stakeholders

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Impact Monitoring

- Developing indicators
- Testing atrributability
- Recognise and factor in limitations & problems
- Impact could be +/-, direct/indirect, intended/un-intended.
- Project is responsible for delivering outputs not impacts.
- If risks come true, impact may not happen in spite of outputs being met

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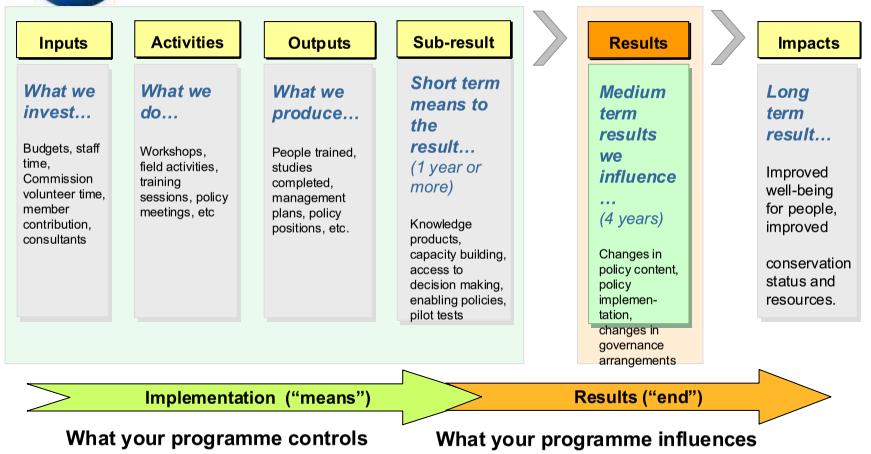
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A CASE FROM IUCN

Results-based Approach



Monitoring & Evaluation

- Part of IUCN's Overall Accountability
  - Members
  - Partners
  - Donors etc.
- Demonstrate satisfactory implementation of IUCN Policies, Programmes;
- Fulfilment of contractual and internal evaluation

Major Criteria (1)

- Relevance
  - Aspects of project planning
  - Contextual setting
  - Contribution to strategic direction of IUCN

Major Criteria (2)

- Effectiveness
  - Extent to which the outputs are achieved;
  - Use of these outputs;
  - Desired impacts

Major Criteria (3)

- Efficiency
  - Resource use;
  - Do the results justify the resources used?

Major Criteria (4)

- Impact
  - Changes in conditions of
    - People;
    - Ecosystems;

Major Criteria (5)

- Sustainability
  - Continuity of work (after the project);
  - Ownership of the project activities

Other Concerns

- Financial viability
- Equity
- Gender
- Poverty reduction
- Etc.

Implementation

1. Approach
   - Project Logical Framework
   - Review of Partnerships
   - Management structures
   - Overall project management
   - Need for design changes
2. Ownership
   - Stakeholder involvement
   - Commitment
   - Consultation with agencies

Principles

- Results-based accountability
- Lessons from planning and delivery
- Quality control
- Transparency
- Availability of information to all parties
- Ethics
- Impartiality
- Credibility
- Availability of results of M&E to all stakeholders

Implementation contd..

3. Stakeholder participation
   - Participatory local level monitoring
4. Replication options
   - Could the lessons to replicated?
5. Financial planning
   - Activity costs; financial management
6. Monitoring & Evaluation
   - Baseline conditions; monitoring plans

How is it done?

- Output monitoring..
  - Recording of deliverables
  - Comparing these to targets (annual work-plans; project work-plans etc.)
  - Monitoring of process indicators
  - Timeliness of delivery; reporting on milestones

M&E Tasks

E.g. Develop performance indicators, and data/ information requirements

Outputs	Activities
• Revised logframe • Output-based workplans • Agreed indicators for outputs (and also for the Objectives)	➢ Revisit the log-frame, and bring in the changes deemed necessary ➢ Preparation of annual/six-monthly workplans, as relevant; ➢ Formulate a set of questions to address the performance indicators, and agree on indicators; ➢ Identify and agree on data requirements and timelines;

How is it done?

- Inception Planning Meeting
- Development of agreed indicators; baseline data requirements;
- Regular review of progress; milestones; Identification of constraints; re-examination of logframe;
- Mid-term review;
- Progress Reporting on agreed format

Learning - Lessons

- One of the most important aspects;
- Analysis of project's achievements, strengths and weaknesses;
- Identification of lessons; project outputs and project implementation;
- Consider both positive and negative aspects;
- Make stories – woven around clusters of outputs

Thank you!

Good Practice for Sustainable Development Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award and APFED Good Practice Database

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development Ⅱ
APFED Showcase Programme Workshop

14 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards

Launched in 2006

Objective:
Promoting information dissemination of good practices

Ryutaro Hashimoto Award for Environment and Development
- Gold-USD 20,000
- Silver-USD 8,000
- Incentive-USD 2,000

There have been 16 cases selected from 2006.

Outline

- Introduction of Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED award
- Introduction of some APFED award projects from 2008
- Introduction of the procedure for implementation of APFED award case study

2006 Award

Prize	Project Title	Country	Responsible Institutions
Gold	Rehabilitating a rural economy with virgin coconut oil production	Solomon Islands	USP/IGES
Silver	Guemho river that breathes life in the city of Daegu	Republic of Korea	KEI/IGES
Silver	Cristie Walk Eco City Project	Australia	IGES
Incentive	Instituting local mechanisms for sustainable Water-Integrated Management and Water Governance	Philippines	IGES
Incentive	Environmental sustainability by legal means	China	CSES/IGES

2007 Award

Prize	Project Title	Country	Responsible Institutions
Gold	Disappearing lands: supporting communities affected by river erosion	Bangladesh	TERI/IGES
Silver	The efficient lighting initiative quality certification institute-promotion of energy efficient and sustainable lighting	China	CSES/IGES
Silver	Gram Nidhi:Eco enterprise for sustainable livelihood in ecologically fragile semi-arid rural areas	India	TERI/IGES
Incentive	Transforming lives and landscapes-ITC's Integrated Watershed Development Programme	India	TERI/IGES
Incentive	Promoting public participation in protection of Viet Nam's wildlife through education for nature- Viet Nam's Wildlife Crime Hotline	Viet Nam	IGES

2008 Award

Prize	Project Title	Country	IGES Project
Gold	Mitigation of the Effects of CO2 and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by Controlling Slash& Burn Farming	Nepal	IGES
Silver	Utilization of Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism to Enable Investment by the Private Sector with Public Private Partnership Business Model to Convert Open Dumps to Engineered Landfills in Indonesia to Improve Waste Management, Improve Energy Security with Renewable Energy for Community Development and Mitigate against Climate Change	Indonesia	IGES
Silver	Improving Rural Livelihoods: Promoting Sustainable and Safer Vegetable Production	Bangladesh	IGES
Incentive	Building Zero Energy Development Communities to Mainstream Sustainability･･･T-Zed Homes	India	TERI/IGES
Incentive	Capacity Building for Sustainable Construction in Rural Northeast China	China	CSES/IGES
Incentive	The Ecological Solid Waste Management Program of the Municipality of Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte, Philippines	Philippines	IGES

Awarded project for 2008

- **Gold Prize**

  Mitigation of the Effects of CO^2 and Other Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) by controlling Slash & Burn Framing (Nepal), MDI-Nepal

Awarded project for 2008

- **Silver Prize**

  Utilisation of Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism to enable investment by the private sector with Public Private Partnership business model to convert open dumps to engineered landfills in Indonesia to improve energy security with renewable energy for community development and mitigate against climate change (Indonesia), PT Gikoko Kogyo

- Improving Rural Livelihoods: Promoting Sustainable and Safer Vegetable Production, Bangladesh, AVRDC- The World Vegetable Center

Awarded project for 2008

Incentive Prize

- Building Zero Energy Development Communities to Mainstream Sustainability

  T-Zed Homes (India/Bangladesh), Biodiversity conservation Limited (BCIL)
- Capacity Building for Sustainable Construction in Rural Northeast China (China), Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- The Ecological Solid Waste Management Program of the Municipality of Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte, Philippine (Philippines)

Overview of awarded project

Gold Mitigation of the Effects of CO^2 and Other Greenhouse Gases(GHGs) by Controlling Slash & Burn Farming

- Implementing Organisations: MDI-Nepal
- Achievements

Environment aspect- stabilisation of soil

Economical/social aspects - creation of opportunities for making cash income by planting high value plants

Others: provision of water storage system and micro-irrigation system

- Key for Success

Triple benefits- income generation, soil fertility improvement, and environmental benefits

- Lessons Learned

Careful selection of species to be planted, various stakeholders involvements

Making the Compost Pits

Water Harvesting Ponds

Credit: MDI –Nepal

Overview of awarded project

Silver Utilisation of Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism to enable Investment from the private sector with Public Private Partnership business models to convert open dumps to engineered landfills in Indonesia to improve waste management and energy security with renewable energy for community development

- **Implementing organisations:** PT Gikoko Kogyo Indonesia, Municipal local government of cities of Pontianak, Palembang, Bekasi and Makassar Society for Sustainable and Prosperity
- **Achievements**

Environmental aspects-improvement of waste management, collection of methane (registered in UNFCC CDM project)

Economical/Social aspects-enhancement for the small enterprise

- **Key for Success**

Networking among business partners to support the enterprise, strong leadership by local government

- **Lessons Learned**

Allocation of a larger budget to improve the landfill infrastructure, frequent consultation with related agencies to implement CDM projects

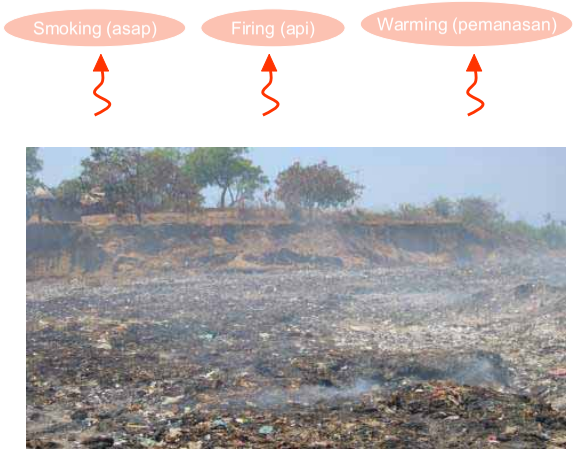
Injury risks. Pontianak, West Kalimantan TPA Batu Layan

Credit: PT Gokoko Kogyo

Income generation source for the very poor

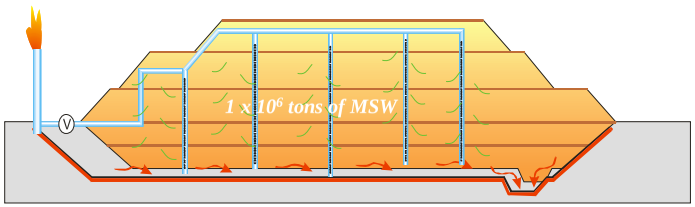
Credit: PT Gokoko Kogyo

LFG methane during dry season, North Bali



Credit: PT Gokoko Kogyo

Landfil Gas 55% Methane, 21 GWP



- Leachate collection and recovery system
- Generally active LFG collection and control
- Induction fan for suction
- Cap ;anaerobic condition for bacteria to thrive
- ICE , flare, thermal energy recovery

Credit: PT Gokoko Kogyo

Implementation of Award Case Study

Objective: The purpose of conducting case study is to deepen understanding of the project implementation and identify the success factors of the project in order to disseminate good practices in Asia-Pacific region.

Before **After**

Credit: PT Gokoko Kogyo

Procedure of APFED Award Case Study

- Step 1: set up case study
  - Data Sheet for the APFED database
- Step 2: Preparation of the site visit
  - LOA with local collaborator
- Step 3: Site visit
  - Record a short video film & Photos
- Step 4: Reporting
  - Case study paper, Papers for academic journal

Implementation of Award Case Study

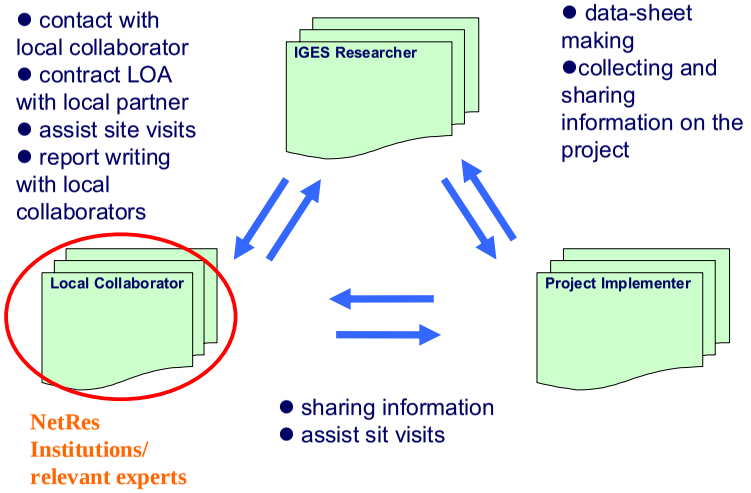
Expected Output

① Prepare good practice datasheet
② Conduct Field visits
(video recording &photos)
③ Report writing (papers for academic journal)

Report Output-Format

- Background
- Objectives
- Key activities
- Project implementation mechanisms, including financing and institutional support
- Critical instruments/Success factors (e.g. partnerships)
- Impacts (environmental, social and economic)
- Lessons learned
- Potential for application/Recommendations

Award Case Study Implementation Actors



To conclude…

- **The award case studies** are one of the core activities to deepen understanding of good practices for sustainable development in Asia-Pacific region
- NetRes institutions further collaborate for the implementation of case studies to prepare the interim report (March 2009) & programme report (May 2009) on schedule.

Strengthen network for NetRes Institutions

Thank You !

APFED Showcase Programme Handbook

Draft ver.1

(As of 4 November 2008)

Drafted by

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Background to the APFED Showcase Programme

The Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) is a regional group of eminent experts, which was officially launched at ECO ASIA in October 2001, with support of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. The first phase of APFED activities was concluded in December 2004 with the adoption of the APFED Final Report that laid out a future vision and more than 100 policy recommendations for a sustainable future of Asia and the Pacific. The APFED I Final Report can be accessed at: http://www.iges.or.jp/en/ltp/pdf/apfed/index.html.

The second phase of APFED activities was commenced in April 2005. APFED II intends to reinforce its feature of "knowledge management" and "innovation facilitation" for the region. The APFED recommendations rely on the principal belief that continuing dialogue with key stakeholders, sharing experiences and wisdom with others, and proposing challenging new ideas will enable this region to be more sustainable in the long run. In this respect, APFED will continue to advocate a sustainable society in the Asia and the Pacific region, by promoting implementation of its recommended policies, measures and actions in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders.

To achieve such a sustainable society, we need "innovation", that is an introduction of new ideas, goods, services, or practices to change existing unsustainable practices. Some innovations are already included in the APFED recommendations. However, there are barriers of implementing innovative activities such as uncertainty of impacts and/or resistance of certain stakeholders. Because of different political, social, cultural and economic conditions, feasibility of such "innovations" differs from one country/area to another. To address such barriers of "innovations" and promote sustainable development of the region, "APFED Innovation Showcase for Sustainable Development" (APFED Showcase Programme) was proposed in the APFED Final Report and launched in 2006 as an implementation arm of the second phase of activities of APFED.

Purpose of this handbook

The APFED Showcase Handbook is prepared to assist all stakeholders involved in project implementation (e.g. NetRes institutions, implementing organisations and other supporting agencies) to share the common understanding of the key elements of the APFED Showcase Programme. The key elements include i) expected outcomes, ii) administrative procedures including financial rules, iii) roles of respective organisations involved in Showcase projects, iv) key points of monitoring and evaluation. This handbook is distributed to NetRes institutes and implementing organisations as guidance, and shall be further elaborated every year, reflecting the experiences accumulated through implementation of Showcase projects.

ABOUT THE APFED SHOWCASE PROGRAMME

A. Purpose of Programme

Showcase projects are expected to showcase innovative approaches that **support the development, implementation, monitoring, and information dissemination of innovative policies, measures and actions for promoting sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific region**. As a showcase project, each project is expected to generate tangible changes of behaviours and practices towards enhancing sustainability and/or improvement of environmental performance. To this end, measurable performance indicators shall be set up for demonstrating the impacts of the project. It is also expected that showcase projects **create practical knowledge and lessons that can be shared with other stakeholders** who are involved in sustainable development projects in the region through the APFED Good Practice Database and other means.

B. Outline of Programme

Under the Showcase Programme, proposals for Showcase projects are publicly collected from the Asia-Pacific region around March-April. A shortlist is prepared by the APFED Secretariat and the Showcase Facility Secretariat during mid-June to July Among the proposals received, 10 to 13 projects are selected at the APFED Panel meeting held every summer following a screening process. A grant of up to US$30,000 is provided to respective projects. The amount of the grant given to a Showcase project varies according to the nature and scale of the projects as well as the availability of funds. Detailed procedures will be explained in Procedure Section.

Project implementing organisations assume primary responsibilities for self-monitoring and self-evaluating of project implementation and preparing reports thereon for submission to APFED. To ensure that respective projects meet the expectations of the Programme, the projects shall be complementarily monitored and evaluated by one of the Network of Research Institutes for Sustainable Development (NetRes) established under APFED. For each of the approved projects, a NetRes institute shall be assigned to support the implementation of the project. In principle, the grants to projects shall be channelled through the designated NetRes institute after the completion of a contract between the NetRes institute and the project implementing organisation.

C. Selection Criteria

APFED Showcase selection criteria consist of **innovativeness**, asking whether the project components include innovative elements and lessons contributing to the creation of “knowledge” useful for sustainable development in the region; **applicability**, creating lessons be useful for other areas of the AP region; **effectiveness**, attaining the project objectives through proposed activities; **feasibility**, identifying time schedule, financial plan, human resources, and possible risks; **long-term self-reliance**,

continuing activities after the completion of the project; and **linkage with APFED recommendation and activities**, being relevant with other APFED activities such as APFED Policy Dialogue. These criteria shall be regularly revisited in the course of the Showcase Programme.

D. Actors

Secretariats

The Programme is operated jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP ROAP) as APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) as APFED Secretariat. The Secretariats will provide overall guidance for implementation of showcase projects whenever necessary. In principle, the Facility Secretariat (UNEP ROAP) is to be a window for communication with the implementing organisations (IO).

NetRes Institutes

The roles of NetRes institutes are to support the development and refinement of the selected project proposals, monitor and facilitate the effective development of project implementation, support the preparation of the project reports, evaluate the project performance, and report the project progress to Secretariats. They may also advise UNEP/ROAP and IGES to suspend or terminate the support provided under the APFED Innovation Showcase programme when unforeseen circumstances arise that may prevent the effective implementation of the project (See Section G: Project Duration). As of October 2008, eight institutes are a member of NetRes as follows.

China:	Chinese Association of Environmental Science (CAES)
Fiji:	University of South Pacific (USP)
Japan:	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Korea:	Korea Environment Institute (KEI)
India:	TERI (The Energy Research Institute)
Singapore:	Singapore Institute for International Affairs (SIIA)
Pakistan:	Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
Thailand:	Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)

Implementing Organisation

Implementing organisations are applicants as well as practitioners of a project. They are required to undertake effective project implementation, following the guidance of APFED and NetRes institutes that are guiding the project. Contributions from IOs to the APFED Programme reports and dissemination of good practices are expected.

E. NetRes Support Cost

The NetRes support costs between US$8,000 and 10,000 are determined, taking into account the

distance from a project site to where NetRes institute is located, and disbursed by the Facility Secretariat. This cost covers the whole cost of project supervising, including the travel cost of the NetRes institute members, guidance provision, monitoring and evaluation of a project. NetRes institutes are required to effectively use the NetRes support cost funds for rendering to IOs technical support, undertaking monitoring & evaluation and supporting the report preparation. Other than the agreed NetRes support cost funds, no additional funds shall be provided for NetRes institutes. A payment schedule shall be designated in the individual memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Facility Secretariat and the NetRes institute.

F. Basic Principle of Funding

The granted funds may be used to support stakeholder consultations, feasibility studies, pilot scheme experimentation and demonstration. Mere literature review, report writing, procurement of equipment and meetings / workshops without showing any intent to make immediate behavioural changes and improve environmental performance shall not be eligible for funding under the Programme. Disbursements to IOs are made by the Facility Secretariat through each NetRes institute that is responsible for a project. A disbursement schedule shall be designated in the individual letter of agreement (LOA) between the implementing organisation and NetRes institute. The common modality is that each disbursement is made upon the submission of required documents. Detailed procedures are explained in Section 6 of this Handbook.

Box 1 Principle and rules of funding

1 Personnel Cost

(a) The following cost for the personnel can not be funded by the Showcase Programme.

- management of implementing organisations, such as directors
- financial officers
- administration staff
- government officers

(b) Regarding the personnel cost for the part-time staff involved in project activities during the project period (e.g. site manager, project staff), up to half of working days of project period / each activity period can be covered by the Showcase Programme.

(c) The costs for external experts such as resource persons supervising technical aspects of projects can be funded. Such a cost should remain within the reasonable balance and should not exceed 30 % of total funds provided by the Programme.

2 Overseas Travel Cost

In principle, overseas travel cost can not be funded by the Showcase Programme. If a project is undertaken in more than one country or has a regional scope of work, travel costs to destinations within the region can be allowed up to 15 % of the total funds under the Programme.

3 Cost for Construction

In principle, construction costs shall not exceed 50 % of the total funds provided by the Programme. Funding conditions may differ based on the nature of the project.

4 Others

Financial plans shall be subject to examination by APFED Secretariat and Facility Secretariat and required for revision if necessary.

G. Project Implementation

Site Visit

NetRes institutes in charge of a Showcase project are expected to make a site visit for 2 to 4 times to monitor and evaluate the project and give technical advice. They are required to report on the field trip to APFED and Facility Secretariats with a short mission report, photographs, and if possible, short video clips highlighting the status or progress of project implementation.

Project Duration

The project implementation period differs from project to project, but can range from 6 to 24 months including monitoring and evaluation periods.

However, in the process of the project implementation plan, if either of the following conditions is met, suspension or withdrawal of a project shall be considered.

(a) When NetRes institute finds significant discrepancies between a proposal and the actual situation of the project site, in particular with regard to the items included in the selection criteria, they shall notify the Facility and APFED Secretariats. If both Secretariats find the situation critical, such a proposal will be withdrawn.

(b) If neither the NetRes institute nor the implementing organisation is able to continue the showcase project for compelling reasons, such as natural disasters, wars, epidemics or other causes beyond their control, the NetRes institute may terminate the implementation of the showcase project with the consent of the implementing organisation as well as upon consultation with both the Facility Secretariat and the APFED Secretariat. Upon termination for the reasons, the Facility Secretariat, the NetRes institute and the IO shall settle the financial accounts based on the actual amount used for the Showcase project before the termination.

(c) If a NetRes institute faces significant delays in the project implementation or difficulty in the completion of the project, the NetRes institute shall immediately notify the Facility Secretariat in writing. The Facility Secretariat can terminate the implementation of the Showcase project if the delay or discontinuation is not acceptable.

Documentation Requirement

IO and NetRes are requested to submit the following documents to Facility and APFED Secretariats. Required documents include registration as NGO or other legal entity, MOU, LOA, the revised project proposal (original project proposals are submitted at application), implementation plan (Apdx.1), mid-term self-evaluation report (Apdx.3), and final evaluation report (Apdx.4) with summary report (Apdx.5). NetRes is to support the refinement of evaluation reports drafted by IO. Additional requests on document submission may be made according to respective LOA between IO and NetRes institute, and also by the request of APFED and Facility Secretariats. The timing and responsible agencies for each document are exemplified in Table 1 and 2 for IO and NetRes respectively.

H. Dissemination and Outreach

It is very important to disseminate the outcomes of showcase projects and share them with other stakeholders to encourage and promote sustainable development project in the Asia-Pacific region. Therefore, IOs as well as NetRes institutes are expected to make efforts to disseminate the outcomes of the project through their channels and the media.

The APFED Good Practice Database is one of the tools to disseminate lessons learned from the Showcase project. In addition to the database, the APFED Secretariat jointly prepares research papers or journal articles on showcase projects with NetRes institutes to attract a wider audience. Workshops to share the outcomes of projects will also be organised under the framework of APFED.

PROCEDURE

Table 1: Procedure of APFED Showcase Programme for implementing organisation (IO)

	Procedure	Implementing Organisation (IO)	Required Documents
Initial	**1. Selection & notification, verification of IO and project approval**	1. To send documentation for verification of registration as NGO or other legal entity	
	2. Appointment of NetRes		
	3. MOU between Facility Secretariat (UNEP ROAP) and NetRes		
	4. LOA between IO and NetRes	4. To sign LOA with NetRes	4. LOA
	5. Refinement of project design	5. To refine the project proposal and develop implementation plan (IP) with NetRes (IP must clarify innovativeness, mechanism for self-reliance and scope of the project, and roles and responsibility of stakeholders)	5. Revised project proposal and Implementation Plan (Apdx. 1)
	6. Disbursement of funds to IO upon receipt of LOA and implementation plan		
	◆ **Site visit of NetRes**	◆ To guide NetRes partners in the field	◆ Photos and, if possible, video clips
Implementation	**7. Regular monitoring and evaluation**	7. To undertake project activities and keep record of activities and the outputs	
	8. Mid-term evaluation	8. To conduct mid-term evaluation, prepare mid-term report, and submit to NetRes	8. Mid-term self-evaluation report (Apdx. 3) and revised implementation plan according to the evaluation
	◆ **Site visit of NetRes**	◆ To guide and report the progress to NetRes partners in the field	◆ Photos and, if possible, video clips
	9. Disbursement upon receipt of mid-term report		
Final	◆ **Site visit of NetRes**	◆ To guide and report the progress to NetRes partners in the field	◆ Photos and, if possible, video clips
	10. Final evaluation and disbursement upon receipt of final report	10. To conduct final evaluation, prepare final report and submit to NetRes	10. Final evaluation report (Apdx. 4) including summary (Apdx. 5)
	11. Preparation of data sheet	11. To prepare data sheet for APFED Good Practice database if necessary	11. Data sheet for APFED Good Practice Database if necessary

Note: The numbers in the columns (Procedures, Implementing Organisation and Required Documents) correspond to each other.
The number of times and timing of site visits and funding disbursements differs according to LOA.

Table 2: Procedure of APFED Showcase Programme for NetRes

	Procedure	NetRes	Required Documents	
Initial	**1. Selection & notification, verification of IO and project approval** **2. Appointment of NetRes**			
	3. MOU between Facility Secretariat (UNEP ROAP) and NetRes	3. To sign MOU with Facility Secretariat	3. MOU	
	4. LOA between IO and NetRes	4. To sign LOA with IO	4. LOA	
	5. Refinement of project design	5. To advise on the refinement of project proposal and the development of implementation plan (IP)	5. Revised project proposal and Implementation Plan (Apdx. 1)	
	6. Disbursement of funds to IO upon receipt of LOA and implementation plan	6. To submit the refined proposal and IP to APFED and Facility Secretariats		
	◆ **Site visit of NetRes**	◆ To undertake the field visit to verify the feasibility of the implementation plan and report to APFED and Facility Secretariats	◆ Site visit report (*photos and, if possible, video clips)	
Implementation	**7. Regular monitoring and evaluation**	7. To advise on the refinement of implementation plan throughout the project period		
	8. Mid-term evaluation	8. To advise on the refinement of mid-term self evaluation report and implementation plan according to the evaluation and submit to APFED and Facility Secretariats	8. Mid-term evaluation report (Apdx. 3) and revised implementation plan	
	◆ **Site visit of NetRes**	◆ Field visit and reporting	◆ Site visit report (*)	
	9. Disbursement upon receipt of mid-term report			
Final	◆ **Site visit of NetRes**	◆ Field visit and reporting	◆ Site visit report (*)	
	10. Final evaluation and disbursement upon receipt of final report	10. To verify, refine and submit final evaluation report to APFED and Facility Secretariats	11. Final evaluation report (Apdx. 4) including summary (Apdx. 5)	
	11. Preparation of data sheet	11. To provide overall evaluation for APFED Good Practice Database if necessary	12. Data sheet for APFED Good Practice Database if necessary	

Note: The numbers in the columns (Procedures, Implementing Organisation and Required Documents) correspond to each other.
The number of times and timing of site visits and funding disbursements differs according to LOA.

PART I. INITIAL PHASE: FROM SELECTION TO LAUNCH

1. Selection to Approval

The APFED Secretariat and Showcase Facility Secretariat call for proposals between April and June every year. Proposals submitted to the APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat are examined and a shortlist is prepared between mid-June and July. Ten to thirteen projects from the shortlist are selected at the Panel meeting in July to early August by the APFED Showcase Panel with the comments and suggestions for further improvement. After the selection, the Facility Secretariat notifies the results to the successful applicants. Applicants or implementing organisations of selected projects are requested to submit their legal status for verification of organisations. Project approval shall be made after the legal status of IO is confirmed. Successful applicants are requested to incorporate the suggestions and recommendations made by APFED Panel members.

2. Appointment of NetRes Institute

By the time of final approval, the APFED and Facility Secretariats shall appoint one of the NetRes institutes to each showcase project for monitoring and technical guidance towards the project implementation (Refer Section D for member NetRes). Appointed NetRes shall start reviewing the proposal and prepare suggestions for the refinement of project design.

3. MOU between Facility Secretariat and NetRes

The memorandum of understanding (MOU) shall be prepared between the Facility Secretariat and the appointed NetRes. The MOU should specifically indicate the roles of both agencies, funding modalities, outputs, and other agreements. The first disbursement from UNEP to NetRes is 50 % of NetRes support costs. The second disbursement is the cost of project implementation and shall be made upon the submission of revised proposal and the implementation plan.

4. LOA between IO and NetRes

Once the Implementation Plan is agreed between the implementing organisation and NetRes institute, Letter of Agreement (LOA) shall be concluded between the two. LOA should include project outline and contract duration, disbursement modalities, reserved rights, documentation requirements and the timing of submission, responsibilities of both NetRes and IO, and other rules between both agencies. It is recommended that the common modality of fund disbursement is that 60 % of total shall be paid upon the submission of the revised proposal and the implementation plan, 30 % upon the submission of the mid-term evaluation report, and the remaining 10 % upon the final evaluation report.

5. Refinement of Project Design (Preparation of implementation plan)

APFED aims at the compilation of lessons and practical knowledge through the demonstration of

innovative activities that will eventually contribute to the replication of similar projects in other areas. Therefore, successful applicants (implementing organisations) are asked to revise their proposals and prepare implementation plan (Apdx. 1) to ensure the project to meet the objectives of the Showcase Programme (Refer Section A & C). The applicants are strongly recommended to follow the guidance described in Box 2 as well as to take into account the comments and suggestions made by the Showcase Panel, APFED and Facility Secretariats and NetRes institutes.

An implementation plan consists of the following elements: project goal, purposes, elaborated outputs and impacts, elaborated activities (details of activities in the proposal), which correspond to each output, identifiable performance indicators and baseline, measurement methods, external risks and assumption that contribute to the project progress (positive or negative), activities and responsibilities, and the persons in charge, and lastly the time frame over the project period. Such information should be depicted in a logical framework attached to the implementation plan. A logical framework helps monitor and evaluate the progress and changes and ensure what is achieved and not. **The implementation plan shall be the basis for M&E during and after the project implementation and used as a tool for communication among stakeholders involved in the project**.

Box 2 Guidance: Key considerations in preparing the implementation plan

When implementing organisations prepare the implementation plan (form attached in Appendix 1) in collaboration with NetRes institute, the following points shall be considered.

(a) Expected outcomes/outputs shall be identified.
(b) Verifiable indicators for monitoring and evaluation shall be identified, with due consideration of objective of the project. Baseline information and data shall be collected before the implementation.
(c) Innovative elements and the mechanism for self-reliance of the project shall be well considered in (a) and (b) above.
(d) Roles and responsibility of concerned organisations (IO, partner organisations, NetRes) shall be clarified.
(e) NetRes shall provide inputs to make the project more feasible and practical as an APFED Showcase project and discuss with the implementing organisation.
(f) Site visits by NetRes shall be scheduled for at least three times in the project period. The frequency of on-site monitoring and evaluation by the NetRes institutes will be determined considering the nature of the project and availability of funds.
(g) The financial rules of the APFED funds shall be considered (Refer Box 1 Principle and rules of funding).

Box 3 Sample Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Measurement Methods	Risks & Assumption	Baseline	Progress
Goal: To promote green procurement (GP) in government and private sectors in Thailand	Federal govt adopts GP for purchasing and promotes GP in regional govt and public schools	*Sources of information*	*External factors to contribute or restrict progress*	*Referring to verifiable indicators*	*Changes being monitored with verifiable indicators since the original status (baseline)*
Purpose: **1.** To develop the capacity for Thai GP **2.** To create knowledge sharing system for govt. and private sectors	**1.** Share of environmentally sound goods at the local market **2.** # of sectors having membership in GP committee	**1.** Data available at NESDB website **2.** Data obtained from GP committee	Products are certified with green label	**1.** 7.5 % in 2005 **2.** 31 membership in 2005	**1.** 14 point increases in two years **2.** 65 membership as of January 2008
Outputs: **1.1** Needs of local communities and authorities are identified **1.2** Pilot enterprises for the project are selected **1.3** Handbook is ready for use **2.1**	**1.1** Prioritised local needs **1.2** # of pilot enterprises **1.3** # of Handbook disseminated to target sectors **2.1**	**1.1** The chart and list of local needs obtained from the survey **1.2** The record obtained from the survey **1.3** The record kept during the dissemination **2.1**	A sufficient number of enterprises accept to collaborate	**1.1** N/A in 2005 **1.2** 0 in 2005 **1.3** 0 in 2005 **2.1**	**1.1** 350 kinds of local needs identified **1.2** 25 **1.3** 70 **2.1**
Activities for outputs:	**Inputs** *(physical / financial)*	**Measurement Methods**	**Risks & Assumption**		
1.1 Conducting consumer survey **1.2** Conducting corporate survey **1.3** Developing handbook **2.1**	**1.1** Questionnaire and interview survey for 2 wks **1.2** Contact with interest enterprises by January **1.3** Literature review and expert consultation $1,000 by February **2.1**		All funds available on time		

THEN, outputs are obtained

IF, activities are carried out

AND, the assumption is satisfied

5.1. Logical Framework

A logical framework specifies the cause and effect relationship among project goals, purposes, outputs and activities (Box 3), and suggests the back-to-back planning of activities. The final goals are achieved when the designated purposes are satisfied. The purposes result from several outputs that are materialised by the outcomes of elaborated activities.

Every purpose and output should have verifiable indicators that are relevant in line with the narrative summaries. Measurement methods of indicators as well as data availability shall also be examined during the preparation of the implementation plan. It is important to note that selection of indicators relevant to the purposes and outputs is critical for M&E, while complicated indicators are not desirable and practical. A balance between ambitiousness and easiness should be maintained. The scope of the project shall be revisited at this stage. Target groups, beneficiaries and geographical coverage shall be clearly identified, so that stakeholders can easily recognise the project boundary.

External factors or risks related to the planned activities often have a negative (or positive) influence on project implementation. Therefore, assumptions at each stage should be made. To observe the changes, baselines must be clarified prior to the project implementation. In conclusion, there should be logical sequence between realisation of final goals and each outcome and its corresponding activities.

6. Disbursement of funds

Upon the receipt of a revised project proposal, an implementation plan and conclusion of the letter of agreement (LOA), it is recommended that the sixty % of total disbursement is made by the Facility Secretariat to IO through NetRes that is responsible for a project.

◆ Field Visit of NetRes institute

NetRes institutes are suggested to make site visits three times to ensure the sound implementation of the Showcase projects. The visits shall be scheduled first in the preparation of an implementation plan of very beginning of implementation; second in the middle of implementation; and lastly after the completion of the project for final evaluation. The first visit to a project site by NetRes shall be made at this stage to examine whether the submitted implementation plan is feasible and effective. This shall be carried out at around the launch of a project. The observation shall be reported with photos and, if possible, video clips along with a site visit report to the Secretariats.

PART II. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

7. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

Monitoring and evaluation is to produce useful knowledge on innovative practices to realise sustainable development on the ground. M&E is a tool and process of knowledge management and lesson compilation for all the stakeholders involved. The compiled information will be shared among APFED members in similar sectors / regions to promote and apply demonstrated practices.

Monitoring should be conducted regularly as part of project management. Monitoring shall focus on the implementation status of planned activities, the achievement level of the expected outputs, and external conditions that affect project implementation. Whenever the discrepancy between the implementation plan and the current situation is found, the implementation plan needs to be revised.

Self-evaluation will be conducted by the implementing organisation in a participatory manner in which beneficiaries, target groups, business sectors and other organisations are involved. Moreover, a NetRes institute is responsible for monitoring, conducting on-site evaluation to objectively examine the validity of the self-evaluation, and providing advice to keep a project on track based on the implementation plan. Occasionally APFED Secretariat will also be involved in the evaluation process to learn from the field and to improve the Showcase Programme.

IO should formulate an evaluation plan for conducting the self-evaluation. The evaluation plan should identify who is responsible for the evaluation, and should contain details on preparation, implementation and reporting of the evaluation. Evaluation criteria should cover relevance, effectiveness, self-reliance and participation elaborated below with benchmarks and measurable indicators through field observation, reports, questionnaire surveys, consultative workshops, interviews and other means.

Criteria for Evaluation:

- ***Relevance*** is to measure the appropriateness of the project approach and design. It measures whether the needs and priorities of the target groups are addressed by the expected outputs and activities.
- ***Effectiveness*** is to measure the outcomes in relation to the resources assigned to achieve these outcomes. Changes of status are measured and compared with the value before the activities according to the indicators set in the logical framework. Reference groups or areas can be used for comparison.
- ***Self-reliance*** of the project is to measure the sustainability after the project implementation. It should examine whether the existing mechanisms can maintain the outcomes with internally obtained financial, human and organisational resources through practiced activities.
- ***Participation*** is to measure the degree of involvement by community and other stakeholders in

the process of the project design and implementation. Suggested indicators could be the numbers and engagement of stakeholders participated in consultative workshops, project operation and evaluation. Surveys of beneficiaries of the project will also show their actual perceptions of the project activities.

In addition, the analysis of promoting / inhibiting factors for effective implementation should be made. Both internal and external factors contributing to the realisation of expected outcomes should be gathered and shared. NetRes is encouraged to conduct a comparative survey using other case studies and projects implemented in the same theme / region.

Another important requirement of M&E, in particular for evaluation, is to meet financial needs. A project must be complete with the proposed budget as a project is to showcase the achievement with a definite fund and be a model of future projects.

Box 4 Observation points for on-site monitoring and evaluation

Management issues

1. How far have the various activities and objectives proposed in the project proposal and implementation plan been undertaken or achieved?
2. Have the stakeholders/partners that are envisioned for supporting the project been involved in project activities?
3. Have co-financing and in-kind contributions foreseen for the project been provided?

Implementation issues

1. Has the project been successful in demonstrating its innovativeness as proposed in the project proposal? What is new? What is different?
2. Has the IO been applying a proper set of benchmarks and indicators to measure and demonstrate progress (knowledge, behaviour, environmental performance)?
3. What is the interface between the project activities and macro-policies and market/financing mechanisms?
4. What can be the lessons to be shared with other local communities or other countries?
5. Has the project benefited multiple stakeholders and/or environmental and socio-economic situations? How?

Other required actions during the field visit

1. Collecting photographs and videos for visual documentation and presentation of project activities
2. Suggesting measures to improve effectiveness in project implementation, lesson sharing and report writing
3. Developing stories to tell about “problems, actions, solutions, impacts and future challenges” in the context of the project

8. Mid-term evaluation

Mid-term evaluation shall be conducted in the middle of implementation. Implementing organisations conduct a mid-term self-evaluation and prepare a draft report, followed by the verification of NetRes institutes (See Apdx. 2). NetRes institutes are requested to visit the project site and refine the mid-term evaluation report according to the field observation. The finalised mid-term evaluation report shall include revised implementation plan based on the mid-term evaluation results and be submitted by the NetRes institutes to the APFED Secretariat and the Facility Secretariat. Advice and recommendation by the Secretariats may be provided. Timing of submission of the progress report shall be decided between the NetRes institute and the IO, and be identified in the implementation plan.

◆ Field Visit of NetRes institute

A NetRes institute should schedule the second site visit at this stage to elaborate the implementation plan through face to face communication with implementing organisations. It conducts on-site monitoring / evaluation and discuss with implementing organisation for validation of mid-term self-evaluation drafted by IO and possible needs for revision of the implementation plan based on the progress and changing situation of project implementation. The results of field evaluation shall be reported to APFED Secretariat with a report, photos and, if possible, video clips.

9. Second Disbursement

The second disbursement, thirty % of total budget, to IO shall be made by the Facility Secretariat through NetRes upon the completion of the mid-term evaluation report.

PART III. FINAL PHASE

◆ **Field Visit of NetRes institute**

NetRes is required to undertake a field visit at the completion of the project to evaluate the products and achievements based on the benchmarks set up in the beginning.

10. Final Evaluation and Disbursement

Upon completion of the project, the IO shall conduct a self-evaluation of the project and prepare a final self-evaluation report. The evaluation shall be refined / verified by the NetRes based on a field survey and consultation with the IO, and submitted to the APFED and Facility Secretariats within three months after the finalisation. The formats of the final evaluation report and final evaluation report summary are attached as Appendix 3 and 4, respectively.

The report shall include the outline of the evaluation study, used methodology, results, lessons applicable and useful for similar attempts and/or sectors, and the findings on innovative characteristics of the project in addition to the implementation plan, records of surveys (interview/questionnaire) and meetings (workshops), bibliography, and the financial record as annexes. The recommendations from NetRes shall also be provided. The analyses and conclusion in the report shall be logically related each other (refer Section 7 for basic criteria of evaluation). The report shall explain the evidence and supporting information, analyses of factors promoting and inhibiting achievement of the project, and evaluation judgement (conclusion) in a convincing way.

The remaining balance of 10 % shall be disbursed by the Facility Secretariat through NetRes upon the receipt of the final evaluation report.

11. Preparation of data sheet for the APFED Good Practice Database

NetRes institutes shall request IO to fill in a data sheet for the APFED Good Practice database. The database plays an important role of demonstrating the innovative activities and disseminating the experiences a project had obtained. Although this process is made on the condition of successful completion of the project, all the Showcase projects are expected to demonstrate a good practice and be a model of future projects in Asia and the Pacific region.

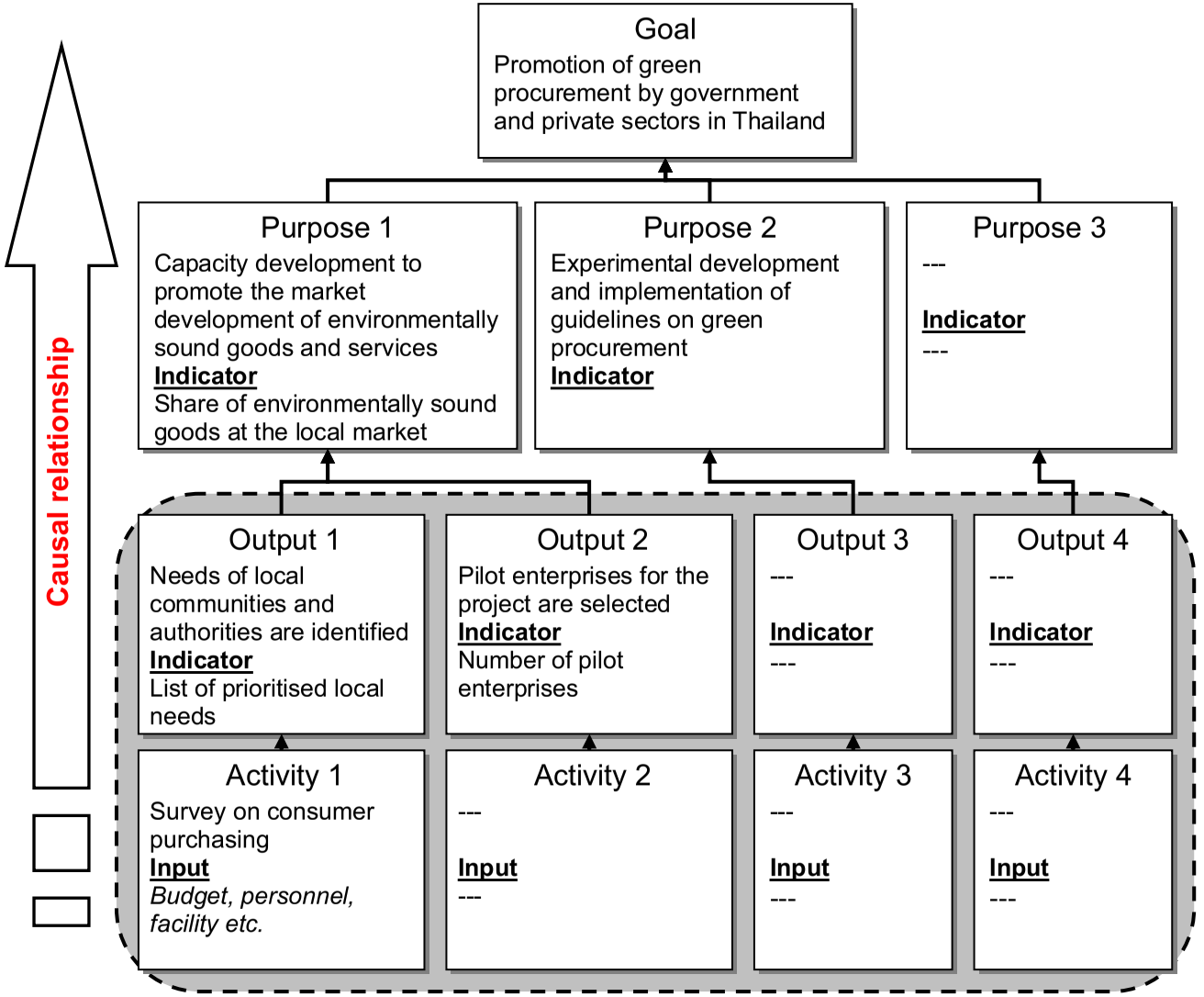
APPENDIX

Box 5 How to make implementation plan

This chart shows the flow of logical framework. The goal will be achieved by the fulfilment of purposes. The purposes will be satisfied with the outputs led by the activities.

Before making logical framework, the following points shall be given attention.

- The Logical Framework includes overview of project, implementation schedule & budget and monitoring & evaluation methods.
- It should be **concise** (no more than two pages), **free-standing** (understandable to those coming to it first time) and **comprehensible** (acronyms should be avoided).
- It should be a **basis for consequent monitoring and evaluation** (regular review and amendment needed).
- **Beneficiaries** should be involved in the designing of the logical framework.



Implementation Plan

Project #	*(Office use)*
Project title:	
Country	country / province / district
Selected year	
Implementing organisation:	
Partner organisations:	
NetRes	
Project duration:	month / year - month / year (months)

1. INTRODUCTION
2. GOAL
3. PURPOSE – *project components including scope*
4. ELABORATED OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS – *gained by the achievement of activities below*
5. ELABORATED ACTIVITIES

   Activity 1

   Activity 2

   Activity 3
6. INDICATORS AND BASELINE – *indicators measuring changes and initial status (baseline)*
7. MEASUREMENT METHODS
8. RISK & ASSUMPTION – *external factors contributing to or restrict progress*
9. MODALITY – *who takes what responsibility*
10. TIME FRAME AND FINANCIAL PLAN – *referring to 5. Elaborated Activities* (sample)

Activities	Time frame					Financial plan
	YY / MM	YY / MM	YY / MM	YY / MM	YY / MM	$ Total APFED fund
Activity 1	X	X				$ Cost of activity 1
Activity 2		X	X	X	X	$ Cost of activity 2
Activity 3			X		X	$ Cost of activity 3
Implementation plan	X					
Mid-evaluation plan			X			
Final evaluation plan					X	
Site visit by NetRes	X		X		X	

11. Logical Framework and Progress Monitoring

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Measurement Methods	Risks & Assumption	Baseline	Progress
Goal:		*Sources of information*	*External factors to contribute or restrict progress*	*Referring to verifiable indicators*	*Changes being monitored with verifiable indicators since the original status (baseline)*
Purpose: **1.** **2.**	**1.** **2.**	**1.** **2.**		**1.** **2.**	**1.** **2.**
Outputs: **1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**	**1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**	**1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**		**1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**	**1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**
Activities for outputs:	**Inputs** *(physical / financial)*	**Measurement Methods**	**Risks & Assumption**		
1.1 **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**	**1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**	**1.1** **1.2** **2.1** **2.2**			

Mid-term Evaluation Report

Project #	***(Office use)***
Project title:	
Country	country / province / district
Selected year	
Implementing organisation:	
Partner organisations:	
NetRes	
Project duration:	month / year - month / year (months)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Final Evaluation Report

Project #	***(Office use)***
Project title:	
Country	country / province / district
Selected year	
Implementing organisation:	
Partner organisations:	
NetRes	
Project duration:	month / year - month / year (months)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Final Evaluation Report Summary

Project #	*(Office use)*
Project title:	
Country	country / province / district
Selected year	
Implementing organisation:	
Partner organisations:	
NetRes	
Project duration:	month / year - month / year (months)

I. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

Issue/Sector:	
Total cost:	

1. Background of the Project

2. Project Overview

(1) Project Objective/Expected Outcome

(2) Outputs

(3) Inputs

NetRes Institute (Showcase Facility)

Implementing Organisation

Others

II. EVALUATION

Period of Evaluation	month / year - month / year

1. Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

(2) Effectiveness

(3) Self-reliance

(4) Participation

2. Contributing Factors

3. Conclusion

4. Lessons Learned

5. Recommendations for the Project/IO (to be prepared by NetRes Institute)

Session 5

APFED Showcase Programme Handbook

Ikuyo Kikusawa
IGES, APFED Secretariat
October 14, 2008

About Handbook

- APFED Showcase Handbook is to
  - Build mutual understanding on APFED Showcase Programme
  - Guide implementing organisation (IO) and NetRes as to how to monitor & evaluate project
    - Expected outcomes
    - Administrative procedures
    - Roles of stakeholders
    - Successful monitoring and evaluation

Effective implementation

Following issues must be addressed

- Smooth administrative operation
- Schedule management
- Recording and reporting
- Timely communication (feedback)
- Detailed agreement (inc. budget use, timing of reporting, etc.)

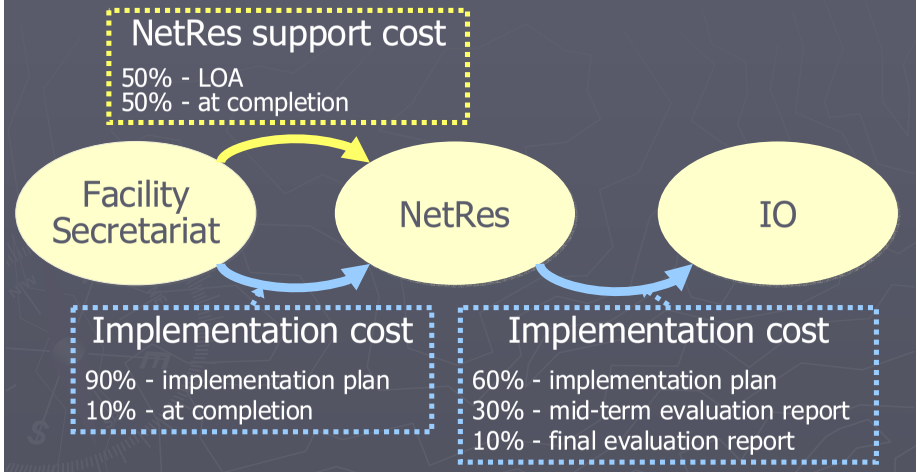
Utilisation of Handbook

- Use of format
- Rules and responsibilities
- Monitoring & evaluation schemes
- Timing of activities (reporting, site visit, etc.)
- Clear modality of fund use

Actors

- APFED Secretariat (IGES)
- APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat (UNEP/ROAP)
- APFED Network of Research Institutes for Sustainable Development (NetRes)
- Implementing organisation (IO)
- Ministry of the Environment Japan
- Other supporting agencies

Disbursement modalities



Roles of Stakeholders

- APFED Secretariat
  - Coordination of Showcase Programme
  - Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) when necessary
- Facility Secretariat
  - Fund provision
  - Consultation with NetRes and IO
- NetRes
  - Guidance on project implementation
  - M&E
  - Reporting to Secretariats
- IO
  - Project implementation
  - M&E
  - Project refinement
  - Reporting to NetRes

Procedure of Showcase projects

1. Selection to approval of projects
2. Appointment of NetRes
3. MOU bet. Facility Secretariat and NetRes
4. LOA between IO and NetRes
5. Refinement of project design
6. Disbursement upon receipt of LOA and IP
7. Mid-term evaluation
8. Disbursement upon receipt of mid-term report
9. Final evaluation
10. Disbursement upon receipt of final report
11. Preparation of data sheet

Site visit

Regular monitoring & evaluation

Site visit

Procedure	Implementing Organisation (IO)	Required Documents	
1. Selection & notification, verification of IO and project approval 2. Appointment of NetRes 3. MOU between Facility Secretariat (UNEP ROAP) and NetRes 4. LOA between IO and NetRes 5. Refinement of project design 6. Disbursement of funds to IO upon receipt of LOA and implementation plan ◆ Site visit of NetRes	4. To sign LOA with NetRes 5. To refine the project proposal and develop implementation plan (IP) with NetRes (IP must clarify innovativeness, mechanism for self-reliance and scope of the project, and roles and responsibility of stakeholders) ◆ To guide NetRes partners in the field	4. LOA 5. Revised project proposal and Implementation Plan (Apdx 1) ◆ Photos and, if possible, video clips	Initial
7. Regular monitoring and evaluation 8. Mid-term evaluation ◆ Site visit of NetRes 9. Disbursement upon receipt of mid-term report	7. To undertake project activities and keep record of activities and the outputs 8. To conduct mid-term evaluation, prepare mid-term report, and submit to NetRes ◆ To guide and report the progress to NetRes partners in the field	8. Mid-term self-evaluation report (Apdx 3) and revised implementation plan according to the evaluation ◆ Photos and, if possible, video clips	Implementation
◆ Site visit of NetRes 10. Final evaluation and disbursement upon receipt of final report 11. Preparation of data sheet	◆ To guide and report the progress to NetRes partners in the field 10. To conduct final evaluation, prepare final report and submit to NetRes 11. To prepare data sheet for APFED Good Practice database if necessary	◆ Photos and, if possible, video clips 10. Final evaluation report (Apdx 4) including summary (Apdx 5) 11. Data sheet for APFED Good Practice Database if necessary	Final

Required documents

- Project proposal (to be revised at project design)
- Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
  - Bet. Facility Secretariat and NetRes
- Letter of agreement (LOA)
  - Bet. NetRes and IO
- Implementation plan
- Mid-term evaluation report
- Final evaluation report
  - Other additional requirements to be determined by individual letter of agreement LOA

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Criteria for Evaluation
  - Relevance
  - Effectiveness
  - Self-reliance
  - Participation
- Measurable indicators
- Time schedule

Implementation plan

1. INTRODUCTION
2. GOAL
3. PURPOSE – *project components including scope*
4. ELABORATED OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS – *gained b*
5. ELABORATED ACTIVITIES
   - Activity 1
   - Activity 2
   - Activity 3
6. INDICATORS AND BASELINE – *indicators measuring changes and initial status (baseline)*
7. MEASUREMENT METHODS
8. RISK & ASSUMPTION – *external factors contributing to or restrict progress*
9. MODALITY – *who takes what responsibility*
10. TIME FRAME AND FINANCIAL PLAN – *referring to 5. Elaborated Activities* (sample)

Activities	Time frame					Financial plan
	YY / MM	YY / MM	YY / MM	YY / MM	YY / MM	$ Total APFED fund
Activity 1	X	X				$ Cost of activity 1
Activity 2		X	X	X	X	$ Cost of activity 2
Activity 3			X		X	$ Cost of activity 3
Implementation plan	X					
Mid-evaluation plan			X			
Final evaluation plan					X	
Site visit by NetRes	X		X		X	

Logical framework

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Measurement Methods	Risks & Assumption	Baseline	Progress (Jul 2007)
Goal:			*External factors to contribute or restrict progress*	*Referring to verifiable indicators*	*Changes being monitored with verifiable indicators since the original status (baseline)*
Purpose: 1. 2. 3. 4.					
Outputs: 1. 2. 3. 4.					
Activities: 1. 2. 3. 4.	**Inputs** *(budget, personnel and facility)*				

Then

if

and

Suggestions and recommendations are most welcome!!

Thank you,

ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Session 6: Reporting and Lesson Sharing of the APFED Showcase Programme

Reporting of project progress, constraints and achievement at proper timing is an essential component for the successful operation of the APFED Programme. The implementation of project is evaluated by implementing organisations (IO) themselves as well as a third-party organisation such as NetRes institutes through the assessment of submitted reports and on-site observations. Frequent communication through reporting and information sharing between NetRes and IO accelerates the project implementation and maintains quality control with the focuses not only on the small-scale achievement but also the sustainability, replication and linkage with macro-level policy of the project.

In order to achieve the overall goals of APFED Showcase Programme that aims at the implementation of innovative pilot projects for sustainable development, the APFED Secretariat and Showcase Facility Secretariat are in charge of facilitating all the projects to attain a certain level of outcomes. Therefore, reporting from IOs and NetRes institutes is a major tool to understand the project progress situation as well as a product of the Programme. Such a product, represented as APFED II Interim Report, APFED Programme Report and APFED II Final Report, will be an effective dissemination method to communicate with the interest public and supporting agencies like the Ministry of the Environment Japan who makes decision on the APFED funds.

Lessons from the project implementation should be shared among and outside APFED members. Disseminating the IOs' experiences concerning both the attainment and challenges will contribute to the replication of successful projects and the application of part of technologies and knowledge developed through the implementation. In the questionnaire survey conducted in summer 2008, IOs showed their interests in technology exchange and information sharing with experts and other organisations. In other words, future practitioners of the similar projects such as civil society organisations, small-mid corporations and local governments can also make good use of the information from IOs which are currently undertaking a project. Therefore, the compilation and assessment of reports from the Showcase projects will be a valuable contribution to the enhancement of sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific region.

Implementing organisations are required to provide an implementation plan to demonstrate the effectiveness of a project. Once the plan is approved by the Network Research Institutes for Sustainable Development (NetRes), IOs are responsible for continuously monitoring and evaluation of their project. Their observation is to be documented and reported to NetRes as

the forms of mid-term evaluation report and final evaluation report. All the documentations drafted by IOs must be examined and refined by NetRes institutes that are in charge of each project. The products developed between IO and NetRes will be submitted to the Secretariats and compiled and analysed in the major APFED reports, namely APFED II Interim Report, APFED Programme Report and APFED II Final Report.

While an implementation plan and evaluation reports from IO and NetRes are made according to the each project plan, the publications of APFED reports are scheduled as follows. The APFED II Interim Report is planned to conclude in March 2009, the APFED Programme Report will be made public between May and July 2009, and the Final Report will be published in March 2010. Therefore, the documents submitted by IO and NetRes will be reflected in the above APFED reports in due course.

The APFED II Interim Report will consist of the introduction of APFED Programmes, Showcase Programme, Awards, Policy Dialogue, Priority thematic areas and issues, and finally future perspectives. Priority thematic areas are climate change, 3R and biodiversity while macro policy, finance, technology and community empowerment are classified as thematic issues. Such categorisation of thematic areas and issues is important as this helps the assessment of what is desired by the local communities of the A-P region.

In the Showcase section of the Interim Report, three sub-sections, Showcase projects, Showcase Programme as a whole and recommendation, will be addressed. Common goals and the hypothesis on the action-impact relation will be discussed in the Showcase projects sub section. This will analyse the changes made by the project activities and identify what action contributes to the achievement expected. The compilation of cause and effect experiences gained through Showcase projects should help identify the generic challenges and success factors found in the field practices, and also enhance the replicability of the projects. General enabling condition and specific condition in a particular area and project will be addressed as well.

In the second sub section of Showcase component in the Interim Report, a wider attribute of Showcase project outcomes will be analysed. The study will deepen the issues of community stakeholder collaboration, innovative financing and market mechanism, and challenges of gaps between macro policy and field action, extracting the major characteristics from each project. Finally, recommendations for all the levels, including a project level, a Showcase Programme operation level and a policy level, will be made.

APFED II Programme Report will be composed of the three components of APFED II, namely Showcase, Awards and Policy Dialogue in addition to the works of NetRes and the future perspectives of existing issues and expected outcomes. The essence of latest progress

reports by the time of drafting will be included to discuss existing issues and expected outcomes.

Lastly, the Final Report will elaborate the priority areas and thematic issues addressed in the Interim Report. The topics discussed in the Final Report are to represent the most important subjects in Asia and the Pacific region. A number of current concerns and challenges will come into view through the APFED Showcase projects. Those may contain common perspectives in the similar region or topic. Extracting the tendency of A-P region's environmental, economic and social issues, the Final Report will further contribute to the sustainable development of the region.

Macro policy, finance, technology and community empowerment are the thematic issues of the APFED Programme. Macro policy deals with target setting of GHG emission reduction and renewable energy procurement in the area of climate change, for example. Finance may include economic incentives and disincentives of policies, the promotion of programmatic CDM, and reformation of subsidy systems. Awareness raising, education & training, partnership building and participatory process setting would be included in community empowerment. Such categorisation would increase the understanding of issues considered as significant from local organisations. The Report will address the success factors and challenges in particular thematic issues acknowledged through project implementation. By reinforcing the analysis, Showcase criteria such as the sustainability and replicability of Showcase projects will be enhanced.

However, there would be a foreseen gap between what APFED Report would like to address and what is obtained from the Showcase projects. This is due to the limited demonstration of research outcomes focusing on the thematic areas and issues discussed above. Although it does not imply that there is limited information resource in each Showcase project, a broader perspective of analysing the project activities and outcomes should be strengthened. To bridge the gap, NetRes-driven joint research and early organisation of drafting groups should be launched, so that the linkage between project outcomes and experiences at the local level and policy development at the macro level can be established as the product of the whole APFED Programme.

In order to formulate the tasks and roles of the drafting members, a table showing each author's interest themes will be helpful (Table 1). After assigning the suitable persons in the thematic areas and issues, a leading author or person who will coordinate the documenting organisation should be appointed. Throughout the drafting period, drafting members are required to exchange up-dated reports, and have a lot of direct discussions using appropriate media such as Skype and TV conference. Ideally, drafting working group meetings at proper timing should be organised.

Table 1. Input Formation of prospective authors (IO, NetRes and APFED Secretariat)

	Macro policy	Finance	Technology	Community empowerment
Climate change				
3R				
Biodiversity				

As further consideration, drafting of the Final Report should set the timeframe including frequency of draft exchanges and duration of writing, necessary costs for logistic matters such as transportation needed for the gathering and site observations, the coordination with other APFED members including the Panel members as co-authors or advisors, and lastly the external reviews of the draft papers. Those four points need to be determined at an early stage, and all the involving members for the making of the Final Report share the understanding on the roles and processes during the drafting period.

APFED II Showcase Workshop
15 October, 2008

– Session 6 –

Reporting and Lesson Sharing of the
APFED Showcase Programme

Hiroshi Nishimiya
Masanori Kobayashi

Reporting and Lesson Sharing

- As products of Showcase projects
  - APFED II Interim Report
  - APFED Programme Report
  - APFED II Final Report
- As tools for information dissemination
  - Joint Research paper

    Attainment and challenges contributing to the replication of similar projects in other regions

    Technology exchange & info. sharing among project implementers
- As communication tools
  - Self-evaluation reports

    Communication bet. NetRes & IO to maintain quality control (obtain a certain level of outcomes)

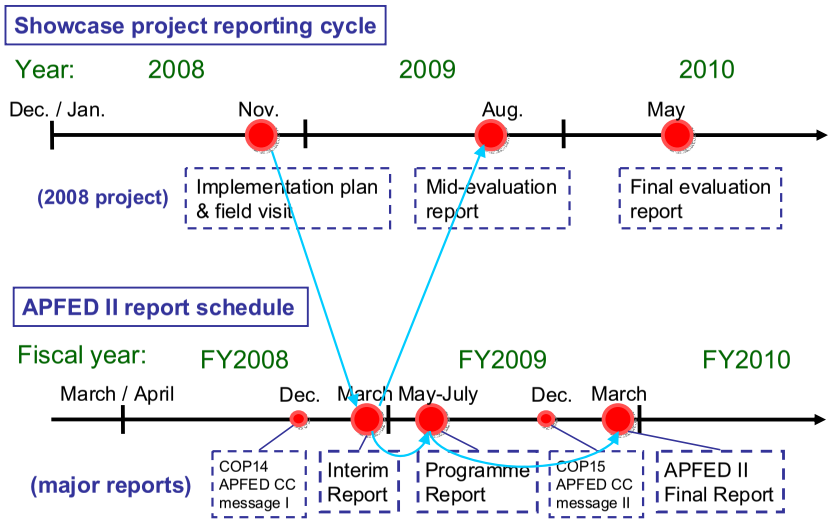
Reporting and Lesson Sharing

- Implementing Organisation
  - Implementation plan
  - Mid-term evaluation report
  - Final evaluation report
- NetRes
  - Advice, guidance, monitoring, evaluation, etc.

Contribute

- APFED & Facility Secretariats
  - APFED II Interim Report
  - APFED Programme Report
  - APFED II Final Report

Timing of reporting



APFED II Interim Report (March 09)

Contents

I. Introduction of APFED Programmes
II. APFED Showcase Programme
III. Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards
IV. APFED Policy Dialogue
V. Priority thematic areas & issues
   - Areas: *climate change, 3R, biodiversity*
   - Issues: *macro policy, finance, technology, community empowerment*
VI. Future perspectives

APFED II Programme Report (May-July 09)

Contents

I. Showcase
   - Compilation of Showcase projects 2005-2008 (both complete & on-going)
II. Awards
   - Case study 2006-2008 (preferably, all projects)
III. Policy Dialogue
IV. NetRes
V. Future perspectives of existing issues and expected outcomes (to be added in 2009)

APFED II Interim Report *Showcase Component*

1. Showcase Projects
   - Common goals and the hypothesis on action-impact relation
     Issues → action to the issues → achievement (impact)
   - Generic challenges and success factors
   - Replicability
   - Generic enabling condition
   - Specific condition
2. Showcase Programme
   - Community stakeholder collaboration
   - Innovative financing & market mechanism
   - Removing challenges of macro policy ←→ field action
3. Recommendation
   - For all the levels (project, SC programme operation, policy)

APFED II Final Report (March 2010)

Contents

I. Overview of APFED II
II. Priority areas *(elaborated in the next slide)*
   - Climate change
   - 3R
   - Biodiversity
III. Thematic issues *(elaborated in two slides after)*
   - Macro policy
   - Finance
   - Technology
   - Community empowerment
IV. Overall message from APFED II

Final Report (II. Priority Areas)

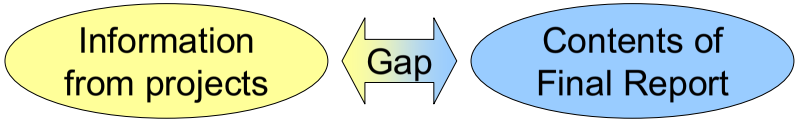
1. Climate change
   - Co-benefit, mitigation & adaptation, poverty
     (Based on SC projects and joint research)
   - Future challenge
2. 3R
   - Participatory business model of sound material cycle
     (private sector – civil society – public sector)
3. Biodiversity
   - Ecosystem service payment, access and benefit-sharing of bio resources

Final Report (III. Thematic issues)

1. Macro policy
   - Climate change, target setting, emission reduction, renewable energy procurement
2. Finance
   - Incentive / disincentive, promote programmatic CDM, tax & subsidy reform (e.g. green tax in fiscal policy)
3. Technology
   - Deregulation, market revitalisation
4. Community empowerment
   - Education & training

⇒ Distilling lessons and presenting Asian models for sustainability

Foreseen Gap

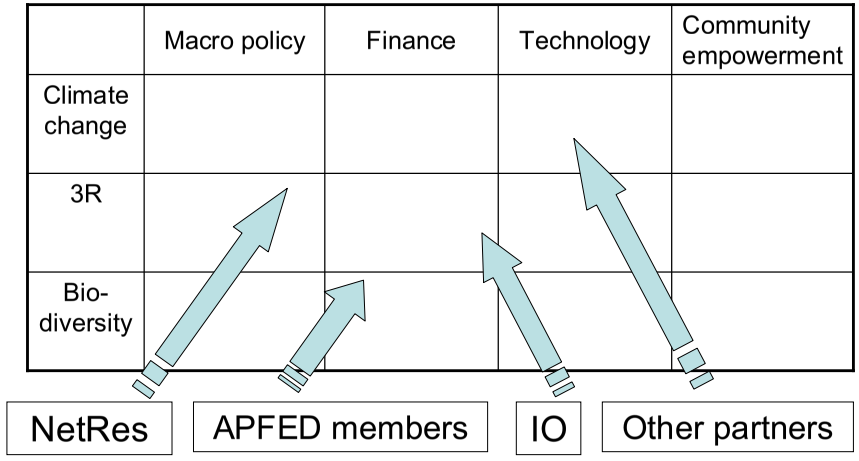


Limited demonstration of research outcomes (Thematic areas & issues)

To bridge the gap…

1. NetRes-driven joint research
2. Drafting group (interest IO & NetRes)
   - Climate change, 3R, biodiversity
   - Macro policy, finance, technology, community empowerment
3. Input formation (IO & NetRes)

Input Formation (IO & NetRes)



Procedure of drafting Final Report

- Assign leading person for coordination of documentation
- Maintain regular exchange of draft reports
- Have frequent discussions through Skype, TV conference
- Hold drafting working group meeting

Required consideration

1. Time frame
   - Frequency and duration
2. Cost
   - Transportation, logistics, etc.
3. Coordination with APFED members
   - Collaboration with Panel members
4. External review

Session 7

Effective Reporting of Project Performance

- Working group discussion -

WG Discussion Topics

- 45 minutes for each topic
- Each group discusses three topics

Topic 1:	Benchmarks and Indicators and Their Application
Facilitator Rapporteur	Henk Verbeek, Aretha Aprilia
Topic 2:	Interface between Policy and Field Actions
Facilitator Rapporteur	Ikuyo Kikusawa
Topic 3:	Innovative and Success Factors
Facilitator Rapporteur	Masanori Kobayashi

WG Participants

WG 1	Parvez Hassan, USP (Fiji), E&E Nepal, Practical Action (Sri Lanka), GEF (Sri Lanka), Southwestern University (Philippines)
WG 2	Sarvodaya (Sri Lanka), SDPI (Pakistan), SIIA (Singapore), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Dvpt. (Viet Nam), GeoEcology (Mongolia), GEF (India)
WG 3	TEI (Thailand), TERI (India), LIPI (Indonesia), RCE-Cebu (Philippines), NUS/CCO (Singapore), IUCN (Sri Lanka)

WG Participants

WG 1	Parvez Hassan, Biman Prasad, Dhruba Raj Gautam, Rohitha Ananda, Shireen Samarasuriya,
WG 2	Mahmood A. Khwaja, Lim May-ann, Nhu Van Ky, Nyamtseren Mandakh, Prabhjot Sodhi, Krishna Subedi
WG 3	Qwanruedee Chotichanathawewong, Suneel Pandey, Teddy Lesmana, Hurto Zanoria, Kua Harn Wei, Ranjith Mahindapala,

Guidance on WG discussion

- 1st round: Problem finding
- 2nd round: Solution finding
- 3rd round: Method finding

Discussion will contribute to the development of APFED Showcase project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and the management of APFED Programme

1. Benchmarks and Indicators

- Environmental indicators
  - BOD – water quality, etc.
- Social indicators
  - Poverty rate, regulation on informal settlers in forest preserve district, etc.
- Economic indicators
  - Income level, income generating activities, etc.
- Other indicators
  - Perceptual & behavioural changes

Before → **Process** → After

- What should be done?
- What lacks in monitoring?
- What are common & specific benchmarks?

2. Interface between policy & field action

- Policy
  - e.g. No logging
- Field
  - No support for informal settlers having a new resident
  - No regulation for flower & honey picking
  - No tenure & ownership

- Gaps between macro-policy & local issues
- Needs (e.g. policy, finance and capacity development, change of micro policy, etc.)
- Approaches to be taken (e.g. policy dialogue between administrative officers and local practitioners)

3. Innovative and Success Factors

- Innovative & success factors in a certain region / society / situation
- Key internal & external factors that contribute to the development or delay of project implementation

ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop and the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Session 9: Information Management of the APFED Showcase Programme

1. APFED Showcase Programme Website

The APFED Showcase Programme website (www.apfedshowcase.net) is updated by the Facility Secretariat in tri-monthly and/or ad-hoc basis, and it is done in-house. The dissemination of information is also by the establishment of APFED Showcase Facebook page, which enable interested parties to take part in the discussions, network, and retrieve/share information regarding environmental projects in the region.

2. Idea of APFED Newsletter

It is considered useful to exchange information, publicize of articles on the research work of NetRes institutes. Various research works have been undertaken by NetRes institutes on environmental management and sustainable development, with a particular emphasis on Asia and the Pacific. There would be more opportunities for NetRes members to seek for collaboration opportunities by information sharing activities such as publication of mail magazine.

Because of the resources both in terms of funding and man power, electronic media is considered appropriate and the frequency would be once in two or three months.

Contents Ideas (A4 x 4p):

1. APFED News (by APFED Secretariat)
   - Event report (ex. Plenary meeting, APFED workshop, NetRes meeting)
   - Output (ex. Chair summary, Message)
   - Event schedule (ex. Reporting, Meetings)
2. APFED Award (Contribution from Showcase Award reviewer)
   - About APFED Award
   - Award Follow-up report
3. APFED Showcase Report (Contribution from Showcase project reviewer)
   - About APFED showcase project
   - Showcase project report
   - Supervising NetRes institutes
4. From NetRes Members (Contribution from NetRes members)
   - About NetRes institutes

- Recent news from NetRes members

3. Idea of APFED Showcase Video Clip

To disseminate lessons learnt from APFED activities effectively and widely, we should consider using the power of multimedia. You may already aware of the popularity of YouTube, a famous internet video broadcasting site.

It is usually difficult to capture and deliver the transition taken place during the projects; the original situation, the process taken place and the effects and results. Video cameras enable us to capture live scenes with sounds and also possible to select particular scenes and put them together to make an impressive and interesting video clips. Every people can instantly understand what's happening without much explanation.

Several organizations have made short video clips for PR purpose.
Ex. TERI: Lightning a Billion Lives (about 3mins)
SunLabob: Laos Power to the Power (about 9mins)

It requires a certain amount of skills such as camera handling skill and editing ability, equipments such as videos and moderate PCs and time to produce even a short video. There're organizations specializing in providing supports and services for such purposes and we may consider collaboration with them.

4. Suggested Actions for Improving Communication and Information Management

1. General: APFED Secretariat and Showcase Facility Secretariat will collaborate in channeling up-to-date information on APFED activities including Showcase Programme.

2. Showcase website: Each showcase project profile and update must be uploaded in a timely manner to publicly share the information on the project implementation; photos and video-clips should be added to the extent possible.

   Demonstration video clips shall be developed and shared as an example for future replication.

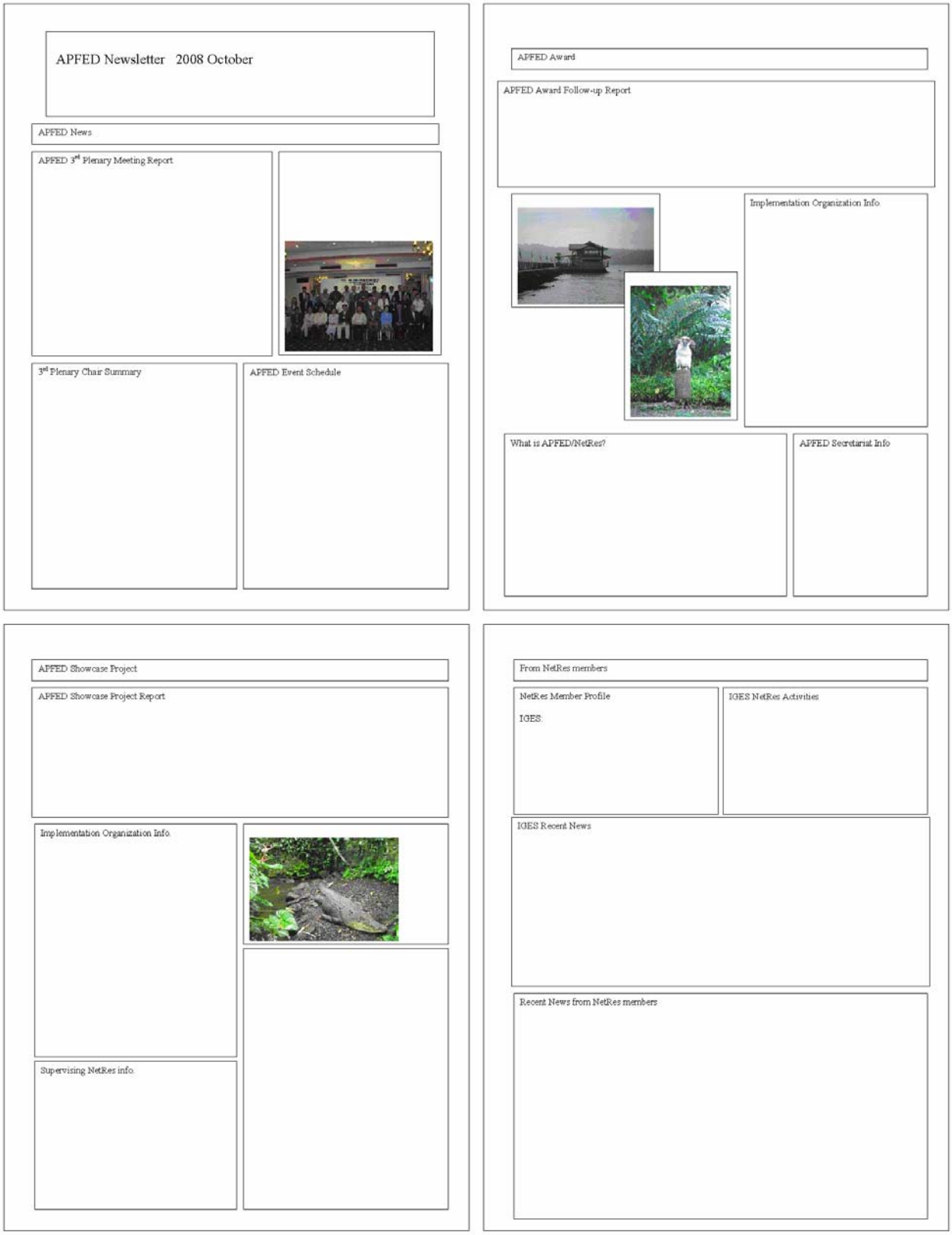
3. Newsletters: NetRes and IO colleagues will be contacted to contribute a short write-up for the newsletters that will be released quarterly.

4. Newsletters shall be circulated by email to a wide range of stakeholders.

5. APFED in the news: Any newspaper/magazine clips should be also shared that feature APFED activities, NetRes/IO are encouraged to sell APFED to national and international media.

6. Common property and application of APFED output: Showcase and Award documents can be a useful material for case studies on sustainability course in higher education or young professional training.

Annex1: APFED Newsletter Idea



APFED Showcase Programme Information Management

APFED Workshop and 3rd NetRes meeting,
16 October 2008, Colombo, Sri Lanka

Aretha Aprilia
APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat
(UNEP / ROAP)

APFED Showcase Website
www.apfedshowcase.net

Information dissemination and management

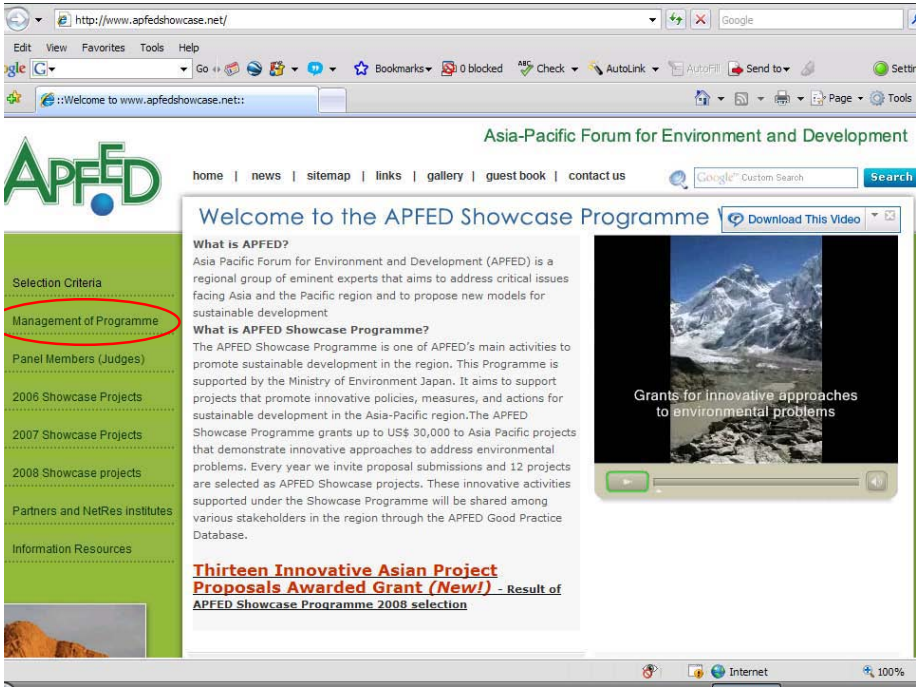
Website

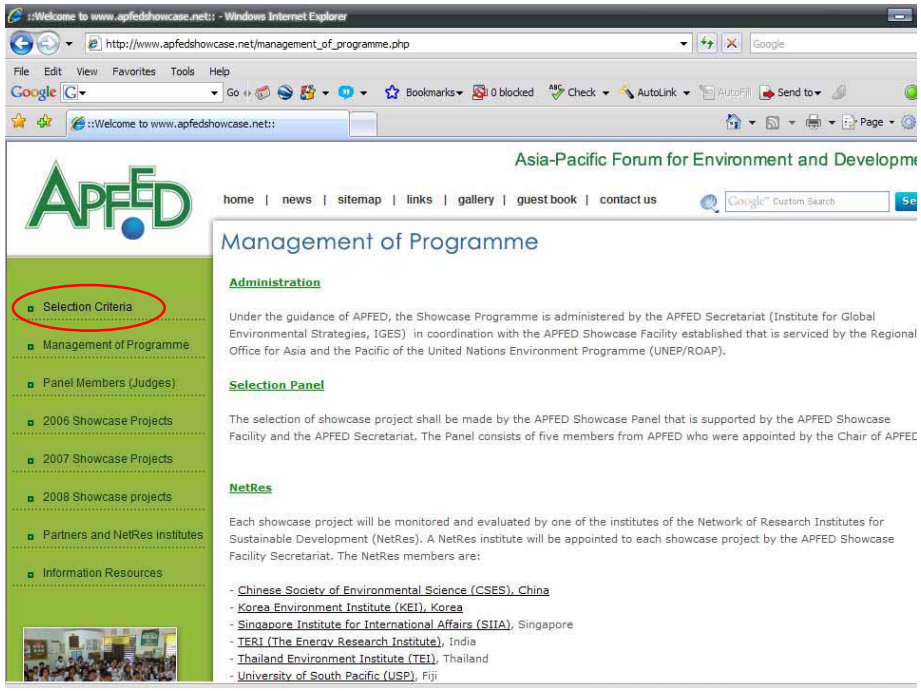
Networks

Newsletter

Facebook

Media outreach

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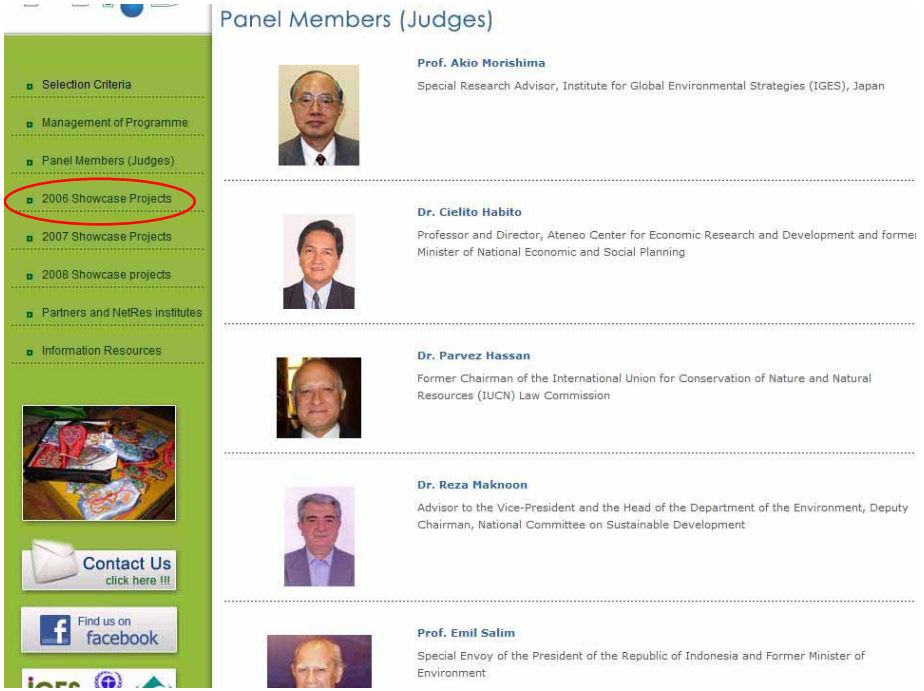
home | news | sitemap | links | gallery | guest book | contact us
Management of Programme
Selection Criteria
Management of Programme
Panel Members (Judges)
2006 Showcase Projects
2007 Showcase Projects
2008 Showcase projects
Partners and NetRes institutes
Information Resources
Administration
Under the guidance of APFED, the Showcase Programme is administered by the APFED Secretariat (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, IGES) in coordination with the APFED Showcase Facility established that is serviced by the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/ROAP).
Selection Panel
The selection of showcase project shall be made by the APFED Showcase Panel that is supported by the APFED Showcase Facility and the APFED Secretariat. The Panel consists of five members from APFED who were appointed by the Chair of APFEC
NetRes
Each showcase project will be monitored and evaluated by one of the institutes of the Network of Research Institutes for Sustainable Development (NetRes). A NetRes institute will be appointed to each showcase project by the APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat. The NetRes members are:
- Chinese Society of Environmental Science (CSES), China
- Korea Environment Institute (KEI), Korea
- Singapore Institute for International Affairs (SIIA), Singapore
- TERI (The Energy Research Institute), India
- Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), Thailand
- University of South Pacific (USP), Fiji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Selection Criteria
Management of Programme
Panel Members (Judges)
2006 Showcase Projects
2007 Showcase Projects
2008 Showcase projects
Partners and NetRes institutes
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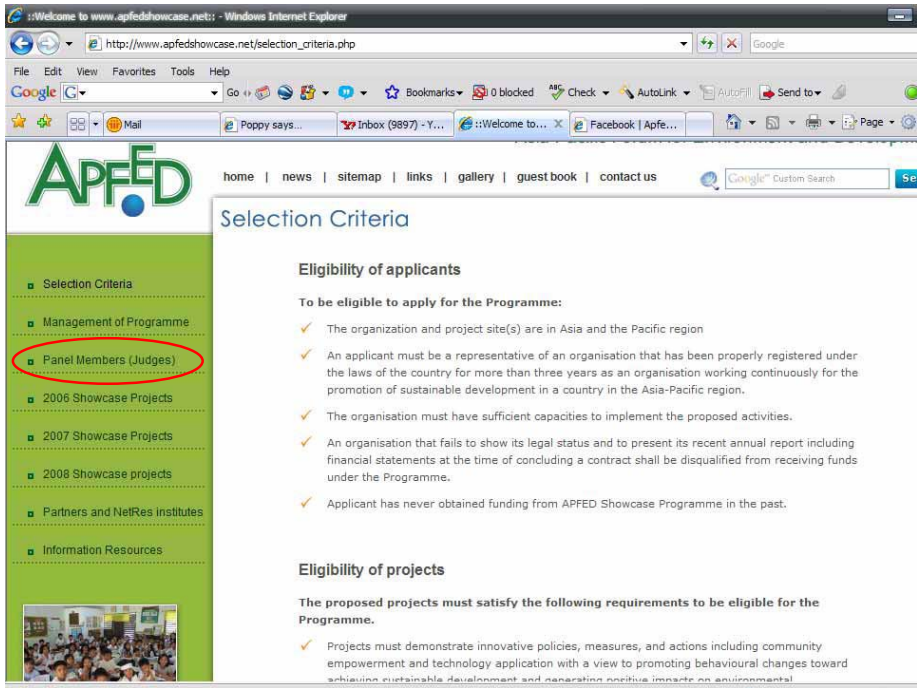
Prof. Akio Morishima
Special Research Advisor, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
Dr. Cielito Habito
Professor and Director, Ateneo Center for Economic Research and Development and former
Minister of National Economic and Social Planning
Dr. Parvez Hassan
Former Chairman of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Law Commission
Dr. Reza Maknoon
Advisor to the Vice-President and the Head of the Department of the Environment, Deputy Chairman, National Committee on Sustainable Development
Prof. Emil Salim
Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Former Minister of Environment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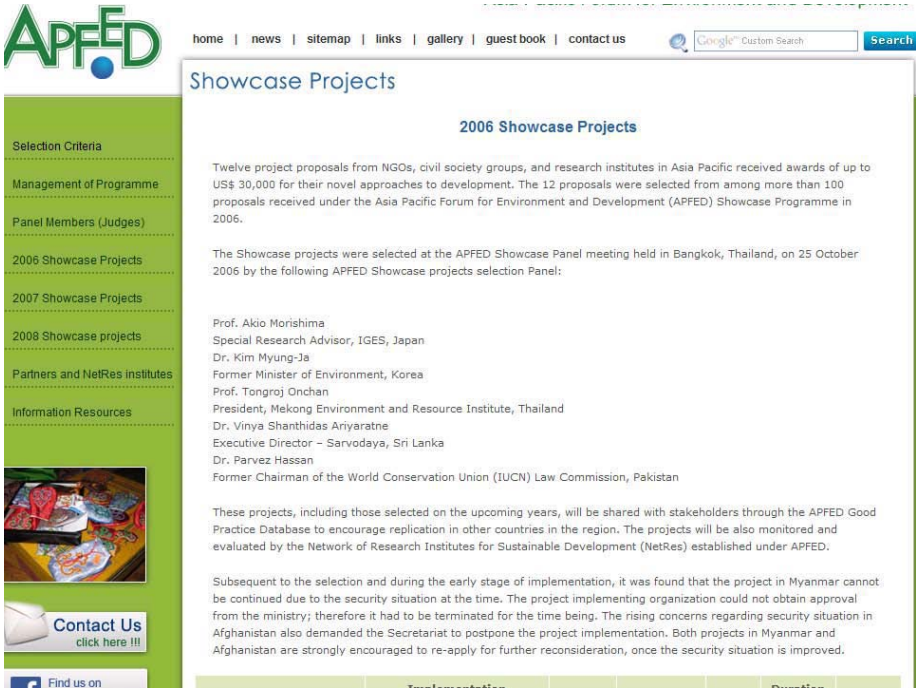
Selection Criteria
Selection Criteria
Management of Programme
Panel Members (Judges)
2006 Showcase Projects
2007 Showcase Projects
2008 Showcase projects
Partners and NetRes institutes
Information Resources
Eligibility of applicants
To be eligible to apply for the Programme:
✓ The organization and project site(s) are in Asia and the Pacific region
✓ An applicant must be a representative of an organisation that has been properly registered under the laws of the country for more than three years as an organisation working continuously for the promotion of sustainable development in a country in the Asia-Pacific region.
✓ The organisation must have sufficient capacities to implement the proposed activities.
✓ An organisation that fails to show its legal status and to present its recent annual report including financial statements at the time of concluding a contract shall be disqualified from receiving funds under the Programme.
✓ Applicant has never obtained funding from APFED Showcase Programme in the past.
Eligibility of projects
The proposed projects must satisfy the following requirements to be eligible for the Programme.
✓ Projects must demonstrate innovative policies, measures, and actions including community empowerment and technology application with a view to promoting behavioural changes toward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Showcase Projects
Selection Criteria
Management of Programme
Panel Members (Judges)
2006 Showcase Projects
2007 Showcase Projects
2008 Showcase projects
Partners and NetRes institutes
Information Resources
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2006 Showcase Projects
Twelve project proposals from NGOs, civil society groups, and research institutes in Asia Pacific received awards of up to US$ 30,000 for their novel approaches to development. The 12 proposals were selected from among more than 100 proposals received under the Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) Showcase Programme in 2006.
The Showcase projects were selected at the APFED Showcase Panel meeting held in Bangkok, Thailand, on 25 October 2006 by the following APFED Showcase projects selection Panel:
Prof. Akio Morishima
Special Research Advisor, IGES, Japan
Dr. Kim Myung-Ja
Former Minister of Environment, Korea
Prof. Tongroj Onchan
President, Mekong Environment and Resource Institute, Thailand
Dr. Vinya Shanthidas Ariyaratne
Executive Director – Sarvodaya, Sri Lanka
Dr. Parvez Hassan
Former Chairman of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Law Commission, Pakistan
These projects, including those selected on the upcoming years, will be shared with stakeholders through the APFED Good Practice Database to encourage replication in other countries in the region. The projects will be also monitored and evaluated by the Network of Research Institutes for Sustainable Development (NetRes) established under APFED.
Subsequent to the selection and during the early stage of implementation, it was found that the project in Myanmar cannot be continued due to the security situation at the time. The project implementing organization could not obtain approval from the ministry; therefore it had to be terminated for the time being. The rising concerns regarding security situation in Afghanistan also demanded the Secretariat to postpone the project implementation. Both projects in Myanmar and Afghanistan are strongly encouraged to re-apply for further reconsideration, once the security situation is improved.

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Title	Implementation Organization	Country	Project Area	NetRes	Duration of Project	Status
Supporting the Green Consumer Initiatives in the Republic of Korea	Korea Eco-Products Institute (KOECO)	Korea	Community development / empowerment	KEI	15 months	Ongoing
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific	Climate Change Organisation (CCO)	AP region	Business/ industry and the environment	SIIA	18 months	Ongoing
REPORMA-CEBU (Resource and Poverty Response, Mapping and Management - Cebu)	Regional Centre for Expertise on Education for Sustainable Development	Philippines	Community development / empowerment	IGES	12 months	Ongoing
Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia	Geo-ecology Institute	Mongolia	Conservation and rehabilitation	IGES	24 months	Ongoing
Pursuing Indigenous Community of Wildlife Hunting Tribes Communities of Tharparkar, to protect wildlife, through social mainstreaming, organization and capacity building	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)	Pakistan	Community development / empowerment	IGES	12 months	Ongoing

Total 3 Pages

1 2 3 Next »

- Selection Criteria
- Management of Programme
- Panel Members (Judges)
- 2006 Showcase Projects
- 2007 Showcase Projects
- 2008 Showcase projects
- Partners and NetRes institutes
- Information Resources

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Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Go
Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia









- Selection Criteria
- Management of Programme
- Panel Members (Judges)
- 2006 Showcase Projects
- 2007 Showcase Projects
- 2008 Showcase projects
- Partners and NetRes institutes
- Information Resources

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Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia

Implementation Organization : Geo-ecology Institute
Country : Mongolia
Project Area : Conservation and rehabilitation
NetRes : IGES
Duration of Project : 24 months
Status : Ongoing

6. MONGOLIA

Title of the Project

Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Gobi Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia

Summary

The main objective of the project is to promote sustainable ecosystem conservation and management, and to promote alternative sustainable livelihood in Gobi desert/dry zone as a way for mitigating dust and sand storms and rehabilitating their sources.

Key activities:

(i) Assessment of the Gobi protected area programmes, its environmental and socio-economic impacts, and their implications to national and sub-regional environment that include dust and sand storms,

(ii) Multi-stakeholder dialogues with local people on the approaches, measures and strategies to prevent and control the dust and sand storms and to promote alternative sustainable livelihood in the context of protected area programmes,

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Rehabilitating Desert Zone Ecosystems and Promoting Sustainable Alternative Livelihood in Go
Protected Areas, Buffer Zones and Peripheral Communities in Mongolia

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Showcase Projects

2007 Showcase Projects

Twelve project proposals from civil society groups, research institutes, and an environment ministry in Asia Pacific received an award of up to US$ 30,000 for their novel approaches to development. The 12 proposals were selected from among nearly 300 proposals received under the Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) Showcase Programme in 2007.

The APFED Showcase Programme, which began in 2006, grants up to US$30,000 to Asia Pacific projects that demonstrate innovative approaches to development, implementation, monitoring, and information dissemination.

"A key criterion for selection of these projects is that they generate tangible outcomes. This can be through improving environmental performance, changing behaviours, or encouraging business practices that enhance sustainability," said Mr. Hiroshi Nishimiya, Coordinator of the APFED Showcase Facility Secretariat.

The Showcase projects were selected at the APFED Showcase Panel meeting held in Chengdu, China, on 23 August 2007 by the following judges:

Prof. Akio Morishima
Special Research Advisor, IGES, Japan
Dr. Kim Myung-Ja
Former Minister of Environment, Korea
Prof. Tongroj Onchan
President, Mekong Environment and Resource Institute, Thailand
Dr. Vinya Shanthidas Ariyaratne
Executive Director – Sarvodaya, Sri Lanka
Dr. Parvez Hassan
Former Chairman of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) Law Commission, Pakistan

These projects, including those selected for 2006, will be shared with stakeholders through the APFED Good Practice Database to encourage replication in other countries in the region. The projects will be also monitored and evaluated by the Network of Research Institutes for Sustainable Development (NetRes) established under APFED.

Title	Implementation Organization	Country	Project Area	NetRes	Duration of Project	Statu
Sustainable development of settlement in Karakum desert	National Institute of Deserts, Flora and Fauna (NIDFF) of the Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan	Community Development / Empowerment	KEI	18 months	Ongoi
Demonstrating Ecological Mangrove Restoration at Krabi Estuary RAMSAR site	Wetlands International - Thailand Programme	Thailand	Mangrove, marine and coastal resources, community development/empowerment	TEI	24 months	Ongoi
Solid Waste Management as a Social Enterprise: A Community-based 3R Approaches in Bago	City Solid Waste Management Board, Bago City Government	Philippines	Community development/empowerment	IGES	8 months	Ongoi
Ona Keto Reforestation Project	Partners With Melanesians Inc. (PWM)	Papua New Guinea	Forest	University of South Pacific (USP)	24 months	Ongoi
Access to safe drinking water in rural areas by provision of 1,000 Nadi filter water units in Jati coastal area of district Thatta	Association for Humanitarian Development (AHD)	Pakistan	Water/Sanitation	SDPI	12 months	Ongoi

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Developme

Welcome to the APFED Showcase Programme Website

What is APFED?
Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) is a regional group of eminent experts that aims to address critical issues facing Asia and the Pacific region and to propose new models for sustainable development

What is APFED Showcase Programme?
The APFED Showcase Programme is one of APFED's main activities to promote sustainable development in the region. This Programme is supported by the Ministry of Environment Japan. It aims to support projects that promote innovative policies, measures, and actions for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.The APFED Showcase Programme grants up to US$ 30,000 to Asia Pacific projects that demonstrate innovative approaches to address environmental problems. Every year we invite proposal submissions and 12 projects are selected as APFED Showcase projects. These innovative activities supported under the Showcase Programme will be shared among various stakeholders in the region through the APFED Good Practice Database.

Thirteen Innovative Asian Project Proposals Awarded Grant *(New!)* - Result of APFED Showcase Programme 2008 selection

Selection Criteria *(Deadline: closed)*

- The organization and project site(s) are in Asia and the Pacific region
- An applicant must be a representative of an organisation that has been properly registered under the laws of the country for more than three years as an organisation working continuously for the promotion of sustainable development in a country in the Asia-Pacific region.

Supporting communities with eco-friendly technologies

The objective of the project is to support community to implement the eco-friendly alternative energy technologies by supporting them with silk worm rearing house and solar for lighting purpose.

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Developme

Showcase Projects

2008 Showcase projects

Davao City/ Bangkok, 17 September 2008 - Thirteen innovative project proposals from civil society groups and research institutes in Asia Pacific will receive an award of up to US$30,000 for their novel approaches to sustainable development. The 13 proposals were selected from more than 350 entries received under the Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) Showcase Programme this year.

The APFED Showcase Programme, which began in 2006, grants up to US$30,000 to environmental projects in the region that demonstrate innovative approaches to sustainable development, implementation, monitoring, and information dissemination.

"This year additional consideration was given to project proposals that address climate change and which use the 3R approach (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) to policy," said Mr. Henk Verbeek of the UNEP/ROAP office.

The winning projects include a waste recovery project in Indonesia, increased water use efficiency for rice cultivation in Thailand, model green colleges in India, training of environmental lawyers in China, improving the life of casual gold miners in Mongolia, fostering youth leaders for waste-wise communities in Fiji, a technology park for climate change adaptation in Bangladesh, a community-based wind energy system in the Philippines, technical and financial demonstration model for rice husk gasification in Viet Nam, greening organizations to reduce ecological footprint in Pakistan, a light bulb campaign in Nepal, rainwater harvesting for sustainable water resource development and climate change adaptation in Iran, and the production of wildlife-friendly products by linking community agricultural cooperatives to biodiversity conservation in Cambodia.

These projects, including those selected in previous years, can be accessed through the APFED Good Practice Database to encourage replication in other countries in the region. The APFED Good Practice Database demonstrates the successfully completed APFED Showcase projects as well as the winning projects of Ryutaro Hashimoto Awards. Each of the Showcase project will be monitored and evaluated by one of seven institutes of the Network of Research Institutes for Sustainable Development established under APFED.

"It was a difficult task to make a selection from the 31 shortlisted entries. We had to select the best from among many very good proposals, while ensuring diversity and sub-regional balance," said Panel member, Dr. Cielito Habito, former Minister of National Economic and Social Planning of the Philippines

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The 13 Showcase projects were selected at the APFED Showcase Panel meeting held in Davao City, the Philippines, on 24 July 2008. The APFED Showcase Programme will open another round of Call for Proposals next year, and interested parties are invited to visit the website: www.apfedshowcase.net and www.apfed.net, for further updates.

Proposals selected by the APFED Showcase Panel in 2008

Title	Implementation Organization	Country	Project Area	NetRes	Duration of Project	Status
Gianyar Waste Recovery Project	Yayasan Gelombang Udara Segar (Yayasan GUS or GUS Foundation) NGO	Indonesia	Community Development / Empowerment	IGES	8 months	Ongoing
Setting up Model "Green Colleges"	Centre for Environment Education	India	Climate change	TERI	24 months	Ongoing
Enhancing Professional Ability of Volunteer Lawyers for Environmental Protection by a Training Programme	All-China Environmental Federation (ACEF)	China	Environmental awareness & legal aid	CSES	12 months	Ongoing
Improving the life of informal Gold miners in Zaaamar Gold field	Mongolian Nature and Environment Consortium	Mongolia	Human development, sustainable mining and local sustainable development	IGES	12 months	Ongoing
Youth Leaders for Waste-Wise Communities	Live & Learn Environmental Education	Fiji	Wastes and chemicals	USP	24 months	Ongoing

Total 3 Pages

1 2 3 Next »

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- Selection Criteria
- Management of Programme
- Panel Members (Judges)
- 2006 Showcase Projects
- 2007 Showcase Projects
- 2008 Showcase projects
- Partners and NetRes institutes
- Information Resources

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Links

Please select category: III. Awards

UNEP ROAP Web
APFED Web

Name	Main Focus	Eligibility	Budget	Web link and Deadline
APFED Awards for Good Practices (Ryutaro Hashimoto Awards)	"The Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Awards for Good Practices" aims at promoting information dissemination of good practices towards sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The awards will be given to organisations in recognition of practices that have made outstanding contributions in promoting environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.	Applications are open ONLY to organisations and NOT to individuals. Organisations wishing to apply must be properly established under the law of that Asia-Pacific country. These include national or local governments, private sector corporations, non-profit organisations, civil society organisations, academic and research institutions.	Awards will be given to recognise the practices that have demonstrated outstanding achievements in promoting environmental management and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific. The awards will be given in the following three categories: Gold Pr	http://www.apfed.net/ki/awards/index.ht
Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research	The APN enables activities that generate and transfer knowledge on the physical and human dimensions of	APN approved countries. Asia Pacific Region	Average 40,000 USD	http://www.apn-gcr.org/en/callforproposals/cfp07.htm Pre-proposal due June 2007 Full proposal by 31 October 2007 (Follow

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- Selection Criteria
- Management of Programme
- Panel Members (Judges)
- 2006 Showcase Projects
- 2007 Showcase Projects
- 2008 Showcase projects
- Partners and NetRes institutes
- Information Resources

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Gianyar Waste Recovery Project

Implementation Organization : Yayasan Gelombang Udara Segar (Yayasan GUS or GUS Foundation) NGO
Country : Indonesia
Project Area : Community Development / Empowerment
NetRes : IGES
Duration of Project : 8 months
Status : Ongoing

Summary

The project goal is the creation of a Model Waste Recovery Facility with a capacity of 50 tons/day that can be replicated in the 457 Regencies of Indonesia. It uses a low cost, low tech, decentralized and environmentally friendly approach that is sustainable without tipping fees. The population welcomes this project, because it adds jobs and replaces the formerly hazardous landfill. This unique and innovative project can serve as a model that contributes substantially towards solving Indonesia's huge waste problems. The obtained Carbon Credits are used to co-finance replications.

An adjacent Theme Park for students and Government officials focuses on climate change, waste solutions, water issues, alternative energy and energy saving. It educates on these topics and also supports the dissemination of the model Waste Recovery Facility.

Key Activities

This project is in an early stage of operational implementation. It can be expected that such an innovative and process oriented large scale project with a unique approach for large scale waste processing will run into unexpected operational and technical challenges. It was impossible to resolve scale up challenges in the earlier pilot plant project. While the visual impression suggests a nearly finished project (see Attachment), this is only true for the complementary Theme Park. The hidden technical and operational challenges of scaling up still require a number of activities to be resolved.

1) Waste Recovery Facility Expansion

The main objective is a capacity expansion of the waste recycling facility from a 4 tons/day pilot plant to a replicable

- Selection Criteria
- Management of Programme
- Panel Members (Judges)
- 2006 Showcase Projects
- 2007 Showcase Projects
- 2008 Showcase projects
- Partners and NetRes institutes
- Information Resources

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Leave your message Click Here !!!

By **Mia Narita** on Wed Oct 8, 2008 11:54 am

Dear administrators,

Well done for this website!

We have missed the deadline for this year. When will APFED / UNEP announce the next round of call for proposals?

Regards,

Mia Narita

By **Michael Chen** on Thu Oct 2, 2008 2:06 pm

Dear UNEP and APFED,

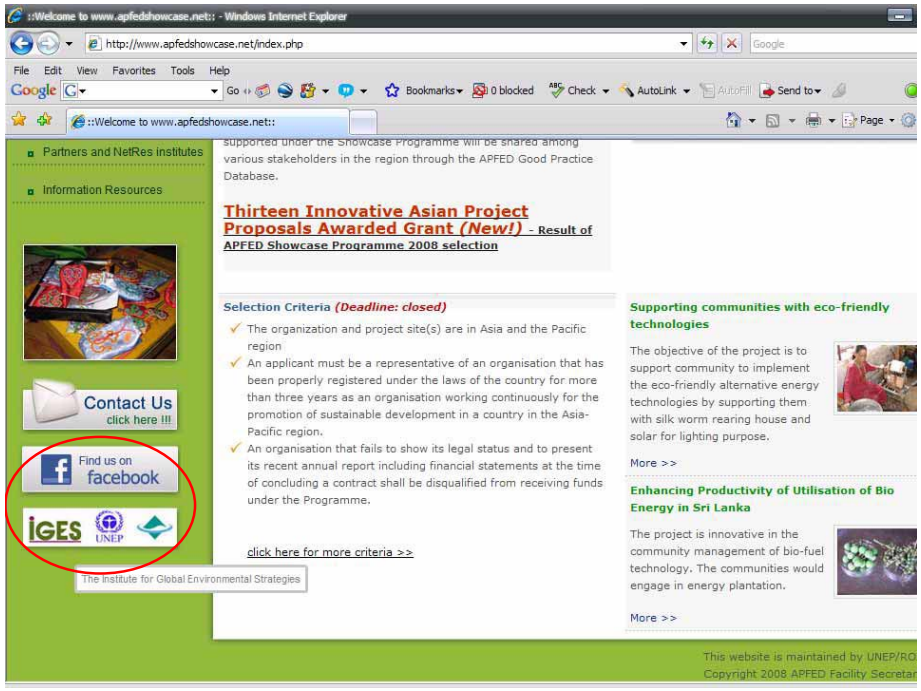
Thank you for the establishment of this website that allow us to learn about the sustainable development-related project implementation in the Asia Pacific region.

We wish you great success and count on your contribution to the sustainability of our region!

With regards,
M. Chen.

By **Rudi Sanusi (PADI Indonesia)** on Mon Aug 4, 2008 2:01 pm

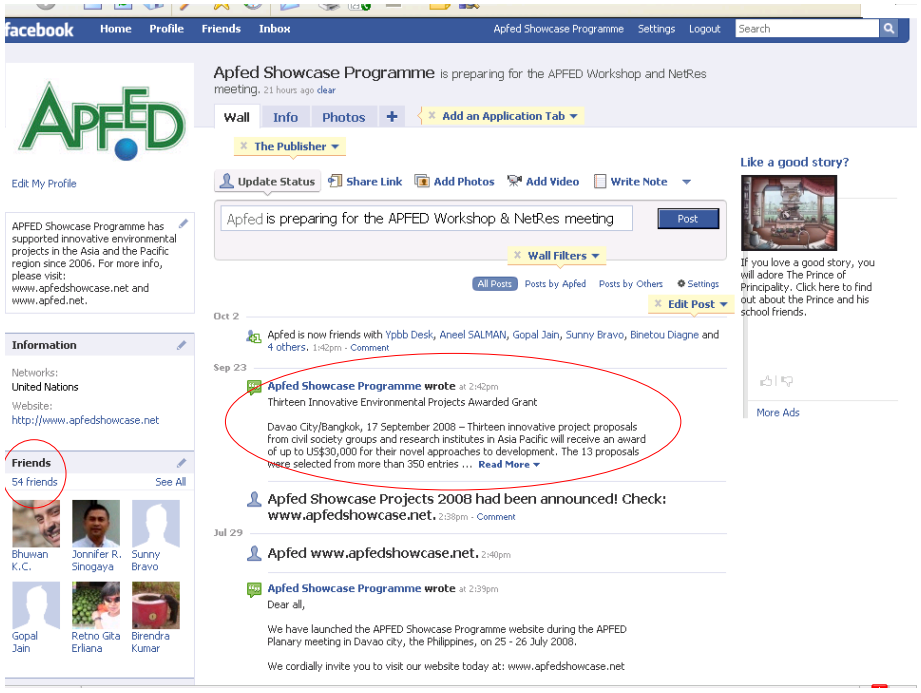
Save 'adat forest' and their indigenous people there in Borneo through APFED, thanks if our effort to protect 'adat forest' in Paser district, east borneo, Indonesia can be support by Showcase Programe 2008..We help your contribution...Rudi Sanusi (PADI Indonesia Foundation)



Opportunities & Challenges

Website

- Effective media for information dissemination and outreach
- Provides an interactive media of lessons-learned sharing and dissemination of good practices
- Further development of information provision (i.e. "before-after" pictures, "with-without" photos, informative video clips, "story-telling" information of the projects)



Opportunities & Challenges

Facebook

- Effective networking site as a pool of like-minded people who has interest on environmental project implementation issues
- Users are mostly those who submitted proposals and need updates of selection
- Interface and communication are mostly between users with the Facility Secretariat, not among users
- Need to find ways to encourage users' participation & discussions by making use of the site.


Thank You
Bohoma istuti

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Towards sustainable development - policy oriented, practical and strategic research on global environmental issues

APFED Showcase Programme Information Management

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development II
APFED Showcase Programme Workshop

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Tomoko Noguchi
Researcher

14 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

APFED Newsletter

Electronic media is considered appropriate (Funding and resources)
Frequency: Once in two or three months.

Contents Ideas (A4 x 4p):
1. APFED News (by APFED Secretariat)
 - Event report (ex. Plenary meeting, APFED workshop, NetRes meeting)
 - Output (ex. Chair summary, Message)
 - Event schedule (ex. Reporting, Meetings)

2. APFED Award (Contribution from Showcase Award reviewer)
- About APFED Award
- Award Follow-up report

3. APFED Showcase Report (Contribution from Showcase project reviewer)
- About APFED showcase project
- Showcase project report
- Supervising NetRes institutes

4. From NetRes Members (Contribution from NetRes members)
- About NetRes institutes
- Recent news from NetRes members

Exchange information

Various research works have been undertaken by NetRes institutes.
Each institute has own information dissemination activities.
(Examples)

(i) Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- Newsletter: 3 times/year, printed in Japanese and English
- E-alert (Mail magazine): 2 times/month (average)

(ii) Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)
- Newsletter: 4 times/year, printed in Thai and English and uploaded to Website

(iii) Korea Environment Institute (KEI)
- News Letter
- Webzine (mail magazine)

(iv) Singapore Institute of Inter Affairs (SIIA)
- Perspectives (Blog): Contributors can add their thoughts on issues affecting the ASEAN region.
- E-mail Newsletter

- Sharing information is considered useful for NetRes members to seek for collaboration opportunities.
- Establishment of cyber-networks among the NetRes members is also to be considered.

APFED Newsletter Idea

APFED Showcase Video Clip

- Video as dissemination tool = Power of multimedia (Ex. YouTube)
- Difficulties: How to capture and deliver the transition?
  Original situation – (Process taken place) -- Effects and Results

  Video camera = Capture live scenes with sounds and editable
  → Make impressive and interesting video clips
  → Everyone can instantly understand
- Several organizations have made short video clips for PR purpose.
  Ex. TERI: Lightning a Billion Lives (about 3mins)
  SunLabob: Laos Power to the Power (about 9mins)
- Issues: Equipments (Camera, PC and etc), Skills (Camera handling, editting and etc), Time.
- Working together with organizations specializing in providing supports and services for such purposes?

Suggested Actions for Improving Communication and Information Management

- General
  APFED Secretariat and Showcase Facility Secretariat will collaborate in channeling up-to-date information on APFED activities including Showcase Programme,
- Showcase website
  Each showcase project profile and update must be uploaded in a timely manner to publicly share the information on the project implementation; photos and video-clips should be added to the extent possible,

  Demonstration video clips shall be developed and shared as an example for future replication.
- Newsletters
  NetRes and IO colleagues will be contacted to contribute a short write-up for the newsletters that will be released quarterly,

  Newsletters shall be circulated by email to a wide range of stakeholders,
- APFED in the news
  Any newspaper/magazine clips should be also shared that feature APFED activities, NetRes/IO are encouraged to sell APFED to national and international medias
- Common property and application of APFED output
  Showcase and Award documents can be a useful material for case studies on sustainability course in higher education or young professional training.

Using video to communicate sustainable development

TVE Asia Pacific

ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM FOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Second Phase)
Showcase Workshop & the Third NetRes Meeting
14-17 October 2008
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Presentation by:
Nalaka Gunawardene, Director/CEO, TVE Asia Pacific

<nalaka@tveap.org>

www.tveap.org

www.digits4change.net
www.childrenoftsunami.info
www.savingtheplanet.tv

My outline…

- Moving images: strengths & Limitations
- Broadcast & narrowcast options
- Choice of formats & methods
- Good story telling is key
- Outreach & dissemination crucial
- Share TVEAP examples

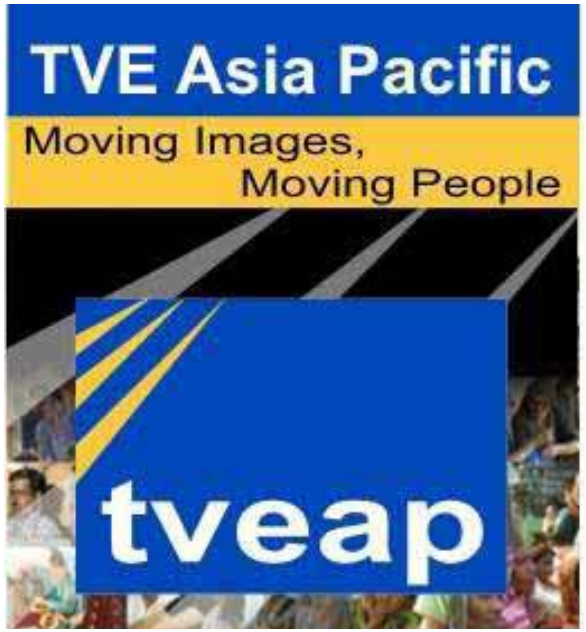
TVE Asia Pacific…

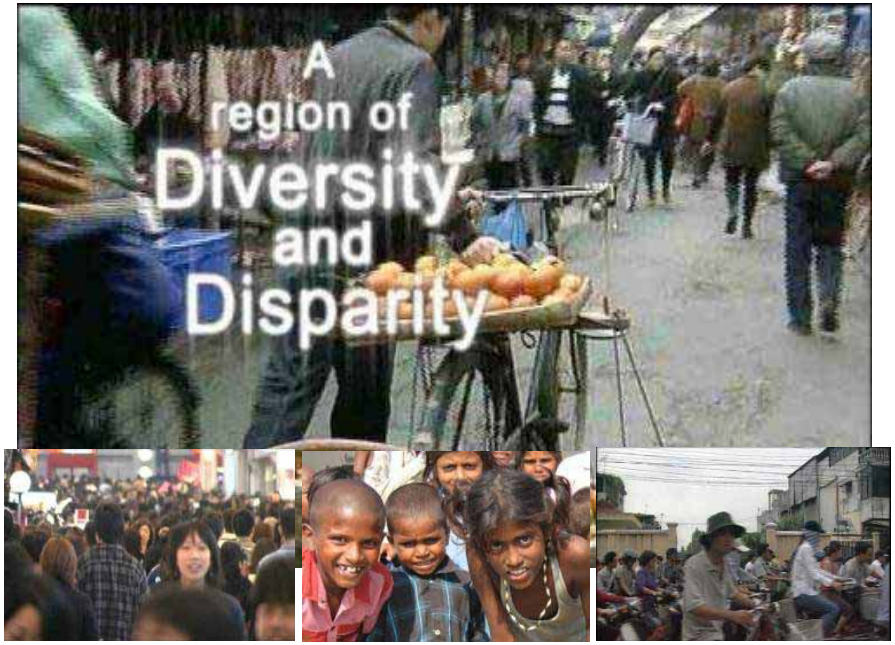
- Television for Education – Asia Pacific, trading as TVE Asia Pacific (est. 1996)
- Asia-focused non-profit media foundation, anchored in Sri Lanka
- Using television, video & web to communicate sustainable development
- Journalistic organisation
- Catalysing discussion & debate

Our little challenge…

Capture & disseminate through TV, video + web many & varied facets of how Asians are working for a better today and better tomorrow.

Big and unfolding story!





Can moving images really move people?

- 'Being moved' involves:
  - Finding out about something
  - Understanding causes/effects/impacts
  - Relating it to our own lives/lifestyles
  - Knowing how/where we can intervene
  - Being motivated to take action
  - Then actually doing it!
- Moving images *can* trigger, inspire or initiate…but *cannot* complete task on its own

TVEAP experience shows...

Moving images *can* move people

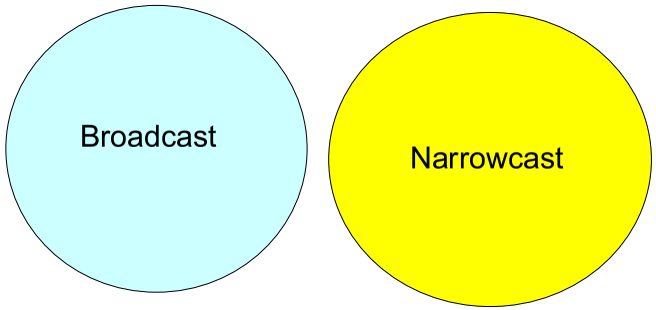
But *only when*:

- used in the right context
- broadcast+narrowcast combination
- part of a bigger effort/campaign
- a/v strengths are maximised
- a/v limitations are recognised

Three choices…

1. Totally broadcast: happy with inherent limitations; agree to all demands by media gatekeepers
2. Totally narrowcast: ignore TV industry completely; focus on small group use of video
3. Hybrid: Find how we can mix both, in ways that will enhance outreach & impact

Audio-visual spheres



Use airwaves, cable or web

Accessible to many at once

Point-to-multipoint

Use small group situations

Engage a few people but more interactively

One location at a time

TVEAP Learning 1

- Use broadcasts – where possible - as a stating point, not as an end by itself.
- Highlights on broadcast: quick, short, interesting to mass audience
- Detailed engagement using narrowcast + other media (radio, print, websites)
- Cross-media promotion

Other a/v choices…

1. What is the main audience?
2. Which a/v formats to use?
3. Is a/v part of a wider campaign?
4. What distribution methods?
5. One-off use…or long shelf-life?

Needed: A clear strategy for production & distribution

Defining audience

Who do we need to reach/engage?

- School teachers?
- Students (at which level?)
- Farmers or fishermen?
- Housewives?
- Policy-makers/decision-makers?
- Teen-agers?
- Researchers?
- Residents in a particular area?

Defining our purpose

What are we trying to accomplish?

- Simple awareness raising?
- Deepening understanding
- Advocating policy/law change?
- Resisting something?
- Campaign?
- Call to action?
- Presenting evidence?
- Combination of above?

TVEAP learning 2

- One video film can't be all things to all people!
- No such thing as 'general public': many publics!
- Defining purpose & audiences/s is crucial
- Try out different formats

Choosing Formats

- Within a/v media, different approaches available
- Costs, work and impacts vary
- Decide which one/s work for you
- Need to research, think, innovate!

More a/v formats…

- **Panels/studuo debates**: 4 – 5 persons engaged in a discussion, preferably with studio audience
- **Interview**: presenter engaged in a chat with one personality
- **News**: concise item capturing highlights of a newsworthy event or development

A/v Formats

- **Documentaries**: educational or informative (long/short docs)
- **Drama**: story enacted using actors & sets/locations; similar to feature film (a.k.a. soap operas)
- **Docu-drama**: partly-dramatised documentary; drama used to make info content more appealing

More a/v formats…

- **Public Service Announcement (PSA):** 1 min or less; similar to an ad, but with public interest message
- **Animation**: cartoons + other types of animations to communicate message/s
- **Songs**: Video clip of songs to inspire behaviour change
- **Reality TV** formats
- **Other**: room for innovation!

Good story telling

- Communicate development through real life stories/case studies
- Ordinary people responding to life's many challenges
- Focus on people at the cutting edge of survival (not just experts, donors or activists)

What makes a good story?

Simple test for mass appeal: NTI

- New?
- True?
- Interesting?

If NTI is high:

- media will pick it up
- People will like it more
- Message has better chance

Tell good stories well…

"Our fundamental job is to tell a story… one that holds an audience's interest and moves their heart, regardless of language, cultural context or subject.… I have always believed that film achieves its optimal impact by aiming to 'get at the audience's head *via* their heart' rather than the other way around."

- **Bruce Moir**, senior Australian film/TV professional

What doesn't make a story

- Detailed technicalities in laws, regulations, technology or diplomacy: BORING!
- Administrative/institutional details
- Repetitions of the same activity

These maybe good for simple publicity, but don't change enhance awareness, or change behaviour.

Also watch out…

- Copyright position:
  - Restricted: why?
  - Fully unrestricted/open
  - Creative Commons?
- Technology choices:
  - Betacam/MiniDV/DVCam/HD?
  - DVD regional coding (or free)?
  - DVD regional coding (or free)?
  - Online video platform: which one?
  - Media file type: PC/Apple divide?

Our bigger challenge…

Our challenge…

TVEAP Film Productions

TVE Asia Pacific
Moving Images, Moving People
tveap
www.tveap.org

- How ICTs are changing lives across developing Asia
- ICT driven business, educational and healthcare opportunities
- Stories from Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan
- Series 1: 6 x 5 mins
- Worked with IDRC and partners

www.digits4change.net

TVE Asia Pacific
Moving Images, Moving People
tveap
www.tveap.org

The Greenbelt Reports

TVE Asia Pacific
Moving Images, Moving People
tveap
www.tveap.org

The Greenbelt Reports

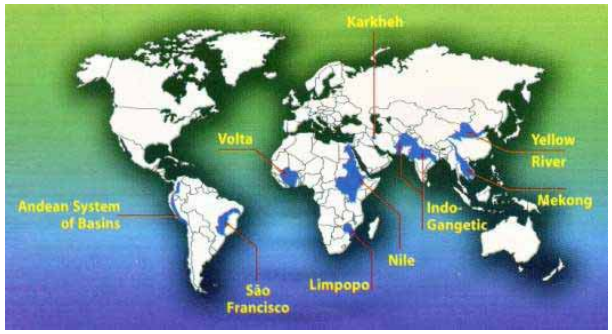
- A multi-media regional project led by TV series
- Investigates conservation challenges involving mangroves, coral reefs & sand reefs – coastal 'greenbelts'
- How people & greenbelts co-exist in post-tsunami India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka & Thailand
- Series I filmed during 2006:
  - 1 x 26 min documentary
  - 12 x 5 min video shorts
- Worked with IUCN, MSSRF, UNEP ROAP

www.greenbelts.net

TVE Asia Pacific
Moving Images, Moving People
tveap
www.tveap.org

Living Labs

- Features global action research to grow more food with less water
- Worked with CGIAR Challenge Program on Water & Food
- Filmed in 9 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe & Latin America
- 8 x 5 mins + 1 x 29 mins
- Agency version released: Nov 2006
- Public version: March 2007



Return of the Ozone Layer: Are We There Yet?

Filmed in Cambodia, China, India & Thailand

Produced for UNEP OzonAction; 2006

Sri Lanka 2048

www.youtube.com/TVEAPfilms

Moving Images blog:

http://movingimages.wordpress.com

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