**Annex 2a. Project Logical Framework**

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|  | **Description** | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Targets**  **(mid-term)** | **Targets**  **(final)** | **Sources and means of verification** | **Assumptions** |
| GCF Core Indicators | GCF Core Indicator for adaptation | Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries | Direct: 0  Indirect: 0 | Direct: At least 14,920 people (~2% of the total population of the four target cities) benefiting from reduced flooding from clean drainage lines, implementation of wetland and stream management plans, and restoration Approximately 50% of direct beneficiaries will be female.  Indirect: No people benefitting yet from flood reduction and enhanced ecosystem services through the ICFMS, as ICFMS for each city will only be completed after mid-term. | Direct: Approximately 74,600 people (~9% of the total population of the four target cities) benefitting from reduced flooding from clean drainage lines, implementation of wetland and stream management plans, and restoration Approximately 50% of direct beneficiaries will be female.  Indirect: Approximately 825,000 people (100% of the population of the four target cities) benefiting from flood reduction and enhanced ecosystem services through the ICFMS. Approximately 50% of indirect beneficiaries will be female. | Baseline and Completion Surveys[[1]](#footnote-2) | Community members’ cleaning of drainage lines lead to flood reduction    The target beneficiaries benefit from reduced flood losses from EbA interventions |
| Number of direct beneficiaries relative to total population | Direct: 0%  Indirect: 0% | Direct: At least 14,920 people (~2% of the total population of the four target cities)  Indirect: 0 people (0% of the total population of the four target cities) | Direct: Approximately 74,600 people (~9% of the total population of the four target cities) Indirect: Approximately 825,000 people (100% of the total population of the four target cities)[[2]](#footnote-3) | Baseline and Completion Surveys[[3]](#footnote-4) | Community members’ cleaning of drainage lines lead to flood reduction    The target beneficiaries benefit from reduced flood losses from EbA interventions |
| **Objective related to GCF RMF Impact Areas Impact** | A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of  the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions | A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives[[4]](#footnote-5) and economic assets (US$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the  GCF intervention | Baseline to be determined at inception phase | US$ amount can only be determined based on the magnitude of the flood that may or may not occur in Year 3 | US$ amount can only be determined based on the magnitude of the flood that may or may not occur in Year 5 | Baseline survey and Year 5 monitoring if there is a flood event | If there is a flood event in Year 5, tracking of the final target will be done  EbA measures will provide flood reduction |
| A4.0 Improved resilience of ecosystems and ecosystem services | A4.2 Value (US$) of ecosystem services generated or protected in response to climate change | No new protection or restoration efforts with climate change risks produce ecosystem services | US$ 34,464/year in flood protection and other ecosystem services from Nong Peung wetland  US$ 20,104/year in flood protection and other ecosystem services from urban streams in Pakse and Savannakhet | US$ 344,640/year in flood protection and other ecosystem services from Nong Peung wetland  US$ 201,040/ year in flood protection and other ecosystem services from urban streams in Pakse and Savannakhet | Ecosystem valuation methodology and calculation under Activity 1.2.1[[5]](#footnote-6) | EbA measures will provide flood reduction, wastewater treatment, support to fishing and livelihoods and other ecosystem services |
| **Fund-level Outcome(s)** | A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks | A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector  services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability | No incorporation of ICFMS in government policies and plans. | Level 0 | Government departments have incorporated ICFMS into their policies and plans at Level 2 of policy uptake scorecard[[6]](#footnote-7) | Key informant interviews  Policy uptake scorecard  Project reports  Interviews with PMU |  |
| **Outputs** | **Component 1: Technical and institutional capacity building to plan, design, implement and maintain integrated urban Ecosystems-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions for the reduction of climate change-induced flooding**  Output 1.1 Strengthening of institutional capacity for integrated flood risk management and implementation of urban ecosystems-based adaptation and males and females with increased awareness of climate threats | 1.1.1 Number of institutions with strengthened institutional capacity for integrated flood risk management and implementation of urban ecosystems-based adaptation as measured by the capacity scorecard  1.1.2 Number of males and females with increased awareness of climate threats and participating in implementation wetland and stream management plans and cleaning of drainage lines. | Baseline institutional capacity to be measured in Year 1  Males = 0  Females = 0  Total = 0 | 4 institutions with strengthened capacity with minimum score of 4 out of 10 each  Mid-term targets will be determined based on the baseline study that will be conducted in Year 1 of project implementation  14,920 people with increased awareness (50% male and 50% female)[[7]](#footnote-8) | 10 institutions with strengthened capacity with minimum score of 8 out 10 each  Final targets will be determined based on the baseline study that will be conducted in Year 1 of project implementation  37,300 people with increased awareness (50% male and 50% female) | Capacity scorecard[[8]](#footnote-9)  Project Progress report  Media/outreach survey | Trainings, awareness-raising and enhanced curricula are sufficient to build knowledge and technical capacity amongst relevant stakeholders. |
| Output 1.2 Integrated Climate-resilient Flood Management Strategies and urban EbA guidelines developed for Vientiane, Paksan, Savannakhet and Pakse, and effective Flood Risk Management Committees as coordination mechanisms | 1.2.1 Level of effectiveness of Flood Risk Management Committees established as coordination mechanisms  1.2.2 Level of uptake of ecosystem valuation | Level 0[[9]](#footnote-10)  Level 0[[10]](#footnote-11) | Level 1 for 4 cities  Level 1 for 4 cities | Level 3 for 4 cities  Level 3 for 4 cities | Monitoring and Evaluation reports, cities’ annual reports  Interviews with provincial and district officials  Monitoring and Evaluation reports, cities’ annual reports  Interviews with provincial and district officials |  |
| **Component 2: Rehabilitation and protection of ecosystems in response to climate variability and change**  Output 2.1 Area of wetland restored contributing to flood reduction and sustainable management of the Nong Peung wetland in Paksan | 2.1.1 Area (ha) of wetland restored contributing to flood reduction  2.1.2 Level of uptake of wetland management plan | No new protection or restoration efforts with climate change risks incorporated for ecosystems in the target sites  Level 0[[11]](#footnote-12) for the community management committee and Level 0 for government agencies specified in the management plan | 80 ha of the Nong Peung wetland restored (10% of target area)  Level 1 for the community management committee and Level 1 for all government agencies specified in the management plan | 800 ha of the Nong Peung wetland restored  Level 2 for the community management committee and Level 2 for at least 40% of government agencies specified in the management plan | Project -level Field surveys comprising interviews with local communities  GIS mapping of sites  Project reports  Interviews with PMU, local communities  Monitoring and Evaluation reports, cities’ annual reports  Interviews with provincial and district officials | Wetland restoration activities are sufficient in reducing flood impacts.  Resources are available to implement the management plans  The wetland management plan assigns specific actions or practices to government agencies |
| Output 2.2 Area of urban streams restored contributing to flood reduction and sustainable management of urban streams in Savannakhet and Pakse | 2.2.1 Area (ha) of urban streams restored contributing to flood reduction  2.2.2 Level of uptake of stream management plans | No new protection or restoration efforts with climate change risks incorporated for ecosystems in the target sites  Level 0[[12]](#footnote-13) for 3 community management committees and Level 0 for government agencies specified in the management plan | 70 ha (10% of total target) of urban stream ecosystems rehabilitated and sustainably managed  Level 1 for 3 community management committees and Level 1 for all government agencies specified in the management plan | 700 ha (100% of target) of urban stream ecosystems rehabilitated and sustainably managed  Level 2 for 3 management committees and Level 2 for at least 40% of government agencies specified in the management plan | Field surveys  GIS mapping  Project reports  Interviews with PMU  Monitoring and Evaluation reports, cities’ annual reports  Interviews with provincial and district officials | Urban stream restoration activities are sufficient in reducing flood impacts.  Resources are available to implement the management plans  The stream management plan assigns specific actions or practices to government agencies |
| Output 2.3 Area of permeable paving solutions installed in public areas contributing to flood reduction in Vientiane, Paksan, Savannakhet and Pakse | Square meters of permeable paving solutions installed in public areas contributing to flood reduction | Baseline study to be conducted in Year 1 of project implementation. | 9,000 square meters of permeable paving solutions | 18,000 square meters of permeable paving solutions | Field surveys  Project reports  Interviews with PMU | Permeable paving solutions will be sufficient in improving drainage of identified public areas. |

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|  | **Activity title** | **Activity description** | **Sub-activities** | **Deliverables** |
| **Activities** | Activity 1.1.1 Build the capacity of national and local representatives for coordination and using urban EbA to manage climate change-induced flooding. | Under Activity 1.1.1,decision-makers from MONRE, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, provincial governments, and other relevant agencies will be trained on how to incorporate integrated climate-resilient flood management into urban planning for the cities of Vientiane, Paksan, Savannakhet and Pakse. Additionally, technical staff from the relevant national and local departments will be trained on how to use urban EbA to reduce climate-induced flooding. This training will include: i) hands-on spatial planning exercises using GIS; ii) drone mapping; iii) best practices on the design, implementation and maintenance of urban EbA; and iv) submitting applications for financing. A knowledge-exchange trip for senior government representatives, technical experts and academics to a city with similar topographical, climatic and socio-economic contexts to the four target cities. | Train national and city-level decision-makers on how to include integrated climate-resilient flood management into development planning.  Train technical staff at national and city-level on best practices for using urban EbA to reduce flooding.  Conduct an exchange trip to the selected city with urban EbA examples as case study. | 16 Training workshops conducted for decision-makers on how to incorporate integrated climate-resilient flood management into urban planning  16 Training workshops conducted for national- and city-level technical staff on best practices for using urban EbA  1 Knowledge exchange trip held for senior government representatives, technical experts and academics to a city with similar topographical, climatic and socio-economic contexts to the four target cities |
| Activity 1.1.2 Establish a national knowledge hub that produces and disseminates information on urban EbA interventions locally, regionally and internationally. | A multi-disciplinary knowledge hub will be established in the Civil Engineering Department of the National University of Laos in Vientiane, covering the fields of engineering, urban planning, water resource management, agriculture, ecology, and governance. The purpose of this hub will be to: i) integrate urban EbA content into relevant existing curricula at the university; and ii) provide technical support to government and Community Management Committees established under Outcome 2. In addition to the establishment of the knowledge hub, targeted action research projects linked to the project activities will be funded and conferences will be held on urban EbA to support knowledge exchange with other EbA initiatives in the region. An operational mechanism will be put in place to manage the research fund supporting the research activities. | Develop and sign MoU between NUoL and MONRE  Contract knowledge hub manager to oversee the hub  Set up operational mechanism for the monitoring and assessment fund  Contract an international expert to assist with the integration of EbA content into existing curricula | National knowledge hub is operational and producing knowledge products. |
| Activity 1.1.3 Conduct awareness-raising campaigns in each of the four target cities for communities and the private sector on urban EbA and flood management. | Awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to: i) raise awareness among the public about the value of wetlands and urban streams, solid waste disposal, protection of waterways, and regulations on waterway buffer zones (by means of village governance structures, water user associations, and National Women’s Union); and ii) raise awareness and promote the sustainable management of the Nong Peung wetland in Paksan based on the wetland management plan developed under Outcome 2. Private sector stakeholders (e.g. shopping malls and Special Economic Zones) will also be engaged under this activity to identify how they can contribute to and benefit from project activities. | Design an appropriate city-level awareness-raising campaign in each of the four cities, in co-operation with city-level stakeholders  Implement the four awareness-raising campaigns.  Engage with relevant private sector stakeholders. | Awareness raising campaigns including communities and private sector implemented in target cities |
| Activity 1.2.1 Conduct economic valuation of urban ecosystem services. | An economic valuation will be conducted on the range of ecosystem services provided by the Nong Peung wetland in Paksan and urban streams in the four target cities. The findings from this valuation will be: i) inform long-term management plans; and integrated into the adaptation assessments in Activity 1.2.4 to help mainstreaming EbA into the planning, policy and legal frameworks. | Undertake an economic valuation of the Paksan wetland and urban streams in Savannakhet, Pakse and Vientiane.  Conduct a capacity needs assessment of major stakeholders on implementing sustainable land use planning  Provide technical backstopping support for the development of the ecosystem services valuation framework | Ecosystem services for 1 wetland and 3 streams valued |
| Activity 1.2.2 Conduct hydrological assessments and climate risk assessments to inform climate change adaptation solutions for flood management in Vientiane, Paksan, Savannakhet and Pakse. | Fine-scale hydrological mapping will be conducted in each of the target cities and the results from this mapping will be used to develop detailed hydrological models at catchment scale that account for increasing rainfall intensity under climate change. Hydrological maps and models produced, along with the relevant staff conducting the mapping and developing the models, will be hosted within an identified appropriate national institution. The maps and models generated will be used to inform the flood management strategies that will be implemented under Activity 1.2.4. In addition, an international and a national expert will be contracted under this activity to conduct an extended wetland assessment on *inter alia*: extent of wetland, different functional zones, water quality, biodiversity, invasive alien plants and community use of the wetland. This assessment will be used to inform the development of the wetland management plan under Activity 2.1.1. | Conduct stakeholder consultations with affected communities, the private sector and civil society  Conduct drone mapping of the four cities to collect detailed spatial data on elevation, land use and infrastructure  Develop hydrological models for each of the four cities  Contract an international and a national expert to conduct a wetland assessment | 4 hydrological assessments and 4 climate risk assessments completed |
| Activity 1.2.3 *Develop the ICFMS and mainstream climate change and urban EbA into relevant policies, guidelines and plans.* | Integrated flood management strategies (ICFMS) will be developed for each of the target cities based on outputs from Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3. The ICFMS will contain proposed EbA interventions, management and enforcement arrangements, options for specific regulations and policy at the provincial level. Following their development, these strategies will be mainstreamed into existing flood master plans, provincial and district development plans, land use plans and guidelines, urban plans for Special Economic Zones, and provincial level policies and regulations through proposed revisions and updating of relevant plans. Outcomes of the ICFMS will also be linked with National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process (UNEP proposal to GEF under development). | Develop an ICFMS for each of the four cities  Review ICFMSs and identify required local-level regulatory framework changes  Provide recommendations and policy briefs to local-level decision makers for the implementation of changes identified | 4 ICFMS developed |
| Activity 1.2.4 *Develop national urban EbA guidelines for Laos* *and recommendations for policies on urban flood management.* | National urban EbA guidelines will be developed for Laos to inform urban development planning under future conditions of climate change. These guidelines will include, *inter alia*: options for urban EbA and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in different contexts, institutional responsibilities for enforcement, monitoring, and implementation, options for incentives and instruments to promote EbA in the private sector, and options for regulatory reforms. | Contract international civil engineering experts/consultants with urban EbA expertise to assist in the development of the guidelines, in close co-operation with local contractors, academics and other stakeholders | 1 national urban EbA guidelines developed |
| Activity 2.1.1 Develop a wetland management plan for Nong Peung wetland in Paksan. | A wetland management plan will be developed for the Nong Peung wetland for the sustainable use and management of the wetland. This plan will be used by the Community Wetland Management Committee, which will be established at the village level to assist with *inter alia* water quality monitoring, fishery management and monitoring of invasive plants, with technical support from the knowledge hub established under Activity 1.1.2. Participatory land-use planning workshops will be also be conducted under this activity. | Conduct land-use planning workshops with relevant national and local government representatives and project stakeholders  Establish a Community Wetland Management Committee in Paksan | 1 wetland management developed |
| Activity 2.1.2 Rehabilitate the Nong Peung wetland. | A local service provider will be contracted to rehabilitate the Nong Peung wetland in Paksan. Rehabilitation activities to be conducted under this activity will include: i) removing invasive plants such as *Mimosa pigra* and water hyacinth; ii) removing small man-made barriers that impede natural flow and wetland functioning; and iii) planting appropriate indigenous plants in areas where natural vegetation has been lost or degraded. | Implement appropriate control measures (e.g. bio-control or mechanical control for invasive alien plants  Identify areas for the planting of indigenous plants  Contract a local service provider to remove the identified invasive species and man-made barriers  Contract a local service provider to plant indigenous plants in identified areas | 800 ha of Nong Peung wetland restored |
| Activity 2.2.1 Restore natural urban streams in Savannakhet and Pakse. | A local service provider will be contracted to restore natural urban streams in Savannakhet and Pakse. Restoration activities to be implemented under this activity will include: i) removing invasive plants such as *Mimosa pigra*; ii) restoring natural aquatic vegetation and vegetation on banks; iii) removing solid waste that impedes flow; and iv) delineating stream buffer zones and install signage. | Contract a local service provider to restore aquatic vegetation and stream banks  Contract a local service provider to remove solid waste  Contract a local service provider to delineate stream buffer zones and install signage | 700 ha of streams restored |
| Activity 2.2.2 *Develop management plans for restored urban streams in Savannakhet and Pakse.* | Community Stream and Drainage Management Committees will be established at the village level. Protocols will also be developed under this activity detailing the roles and responsibilities of these committees in the management of urban streams. A critical consideration in the management of urban streams is establishing effective processes for waste management. In this light, workshops will be conducted to enable the Community Stream and Drainage Management Committees to engage with Urban Development Administration Authorities (UDAA) on improving the effectiveness of existing regular solid waste collection and drainage maintenance regulations and operations. Furthermore, to support the sustainable management of these streams, a local service provider will be contracted to identify and implement appropriate measures to curb the introduction and spread of invasive plants in wetlands and streams. | Establish Community Stream and Drainage Management Committees  Contract a local service provider to identify and implement measures to reduce the spread of invasive species  Facilitate communication and knowledge sharing between the UDAA and Community Stream and Drainage Management Committees on best practices for implementing effective waste management | 4 management plans for drainage and stream maintenance developed |
| Activity 2.3.1 Design permeable paving solutions for public areas in Vientiane, Paksan, Savannakhet and Pakse. | An international civil engineering experts/consultancy with urban EbA expertise to assist with selecting appropriate sites and designing permeable paving solutions for each site according to international best practices. This will include consideration of potential surface pollutants, groundwater level and risk of permeable paving pores clogging because of sediment deposition. | Conduct site-specific surveys (social surveys and environmental surveys)  Contract an international civil engineering experts/consultancy with urban EbA expertise to assist with the design of permeable pavement solutions  Validate technical designs of the permeable paving solutions | At least three types of permeable paving solutions designed |
| Activity 2.3.2 Install permeable paving in public areas in Vientiane, Paksan, Savannakhet and Pakse. | A service provider will be contracted to install the permeable paving solutions in the public areas (such as universities, schools and government offices) identified in Activity 2.3.1. Site-specific O&M plans, management plans and M&E plans will also be developed in collaboration with host institutions under this activity using findings from the site surveys conducted under Activity 2.3.1. | Contract a service provider to install permeable paving solutions at identified sites  Using results from the surveys conducted under this activity, develop site-specific O&M plans, management plans and M&E plans | 18,000 sq. m of permeable pavements installed |

1. Means of Verification for Fund-level Impact and Outcome indicators will be triangulated with the baseline surveys that will be undertaken by project consultants, and at project mid-term and project end with the latest available national census data (2015), as well as with the extensive data from assessments after the last major flood in Laos (i.e. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: 2018 Floods, Lao PDR. Available at: <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/post-disaster-needs-assessment-2018-floods-lao-pdr>.). When data is available from the next national census, scheduled to take place in 2020, this will be used, and in the event of another major flood during the project period the relevant post-disaster needs assessment will also be used as reference point. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The beneficiary targets are percentages of the combined total populations of the four cities. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Means of Verification for Fund-level Impact and Outcome indicators will be triangulated with the baseline surveys that will be undertaken by project consultants, and at project mid-term and project end with the latest available national census data (2015), as well as with the extensive data from assessments after the last major flood in Laos (i.e. Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: 2018 Floods, Lao PDR. Available at: <https://www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/post-disaster-needs-assessment-2018-floods-lao-pdr>.). When data is available from the next national census, scheduled to take place in 2020, this will be used, and in the event of another major flood during the project period the relevant post-disaster needs assessment will also be used as reference point. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Methodologically it is challenging to anticipate the change in losses of lives and set targets, so the indicator to be reported would focus on change in losses of economic assets US$, noting that this can only be measured at project end point if there is a flood event at that time. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The methodology used will be from international best practice, including from peer-reviewed sources. The values generated will be compared with similar studies in the country identified in Table 1. Examples Studies Valuing Ecosystem Services in Laos of the funding proposal. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. This policy uptake scorecard will have four levels and will measure the extent of use of the ICFMS in relevant government policies and plans. Level 0: ICFMS not integrated meaningfully into urban development plans and policy; Level 1: ICFMS narrative woven through the draft urban development plan; Level 2: Action plan and toolkit for implementation of the ICFMS with EbA fully mainstreamed have been developed; Level 3: Budgets allocated to implement the ICFMS. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. During inception, a survey instrument / scorecard approach will be designed to have a robust measurement of awareness of climate threats. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. The indicator scale is based on five-step criteria of capacity assessment for each stakeholders group: i) Are the stakeholders aware of the current and expected impacts of climate change-induced floods on cities?; ii) Do the stakeholders have the capacity to plan for and implement integrated flood management and urban EbA approaches at city, provincial, and national levels, including coordination among institutions?; iii) Do the stakeholders have access to the city-level urban EbA manuals within the ICFMS and to national urban EbA guidelines?; iv) Do the stakeholders have the capacity to access funding for integrated flood management and urban EbA interventions?; v) Is there evidence of adequate institutional capacities for the continuous monitoring and reviewing of ICFMS and learning from urban EbA interventions that have been implemented through the project and the ICFMS?. Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/completely (= 2). An overall score is calculated, with a maximum score of 10 given five criteria. These five criteria will be elaborated, reviewed and validated at inception phase of the project. Sub-questions under each criterion will correspond to deliverables of capacity building activities in the project. For example, training activities will have tests to measure learning of participants, linkage of the knowledge hub to the research centres of relevant ministries will be assessed, and local governments’ use of financial tools or programming of funds for operation and maintenance based on economic valuation work will be assessed. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Level 0 = no coordination mechanism; Level 1= coordination mechanism in place; Level 1 = coordination mechanism in place, meeting regularly with appropriate representation (gender and decision-making authorities); Level 3 = coordination mechanism in place, meeting regularly, with appropriate representation, with appropriate information flows and monitoring of action items/issues raised. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Level 0 = provincial governments have no awareness of ecosystem valuation generated by the project; Level 1 = provincial governments have awareness of ecosystem valuation generated by the project; Level 2 = provincial governments implement one of the following activities: identify sustainable financial mechanisms based on the economic valuation; include operations and maintenance of restoration interventions in annual budgets; identify new investments to scale up project interventions; cite the ecosystem values in Socio-Economic Development Plan; and devise a natural capital accounting system for the province; Level 3 = provincial governments implement at least two of the following activities: identify sustainable financial mechanisms based on the economic valuation; include operations and maintenance of restoration interventions in annual budgets; identify new investments to scale up project interventions; cite the ecosystem values in Socio-Economic Development Plan; and devise a natural capital accounting system for the province. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Level 0 = the relevant bodies and agencies are not aware of the management plan; Level 1 = the relevant bodies and agencies are aware of and have access to the management plan; Level 2 = the relevant bodies and agencies are implementing at least 50% of the management practices proposed in the plan; Level 3 = the relevant bodies are implementing 80% of the management practices proposed in the plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Level 0 = the relevant bodies and agencies are not aware of the management plan; Level 1 = the relevant bodies and agencies are aware of and have access to the management plan; Level 2 = the relevant bodies and agencies are implementing at least 50% of the management practices proposed in the plan; Level 3 = the relevant bodies and agencies are implementing 80% of the management practices proposed in the plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)