

Logframe of GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (GMS BCI) Program

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Vision: By 2015, GMS countries will have established priority biodiversity conservation landscapes and corridors for maintaining the quality of ecosystems, ensuring sustainable use of shared natural resources, and improving the livelihoods of people</p>			
<p>Program Goal By 2015, GMS countries will endeavor to maintain and improve the cover, condition and biodiversity of forest lands and associated ecosystems in priority biodiversity conservation landscapes and corridors</p>	<p>Phase I (2005 – 2008)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 5 biodiversity conservation areas established in 5 pilot sites of the GMS countries covering a total area not less than 1 million ha. - By 2008, restoration and regeneration is visible on satellite images as compared to 2005; Rate of deforestation in and around pilot sites slowed down or stopped - Increasing trends in key species and population numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports from GMS countries - Satellite images and comparative spatial data from 2005/06 and 2008 - Ground truthing/ external site inspection reports, and digital analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political commitment of GMS leaders and governments to establish and maintain biodiversity corridors and areas of sustainable use (A) - Sufficient levels of funding can be secured (A) - Institutional capacity and cooperation is harnessed for achieving common objectives (A) - Ad hoc development interventions can be minimized (R)
<p>Purpose: Sustainable management regimes established in the biodiversity corridors are providing benefits of natural resource (forest, water, soil, air) goods and services thus contributing to improving livelihoods of peoples living in and around the biodiversity corridors and protect the developmental, particularly physical infrastructure, deemed central to economic integration and sustainable development in the Subregion</p>	<p>Phase I (2005 – 2008):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2008, 80% villages and hamlets located within corridors of pilot sites where project activities have been undertaken, report: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) improvement in social amenities b) Clear land management regimes c) Increased incentives and cash benefits from natural resources and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports from GMS countries - External field verifications and survey reports - Land titling records & village/commune tenurial security & land management guidelines - Cash and non-cash benefits survey – pre and post phase I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial authorities are committed to participatory land use planning/ establishment of transparent and reliable land governance regimes (A) - Central governments promote process of land allocation and tenurial security with undaunting vigour (A+R) - Market forces interested in linking up with products from

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	instruments are in place or under approval process stipulating unambiguous rules governing land use and land management within sustainable use corridors, multiple use areas, and buffer zones.	instrument	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities adhere to regulatory framework for community forests and abstain from unauthorized land conversion (R)
3. Restoring ecosystem connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2008, villages within the corridors establish nurseries with native tree spp within each corridor area requiring restoration work that is supervised by qualified project staff in each pilot site - a restoration "strategy/plan" covering priority corridors is ready by end 2006 - 60% of "critical" areas identified for restoration connectivity between fragmented PAs or forest gaps requiring enrichment planting in the pilot sites at start of project have replanted with native species or are under a mix of replantation and natural regeneration - Satellite images in year 2006, 2007 and 2008 show areas under regeneration and restoration as well as loss of habitat (conversion) and by 2008, images show that habitat status quo in the corridor is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil and species surveys during phase I - Biodiversity Assessments and monitoring during phase I - Project reports from GMS countries - Satellite images and comparative spatial data from 2005/06 and 2008 - Ground truthing/ external site inspection reports, and digital analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry inventory, including, regular growth monitoring and updating of forest descriptions (A) - Species selected are suited to the new environment and the roots and canopy structure will effectively diminish soil loss and assist regeneration (A + R) - Technology and training activities are successfully implemented in GIS-based mapping, modeling, and integrated assessment (A +R) - Potential remote sensing data

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	maintained or tree and forest cover is increased		gaps (e.g., haze, clouds, shade, reduced quality of data & monitoring accuracy) (R)
<p>4. Capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2006, at least one natural resource committee consisting of male and female members set up in each community (village) level capable of planning and implementing NRM projects - By 2007, skills imparted at local level lead to regular monitoring transects, improved protection measures and local skills available to carry out population census, demarcation, village level natural forest management plans - By 2008, village – village and farmer-to-farmer exchanges lead to increased dissemination of knowledge and skills in NRM, improved farming skills, erosion control and water harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - Monitoring reports; site inspection reports; project reports - external verification; random surveys of beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel remain on jobs in local bodies, non-governmental and community-based organizations (A) - Low turn over of staff and institutional continuity (R)
<p>5. Sustainable financing of the biodiversity corridor interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2008, at least three (3) schemes for transfer payments for ecosystem services proposed and testing phase in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Reports - Consultancy Reports on Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GMS Countries willing to introduce innovative financing schemes (A)

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	<p>progress;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2008, regulatory framework for ecosystem service charges drafted and submitted for approval in at least two (2) sites - By 2007, Regional and national funding sources identified and linked to GMS BCI pilot sites including various funding mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - draft regulatory instrument - community revolving funds; regional/national endowments; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor and Government in support of sustainable funding (R)