

**JOINT MEETING
OF
THE NATIONAL WORKING GROUPS
ON WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**



**ORGANIZED BY MRC-WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
PROGRAMME**

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KHON KAEN, THAILAND
7 - 8 MARCH 2006**

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Introduction

Herewith you will find the documentation of the “Joint Meeting of the National Working Groups on Watershed Management Project”, held on 7-8 March 2006 at Sofitel Roja Orchid Hotel in Khon Kaen, Thailand. The meeting was focused on the elaboration of a country based **work plan** for the next 2.5 years of the Watershed Management Project.

The Joint Meeting was designed to get answers to the following questions:

- How can we achieve a sustainable Watershed Management System in the lower Mekong Basin?
- What can we implement during the second program phase (next 2.5 years)?
- What is the capacity in each country to continue with WSM after the project is terminated?
- How can we be sure, that there are incentives in each country for the implementation of the second phase?

The aim of the Meeting was to **discuss** the country proposals for the final work plan including indicators, activities and priorities for the second phase of the Watershed Management Project and afterwards also to **achieve** a consensus on the final overall work Implementation Plan 2006 – 2008.

The meeting was characterised by open exchange of opinions and proposals, and a lot of working group discussions. Thus, it was possible to make important decisions in each country to plan the future development of the second program phase.

The country discussions took place in the respective local language and were presented in English to all members.

We thank everyone who participated in this meeting very much for your active contributions and we hope that you enjoyed the two/three days in Khon Kaen.

Cornelis van Tuyll

March 2006
Vientiane, LAO PDR

Objectives of the workshop

The overall objective of this workshop was to set up and compile a country based log frame and a joint log frame for the second phase of the Watershed Management Project. A consensus on the work plan needs to be achieved by all participants.

General understanding of the workshop

This workshop can be considered as the second joint Meeting of the NWGs on Watershed Management. While the first meeting, held in Siem Reap in Kingdom of Cambodia, 10-11 August 2005, had the objective to **initiate** a thinking process among NWGs about their role, functions, value and experiences, the second joint meeting had the following objectives:

- a) Presentation of the **project planning overviews** (objectives, activities and priorities) proposed by the NWG-meetings as well as by MRCS-GTZ.
- b) Panel explanations and clarifications about the planning process
- c) Country discussions and proposals for modifications.
- d) Identification of the priorities for the year 2006.
- e) Country discussions about awareness, information and in-depth training needs at national, provincial and local level.
- f) Panel discussion on results of previous working group discussions and **consensus** on final overall work Implementation Plan 2006 - 2008.

DAY 1: TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2006

1. Welcome to the Program

The AIFP Programme Coordinator Dr. Vitoon VIRIYASAKULTORN presented the workshop program as well as its rationale and the workshop structure.

The Joint Meeting will be held in two days and will be based on intensive working country group discussions. The most important reason of having this workshop is to collect inputs from each country what they have been doing and plan to do for the next 2.5 years in the Watershed Management Project. In this sense this meeting can be considered as a working group workshop to share visions, different tasks and roles.

2. Proposal for final work plan and discussion

After the introduction presented by Dr. Vitoon, the WSMP MRC-GTZ Programme Coordinator Dr. Cornelis van Tuyll gave an introduction to the workshop coordination, presented the actual planning overview and made clear that the overall objective of this meeting is to elaborate a **work plan for the period until 11/2008**.

Dr. van Tuyll emphasized: "We have to plan until December 2008, whatever we plan, needs to be achieved in 2.5 years. What we are doing in the countries has to be a priority in each country."

In this sense...

we need **identification**:

- ✓ of country specific priorities
- ✓ of joint priorities
- ✓ of MRC value added,

the WSMP is **our joint project**:

- ✓ because we are working together (countries, MRC and GTZ).
- ✓ with the idea that the GTZ in Dec. 2008 will be leaving the WSMP.
- ✓ The countries should by them be able to continue.

Based on the inputs of the NWG-meeting held in January and February 2006 we have to decide in this meeting, what has to happen in the next 2.5 years.

2.1 General Objective of 2nd Phase of the WSMP:

"The analytical and organisational foundations to implement concepts for sustainable management of Watershed at the national and regional levels have been established in selected relevant organisations."

2.2 Specific Program indicators of the 2nd Phase of the WSPM:

I) Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of German or international development assistance projects in at least two pilots watersheds.

II) Existing experiences in sustainable management of WS in Thailand are used to strengthen regional capacities (reg. WG, MRCS) and are applied in management of WS in countries other than Thailand (planning documents, curricula, publications).

III) The project's information & knowledge management (MekongInfo) are at the end of the phase fully integrated into the MRCS system & are managed by the Technical Support Division. At least half of the operation costs of MekongInfo are being paid by other MRC programmes, instead of being paid solely by the project. An agreed plan for taking over operation costs entirely is available at the end of the second phase.

IV) At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have help them in their job and are able to name a concrete example (50 persons from 20 organizations).

2.3 Steps for planning the 2nd phase of the WSMP:

- ✓ 1) Each NWG proposed country indicators, activities and priorities in the local language, which were translated by the country coordinators.
- ✓ 2) We did some reformulations in English. We only changed partly the proposal of the NWG-meetings or added some suggestions completely new.

The CRITERIA for the formulations were:

Easy to understand (problem of translation): Since we communicate together four different languages, we face interpretations; the documents have to be easy to understand and to translate, so that the proposed ideas are not lost.

Relevance within the logical framework (the three fields of action: Policy Advice, Information Management and Capacity Building)

Harmonisation between the countries (some similar formulation between the countries)

Realistic and payable: Can we manage to do it? Can we pay it?

Is there a follow up after the WSMP 2nd phase (Can we expect, that the project can continue?)

- ✓ 3) We separated the new formulations of the indicators and activities in two colours: black (similar or only partly changed) and blue (not taken or added completely new) indicated where it can be found, trying to make this as transparent as possible.
- ✓ 4) The priorities proposed by the NWG-meetings were analyzed as well.

2.4 Expectations

Finally, Dr. van Tuyll presented his expectations at the workshop as follows:

- ✓ **Open discussions** and creating something together.
- ✓ It is **“our project”** feeling; it is not a GTZ project, but a joint effort with line departments, MRC and GTZ.
- ✓ The NWG members know what **they can expect** during the next 2.5 years. All participants of this meeting will use the possibility to say, what they expect.
- ✓ The NWG members know **what they need** to do during the next 2.5 years and how they can be involved.
- ✓ To **be realistic**
- ✓ We can have different views, but try to **achieve a consensus**, because it is a **consensus building process!!**

2.5 Questions

After the introduction and presentation, Dr. Vitoon invited the participants to formulate questions. Those were:

Q: How can we **use** the last discussion in the NWG meeting?

A: The inputs of the last NWG meeting are the basics for this meeting

Q: What about the distributions of activities into the three **fields of action**?

A: The distribution can show that each country focuses its activities on one field of action (ex. Thailand in Capacity Building, Vietnam in Policy Advice)

Q: What is the meaning of “to be **realistic**”? Is this for each country?

A: This means that what we can achieve in the next 2.5 years has its limits because of financial and personal resources, of time and of criteria in each country etc.

Q: How can we **harmonize**?

3. Discussion on final work plan

After the presentation of the planning overview, all participants were asked to discuss it in the Country Working groups. The results presented the first day of the joint meeting are shown below:

3.1 CAMBODIA

	PROGRAMME indicators	Indicators country (proposed)	Activities country (proposed)	Priorities 2006
Policy Advice	<p>1) Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of German or international development assistance projects in at least two pilot watersheds.</p>	<p>1) A proposal for cooperation and coordination among relevant sectors for IWSM, reflecting and full filling gaps of existing WSM legal framework, is agreed upon by the NWG and is considered in coordination processes at pilot level scale (by Nov. 08).</p>	<p>1) Review & analyze existing policies, policy making processes (best practices /lesson learned) and legal framework related to WSM. 2) Evaluate policy implementation and planning in Siem Reap watershed. 3) Draft practical guideline on integrated watershed management. 4) Draft proposal for coordination and cooperation with special focus on the integration of WSMP into commune development plans. 5) Organize consultation process on draft proposal. 6) Support state land mapping. Comment: National workshop and pilot area workshop.</p>	1, 2 and 3 and partly 6
Information Management	<p>2) Existing experiences in sustain. management of WS in Thailand are used to strengthen regional capacities (reg. WG, MRCS) and are applied in management of WS in countries other than Thailand (planning documents, curricula, publications). 3) The project's infor. & knowledge management (MekongInfo) are at the end of the phase fully integrated into the MRCS system & are managed by the Technical Support Division. At least half of the operat. costs of MekongInfo are being paid by other MRC programmes, instead of being paid solely by the project. An agreed plan for taking over operat. costs entirely is available at the end of the second phase.</p>	<p>1) Information package - WSM resource kit (available in Khmer and English)</p>	<p>Ongoing: a) Make available relevant information collected under other outputs for posting on MekongInfo. b) Translate, publish and disseminate WSM resource kit to relevant sector or institutions and stakeholders.</p>	a) and b)
Capacity Building	<p>4) At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have help them in their job and are able to name a concrete example (50 persons from 20 organizations).</p>	<p>At least 50% of those government and non government employees from at least 5 different organizations who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have helped them in their job and are able to name a concrete example.</p>	<p>1) Conduct training needs assessment (at national and pilot watershed level, for both awareness creation and in-depth training, including training delivery mechanisms). 2) Agree with national working group on target groups for training activities. 3) Preparation of the training program and curricula. 4) Conduct training. Comment: Country specific focus on awareness creation for government officers, on natural resources and governance, and on WSM planning.</p>	1, 2, 3 and partly 4.

3.2 L A O

	PROGRAMME indicators	Indicators country (proposed)	Activities country (proposed)	Priorities 2006
Policy Advice	<p>1) Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of German or international development assistance projects in at least two pilot watersheds.</p>	<p>1) A proposal for mechanism and guideline for cooperation and coordination among relevant sectors for IWSM, reflecting WSM legal framework, is agreed upon by the NWG and is considered in coordination processes at pilot level scale (by Nov. 08).</p>	<p>1) Review & analyze existing policies, policy making processes and legal framework related to WSM. 2) Evaluate policy implementation and planning in Namton watershed. 3) Support the KfW appraisal. 4) Draft proposal for mechanism and guideline for coordination and cooperation. (Mid. 2006) 5) Organize consultation process on draft proposal. (End. 2006) Comment: National workshop if required. (at least 2 time/ year)</p>	1, 2 and 3.
Information Management	<p>2) Existing experiences in sustain. managem. of WS in Thailand are used to strengthen regional capacities (reg. WG, MRCS) and are applied in management of WS in countries other than Thailand (planning documents, curricula, publications). 3) The project's infor. & knowledge management (MekongInfo) are at the end of the phase fully integrated into the MRCS system & are managed by the Technical Support Division. At least half of the operat. costs of MekongInfo are being paid by other MRC programmes, instead of being paid solely by the project. An agreed plan for taking over operat. costs entirely is available at the end of the second phase.</p>	<p>1) Outline for the establishment of a comprehensive natural resources information system is available and its implementation for the pilot watershed has been started.</p>	<p>1) Clarify if other organizations work on similar activities. 2) Information needs assessment and clarification of existing mandates. 3) Draft outline for establishment for Namton river basin database (including mechanism for delivery to local level). 4) Organize consultation process on draft proposal (End 2006) 5) Start implementing the agreed draft proposal at pilot Watershed (Pilot Information System) (Begin 2007) Ongoing: a) Make available relevant information collected under other outputs for posting on MekongInfo and more lao translation of important documents and upload in Mekong info. (ASAP) b) Translate, publish and disseminate WSM resource kit. (ASAP)</p>	1, 2 and partly 3. a) and b)
Capacity Building	<p>4) At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have help them in their job and are able to name a concrete example (50 persons from 20 organizations).</p>	<p>At least 50% of those government and non government employees from at least 5 different organizations who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have helped them in their job and are able to name a concrete example.</p>	<p>1) Conduct training needs assessment (at national and pilot watershed level, for both awareness creation and in-depth training, including training delivery mechanisms). 2) Agree with national working group on target groups for training activities. 3) Preparation of the training program and curricula. 4) Conduct training. (2006 - 2008) Comment: Country specific focus on IWSM and Training of trainers and awareness creation for local staff and villagers.</p>	1, 2, 3 and partly 4.

3.3 THAILAND

	PROGRAMME indicators	Indicators country (proposed)	Activities country (proposed)	Priorities 2006
Policy Advice	<p>1) Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of German or international development assistance projects in at least two pilot watersheds.</p>	<p>1) A process for WSM planning in the three pilot watersheds in Mae Rong Chang watershed (2T), Nam Pung watershed (3T) and Huay Sam Mor watershed (5T) has been improved</p>	<p>1) Review & analyze existing policies, policy making processes and legal framework related to WSM and policy implementation and planning in the three pilot WS. 2) Organize consultation process to review existing coordination mechanism and propose solution if necessary.</p> <p>Comment: National workshop if required.</p>	1 and 2.
Information Management	<p>2) Existing experiences in sustain. managem. of WS in Thailand are used to strengthen regional capacities (reg. WG, MRCS) and are applied in management of WS in countries other than Thailand (planning documents, curricula, publications). 3) The project's infor. & knowledge management (MekongInfo) are at the end of the phase fully integrated into the MRCS system & are managed by the Technical Support Division. At least half of the operat. costs of MekongInfo are being paid by other MRC programmes, instead of being paid solely by the project. An agreed plan for taking over operat. costs entirely is available at the end of the second phase.</p>	<p>1) Data/information on existing experiences on WSM in Thailand is available. (Act IM 1) 2) GIS & MIS database is set up in 2T, 3T and 5T reflecting the needs of local users with provision of services on coordination and knowledge transfer to watershed networks in each pilot area. (Act. IM 2, 3, 4 and 5)</p>	<p>1) Clarify if other organizations work on similar activities. 2) Information needs assessment and clarification of existing mandates. 3) Draft outline for transfer and adaptation of GIS + MIS data bases existing at RBO level to provincial and pilot watershed levels (including mechanisms for enabling / improving data access at local level). 4) Organise consultation process on draft outline. 5) Collect and analyze of data/information on existing experiences on WSM in Thailand.</p> <p>Ongoing: a) Make available relevant information collected under other outputs for posting on MekongInfo. b) Translate, publish and disseminate WSM resource kit.</p>	1, 2, partly 3 and 5. a) and b)
Capacity Building	<p>4) At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have help them in their job and are able to name a concrete example (50 persons from 20 organizations).</p>	<p>At least 50% of those government and non government employees from at least 5 different organizations who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have helped them in their job and are able to name a concrete example.</p>	<p>1) Conduct training needs assessment (at national and pilot watershed level, for both awareness creation and in-depth training, including training delivery mechanisms). 2) Agree with national working group on target groups for training activities. 3) Preparation of the training program and curricula. 4) Conduct training. 5) Monitoring training impact.</p> <p>Comment: Country specific focus on the pilot watersheds in River Basins Organizations in 2T, 3T and 5T, negotiation and reconciliation processes, planning and management of watershed, curricula development for schools/communities, and gender issues.</p>	1, 2, 3, partly 4 and 5.

3.4 VIETNAM

	PROGRAMME indicators	Indicators country (proposed)	Activities country (proposed)	Priorities 2006
Policy Advice	<p>1) Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of German or international development assistance projects in at least two pilot watersheds.</p>	<p>1) A proposal for policy and mechanism for cooperation and coordination among relevant sectors for IWSM, reflecting WSM legal framework, is agreed upon by the NWG and is considered in coordination processes at pilot level scale (by Nov. 08).</p>	<p>1) Base line study in Dak Lak. (This was a country priority) 2) Review & analyze existing policies and policy making processes related to WSM. 3) Evaluate policy implementation in the field site. 4) National workshop on existing policy related to WSM and policy implementation in the field site. 5) Workshop/ seminar on RBO (cooperate with Danida project). 6) Draft proposal for coordination and cooperation. 7) Organize consultation process on draft proposal.</p>	<p>1, 2, 3.</p>
Information Management	<p>2) Existing experiences in sustain. managem. of WS in Thailand are used to strengthen regional capacities (reg. WG, MRCS) and are applied in management of WS in countries other than Thailand (planning documents, curricula, publications). 3) The project's infor. & knowledge management (MekongInfo) are at the end of the phase fully integrated into the MRCS system & are managed by the Technical Support Division. At least half of the operat. costs of MekongInfo are being paid by other MRC programmes, instead of being paid solely by the project. An agreed plan for taking over operat. costs entirely is available at the end of the second phase.</p>	<p>1) Existing database on Srepok River Basin is reviewed and improved. 2) Tools for information dissemination and extraction are developed and used by decision makers and line agencies at provincial/ district levels.</p>	<p>1) Review existing database on Srepok River Basin. Assumption: Current database operator is willing to cooperate. 2) Information needs assessment and clarification of existing mandates. 3) Organize consultation process on improve of database. 4) Improve database according to database review report. 5) Develop tools for information dissemination and exploitation of database for decision makers and line agencies at provincial/ district levels. Ongoing: a) Make available relevant information collected under other outputs for posting on MekongInfo. b) Translate, publish and disseminate WSM resource kit.</p>	<p>1, 2 and 3 and partly 4. a) and b).</p>
Capacity Building	<p>4) At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have help them in their job and are able to name a concrete example (50 persons from 20 organizations).</p>	<p>At least 50% of those gov. & non gov. employees from at least 5 different organizations who have participated in capacity building measures for WSM state during impact monitoring that those measures have helped them in their job & are able to name a concrete example.</p>	<p>1) Conduct training needs assessment (at national and pilot watershed level, for both awareness creation and in-depth training, including training delivery mechanisms). 2) Identify target groups for training activities. 3) Preparation of the training program and curricula. 4) Conduct training (for 2006: WSM awareness workshop for NWG members, WSM awareness workshop for Dak Lak (same contents as last year WSM awareness workshop) for other participants, and Training on methodologies for policy analysis for NWG members). Comment: Country specific focus on IWSM and tools for information and exploitation.</p>	<p>1,2,3 and partly 4.</p>

3.5 M R C

	PROGRAMME indicators	Indicators MRC	Activities MRC	Priorities 2006
Policy Advice	<p>1) Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of German or international development assistance projects in at least two pilot watersheds.</p>	--- 0 ---	<p>1) Recommend options for sector coordination. 2) Preparation of recommendations for optimising the institutional framework for Watershed Management</p>	--- 0 ---
Information Management	<p>2) Existing experiences in sustain. managem. of WS in Thailand are used to strengthen regional capacities (reg. WG, MRCS) and are applied in management of WS in countries other than Thailand (planning documents, curricula, publications).</p> <p>3) The project's infor. & knowledge management (MekongInfo) are at the end of the phase fully integrated into the MRCS system & are managed by the Technical Support Division. At least half of the operat. costs of MekongInfo are being paid by other MRC programmes, instead of being paid solely by the project. An agreed plan for taking over operat. costs entirely is available at the end of the second phase.</p>	--- 0 ---	<p>1) Preparation of a Watershed Management resource kit. 1.a) Analyse of new EU Water framework directive and potential relevance for the Mekong region. 1.b) Analyse of current status of green water concept and relevance for watershed management planning. 2) Ongoing actualisation of Mekong Info. 3) Integration of MekongInfo into the MRC information management. 4) Maintenance of partnerships and networks. 5) Ongoing technical assistance to MRC information management (e.g. DMS). 6) Cooperation with MRCS communication unit. 7) Ongoing support to KfW activities (pre appraisal, appraisal and implementation, etc.).</p>	--- 0 ---
Capacity Building	<p>4) At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management state during impact monitoring that those measures have help them in their job and are able to name a concrete example (50 persons from 20 organizations).</p>	--- 0 ---	<p>1) Ongoing cooperation with InWEnt. 2) Organisation of the 3rd Policy Dialogue (Sept. 2006). 3) Monitoring of training participants/trainers, distribution of information/training materials etc. 4) Training of project staff. 5) Organization of study tours (e.g. between pilot watershed areas).</p>	--- 0 ---

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 2006

Dr. Vitoon gave an introduction into the program of the second day. The two central points were:

1. Awareness, Information and In-depth Trainings needs assessment
2. Country needs (TORs) for task forces and/or STE

1. Awareness, Information and In-depth Trainings needs assessment

After the findings on the NWGs about indicators, activities and priorities for the 2nd program phase during the first day, Mr. Christoph Feldkoetter opened the program of the second day with the presentation on information and training needs assessment. Information and training needs assessment are initial steps to be taken when designing an information delivery and capacity building program that works towards the two program indicators focused on policy advice and capacity building:

Indicator 1: Analyses concerning priority intervention areas for improved management of resources are considered in the implementation planning of development assistance projects in at least two pilot watersheds.

Indicator 4: At least 50% of those government or NGO employees who have participated in capacity building measures for watershed management confirm that those measures have helped them in their job and are able to name a concrete example.

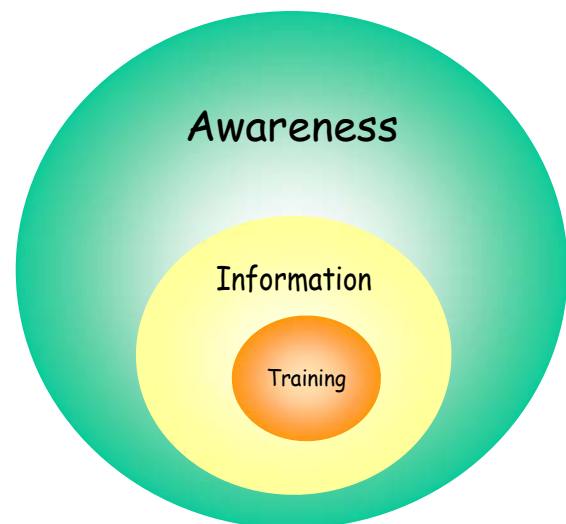
1.1 Levels of Information Delivery

The key to understanding this chart is that information / knowledge content and its delivery becomes more detailed and / or intensive as one proceeds inwards.

- Awareness creation (general):

This outermost layer contains all awareness creation activities, typically at a fairly general level with little detail provided. The target group of those activities are all those that need to be aware of watershed management and / or its various aspects in the broader sense.

This would include high ranking decision makers (in particular supervisors of those who receive in-depth training), people who will later receive in-depth training (for whom awareness creation would be an introduction to watershed management issues to be deepened later), as well as any stakeholders in watershed management (NGOs, civil society, territorial authorities).



- Information distribution (specific):

Information content at this level would be more detailed than at the awareness level, but information delivery would be less intensive than at the in-depth training level. Information would be delivered mainly in written form, but without being accompanied by person-to-person interactive training.

- In-depth Training (concentrated training):

At this level, information content would be most detailed, and delivery methods most intensive, typically in the form of person-to-person interactive training. Samples to measure indicator 4 would be drawn from the members of this target group.

1.2 WSM Resource Kit

The WSMP has in 2005 started to compile a Watershed Management Resource Kit, which will have the following functions:

- Core information management instrument.
- General information source
- Awareness material + comprehensive reference
- Orientation for WSM planning
- Basis for our various capacity building activities (also with InWEnt)
- Tool to collect and disseminate practical experiences and lessons learnt in WSM and related fields (collection of documents)

The drafting process, including the predecessor document (DSE WSM Manual) has so far been:

- WSM Manual first compiled and published in 1999 with DSE support.
- Then adapted independently in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam.
- WSMP drafting team (Bunnara, Sengkham, Dr. Ngai, Dr. Pearmsak, Dr. Harald, Diana, Christoph) is producing first draft of WSM Resource Kit partly based on older WSM Manual.
- First draft will be produced internally, then external contributions will be invited.
- First Draft is expected by mid 2006

We expect to finish the Resource Kit in 2007. The first draft is only meant to be a framework, which may be extended to cover additional topics (as suggested by some of the participants), and into which more external contributions will be integrated as we proceed.

Structure (Module)

At the moment the WSM Resource Kit has 47 issues¹, which are distributed in six Modules as follows:

A. Basics	B. Policy and Legislation	C. Institutions and Organizations
D. Planning	E. Implementation	F. Monitoring and Evaluation

¹ See Annex III: "Overview on general Modules and issues of the WSM Resource Kit"

1.3 Training Needs Assessment

After the presentation of the drafting process and structure of the WSM Resource Kit Mr. Feldkoetter explained the first point of the agenda of the 2nd day:

“Awareness, Information and In-depth Trainings needs assessment”

This needs assessment is meant to:

- Give initial orientation for training activities over next 2.5 years
- Prepare a careful selection of participants for WSMP capacity building activities (to achieve at least 50% success rate with 50 persons from 20 organizations).
- To provide an opportunity for the participants to gain more insight into the structure and content of the WSM Resource Kit.

The results of this initial information needs assessment will be followed up by a more in-depth capacity building needs assessment.

All participants from the four NWGs were asked to discuss which awareness, information and in-depth trainings needs they can tentatively identify at national, provincial and at local level and to propose which institutions and persons need to be trained. The needs assessment should be structured as follows:

- ✓ For three different topics: Awareness, information and in-depth training;
- ✓ At three different levels: national (incl. NMC), provincial and local level (pilot WS);
- ✓ Including at least the following four different actors: Government, NGO, private sector and Civil society and
- ✓ Breaking down needs according to the six modules of the WSM Resource Kit.

If specific aspects from one module were required the participants took the specific issue number (see list of modules and issues – annex III). The objective was not to identify as many persons as possible to receive training in the topics of the WSM Resource Kit, but to carefully consider which institutions / persons in which sector have real needs to be supplied with training. This activity was just to have an overview as orientation to identify where is the high interest of the countries in the Resource Kit topics.

1.4. Plenum on results previous working group discussions

Each national country group was requested to highlight main outcomes and findings during a plenum presentation. The results which were presented are shown below:

1.4.1 Cambodian Working Group

Cam-bodia	Institution/ Organization	Persons: Position/number	Awareness	Information	In-depth Training
National Levels (incl. NMC)	MAFF (FA, DoF, Dagro) MoE (DNCP) MOWRAM (DWRSMC) MLMUPC (DLM,DUP,DC) CNMC (Prog. Dept. Pl. Dept)	Director General and Director level 30 persons	A, B; C; D (26-27), F	A;B;C;D E;F	
	Mol MoWA MoRd MoPW	Professional staff (incl. NWG) 50 persons		A,B,C,D,E,F	A,B,C,D,E,F
Provincial Level	Provincial Government In Siem Reap	- Provincial Gov. Level - District Gov level - Line Depart. of above Institutions - NGOs, Private Sector 30 persons	A, B; C; D (26-27), F	A-F	
	Provincial Line Departments	Professional level of technical departs. 30 persons	A,B,C,D (26,27), F		A,D,B,C,E,F
Local level (Pilot WS) SR	Commune councile	Member of Commune councile 10 persons	A,B,C,D (26,27), F		
	Communities ()	Chief of Villages 30 persons	A,B,C		A,B,C,D,E,F
	NGOs	NGO's representatives 10 persons	A,B,C		A,B,C,D,E,F
	Private Sectors - - -	Private sector's representatives 5 persons Community representatives 20 persons	A,B,C		A,B,C,D,E,F

Comments:

- Mr. Christoph Feldkoetter remarked that the series of organic laws currently being drafted will assign new roles and responsibilities to territorial authorities. The new opportunities and potential training needs thus created should be explored and in the training needs assessment updated accordingly.
- The Cambodian country group agreed with this suggestion.

- Rotha further clarified that with in view of the expected provisions of the organic laws, numerous young graduates will be recruited by Danida to become advisors to commune councillors. These would be a potential training target group.

1.4.2 Thailand Working Group

Thailand	Institution/ Organization	Persons: Position/number	Awareness	Information	In-depth Training
National Levels (incl. NMC)	National Water Resource Committee (Org. Member)	High level 40 pers.	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	
		Middle level (professional) 80 pers.	A-F	A-F	D,E,F (sharing experiences, exchange visit)
Provincial Level	RBOs	RBO Memebtrs (2T, 3T, 5T) ~ 40 x3	A-F	A-F	
	Provincial WG (2T, 3T,5T)	WG memebtrs 600 (~30 x20)	A-F	A-F	
		Secretary Team 100 (~5 x 20)	A-F	A-F	A-F selected (to be proposed by secretary team)
Local level (Pilot WS) SR	- Huay Sam Mor (5 T Pilot watershed) - Sub watershed G	WG members 30 pers	A-F	A-F	- A-F selected (to be proposed by WG) - Exchange visit
	Conducted in Local Language				
	Nam Ping Sub-WS WG (3T)	WG 30 pers	A-F	A-F	- A-F(to be selected/ proposed by WG)
Mae Rong Chang Sub-WS (2T) WG	WG 30 pers	A-F	A-F	- A-F(to be selected/ proposed by WG) - Exchange visit	

1.4.3 Lao Working Group

Comments:

- Christoph Feldkoetter remarked that the reallocation of responsibilities expected to take place during the upcoming national congress (such as the likely creation of a new Ministry of Water Resources) will assign new roles and responsibilities in the water sector. The new opportunities and potential training needs thus created should be explored and in the training needs assessment updated accordingly.

- The Lao country group agreed with this suggestion.

Lao	Institution/ Organization	Persons: Position/number	Awareness	Information	In-depth Training
National Levels (incl. NMC)	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Minister/ Vice Ministers 3 persons	A 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (Exc)		
		Directors/ Deputy Directors 25 persons		A,B,C, D, E,F	
		Prof. staff Planning/Technical 30 persons			A,B,C,D,E, F
	STEA	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	MCTPC	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	WRCC	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	MIH	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 3 pers			
	National University	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	CPI	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	LNMCS	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	PMO	Leaders 1 pers			
		Prof. staff 2 pers			
	MoE	Leaders 1 pers			
Prof. staff 2 pers					
MoH	Leaders 1 pers				
	Prof. staff 2 pers				
M o Finance	Leaders 1 pers				
	Prof. staff 2 pers				
Provincial Level	Offices belong to above Organizations	Leaders (Prov. Governors,..), Directors...	A 1,2,3 for Governors	A-.F for - Directors.	
	-Administrative Offices -Mass Organizations (LWU, YU, LF,...)	Professional staff (17 provinces -100 pers)			A-F
	Private Sectors and NGOs 30 persons				
Local level (Pilot WS)	- Adm. Office - Extension Office - Mass Organization - Village Committees	Leaders (districts 8 pers., Village 28 pers)	A,D,E,F	A-F	
		Professional Staff 40 pers			A-F

1.4.4 Vietnam Working Group

Viet Nam	Institution/ Organization	Persons: Position/number	Awareness	Information	In-depth Training
National Levels (incl. NMC)	Vietnam Environment Protection Agency	1 Leader	A,B,C	B,C	
	Department of Water Resources Mgmt (MONRE)				
	VNMC				
	Dept. of Forest Protection	1 Officer	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,D,E	A,D
	Dept. of Water Resources				
	Dept. of Agriculture				
	Dept of Dykes and Flood Prevention				
	Dept of Forestry (MARD)	1 Leader		A,C,D,E,F	D
	Water Resources Research Institute (MARD)				
	FIPI (MARD)				
	Institute of Water Resources Planning (MARD)	2 researchers		B,C,D,E,F	A,D,F
	Forest Science Institute (MONRE)				
	Metro-hydrology Institute (MONRE)				
	NIAPP (MARD)	2 lecturers		B,C,D,E,F	A,D,F
	University of Forestry				
University of Water Resources	1 Leader	A,B,C			
Dept of Agriculture and RD					
Provincial Level	DONRE	6 officers	A,B,C,D,E,F		D,E,F
	Dept of Industry	1 Leader	A,B,C		
	Dept of Planning and Investment				
	People's Committee				
	Women Union	1 Officer	A,B,C,D,E,F		D,E,F
	Farmer's Association				
	Tay Ngeyen University				
Tay Ngeyen Institute of Agriculture and Forestry	1 Leader	A,B,C,D,E,F			
Local level (Pilot WS) SR		1 Leader	A,B,C,D,E,F		
	District	2 Officers	A (1,2,3,4,12,14,15,16,18) E (40,42)		
	Commune	1 Leader	A (1-4, 13,16,18)		

General comment focussed on all NWGs:

- Dr Viton suggested that in addition to the assessment of training needs, an assessment of existing training delivery structures that WSMP could cooperate with should be considered.

2. Country needs (TORS) for task forces and/or STE

In this activity the four NWGs suggested task force for their country activities. The results were presented to all participants as follows:

<p>2.1 Cambodia Working Group</p> <p>✓ Policy Advice (No. Act.) Act. 1, 2, 3: Local consultant + NWG (draft TOR, comment on draft)</p> <p>✓ Information Management Ongoing a): National Coordinator Ongoing b): Translation service and editorial work.</p> <p>✓ Capacity Building Act. 1: International Consultant (1) and national (1), national coordinator (1), WG. Act. 4: Trainer Team.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular Meeting on WSM - WG - Country Coordination organize meeting every 2 months - Exchange of visit in the RMB - A newsletter about WSMP-NWG activities (2 time per year) <p>Persons: Bunnara and Rotha</p>	<p>2.3 Vietnam Working Group</p> <p>✓ Policy Advice Act. 1: Task force among NWG + provincial no STE Act. 2: Task force under contract Act. 3: NWG + provincial Act. 4: VNMC + provincial Act. 5: Province – Srepok RBO Act. 6 and Act. 7: STE international and national.</p> <p>✓ Information Management Act. 1: STE international + NWG Act 2: Task Force Act. 3 and Act. 4: STE (as the act. 1) + NWG Act. 5: STE national + NWG</p> <p>✓ Capacity Building Act. 1 and Act. 2: STE international + NWG Act. 3: STE – NWG + MRCS team Act. 4: Training at national level, STE international + training at provincial/ district level, national trainer.</p>
<p>2.2 Thailand Working Group</p> <p>- The participants of the Thailand working group discussed this topic and concluded that the task forces can be suggested and set up in the case that the Plan of Implementation is identified. Thus, the three pilot areas can propose STE if they know more details.</p>	<p>2.4 Lao Working Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration of the terms of reference based on Work Plan for STE. - STE & key persons from TF elaborate together the first draft product. - This should get a regular advice and should be sent back to the TF and STE to be discussed. - After the discussion the first draft should be sent with a regular reporting to the key persons from FT again. - TF and STE make changes and elaborate the second draft product. - The second draft should be sent to the NWG, who makes the final draft product.

Conclusions

With regard to the Work Plan 2006 – 2008 we consider that the two most important objectives of this meeting have been achieved.

On the one hand, a **comprehensive log frame** for the second phase of the Watershed Management Project was discussed in the NWGs and in Plenum and was concluded. On the other, we achieved a **consensus** on country indicators and activities during the discussion of the Work Plan, as well we defined and collected in each country the awareness/information/ and in-depth training needs at national, provincial and local level. An exchange of visions and a common understanding led this meeting.

At the end of the day the four NWGs were asked to find an answer to the following three questions:

- Do you feel comfortable in these days?
- Did you enjoy this workshop?
- Do you have any additional advice about the project?

The **Lao** Working Group emphasised the good atmosphere and the important character of this meeting as a "joint project". The members of this group felt comfortable and defined this workshop as a good chance to discuss and to share policies to decide the way to take in the WSM Project. In addition, they want to achieve a bigger cooperation with Thailand and Vietnam and to see the development of the WSM Project from paper to reality. The group called for a bigger focus on the regional part in Lao, since this was missed in this meeting.

The **Vietnam** Working Group felt very much comfortable and highlighted specifically the discussion about the awareness, information and in-depth training needs at the three levels. According to the group this activity made clearer that the cooperation among levels in each country is very important to implement mechanisms for this WSM Project. Furthermore, the VNWG considered this meeting as a very good workshop, because all participants discussed about the different aspects and problems in each country. The group suggested for the implementation of some activities more collaboration of national or international staff.

The **Thailand** Working Group felt as well very comfortable and emphasised that from now they will think more about implementation, and about what kind of implementation they need. In this sense they want to make more proposals in the National Committees to find answers to the question what kind of information or training they need. The participants of the group confirmed to be sure, that all countries can start the new program phase based on this joint workshop. From now they would like to see the implementation in every country and to share their experiences, and visions.

The **Cambodia** Working Group felt as well very comfortable. The members of the group concluded that the Working plan for the second program phase is going to be implemented during an agreement process. In this sense they want to see the implementation of the work plan made in this meeting and to think about what kind of monitoring and evaluation the project need, for this, what all countries are doing (Annual evaluation). Moreover the group emphasised that the one objective of the workshop "to achieve consensus" was present all time in the Plenum discussions as well in the elaboration of the framework of the implementation Working Plan. In addition, the group suggested that the project should try to use local resources and called for support for a joint field trip.

Finally Dr. van Tuyll gave his conclusions:

- ✓ “We did an enormous task in this workshop, which took place in four different languages!
- ✓ You were comfortable and we were comfortable!
- ✓ The Workshop was characterised by open sharing of ideas!
- ✓ We made a highlight with this planning overview and Work Plan 2006-2008!
- ✓ We have to start with Impact Monitoring what we can achieve and what not!”

Dr. Vitoon VIRIYASAKULTORN and Dr. Cornelis VAN TUYLL thank to everyone who participated in this workshop and made possible to achieve these positive results.

“We had a very nice and productive meeting and we enjoyed it”

Annexes

Annex I: Programme of the Meeting Joint National Working Groups on Watershed Management, Khon Kaen 7 – 8 March 2006

Day 1 (7 March)		
9.00 – 9.15	Welcome and Introduction to the Program	Dr. Vitoon
9.15 – 10.30	Proposal for final work plan and discussion	Dr. Cornelis van Tuyll
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee break	
10.45 – 12.00	Discussion on final work plan	Country Working Groups
12.00 – 12.30	Plenum on results previous working group discussions	Dr. Vitoon
12.30 – 14.00	lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	Balance between activities on national and decentralized (province, district, pilot watershed level)	Introduction Dr. Cornelis van Tuyll and Country Working Groups
15.30 – 15.45	Coffee break	
15.45 – 17.00	Priority setting for 2006, 2007 and 2008	Country Working Groups
18.30 – 20.30	Joint dinner	
Day 2 (8 March)		
9.00 – 10.30	Information Needs assessment and Capacity Building Needs assessment	Introduction Christoph Feldkoetter and Country Working Groups
10.45 – 11.45		
11.45 – 12.30	Plenum on results previous working group discussions	Dr. Vitoon
12.30 – 14.00	lunch	
14.00 – 15.30	Country needs (TORs) for task forces and/or STE	Introduction Dr. Cornelis van Tuyll and Country Working Groups
15.30 – 15.45	Coffee break	
15.45 – 16.45	Plenum on results previous working group discussions	Dr. Vitoon
16.45 – 17.15	Wrap up and closing	Dr. Vitoon

Annex II: List of participants

No.	Name	Position	Agency/Organization
<u>CAMBODIA</u>			
1	Mr. Min Bunnara	WSMP GTZ Country Coordinator	MRC-GTZ
2	Mr. Chheang Hong	Officer	CNMC
3	Mr. Ham Nimol	Deputy Director	Department of Land Management, Immensity of Land Management Planning & Construction
4	Mr. Nong Keamony	Officer	Department of Water Resources Management & Conservation, Ministry of Water Resources 7 Meteorology
5	Mr. Ken Serey Rotha	Deputy Director	Department of Natural Resources Protection & Conservation, Ministry of Environment
6	Mr. Chheng Kimsun	Deputy Director	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries
7	Mr. Teang Sokhom	Deputy Chief of Watershed & Land Office	Forestry Administration, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries

LAO PDR

8	Mr. Sourasay PHOUMAVONG	Deputy Director	LNMCs, PMO
9	Mr. Thanousay OUNTHOUANG	Deputy Director	of Irrigation Dept. MAF.
10	Dr. Pheth PHOMPhiphak	Deputy Director	NAFES, MAF
11	Mr. Khamsay PHOTHIDETH	Director	of Planning Division, DOP, MAF
12	Mr. Chantha THIPPHAVONGPHANH	Deputy Director	Agriculture and Forestry Department, Vientiane Capital
13	Mr. Phonepaseuth PHOULIPHANH	National Programme Coordinator	LNMCs.
14	Mr. Sengkham INTHIRAVONGSY	WSMP-GTZ Country Liaison Officer	MRC-GTZ

THAILAND

15	Mr. Santi Sanglestsawai	Civil Engineer 5, AIFP Coordinator	TNMC, Dept. of Water Resources
16	Mr. Ruang Janmahasatien	Senior Forest Officer	Dept. of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

17	Dr. Nipon Tangtham	Advisor to TNMC	Kasetsart University
18	Mr. Peerapong Sriprasert	Representative of River Basin 3T	Dept of Water Resources
19	Mr. Laothai Ninnuan	Representative of Community Sector, Sakon Nakhon	Sakon Nakhon
20	Mr. Prasit Warnset	Representative of River Basin 5T	Dept. of Water Resources
21	Ms. Sukanya Wisan	Senior Environmental Officer	Office of Natural and Environmental Policy and Planning
22	Ms. Samruay Laejabok	WSMP-GTZ Country Liaison Officer	MRC-GTZ

VIETNAM

23	Mr. Vu Hong Chau	Water Resources Planning Institute	
24	Mr. Nguyen Xuan Thanh		National Institute of Agricultural Planning and Projections
25	Mr. Vo Dai Hai		Forest Science Institute
26	Mr. Pham Dang Hung		Forestry Department
27	Mr. Nguyen Huu Chung		Dak Lak Dept. of Agriculture and Rural Development
28	Ms. Nguyen Thi Thu Linh	VNMC, AIFP Coordinator	VNMC
29	Mrs. Pham Thi Thuy Co	WSMP-GTZ Country Liaison Officer	MRC-GTZ

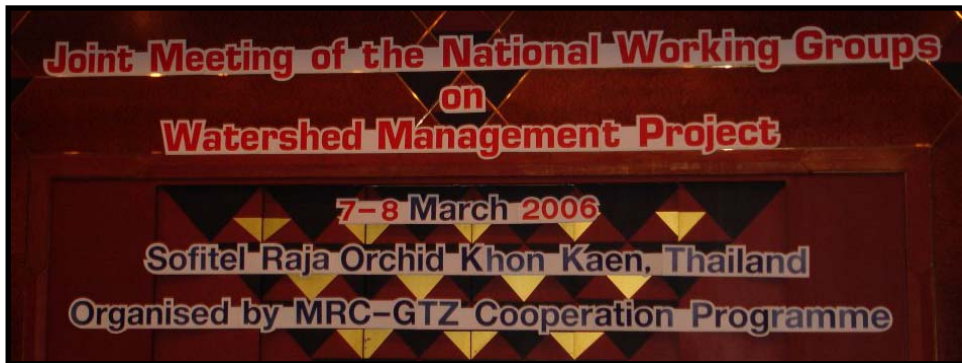
MRCs

30	Dr. Cornelis VAN TUYLL	WSMP GTZ Programme Coordinator	MRC-GTZ
31	Dr. Vitoon VIRIYASAKULTORN	AIFP Coordinator	MRC-AIFP
32	Mr. Christoph FELDKOETTER	Technical Advisor	MRC-GTZ
33	Ms. Diana CACERES	Consultant	MRC-GTZ
34	Ms. Pamouane PHETTHANY	Head of Administration	MRC-GTZ
35	Mr. Sisomphone PHANTHAVONG	Admin Assistant/driver	MRC-GTZ

Annex III: Overview on general Modules and issues of the WSM Resource Kit

Module	Issues
A) Basics	1 Watershed Management & Sustainable Development
	2 Concept & Principles
	3 Goals, Objectives & Impacts
	4 Watershed Functions
	5 Key Problems in Watersheds & Challenges for WSM
	6 Trans-boundary Issues
	7 Watershed Elements
	8 Hydrologic Cycle & Water Budget
	9 Watershed Classification & Critical Watersheds
	10 Impacts of Vegetation & Land Use on Water Balance
	11 Erosion Processes & Control
	12 Land Use Systems in the Region
	13 Socio-cultural Frame Conditions
	14 Economic Frame Conditions
	15 Property Rights Regimes & Land Tenure Issues
	16 Participation
	17 Conflict Management
	18 Gender Aspects
	19 Overview on Methods & Instruments
B) Policy & Legislation	20 International and Regional Policy Framework
	21 Relevant Country-specific Policies
	22 Relevant Country-specific Legislation
C) Institutions & Organizations	23 Institutions and Administrative Systems
	24 Good Governance Principles
	25 Introduction to Institutional Analysis and Development
D) Planning	26 Introduction to Integrated Planning
	27 Overview on Current Planning Systems in the Region
	28 Overview on Methods and Instruments
	29 Introduction to River Basin Planning
	30 Overview of the WSM Planning Process
	31 Problem Identification and Scoping
	32 Watershed Inventory and Analysis
	33 Setting Planning Goals & Objectives
	34 Analyze Policies, Assumptions & Constraints
	35 Identification of Options & Strategies
	36 Initial Impact Assessment & Economic Analysis
	37 Prioritization & Ranking of Options
	38 Define Results & Plan Formulation
E) Implementation	39 Implementation Planning
	40 Best Practices & Lessons Learnt
	41 Implementation Principles
	42 Local Contributions/ Institutional Context
	43 Financing
F) Monitoring & Evaluation	44 M & E Principles
	45 M & E Planning
	46 M & E Instruments
	47 Guidelines & Standards

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National Working Groups



Plenum Presentations

