FINAL PROJECT REPORT

Empowering Women's Leadership in Mekong Transboundary Water Governance

From community experience to gender-responsive regional advocacy

Implementing organisation	Community Resource Centre Foundation (CRC)
Grant programme	IUCN BRIDGE Gender Mainstreaming Grant
Grant agreement	04 CRC
Implementation period	1 December 2025 - 15 July 2026
Geographic focus	Seven Mekong provinces in Northeastern Thailand
Project lead	Sor.Rattanamanee Polkla, Executive Coordinator
Final report date	19 August 2026

Executive Summary

This project was designed to address a persistent gap in Mekong River governance: women in affected communities carry a large share of the consequences of environmental change, hydropower development, declining fisheries, flooding, drought, and livelihood insecurity, yet their knowledge and priorities rarely reach formal decision-making spaces. With support from IUCN through the BRIDGE Gender Mainstreaming Grant, CRC worked with community networks across Loei, Nong Khai, Bueng Kan, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Amnat Charoen, and Ubon Ratchathani to bring these experiences together and turn them into practical recommendations for local, national, and regional action.

Two regional workshops were held in March 2026. They brought together 38 participants, including 32 women and 6 men. Women therefore represented approximately 84 per cent of participants, exceeding the proposal target of 70-80 per cent. Eight of the women participants were young women. The workshops combined legal empowerment, Business and Human Rights, discussion of transboundary water governance, and community analysis of the different ways in which changes in the Mekong affect women, families, livelihoods, culture, and community wellbeing.

The process produced more than a meeting record. Community experiences were consolidated into the Gender Action Plan and Policy Recommendations: Integrating Women's Voices into Mekong River Governance. The full document sets out seven connected priorities: recognition of women as leaders; women paralegals and community evidence; community-based environmental monitoring; livelihood and care burdens; disaster preparedness and access to remedies; protection of culture and local knowledge; and gender-responsive transboundary accountability. It also contains recommendations addressed to the MRC, Thai government agencies, UNEP and regional environmental processes, and public advocacy actors.

On 27 May 2026, CRC and community representatives presented and submitted the recommendations in an MRC-related engagement in Nong Khai. This was an important step because it moved community-generated evidence from village and provincial discussions into a regional governance space. It also showed participants that their experiences could be organised into a credible policy document and used in dialogue with institutions that influence the Mekong Basin.

The central result

The project helped community women move from being described only as people affected by river change to being recognised as leaders, knowledge-holders, monitors, advocates, and contributors to Mekong governance.

The grant also strengthened relationships among women leaders and networks in upper and lower Northeastern Thailand, and enabled CRC to connect legal empowerment, community knowledge, public communication, and regional policy engagement in one continuous process. Communities have asked that this work continue, especially through women paralegal development, community monitoring, early-warning and disaster preparedness, documentation of livelihood and cultural impacts, and regular opportunities to engage the MRC and Thai authorities.

CRC is grateful to IUCN for its support and for its understanding regarding delays in reporting. The flexibility and opportunity provided by IUCN enabled CRC to complete interconnected activities carefully and to preserve the substance of community participation. CRC hopes to continue this partnership because the work has generated concrete outputs, stronger community capacity, and a practical agenda that communities are ready to carry forward.

1. Project Background and Rationale

Communities along the Mekong River in Northeastern Thailand have experienced increasingly unstable river conditions alongside the cumulative effects of hydropower development and climate variability. Workshop participants described abnormal water fluctuations, floods in periods that were formerly dry, drought during expected rainy periods, riverbank erosion and collapse, sediment change, disappearing sandbanks, declining fisheries, water pollution, damage to riverbank agriculture, and weakening river-based livelihoods.

These changes are transboundary. Decisions affecting the river may be taken outside Thailand, while the social, environmental, cultural, and economic consequences are experienced locally. Communities therefore face a governance gap: they are affected by decisions over which they have limited influence, and they have few accessible pathways for information, participation, accountability, or remedy.

The impacts are also gender-differentiated. Women are commonly responsible for household food and water, caregiving, supplementary income, family recovery after floods and livelihood loss, and communication within the community. When fish catches fall, farming becomes more uncertain, water pumping becomes more expensive, or relatives migrate for work, women absorb additional paid and unpaid work. At the same time, their contribution is often treated as informal and is not adequately represented in public consultation, environmental assessment, disaster planning, or regional water governance.

CRC proposed this project because legal knowledge alone is not sufficient unless communities can use it. The project therefore combined paralegal and rights-based learning with community discussion, documentation, networking, and policy engagement. The intention was to ensure that women's experience would not remain isolated testimony, but would become organised evidence and recommendations capable of travelling from local communities to national and regional institutions.

2. Project Objectives and Intended Results

The proposal identified five mutually reinforcing objectives:

- Strengthen women's leadership in Mekong River governance through legal empowerment and paralegal learning on Business and Human Rights and water governance.
- Document and analyse gender-specific impacts of hydropower development and environmental change through participatory community workshops.
- Consolidate women's voices and community experience into a Gender Action Plan and practical policy recommendations.
- Create opportunities for women leaders and community representatives to present their perspectives in national, regional, and international spaces, including engagement with the MRC.
- Strengthen networks and connect local perspectives with broader debates on environmental justice, climate justice, gender equality, and regional accountability.

3. Implementation Process

3.1 Inception, coordination, and participant preparation

From December 2025 to February 2026, CRC coordinated with the Association of Northeast Thailand Community Network in seven Mekong provinces and the Ubon Monitoring Group on Flood and Mekong Dam. This period was used to identify participants, understand local circumstances, prepare learning materials, and design the workshops around issues raised by community networks rather than imposing a fixed external agenda.

This preparatory work was important because the seven provinces do not experience river change in exactly the same way. Upper Mekong communities emphasised erosion, water-quality concerns, disappearing food

plants and sandbanks, tourism impacts, and disaster risk. Lower Mekong communities raised cumulative impacts of mainstream and tributary dams, sand dredging, industrial wastewater, fisheries decline, rising agricultural costs, and loss of river-based culture. The workshop design allowed these differences to be discussed while also identifying shared concerns.

3.2 Regional workshops in Nong Khai and Ubon Ratchathani

The Northern Isan workshop was held in Nong Khai on 12-13 March 2026 for participants from Loei, Nong Khai, and Bueng Kan. Nineteen people participated: 16 women and 3 men, including 5 young women. The Southern Isan workshop was held in Ubon Ratchathani on 18-19 March 2026 for participants from Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Amnat Charoen, and Ubon Ratchathani. It also involved 19 participants: 16 women and 3 men, including 3 young women.

The workshops were not organised as one-way training sessions. Participants mapped changes in the river, discussed how those changes affected daily life, identified the roles women already perform, examined rights and governance mechanisms, and developed proposals for action. CRC introduced environmental rights, public participation, Business and Human Rights, transboundary impacts, and community documentation as tools that could help participants organise and communicate their experience.

3.3 Public and international exchange through PIELC

Seven community representatives and women leaders - six women and one man - participated in the Public Interest Environmental Law Conference at Chulalongkorn University on 24-25 April 2026. They presented findings from the upper and lower Northeast workshops and joined wider discussion with public-interest lawyers, civil society organisations, and international participants on environmental justice, transboundary governance, climate accountability, and community rights.

For several participants, the value of this activity was not only visibility. It created a bridge between local experience and a wider community of practice. It showed that the issues raised in Mekong villages - declining fisheries, livelihood loss, women's care burdens, cultural impacts, and lack of participation - are connected to broader questions of rights, accountability, and regional development.

3.4 Development of the Gender Action Plan and Policy Recommendations

Following the workshops and PIELC, CRC reviewed meeting notes, community testimony, group findings, and proposed actions from all seven provinces. The material was organised by recurring themes and checked against CRC's legal and policy experience. The resulting document retained local concerns while translating them into actions that institutions and networks could use.

The value of this process was as important as the final document. Participants' concerns were not extracted and rewritten as outside expert opinion. They formed the basis of the analysis. CRC's role was to help structure the material, connect it with rights and governance frameworks, and make the recommendations usable in policy dialogue, community education, monitoring, advocacy, and future legal work.

3.5 Presentation and submission to the MRC

On 27 May 2026 in Nong Khai, CRC and community representatives presented and submitted the Gender Action Plan and Policy Recommendations during an MRC-related engagement. The presentation explained how changes in river flows and ecosystems affect women's daily lives, household economies, food security, care work, safety, culture, and community resilience. It emphasised that women must be seen not only as affected persons, but as rights-holders, leaders, and contributors to water-governance decisions.

This engagement achieved a central objective of the proposal: community-generated recommendations reached a regional Mekong governance space. The recommendations are also addressed to Thai government

agencies, UNEP, and wider regional processes. Direct follow-up with those actors remains part of the next phase of work and should not be treated as completed merely because the document has been produced.

4. Results Against the Approved Proposal

The following assessment compares the principal proposal commitments with documented implementation.

Proposal commitment	Planned	Documented result	Assessment
Community participation	At least 20 participants; 70-80% women	38 participants in two workshops; 32 women (about 84%); 8 young women	Exceeded
Regional workshops	Two participatory workshops	Two workshops completed in Nong Khai and Ubon Ratchathani	Achieved
Legal empowerment	BHR, water governance, paralegal roles, gender-responsive advocacy	Rights, BHR, participation, transboundary governance, documentation, and women's leadership integrated into both workshops	Achieved
Gender Action Plan	One plan grounded in women's perspectives	Full Gender Action Plan and English Executive Summary completed	Achieved
Policy recommendations	Recommendations for MRC, UNEP, and Thai agencies	Recommendations developed for all three; presented and submitted through an MRC-related engagement	Substantially achieved; follow-up with Thai agencies and UNEP remains
International platform	Women leaders share experience in an international setting	Seven community representatives participated in PIELC; six were women	Achieved
Network strengthening	Sustained links among women leaders and community networks	Upper and lower Mekong networks exchanged experience and developed a shared agenda	Achieved and continuing

5. Benefits to Communities and Networks

5.1 Women's experience became recognised knowledge

Women routinely observe the river through fishing, food preparation, riverbank farming, household water management, caregiving, local markets, tourism, and community response during floods and drought. Before the project, much of this knowledge remained dispersed across households and villages. The workshops created a structured space in which participants could compare experience across provinces and see patterns that were difficult to identify from one location alone.

This collective analysis helped make gender-differentiated impacts visible. Declining fisheries are not only an environmental statistic; they affect food preparation, household income, care responsibilities, and migration. Sudden water change is not only a hydrological event; it affects safety, farming decisions, disaster response, and the time women spend protecting children, older people, and household assets. Naming these connections strengthened both the evidence and participants' confidence in presenting it.

5.2 Legal empowerment became practical

The project introduced legal and governance concepts in relation to actual community problems. Participants discussed access to information, public participation, environmental rights, Business and Human Rights, transboundary accountability, and possible roles for community paralegals. The emphasis was not on turning participants into lawyers, but on helping them identify relevant facts, preserve evidence, ask better questions, prepare community submissions, and know when additional legal support is required.

5.3 Networks moved from parallel concerns to a shared agenda

The seven provinces have different local priorities, but the project helped identify a common agenda: timely river information, participation before decisions are made, community monitoring, fair assistance and remedy, protection of livelihoods and culture, and recognition of women's leadership. This shared agenda strengthens the ability of networks to work together while allowing each province to retain its own evidence and priorities.

5.4 Young women entered the conversation

The participation of eight young women supported intergenerational exchange. Communities repeatedly identified the need for young people to understand the Mekong, local culture, waste management, ecosystem restoration, and community rights. Their participation is significant for continuity: community knowledge and advocacy cannot be sustained if it remains only with the current generation of leaders.

5.5 Communities gained a document they can use

The Gender Action Plan is useful because it is not limited to a general statement that women should participate. It identifies concrete action points, responsible policy audiences, and expected results. Community networks can use it as a reference for meetings with authorities, monitoring design, funding proposals, public communication, training, and follow-up with regional institutions. CRC can also use it to guide legal empowerment and policy work without repeatedly starting the consultation process from the beginning.

6. Why the Recommendations Matter

The recommendations create value at three levels. First, they preserve community evidence in an organised form. Second, they translate that evidence into requests that public institutions and regional mechanisms can respond to. Third, they provide a common framework for future work by women leaders, community networks, CRC, universities, government agencies, and international partners.

From testimony to an agenda for action

The recommendations connect everyday impacts - food insecurity, care work, fish decline, erosion, unsafe water, livelihood loss, and cultural change - with governance duties relating to information, participation, due diligence, monitoring, protection, and remedy.

The full Gender Action Plan contains seven priorities. They should be read as connected rather than separate projects:

Recognise women as leaders in Mekong governance: Create formal channels for women's representation and recognise their existing roles in monitoring, communication, livelihoods, disaster response, and ecosystem protection.

Strengthen women paralegals and community evidence: Develop accessible tools for documenting river change, livelihood loss, health concerns, cultural impacts, and community testimony, and support women to use this evidence in complaints and policy submissions.

Establish community-based monitoring: Connect daily observations by women, youth, fishers, farmers, and health volunteers with universities, technical agencies, and official monitoring systems.

Reduce livelihood, economic, and care burdens: Support women-led livelihood recovery, local food systems, riverbank agriculture, fisheries, community enterprises, and recognition of unpaid care work.

Improve disaster preparedness and access to remedies: Provide timely warnings, village-level planning, inclusive response, fair compensation, and documentation of disaster-related losses.

Protect culture, local knowledge, and river identity: Document traditional fisheries, food plants, rituals, riverbank farming, ecological knowledge, and culturally important sites, with women and youth as key knowledge holders.

Strengthen gender-responsive transboundary accountability: Integrate human rights, gender, BHR, due diligence, community evidence, access to information, and effective remedy into Mekong governance and cross-border development decisions.

7. Community Requests for Continued Work

Across the consultation process, communities did not treat the Gender Action Plan as an endpoint. Their proposals consistently pointed to practical work that requires continuity, resources, and institutional engagement. The strongest directions for follow-up are set out below.

- Continue developing women community representatives as paralegals and local resource persons who can explain rights, support documentation, and connect communities with legal and policy mechanisms.
- Create a shared community evidence system covering water levels, water quality, fish catches, riverbank erosion, sandbanks, food plants, health, livelihoods, disasters, culture, and care burdens.
- Support women- and youth-led monitoring groups and connect them with universities, public health agencies, fisheries authorities, local government, and independent experts.
- Develop timely community warning and information-sharing systems for water releases, sudden water-level change, flooding, drought, and riverbank collapse.
- Bring women leaders into continuing dialogue with the MRC and establish follow-up with relevant Thai government agencies and UNEP/regional environmental mechanisms.
- Support livelihood recovery and community resilience, including fisheries, riverbank agriculture, food processing, weaving, community tourism, ecological restoration, and women-led enterprises.
- Protect women leaders, community advocates, and environmental human rights defenders from intimidation, criminalisation, SLAPPs, and reprisals.
- Create regular exchanges among the seven provinces so that information, strategies, and emerging risks can be shared rather than addressed in isolation.

These requests demonstrate that the project has generated demand for deeper work. Communities are not asking for a repetition of the same workshops. They are asking for the next stage: application, monitoring, evidence, institutional follow-up, and stronger protection for those who speak publicly.

8. Contribution of IUCN and the BRIDGE Grant

IUCN's support was catalytic in a practical sense. It enabled CRC and community partners to bring together participants from a long geographic corridor, cover the real costs of travel and participation, and create spaces in which women could speak across provincial boundaries. Without this support, many community leaders would have remained connected only through occasional network communication and would have had fewer opportunities to analyse their experiences together.

The grant also enabled continuity between stages that are often funded separately: preparation, community workshops, legal empowerment, public presentation, documentation, translation, design, printing, and policy engagement. Because these stages were connected, workshop findings could become a substantive Gender Action Plan rather than remaining only as meeting notes.

IUCN's association with transboundary water governance also helped create legitimacy for bringing community recommendations into an MRC-related space. This was valuable to CRC and to participants. It showed that community knowledge can contribute to regional governance and that gender mainstreaming can be grounded in concrete environmental and livelihood realities rather than treated as an abstract policy requirement.

CRC especially appreciates IUCN's understanding regarding reporting delays. The implementation period included closely connected workshops, PIELC participation, development of the recommendations, and MRC engagement. Consolidating these processes, checking supporting documents, and reconciling the financial report required additional time. IUCN's patience gave CRC the opportunity to complete the work responsibly and to present a fuller and more accurate account.

9. Communications and Visibility

CRC used public communication to extend the project beyond workshop participants. The Power for Communities podcast series included discussions on youth and Mekong protection, women and rivers from the Mun to the Mekong, and findings from women in upper and lower Northeastern Thailand. These programmes gave a wider audience access to community perspectives and reinforced the message that women and young people are active participants in river protection.

The PIELC public event created further visibility through discussion of environmental justice, transboundary governance, climate accountability, women's leadership, youth participation, and community rights. The Gender Action Plan and Executive Summary were prepared in English, designed, and printed to support engagement beyond local networks. IUCN/BRIDGE support was acknowledged in project documents and engagement activities.

10. Challenges, Adaptation, and Learning

10.1 Time and coordination across seven provinces

The seven participating provinces extend along a long section of the Mekong River. For many community members, attending one central meeting requires substantial travel time in addition to time away from farming, fishing, care work, and other livelihood responsibilities. If the schedule does not allow sufficient time for travel and rest, participants arrive tired and have less opportunity to contribute fully. Meaningful participation therefore required more coordination than a single central workshop. CRC addressed this during the project by working through trusted local networks, holding separate upper and lower Northeast workshops, supporting travel, and allowing discussions to reflect local conditions.

Community feedback also highlighted a continuing access gap. People living in remote villages often receive public information late, have limited opportunities to attend consultations, and feel that their concerns are not heard because institutions and supporting organisations rarely reach them directly. This is not a lack of community interest. It is a practical barrier created by distance, travel costs, time, and the centralisation of

information and decision-making spaces. Future activities should therefore take information and participation opportunities to communities, rather than expecting all communities to travel repeatedly to a central location.

10.2 Turning diverse testimony into a coherent document

The volume and diversity of community information created a genuine analytical challenge. Simplifying too much would have erased local differences; reproducing every statement without structure would have made the document difficult to use. CRC therefore organised the evidence around common themes while retaining province-specific examples and community language wherever possible.

10.3 Aligning community availability with policy opportunities

The timing of the MRC engagement required rapid preparation after the workshops and PIELC. CRC prioritised completion of the core analysis and advocacy messages before the meeting, then continued refinement, dissemination, and reporting afterward. This sequencing allowed the recommendations to reach the policy opportunity without abandoning the quality of the written outputs.

10.4 Reporting and financial reconciliation

During final reconciliation, CRC identified that some figures in the first progress report did not match the final transaction listing and formulas in the financial reporting template. CRC corrected these figures in the attached Annex 5. The correction concerns financial classification and reconciliation and does not alter the activities or results reported. CRC recognises the importance of timely and accurate reporting and has used this process to strengthen internal review between programme and finance staff.

10.5 Key learning

The strongest learning is that gender mainstreaming becomes meaningful when women participate through the entire chain of work: defining the problem, analysing evidence, developing recommendations, presenting them, and shaping follow-up. A short consultation that ends with an externally written report would not have produced the same ownership or network value.

11. Financial Overview

The approved grant ceiling was CHF 15,000. The corrected financial reporting template records CHF 12,062.21 for Period 1 and CHF 3,270.23 for Period 2, for total recorded costs of CHF 15,332.44. In accordance with the grant ceiling, CRC will not request reimbursement above CHF 15,000; the additional CHF 332.44 is treated as CRC's contribution, subject to IUCN's final review.

Budget line	Approved	Corrected Period 1	Period 2	Recorded total
Personnel	5,000.00	5,155.88	1,121.24	6,277.12
Travel & Logistics	3,200.00	2,218.75	439.88	2,658.63
Training / Workshops	4,500.00	3,855.98	565.69	4,421.67
Materials & Supplies	500.00	20.91	68.50	89.41

Communications & Outreach	500.00	0.00	695.24	695.24
Monitoring & Reporting	600.00	92.36	379.69	472.05
Local Partner Coordination	700.00	718.33	0.00	718.33
Total	**15,000.00**	**12,062.21**	**3,270.23**	**15,332.44**

All amounts are in CHF. Detailed transactions, exchange-rate information, receipts, and the correction to Period 1 are provided in Annex 5 and the supporting financial documentation.

12. Proposed Continuation

CRC proposes that the next phase should move from recommendation development to community-led implementation and institutional follow-up. Its geographic design should combine one network-wide gathering with decentralised work in each of the seven provinces. The joint gathering remains important: it would allow community leaders to meet again, renew relationships, compare changes along the river, develop shared positions, and provide mutual encouragement. It should be scheduled with adequate travel time and rest so that distance does not undermine meaningful participation.

The joint gathering should not, however, be the only activity. CRC proposes separate provincial meetings in Loei, Nong Khai, Bueng Kan, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Amnat Charoen, and Ubon Ratchathani, with the CRC team travelling to each province. Smaller local meetings would enable more women, young people, fishers, farmers, and residents of remote communities to participate; allow discussion of province-specific conditions; and bring information and legal support closer to people who are rarely reached by central meetings or official consultations. Findings from the seven provincial processes could then be consolidated for the network-wide gathering and for policy engagement.

Within this combined model, a practical continuation could be organised around five connected workstreams:

1. Inclusive network and provincial participation: one adequately timed seven-province network gathering, together with separate CRC-led meetings in all seven provinces to reach remote communities, broaden participation, document local priorities, and reconnect provincial findings to the wider Mekong network.
2. Women paralegal and leadership programme: follow-up training, mentoring, local rights education, community submissions, and protection of environmental defenders.
3. Community evidence and monitoring: simple shared tools, local monitoring groups, partnerships with universities and technical experts, and a system for preserving evidence across provinces.
4. Policy follow-up: structured engagement with the MRC, relevant Thai ministries and agencies, UNEP/regional processes, and public institutions responsible for water, fisheries, health, disaster prevention, and environmental protection.
5. Livelihood, culture, and intergenerational resilience: women- and youth-led work on livelihoods, food systems, local ecological knowledge, cultural mapping, disaster preparedness, and community communication.

CRC's comparative advantage is its ability to stay with communities beyond a single event. It combines long-term relationships, public-interest legal expertise, policy engagement, and communication. Continued IUCN

support would allow the existing network and recommendations to be used rather than left as a completed document. It would also help build a replicable model for gender-responsive transboundary water governance grounded in community evidence.

13. Conclusion and Appreciation

This project demonstrated that women's leadership in Mekong governance is already present in communities. What is often missing is recognition, connection, resources, and access to decision-making spaces. IUCN's support allowed CRC and its partners to create those connections: between seven provinces, between women and young leaders, between lived experience and legal frameworks, and between community recommendations and a regional Mekong institution.

The work produced concrete results: two regional workshops; participation substantially above the original target; strong representation of women and young women; community legal empowerment; an international exchange platform; a detailed Gender Action Plan and Executive Summary; public communication; and presentation of recommendations in an MRC-related engagement. Equally important, it produced a network with a clearer shared agenda and a demand to continue.

CRC sincerely thanks IUCN and the BRIDGE programme for the opportunity, financial support, technical context, and understanding shown throughout implementation and reporting. CRC acknowledges the delay in completing reports and appreciates IUCN's patience. That flexibility enabled CRC to reconcile the documentation and prepare a report that more accurately reflects the work undertaken with communities.

CRC hopes that IUCN will consider continued support. The organisation and community networks have carried out the activities, produced the agreed outputs, and used the opportunity to achieve results that extend beyond the grant period. The next task is to apply the recommendations through community monitoring, women paralegal development, policy follow-up, protection of environmental defenders, and stronger regional accountability. CRC and the participating networks are ready to continue this work.

Annex: Key Project Figures and Outputs

Implementation period	1 December 2025 - 15 July 2026
Geographic coverage	Loei, Nong Khai, Bueng Kan, Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Amnat Charoen, and Ubon Ratchathani
Regional workshops	2
Workshop participants	38: 32 women and 6 men
Young women participants	8
PIELC community participants	7: 6 women and 1 man
Core policy output	Gender Action Plan and Policy Recommendations, plus English Executive Summary

Regional policy engagement	Presentation and submission in an MRC-related engagement, Nong Khai, 27 May 2026
Primary community partners	ComNetMekong and the Ubon Monitoring Group on Flood and Mekong Dam
Approved IUCN grant	CHF 15,000

Documents Reviewed in Preparing this Final Report

- CRC proposal: BRIDGE Gender Mainstreaming and Women Leadership Grants Proposal Template.
- Grant Agreement No. 04 CRC between IUCN and Community Resource Centre Foundation.
- Project Progress Report 1: December 2025-April 2026.
- Project Progress Report 2: 1 May-15 July 2026.
- Gender Action Plan and Policy Recommendations: Integrating Women's Voices into Mekong River Governance.
- Executive Summary of the Gender Action Plan and Policy Recommendations.
- Annex 5 BRIDGE Financial Reporting Template and supporting personnel information.