

Attachment 8 List of Project Outputs

Second year 2004

General	
WG 1	
1	A1.1 Study tour to Thanh Hoa
2	A1.2 Training plan for FFFE staff on Nursery, Plantation, and Embankment
3	A1.3 Report on Nursery construction and working plan (Revised and approved)
4	A1.4 Draft contents of Melaleuca plantation guiding manual
5	A1.5 Report on soil survey results
6	A1.6 Report on Technical training for FFE (Seed and seedlings, Soil survey Plantation Heavy equipment)
7	A1.7 Effective GIS using methods for afforestation planning (how to use GIS)
8	A1.8 Participatory Forest Management Plan (Draft)
9	A1.9 First Draft of Melaleuca plantation guiding manual (publication)
WG 2	
10	A2.1 Demonstration farm establishment plan FFE (first draft plan)
11	A2.2 Demonstration farm establishment plan FFE (Revised and approved)
12	A2.3 Nursery establish plan
WG 3	
13	C3.3 Agroforestry in U Minh (Initial field Report) Hasegawa draft
14	C3.3 Agroforestry in U Minh (Final field Report) by Hsegawa
15	C3.3 Report on Base line socio-economic survey (VIFA)
16	C3.3 Report on Workshop and Agroforestry Plans by Participated Farmers
17	C3.3 Agroforestry Training Plan
WG 4	
18	C2.1 Report on Forest Fire Prevention Campaign & villager's fire fighting training by Mr. Naganawa
19	C2.2 Forest Fire Prevention Activities Manual (Draft/ Un finished) by Naganawa
20	C2.3 Forest Fire Prevention Activities Manual (second draft for Publication)
WG 5	
1	B2.1 Report and Presentations on Seminar for wood processing Melaleuca

Third year 2005 .

WG 1	
1	A1.7 Technical manual for Melaleuca Plantation for Farmers
2	A1.7 WS report for comments for first draft
3	A2.2 Seminar Report on Soil and Water Monitoring by Dr.Osumi
4	A1.1 Revised version on Participatory Forest management Plan
5	A 1.7 Revised Technical manual for Melaleuca plantation for technicians

6	A2.2	Plan /Design and results on Demonstration farm planting (Industry 2005)
7	A3.6	Plan and result on Technical training for FFEs
8		-Plan for 2005
9		-Report on Technical Training June 15-18
10		-Report on Technical Training September
11		-Report on Technical Training December
WG 4		
12	C1.7	Manual for Forest Fire Prevention
WG 3		
13	C3.9	Agroforestry training plan and result 2005
14	C3.9	Report on agroforestry activity program for improving livelihood of farmer
15		-Community Action Plan (CAP)
16		-Agroforestry training
17		-Evaluation o the agroforestry training
18		-Establishing progressive farmer
19		-Establishing Supporting system
WG 5		
20	B3.3	Report on trial production by Melaleuca timber model processing facility.
21	B3.3	Study tour report on Ho Chi Min (VN only)

Fourth year 2006

WG 1		
1	A1.8	Environmental monitoring workshop (24-26 May 06)
2	A1.9	Report on workshop with FFEs Directors for Melaleuca plantation (31May-02 Jun 06)
3		Report on inner evaluation of WG1
4		Report on OJT study tour for how to select mother tree, plus tree (in printing)
5		Report on Training on Integrated Melaleuca Plantation Management (in printing)
WG 3		
6	C3.3	Meeting record with members of Agroforestry Supporting Committee (16 May 06)
7	C3.3	Report on training for fingerling production (25-26 May 06)
8	C3.3	Report on training for organic manure production (06-07 Jun 06)
9	C3.3	Report on training for honey bee keeping (09-11 Jun 06)
10	C3.3	Report on training for mushroom production (12-13 Jun 06)
11	C3.3	Report on training for pig raising (17-18 Jun 06)
12	C3.3	Report on training for tending Melaleuca (19-20 Jun 06)
13	C3.3	Report on workshop with FFEs and Communes about expanding agroforestry model(29-30 Jun 06)
14	C3.3	Report on AE Club training (08-09 Jul 06)
	C3.3	Report on participatory workshop training (24-25 Jul 06)

16	C3.3	Report on workshop for CAP making for a village of FFE U Minh I (26-28 Jul 06)
17	C3.3	Report on inner evaluation of WG 3
18	C3.3	Report on Study tour to Hamlet No2 Nguyen Phich commune about AEClub for farmers in demonstration farm (10 Sept.)
19	C3.3	Report on Training on Rice cultivation for farmers in Song Trem FFE (16-17 Sept.)
20	C3.3	Report on Fish culture for farmers in Khanh Binh Tay Bac commune (20-21 Sept.)
21	C3.3	Report on Soil survey technique for farmers in Khanh Binh Tay Bac commune (23-24 Sept.)
22	C3.3	Report on AEClub Group activities and Plan making (30 Sept-01 Oct.)
23	C3.3	Report on Final Presentation Agroforestry activities of Project Demo Farm (Nov.)
WG 4		
24		Report on inner evaluation of WG 4 (fire prevention campaign)
WG 5		
25	B1.1	Report on Training on Processed wood market (Ca Mau 13-15 Jun)
26	B1.2	Report on the study tour to Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh (22-29 Jun.)
27	B1.3	Report on the study tour to Tay Nguyen (5-12 Jul.)
28	B1.4	Report on the study tour to Ho Chi Minh (12-19 Aug)
29	B3.1	Report on Efficacy Test of Wood-vinegar (by AEC)
30	B3.2	Report on Appraisal of charcoal quality through customer's eye (May-Sept)
31	B3.3	Report on Efficacy Test of Wood-vinegar (by Farmer)
32	B3.4	Report on Test production of charcoal (by Thuan Phat Enterprise)
33	B3.5	Report on the final seminar on Melaleuca wood timber utilization (14-15 Sept)
34	B3.6	Manual on Melaleuca timber use for Charcoal and wood vinegar (under finalizing)
35	B3.7	Manual on Charcoal kiln (big size) construction, and charcoal production (under finalizing)
36	B3.8	Manual on Charcoal kiln (big size) on charcoal and wood vinegar (under finalizing)
37	B1.5	Melaleuca wood utilization promotion plan (under finalizing)

ST
Krong

Attachment 9 List of Interviewees

Mr. Dinh Tan Dinh (Vice Head of Technical Division, FFE U Minh I)
Mr. Do Van So (Chairman, DPC U Minh Ha)
Mr. Do Viet Khoa (Officer, Environmental Division, DoNRE Ca Mau)
Mr. Doan Van Luc (Farmer, Village 10)
Mr. Duong Minh Long (Technician, FFE U Minh I)
Mr. Ho Van Khai (Farmer, Village 10)
Mr. Hoang Quoc Ni (Technician, U Minh II FFE)
Mr. Hugnh Van Tien (Vice Head of District DoNRE)
Mr. Huynh Nhut Trieu (Head of Forest Protection and Management Division, U Minh I FFE)
Mr. Lam Moc Thanh (Vice Director, U Minh I FFE)
Mr. Le Hoang Vu (Director, U Minh I FFE)
Mr. Le Minh Quan (Farmer, Village 10)
Mr. Le Quang Hien (Head of Technical and Information Section, Ca Mau AEC)
Mr. Le Van Hai (Vice Head of Sub-DFP Ca Mau)
Mr. Le Viet Binh (Head of Technical Division, Sub- DOF)
Ms. Linh (Officer, Agricultural Division, U Minh Ha District)
Mr. Ly Minh Kha (Vice Head of Technical and Information Section, Ca Mau, AEC)
Mr. Nguyen Ba Luc (Head of Forest Protection and Management Division, Ca Mau Sub-DFP)
Ms. Nguyen Tan Cuong (Officer, Environmental Division, DoNRE Ca Mau)
Mr. Nguyen Thanh Su (Farmer, Village 10, Block 037)
Mr. Nguyen Thanh Thuan (Officer, Sub- DOF)
Mr. Nguyen Thanh Vinh (Head of Science and Technology Division, DOST)
Mr. Nguyen Tran Thuc (Vice Director, Ca Mau, AEC)
Mr. Nguyen Trang Hieu (Vice Head of Forest Protection and Management, FFE U Minh I)
Mr. Nguyen Tuyet Giao (Officer, Planning Division, DARD)
Mr. Nguyen Van Quan (Office in Charge, Agriculture and Forestry Sector, PPC)
Mr. Nguyen Van Thuan (Head of Technical Division, FFE April 30)
Mr. Nguyen Van Ut (Farmer, Village 10, Block 037)
Mr. Nobumitsu Miyazaki (Chief Advisor, JICA Project)
Mr. Pham Chi Nhan (Farmer, Village 10, Block 037)
Mr. Pham Minh Dung (Vice Head of Breed Technology Division, Fishery Extension Center)
Mr. Pham Thanh Tuoi (Vice Chairman, PPC)
Mr. Phan Thanh Cong (Officer, FFE Minh I)
Mr. Quach Minh Quoc (Head of Animal Husbandry Station, Agriculture Breeding Center)

Mr. Quach Van Tuoi (Farmer, Village 10)
Mr. Tran Phi Son (Technician, FFE Song Tren)
Mr. Tran Thanh Hoang (Director, AEC Ca Mau)
Mr. Tran Thi Hong Nga (Officer, Environmental Division, DoNRE Ca Mau)
Mr. Tran Thi Nuong (Farmer, Village 10, Block 037)
Mr. Tran Thi Nuong (Vice Village Chief, Village 10)
Mr. Tran Van Nam (Vice Head of Technical and Information Section, Ca Mau, AEC)
Mr. Tran Van Thuc (Vice Director, DARD Ca Mau)
Mr. Tran Viet Hong (Farmer, Village 10, Block 037)
Mr. Trang Quang Thang (Farmer, Village 10)
Mr. Trinh Van Len (Head of Administration Office, PPC)
Mr. Trinh Van Ut (Technician, Technician Division, FFE April 30)
Mr. Vo Trung Vuong (Village Chief, Village 10, Forest Block 037, U Minh I FFE)

Handwritten signature

Attachment 10 Project Achievement

Narrative Summary	Indicator	Results	Assumption
<p>Project Purpose : Necessary techniques for implementation of the rehabilitation and forest fire prevention program of U Minh Ha area are developed and disseminated.</p>	<p>100 % of staff of FSSIV and DARD Ca Mau Province, forestry enterprises agree with project developed techniques and have will to implement a extension technique</p>	<p>The introduced techniques for Melaleuca planting combined with embankment were fully accepted by FSSIV, DARD and FFEs. These techniques were summarized in a technical guide line, and the technical manuals were published and distributed to forestry technicians, extension officers, and farmers For above reason, it could be said that the project purpose is realized.</p> <p>For expanding the Melaleuca planting among farmers, not implemented technical development assistance for Melaleuca log use other than charcoal, and pole is one of the anxious aspect remaining.</p>	<p>-Timber price of Melaleuca do not fall sharply. • Measures by the program 661 are applied to the farmers who want to have subsidy and/or loan for Melaleuca afforestation</p>
<p>Outputs : 1. Appropriate techniques of silviculture activities in U Minh area are established and expanded.</p>	<p>a-1 Survival rate of demonstration farm plantation with afforestation guideline is more than 85%. a-2. Staffs of FSSIV and DARD Ca Mau Province hold extension training courses of afforestation appropriate technique on U Minh Ha District 18 times. a-3. Staff (FSSIV and DARD Ca Mau Province) and farmers acquire the technique of afforestation technique guideline for U Minh Ha District.</p>	<p>Planted Melaleuca survival rate of the demonstration farm exceeded 85%. Technical guidelines for technicians, extension officers, and for farmers were published and distributed.</p> <p>Technical trainings were carried out for FFEs staff on 22 subjects/classes, and 2 times for farmers.</p> <p>As the results, FFEs showed strong interests in using heavy equipments for introducing Melaleuca planting techniques combined with embankment in their area.</p> <p>FSSIV gave comments for the technical guideline revision.</p>	<p>- • Measures by the program 661 are applied to the farmers who want to have subsidy and/or loan for Melaleuca afforestation</p>
<p>2. Knowledge and techniques related to market research and the wider-use and processing of Melaleuca timber are improved among those who engaged in silviculture activities.</p>	<p>b. Staff of FSSIV and DARD Ca Mau Province holds training courses on market research and utilization of Melaleuca timber 3 times.</p>	<p>On the second year, C/P, guided by Experts, implemented market research; and on the third year, C/P implemented similar studies on market research and wood utilization by themselves 4 times to HCM, Ha Noi and Quang Ngai.</p> <p>Through these experiences, C/P developed their capacity, and obtained knowledge about the possibility/importance of Melaleuca wood use for chip board and/or block board.</p>	<p>• Timber price of Melaleuca do not fall heavily.</p>

Handwritten signature or initials in the bottom left corner.

		Then C/P understood the necessity of wood use market promotion to consider their next actions. For realizing next actions, C/P requested to expand the project term for wood use technology development for FFEs.	
3. Fire prevention situation is improved.	c DARD Ca Mau Province staffs are enabled to be conducted training courses of forest fire prevention system.	The forest fire prevention campaign activity was conducted with high priority. This activity included training on fire prevention system and role of community, slogans making, fire fighting tools making, and poster contest. In the first stage, JICA local cost supported fund was used for this activity, but after third year, VN side prepared own budget for this campaign activities, and added this program into own programs such as fire fighting team contest by youth unions in the region. This shows that C/P obtained enough capability to conduct forest fire prevention campaign.	
c.3 To implement trainings on the livelihood improvement of local people.	Not Cleary listed on PDM (included C.3 activity). [This item was recognized important one; therefore, here one column is given.]	Melaleuca planting combined with embankment, L letter ditch and dike were introduced to farmers who are live in the demonstration farm for agroforestry For using this dike, agroforestry activities were introduced for the farmer's income generation. The agroforestry technical trainings were implemented more than 30 times. These training items were selected to meet the needs of the farmers based on their Community Action Plan (CAP). The trainings were implemented in collaboration with the Agriculture extension center, the fishery Extension Center and etc. The project supported formulating farmer's groups, progressive farming model, and organizing technical supporting system. Farmers welcomed these trainings, and say that they could understand why the failed similar challenges before the trainings.	

Activities :	Input (JP)	Input(VN)
a.1 To establish applied techniques from "Afforestation Technology Development Project on Acid Sulphate Soil in the Mekong Delta"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Expert Project manager/participatory forest management(1) 1 person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■counterpart (MARD) Training manager (DARD) 0
a.2 To establish demonstration farm(agroforestry model for local people, industrial plantation model for Forest Enterprises) in order to expand applied techniques as described a.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest soil/Planning analysis 2 persons Participatory forest management(2) 1 person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Director 1 Vice Project Director 1 Project Manager 1 WG leader 5 Demonstration farm manager 1
a.3 To implement training of the plantation techniques for local people in target area and Forest Enterprise staffs(technical lecture, on-the-job training in the demonstration farm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing 1 person Development of wider-use of timber 2 persons Forest fire prevention 1 person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountant 1 Administration 1 SP boat driver (FSSIV) 1 (Silvicultuer) 0
a.4 To provide technical supports for plantation activities by Forest Enterprise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroforestry/agriculture 1 person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood use manager 1
b.1 To implement market research of Melaleuca timber and provide staff related to the project with training on the market research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Equipment (1000 yen) JFY2004(3-6) 1,602 JFY2004(8-3) 71,521 JFY2005(4-3) 1,312 JFY2006(4-12) 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Facilities ● Land for demonstration farm ● Project Office
b.2 To make the promotion plan on wider-use of Melaleuca timber.		
b.3 To conduct trail to implement the promotion plan on wide-use of Melaleuca timber.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Local cost support fund and others (1,000 yen) JFY 2004(3-6) 1,484 JFY 2004(8-3) 15,675 JFY2005(4-3) 22,154 JFY 2006(4-12) 17,589 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Budget preparation (1,000 VND) (FY 2003) (FY 2004) 524,195 (FY 2005) 2,020,527 (FY 2006) 360,000
c.1 To review and recommend forest fire prevention system and measures respectively in U Minh Ha		
c.2 To implement training and publicity activities related to forest fire prevention.		
3-3 To implement training on the livelihood improvement of local people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Training in Japan JFY 2004(3-6) 0 parson JFY 2004(8-3) 2 parson JFY 2005(4-3) 5 parson JFY 2006(4-12) 3 parson 	

h
h
h

Attachment 11 Evaluation Grid with Evaluation Findings

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
Relevance (Project Rationale)	Relevance to policies and programs of recipient country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation/ Afforestation - Sustainable forest management and utilization - Promotion of social forestry - Market-oriented forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 83% of questionnaire respondents answered the relevance of the Project to the Vietnam forestry policies was very much in line, and 17% said maybe so. - The current Socio-economic 5 Year Development Plan stresses the importance of environment protection for sustainable development. The forestry policies in the country, especially the 5MHRP emphasize: 1) Acceleration of reforestation, 2) Sustainable forest management and utilization, 3) Promotion of social forestry (participation of local people and their benefits) and 4) Market-oriented forestry. - The Ca Mau government had been working on the forest rehabilitation after the war in 1970s because the forestry was one of the major industries in the province (second largest). Also, after the large forest fire in 2002 in Ca Mau which burned 4,423 ha, the Provincial Government issued the Decision 857/QD/CTUB issued by PPC to rehabilitate the forest. In addition, the Provincial Government also emphasizes the benefit of local people (social forestry). In these lights, the project has been in line with the policy of Ca Mau Government. - The land use plan generated by the project was in line with the overall provincial land use plan 2002-2010, which is in the process of revision (already submitted to MARD for approval). - The Project also focused on the wider-use of Melaleuca woods, including the production of high-quality charcoal and wood vinegar using Melaleuca. It would promote the sustainable use of forest resources and social forestry (benefit to the local population) stressed by the forestry policy in the country. The Project also enhanced the capability of concerned agencies to carry out the market research and to establish a link between producers (FFE) and investors.
	Relevance to Japanese aid policies		Document review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter was revised and approved by the Cabinet in 2003. The basic policies of Japanese ODA are: 1) Supporting self-help effort of developing country, 2) Perspective of "Human Security", 3) Assurance of fairness, 4) Utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and 5) Partnership and collaboration with the international community. According to the Charter, the priority issues for Japanese ODA are: 1) Poverty reduction, 2) Sustainable growth, 3) Addressing global issues such as environmental problems, and 4) Peace building. - According to the Japan's Country Assistance Program for Vietnam (2004), Japan provides assistance for promotion of growth and enhancement of competitiveness through the promotion of market economy, improvement of the investment environment and development of economic infrastructure. Japan provides assistance for improving lifestyle and social aspects including poverty reduction and environmental restoration. The program also emphasizes the assistance to institutional building, including the development of the legal system and administrative reforms (civil service and financial reform).
	Relevance to public interest / appropriateness as a public work	Cost sharing between the government and beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People in the villages were quite active in the project and contributed a lot, such as the free labor. 100% farmer respondents for the questionnaire survey answered that their contribution to the project was sufficient.
	Needs of Japanese	Urgency of intervention	Document review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fire-affected areas needed to be rehabilitated as soon as possible, and it would take much longer to achieve the project outcomes if there was not JICA assistance.

index 42

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
	technical cooperation		- Questionnaire/ interview survey	- 61% of questionnaire respondents answered that the project was unable to realize without JICA assistance.
		Comparative advantage of Japanese technology	- Document review	- Japan had technical advantage to support Ca Mau because it had the experience in developing the reforestation technologies through the assistance to "The Afforestation Technology Development Project on Acid Sulphate Soil in the Mekong Delta" in Long An, where the soil conditions were similar. - 68% of respondents answered that the Japanese technologies was very much indispensable for this project.

lower

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
Effectiveness	<p>Accomplishment of Output 1 "Appropriate techniques of silvicultural activities in U Minh Ha area are established and expanded" Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 1 and countermeasures or modifications on original plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriateness of guidelines and manuals prepared - Effectiveness of training activities - Progress of demo farm construction and survival rate - Appropriateness of participatory forest management plan prepared - Improvement of capability in environmental monitoring and appropriateness of monitoring plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall: 89% of questionnaire respondents answered that the achievement of Output 1 was outstanding or satisfactory. - Model development: The Project introduced a new model for Melaleuca plantation establishment, of which the construction of embankment and canal was featured. The negative impact of sulphate exposure was evidenced during the first year, but from the second year, the construction of embankment was done more carefully (not exceeding 1.2 m deep), and the agricultural land and forest areas were segregated. The lime was applied to treat sulphate. The new technology adopted for the plantation establishment would enhance the productivity. According to the acceptance check conducted by DARD, the survival rate of Melaleuca seedlings using this technology at the pilot site was above 90%, which was higher than the survival rate of conventional plantation establishment methods. The Final Evaluation Team was also informed that the growth and shape of trees have been improved. The nursery and other silvicultural techniques introduced under this project were more systematic and can produce better seedlings with better variety. Another feature of new plantation technology is lower number of seedling requirement (30,000 seedlings/ha was reduced to 20,000 seedlings/ha). This idea was difficult to understand/adopted by the forest officers at first but accepted after a series of training sessions. During the piloting at Village 10, U Minh I, Ca Mau, the social preparation and participatory process such as Participatory Rural Appraisal and community planning were either hurried or skipped. The model developed by the Project could have been more appropriate if the time for participatory process was included in the project design. - Capacity development (training): The technologies were effectively transferred to concerned officers and farmers through a series of training, field visits and on-the-job training. The demonstration farm and model plantation had functioned as a venue for effective training and technology transfer. The training activities were based on the requests of trainees, and project staff members, including the Japanese experts, local consultants, CP and Vietnamese resource persons had designed, planned and executed the training activities thoroughly. The questionnaire survey to CP revealed that they are confident their levels of skills and knowledge in the 72% of what they have learned. - Manuals and guidelines: The Project produced a number of manuals and guidelines, which would be used for the application of technologies. The qualities of those manuals and guidelines were satisfactory in general. 57% of questionnaire respondents answered that the manuals and guidelines were useful to a great extent, and 38% said they are useful to a certain extent. The technical manuals produced were revised once based on the comments from the field. The manuals were evaluated by FSSIV, and the quality was ensured. The manual produced by the project is useful and easy to understand because it has many pictures and drawings, according to the farmers interviewed. The local consultants (Dr. Chuong) played a key role in the preparation of technical manuals. The manual went through a number of reviewing and revising by concerned personnel, and DARD authority approved the manual their official manual. - Model promotion: A number of trainees from different FFE and offices started applying skills and knowledge that were learned during the training without further assistance from the Project. Some farmers in the villages adjacent to the pilot village started to undertake some of the activities introduced by the Project. The farmer-to-farmer extension had been encouraged since the beginning of the Project, and the system of

Lowrey H.

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
				farmer-to-farmer extension was incorporated into the Project. It contributed to the spreading effect of the Project activities.

68

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
	<p>Accomplishment of Output 2 "Knowledge and techniques related to market research and wider-use/processing of Melaleuca are improved among those who have engaged in silvicultural activities" Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 2 and countermeasures or modifications on original plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriateness of market research results and other studies on wood processing - Appropriateness of selection of charcoal making as a trial project - Impact of training conducted (basing on the operating condition of charcoal making facilities and quality/profitability of trial products) - Appropriateness of wood-processing promotion plan prepared through the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 78% of questionnaire respondents answered that the achievement of Output 2 was outstanding or satisfactory. 82% of farmers who underwent the training on the production of charcoal and wood vinegar answered that they understood the skills to a great extent. - A number of options were available for wood processing, and charcoal making and wood vinegar production was selected as the most realistic pilot activities because charcoal was a basic commodity in Ca Mau, and many farmers produce it. - The new technologies on charcoal making and wood vinegar production improved the conventional economic value of Melaleuca. The improved quality of charcoal introduced by the project and shorter production period (1 day for new technology, 7 days for the traditional method) would benefit both producers and consumers. The drum-can type kiln is simpler and easier to operate than larger charcoal kiln. It requires more work for preparing smaller logs. The protection from water and controlling of fire/temperature are the keys for high quality and productivity. - With the new charcoal kiln, a farmer can produce 60kg of charcoal in one fire, which will generate VND 80,000 and 4 liters of wood vinegar, which is not yet marketed but used for domestic purposes. Out of 10 kilns constructed for charcoal and wood vinegar production, 9 are currently under repair because they are not producing the products with appropriate quality. In order to attract consumers, the charcoal with new technology must be trade-marked. - For the wood vinegar, the government is supporting the testing of the effect of wine vinegar, which would be a good investment in future. The application of wood vinegar seems to improve the agricultural productivity, though it is not yet felt significant. - The effect and formula for the wood vinegar for the enhancement of agricultural productivity is still under testing. Although the market is yet to be developed, it has market potential as the food safety incrementally becomes important in the market. - The wood-use promotion plan is under the preparation.

lower
H

06

Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
<p>Accomplishment of Output 3-a "Fire prevention situation is improved" Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 3-a and countermeasures or modifications on original plans</p>	<p>- Appropriateness of fire prevention manuals created - Impact of training (appropriateness of demonstration and campaign activities) - Appropriateness of fire prevention plan prepared - Status of fire prevention systems and institutional mechanisms established</p>	<p>- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 89% of questionnaire respondents answered that the achievement of Output 3-a was outstanding or satisfactory. - For the forest fire prevention, DFP has been doing environmental education, benefit sharing with farmers, water impounding and construction of fire line and watch towers. In this sense, the project did not brought new ideas but strengthened what have been already done and made them more systematic. 100% of questionnaire respondents said that the manual on fire prevention prepared by the project is outstanding or satisfactory, and 57% of respondents answered that the fire prevention campaign method introduced by the project was effective in a great extent. - DARD expected the project to improve the fire prevention equipments (i.e., pump) and infrastructure. But it was not included in the project due to the lack of JICA fund. The difference in expectations was harmonized between the Japanese side and Vietnam side. - The new Melaleuca plantation technology using embankment and water canal is the largest contribution of JICA project in terms of fire prevention because the new method will prevent the fire to spread. - The best way to prevent forest fire is to enhance the economic value of Melaleuca through wood processing and others. The project contributed to this to a certain extent, in addition to the introduction of good extension works on fire prevention. - The Project also supported the capacity development of concerned offices, officers and farmers in fire prevention. The training and campaign activities supported by JICA were effective. However, the scale was too small as compared to the scale of problems.
<p>Accomplishment of Output 3-b "Training for livelihood improvement of local farmers is conducted" Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 3-b and countermeasures or modifications on original plans</p>	<p>- Impact of training (improvement in livelihood options of project beneficiaries) - Improved capacity of agricultural extension club and various extension centers</p>	<p>- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 94% of questionnaire respondents answered that the achievement of Output 3-b was outstanding or satisfactory. 58% of farmer respondents answered in their questionnaire that they are already improving their livelihood level because of the project. - In Ca Mau, the fishery, agriculture and forestry has always been combined to form a kind of agroforestry because of its natural and geographical feature. The project made the traditional agroforestry systematic and scientific. Agroforestry is important to realize both long- and short-term benefit of farmers and to enhance the internal resources of farmers so that their activities can be "interest-based" rather than "subsidy-based". - The inputs for livelihood (such as fish ponds, feed for fish, piglets, feed grinders, rice seedlings, seedlings for fruit trees, etc.) were provided more to those who did not get more for the canal development so that certain equality can be established. - Some beneficiaries failed to maintain their inputs for the livelihood because they were incapable during the early stage of the project.

Index

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
	Accomplishment of Project Purpose "Necessary techniques for implementing forest rehabilitation programs and forest fire prevention in U Minh Ha area are developed and disseminated"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 94% of questionnaire respondents answered that the achievement of Output 3-b was outstanding or satisfactory. - Officers are very much interested in the new technologies and willing to disseminate them because they have technical and economic advantages, according to the interview survey. 89% of respondents answered that they are willing to do the extension and information dissemination. Even though the model sites were established only in U Minh 1, the officers from other districts participated in the training under the project, which contributed to their adoption of new technologies. After the training, officers started guiding farmers in land treatment and livelihood improvement outside the pilot areas. The trainees shared their skills and knowledge learned during the training with other officers who could not participated in the training. The sharing took place in informal setting, staff meeting, reporting and during their actual work. - After the study tour to the seed orchard, FFE plan to establish the similar one in future. Also, using the nursery techniques learned during the training, FFE has already improved a 1 Ha of nursery. Before the training, FFE purchased seedling from other sources, but they are producing more seedlings from their nurseries. Officers carefully select the mother trees for the seedlings. When they purchase the seedling from other sources, they can choose good seedling. Using the techniques learned during the training, FFE April 30 established 400 Ha of embankment already. - One staff member has organized the fire prevention poster contest introduced by the project without assistance from the project. - The project promoted the concept of "Farmer to Farmer" extension. The villagers are willing to share their experience with farmers in other villages. Farmer-to-farmer training took place because of limited budget. It was efficient, effective and sustainable approach forged though the discussion among the Japanese experts and CP. Villagers are willing to share their experience with other villagers because they are proud of it. The farmers who received subsidy from the project and underwent the training were obliged to do the Farmer-to Farmer approach. The villager # 9 in their village was not the recipient of fish canal under the JICA project, but he started digging the canal by hand by himself. Village # 11 already decided to use the heavy equipments for the embankment development. The fuel will be shouldered by the villagers.
	Contribution of outputs to the achievement of Project Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of technology development to the program development - Contribution of skill development and knowledge on wood processing and marketing to the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was appropriate balance between the lecture (theory) and practice/field visits. After the training, documents were provided to the trainees, which were useful. However some trainees commended that some training should have been longer. - DPC will instruct all 5 FFEs under its jurisdiction to adopt the JICA technologies, and FFE plans to develop all the forest-fire affected areas using the JICA technology and machineries. - In addition to the Japanese experts, whose MMs were limited, the project utilized the local consultants (Dr. Chuong and Dr. Try) for designing the training program, preparation of curriculum, preparation of teaching materials, selection of resource persons/trainers. - People in U Minh Ha are all migrants/frontiers, who has high propensity to take risks. They are not susceptible to hardship because of their hard lives during the pioneer. They have strong attachment to their land and high motivation to improve their areas because they are frontiers. In U Minh Ha, there is limited number of ethnic

lower 4

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
		development - Contribution of fire prevention system to the program development		<p>minorities, which might have contributed to the spread effect because the society is not segmented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project emphasized TOT, which contributed to the spread effect of the project. - During the first year, the project adopted the "equal" approach through which the benefits would be distributed as equal as possible among the villager. However, from the second year, it adopted "fair" approach, in which those who put more effort and resources will be benefited more. The second approach was much more effective. The selection of local leaders, beneficiaries and planning were done in a participatory manner, which minimized the conflict among the villager. Selection criteria for the leaders and beneficiaries were set. There was a conflict between the villagers who received some inputs and who did not receive. However, the villagers discussed among themselves and agreed that some villagers are not capable in maintaining the project inputs.
Efficiency	Appropriateness of quality, timing and quantity of project inputs	Japanese experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inputs of Japanese experts: Total 33.24 M/M - Participatory Forest Management 1 (12.47 M/M), Participatory Forest Management 2/Project Coordinator (9.84 M/M), Forest Soil/Planning Analysis (1.63 M/M), Forest Fire Prevention (1.03 M/M), Timber Production Development (3.07 M/M), Timber Product Marketing (2.70 M/M), Agroforestry/Agriculture (1.70 M/M), Monitoring and Evaluation (0.80 M/M) - JICA contracted out the project management and implementation to a Japanese contractor (JOFCA/JIFPRO). A group of consultants (Japanese experts) deployed to design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the project activities based on the Record of Discussions (R/D) agreed both by JICA and the Vietnam Government. In general, the qualities of Japanese experts were satisfactory. - The man-months of Japanese experts increased as compare to the original contract after a careful review on the necessary inputs of Japanese experts to the Project in order to meet the project requirement, and the inputs of Japanese experts were utilized at a maximum level.
		Equipment and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey - Field reconnaissance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The list of equipments is attached in <u>Attachment 7</u>. - The equipments and materials provided by the Project had been utilized by the concerned agencies and beneficiaries utmost. The equipments appeared to be well maintained, and the materials were used for the productive activities, some of which were already producing tangible benefits in pig farming, paddy production, charcoal production, etc. - The delivery of a part of heavy equipments was delayed due to logistical and procedural reasons. The delay affected the annual progress of the Project in the first year but did not affect the project outcomes. - The quantities of heavy equipments were not enough for FFE U Minh 1 to cover the entire jurisdiction, but they were enough for the pilot in one village only.
		Training in Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was effective in general based on their self-evaluation. One CP who participated in the training claimed in the questionnaire survey that the training was too short with so much traveling time. Some textbook were only in Japanese, not yet translated into English
		Counterpart personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The list of CPs is attached in <u>Annex</u> - CP worked as a part time (50% project and 50% for regular work). It was difficult for them, and they had to work even during weekends. However, the assignment of CP was appropriate in general. There were no major problems in the implementation of project because they worked diligently to the project.

land 4

Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
	Facilities provided by Vietnam Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire/ interview survey - Field reconnaissance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Vietnam Government provided appropriate office facilities and site for demonstration farm and nursery improvement to the Project with no significant delay or shortfalls.
	Counter budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The table of counter budget for the project is attached in <u>Annex</u> - The CP Fund was used for the management and operation of the project, including the salaries of project staff members, fire prevention activities and support for farmers and FFE. There have been no major issues on the counterpart fund allotment and disbursement. - The smooth budget securing and fund disbursement are due to: 1) Ca Mau is one of the poorest province, which receives higher central funds, 2) Ca Mau has few foreign-funded project, which allowed the government to prepare the counterpart fund relatively easily, 3) the provincial government has committed to the project, and 4) Ca Mau used to be a forested area, which receives the significant fund for 5MHP. (DARD V. Director)
	Sub-contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project tapped the other government organization (such as AEC) to do a part of project activities as contractors. While they were public organizations, the project provided only a small amount of travel costs and allowance to the sub-contractors. Therefore, it was efficient.
Appropriateness of unit costs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The unit costs of construction works, training, management cost and other expenses were at reasonable rates. For instance, the rate of hiring resource persons for training adopted the government cost norms. For this, it could be concluded that the project funds availed both by the Japanese and Vietnamese Governments were used efficiently.
Efficiency of contracting out of project management to JOFCA/JIFPRO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexibility in inputs is definitely important for this kind of project. JICA displayed its flexibility to a certain extend but need improvement. Because JOFCA/JIFPRO has its strengths in: 1) working in Vietnam, 2) organizing training activities, and 3) supervising reforestation works, the project was able to achieve its objectives and outcomes with relatively smaller inputs/experts.

Impact 4

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
Impact	Accomplishment of Overall Goal "Techniques developed by the project are utilized by people and Forestry Enterprises in some areas of Mekong Delta" Facilitating and hindering factors for achieving Overall Goal	Replicability of developed technology and extension mechanisms Actual application samples	- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 47% of questionnaire respondents answered that the technologies can be utilized in other areas to a great extent, and 37% said to a certain extent. - The technologies introduced by the Project were tested in the field and reviewed by the concerned agencies and personnel. CP and trainees gave comments pertaining to the skills and knowledge introduced by the Project for further improvement, and the Project established an effective feedback system. As a result, the models and outcomes of the Project were technically sound and could be applied to other areas. Even though the model developed by the Project involved the use of heavy equipments, the embankment and canal could be constructed manually. The technologies have already been replicated in areas outside demonstration farm within U Minh Ha, which indicated its replicability to other areas in the Mekong Delta in future. - At the time of Final Evaluation, MARD was in the process of standardization of an official guideline on silvicultural technologies for one variety of Melaleuca. In preparation, MARD had asked DARD Ca Mau to provide MARD with the documents, guideline and manual produced by the Project and reviewed them. MARD had also requested DARD Ca Mau to review the draft guideline for comments. - The JICA pilot sites will be used as a model site for the other farmers club through the existing mechanism of AEC and farmers club. - FFE officers expressed during the work shop that funding, profitability and economic validity of new technologies would be the hindering factors for replication. The countermeasures for each hindrance were discussed in the workshop. However, the embankment can be constructed in other areas as well manually without heavy equipments when it is a small scale. Some livelihood activities cannot be replicated without technical assistance and training. - The hindering factor would be that most financial institutions, especially the agricultural banks in Vietnam do not avail loans to farmers for forestry activities because of the long-cycle of economic profit. Also, because the farmers do not have the "Red Book", it is difficult to secure their capital for investment.
	Actual and potential environmental impact	Water and soil contamination due to the acid-sulphate soil exposure by civil works	- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Year 2005, the rainy season started late as compared to normal years. The exceeding dry weather associated with the delay of rain created deeper cracks on the ground surface. When the rainy season arrived, the rain penetrated into the deep crack, and the water carried the acid materials to the paddy field. There was almost no rice harvest due to the acidity from the embankment. According to the questionnaire survey, 100% of farmers recognized the water acidity caused by the project. However, the poor harvest was not due to the embankment because the areas without embankment also did not have any harvest in 2005. - Due to the delay of heavy equipment delivery, the embankment construction work on the second year was rushed, which might have contributed to the exposure of sulphate. However, the correlation among the embankment construction, water contamination and poor rice harvest was not yet proven. - Despite the poor harvest, farmers were able to continue participating in the project because they foresee the future benefit from the project. Farmers are so poor and have nothing to loose. After the poor harvest in the 1st year, the project tried to segregate embankment (plantation areas) from agricultural areas. - PH paper was distributed to FFE to monitor the acidity of water at the pilot site. It seems they are doing the monitoring, but the data seems not recorded and compiled.

break 4

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
		De-acidification of water and soil by Melaleuca forest rehabilitation	- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey	- The neutralization effect of Melaleuca for acid soil and water was taught to the farmer by the trainers, but it is not yet evidenced.
	Actual and potential socio-economic and socio-cultural impact	Effect of project on Melaleuca price	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	- The current decrease of Melaleuca price might not affect the project expansion because the price fluctuation is inevitable, and it would increase in future. Farmers/producers know it. Even though the Melaleuca price is low to date, farmers are still interested in Malaleuca plantation because it will produce income anyway. Melaleuca has positive environmental impact. So even if the price is low, the plantation will be maintained. - The demand for wooden scaffold for construction, which used to be the major consumption of Melaleuca timber, seems to be permanently low due to the new material (steel). The marking of Melaleuca requires a significant breakthrough. However, there might be a Chinese wood chipping company to be established in Ca Mau by the end of Year 2006, which would increase the economic value of Melaleuca.
		Potential for the development forestry industry	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	- 65% of questionnaire respondents answered that there is a great industrial potential for Melaleuca in Ca Mau. - PPC is working on the promotion of Melaleuca timber through the Trading Promotion Center in Ca Mau City to attract investors. Also, DARD has a plan to create a Joint-Stock Wood Processing Enterprise, consisting of all FFEs in Ca Mau, to promote the mass-level charcoal making and laminated wood production.
		Socio-economic impact on the farmers' household account due to the introduction of agroforestry and other livelihood options	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	- The pilot village with 40 HH is 280 Ha in total, 80 Ha of which is agricultural land. The rest of 200 Ha used to be barren bush land after the forest fire, 120 Ha of which became Malaleuca plantation with embankment and canal. The JICA pilot project covers more than 40% of total village areas, which was almost no economic value.
		Impact of project on gender relations and other socially vulnerable population	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	- During the project, women participated in the project activities more than man.
		Collaboration and multiple effect with other projects and donors	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	- The project did not collaborate with any other foreign-funded projects.
Sustainability	Preparedness of Vietnamese Government to	Project within the framework of medium-term and	- Document review - Questionnaire/	- 5% of questionnaire respondents answered that the Vietnam Government is physically and financially capable to continue project activities without external assistance to a great extent. 26% said it is capable to a certain extent. 19% of questionnaire respondents answered that the Vietnamese officers are technically capable to

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
	take over the project	annual plans	interview survey	continue project activities without external assistance to a great extent. 61% said they are capable to a certain extent.
		Institutionalization of various plans and guidelines developed through the project	- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Ca Mau, the provincial annual plan for Year 2007 was being prepared at the time of Final Evaluation (it will be finalized by the end of November 2006). DARD had submitted a budget proposal for: 1) Operation of Committee for Agriculture and Forestry Activities Support, 2) Operation of farmer's extension club, and 3) 3,000 ha of reforestation in next four (4) years. All those programs were directly related to the Project, and the technologies and models introduced by the Project would be adopted by the programs if the national and provincial government approves the proposal. The manuals and other documents prepared by the Project will be utilized for the implementation of programs, and the personnel trained through the Project would be mobilized. - The Provincial People's Committee (PPC) expressed their commitment to the sustainability of the Project, and the accomplishment of Project appeared to be sustained and expanded after the Project. DARD also prepared a utilization plan for the equipments provided by the Project, which also showed their preparedness for the termination of JICA's assistance.
		Establishment of subsidy programs and allotment of budget to continue the project	- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The program on the rehabilitation of burned forests under the Decision # 857 should be tapped for the continuation of the achievement of JICA project. Also, the 5MHRP should take over the project.
	Development of institutional framework for project implementation	Success/failure of JCC and PIC	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The organizational set up for the project implementation was effective because the PIC was created, and the DARD was authorized by PPC to chair the PIC. Because of the authorization, DARD was able to display its leadership in coordination various stakeholder in the project. PIC has its own accountant and executive officers and produced biannual report for JCC. A number of interviewees suggested that PIC should have more members from wider sectors in order to have multiple the effects, and PPC should be a part of JCC. (PPC) - JCC meeting was once a year, which was too few according to a few interviewees. JCC should have emphasized wood processing and fire prevention from the very beginning of this project and should have had the technical capabilities.
		Status of various committees	- Document review - Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project supported the establishment of various multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder committees, including the Agriculture and Forestry Committee and Environmental Monitoring Committee. These institutions would ensure the further development of forestry sector and rural development after the Project. - While the Project suggested a future direction of institutional improvement in Ca Mau, the institutional strengthening started towards the later stage of Project. The establishment of Agricultural and Forestry Committee was approved by the PPC, but it did not have a bylaw or action plan yet. The Environmental Monitoring Committee was yet to be approved by PPC at the time of Final Evaluation, and farmers' extension club was established a few weeks before the dispatch of the Final Evaluation Mission. The club did not have its action plan or long-term strategy yet. It was therefore too early to determine whether or not the institutional capabilities and sustainability of those institutions were adequate to take over the project activities.

Ca Mau

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Data Collection Method	Major Findings
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breeding Extension Center (BEC) and Fishery Extension Center (FEC) has been involved in the project to provide project materials (e.g., fruit seedlings, piglets, "3 veterinary boxes," training, etc.). The establishment of Agroforestry Support Committee consisting of DARD, AEC, BEC, FEC and other was proposed to PPC already, but the actual operation of committee and planning for the committee is not yet started.
		Capability of project implementation bodies	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DARD improved its capability to sustain the project achievements. However, the financial policy and plan of the provincial government should be examined when it is available.
		Capability and attitude of personnel in charge	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainees are capable in undertaking what they have learned during the training.
	Economic sustainability of local people (individual household and farmers' groups)	Capability of farmers' groups	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 26% of questionnaire respondents answered that the farmers' extension club is physically and financially capable to continue project activities without external assistance to a great extent. 53% said it is capable in a certain extent. 16% of farmer respondents answered that they see economic incentives to continue the project activities even if there will be no further assistance from the government. - The Project also assisted the establishment of farmers' extension club at the pilot site in association with the existing program of Agricultural Extension Center (AEC). Farmers' extension club would be a venue for further training, information dissemination, lobbying and agricultural/forestry development in the village. There are 43 clubs in Ca Mau, and this model demonstrated the potential for project sustainability and future expansion of technical assistance to other areas. - At the field level, an Agroforestry Extension Club was created to continue the project activities. The club was just established a few weeks ago with 32 HH. The remaining 8 HH are still considering the participation. In the club, 4 interest groups were created, which were the Working Groups under the JICA project. - According to a few interviewees, the involvement of AEC at the beginning of project was mainly as a contractor. But it evolved as a part of project implementer towards the end of project. - A community fire prevention group consists to 30-40 HH which receives training and equipments. They are supposed to make their commitment not to make fires and fight extinguish it when occurs.
		Economic sustainability of project activities	- Questionnaire/ interview survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When asked, farmers failed to answer the cost-benefit of charcoal making, fishery and piggery, which indicates the lack of knowledge in home economics and household accounting. However, the farmers are continuing the livelihood activities introduced by the project, which indicates that the activities are generating income for the farmers.

Joint Coordination Committee Meeting**Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project in Ca Mau**13th October, 2006 in Ca Mau

1. Time: 8:00-10:00
2. Place: DARD conference room, 2nd floor
3. Procedures:
 - (1). Introduction: (Mr.Binh, Project Coordinator)
 - Objective of the meeting
 - Introduction of the Participants:

JP side:

- 1) Mr.YUTANI RINYA, Secretary of JP Embassy in Việt Nam
- 2) Mr.Yasuhiro Tojo, JICA Việt Nam
- 3) Mr. Akira Mizuno, Forestry Agency of JP
- 4) Mr. Shinichiro Tuji, Consultant of Nippon Koei (Member of the Evaluation Team)
- 5) Mr. Koji Nishimiya, JICA Việt Nam
- 6) Ms.Sae Kojima, JICA in Việt Nam
- 7) Mr. Kensei Oda, JICA expert at DOF, MARD Viet Nam
- 8) Mr. Hidemi Hashiguchi, JP Volunteer in Thanh Hóa, Long An
- 9) Ms. Hoàng Thu Thủy, Assistant JICA Việt Nam
- 10) Mr. Phạm Quỳnh Sâm, Interpreter

VN side:

- 11) Mr. Ngô Chí Dũng, Director, DARD Ca Mau, (Chairman of the meeting)
- 12) Mrs.Nguyễn Thị Bé, DOF, MARD Viet Nam
- 13) Mr. Nguyễn Trường Thành, DOF, MARD Viet Nam
- 14) Mr. Phạm Hoàng Mai, Foreign Economic Division, MPI
- 15) Mr. Vương Đình Tuấn, Vice Director of FSSIV
- 16) Mr. Nguyễn Văn Đắc, Director, Sub DOF Ca Mau
- 17) Mr. Lê Vĩnh Nghi, Vice Director, Sub Forest Protection Department Ca Mau
- 18) Mr. Hoàng Liên Sơn, Head of Forestry economic research Division, FSSIV
(Team leader of Evaluation by VN side)
- 19) Mr. Nguyễn Bá Thuấn, Head of General Planning Division, DARD Ca Mau
(Member of Evaluation by VN side)
- 20) Mr. Nguyễn Trần Thức, Vice Director, AEC Ca Mau (Member of Evaluation by VN side)

Project Implementation Committee:

- 21) Mr. Nobumitsu Miyazaki, Leader of JP experts team
- 22) Mr. Trần Văn Thức, Vice Director, DARD Ca Mau, Vice Director of PIC
- 23) Mr. Lê Việt Bình, Coordinator PIC
- 24) Mr. Nguyễn Thành Thuận, Leader WG1,3
- 25) Mr. Nguyễn Bá Lục, Leader WG4
- 26) Mr. Nguyễn Tuyết Giao, Leader WG5
- 27) Mr. Lê Minh Lộc, Coordinator of Project office
- 28) Mrs. Lê Thị Như Ý, Secretary of Project office
- 29) Mr. Trần Ngọc Hoàng, Interpreter

*Correspondents from Ca Mau Television and Ca Mau News Paper.

- Agenda of the meeting

Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project in Ca Mau

AGENDA

JCC on 13/10/2006 in Ca Mau

1.1. Morning 13/10/2006: Meeting at DARD Meeting room, 2nd floor.

Time	Activity	Person in charge
8:00 -8:05	Introduce participants	Mr. Binh, Project Co-ordinator, DARD Ca Mau
8:05 -8:10	Opening remark	Mr. Dung, Director of DARD Ca Mau
8:10 -8:25	Introduce project activities in 2006 <i>(Overview activities in 2006, focus on the result of workshop on Environmental monitoring, workshop on Melaleuca plantation promotion, workshop on expanding agro forestry models, establishment of the AE Club, promotion plan on wider use of Melaleuca timber)</i>	Mr. Thuc, Deputy Director of PIC, Vice Director of DARD Ca Mau
8:25 -8:40	Documentation film about the progress of the project implementation	
8:40 -9:25 -8:40 -9:15 -9:15 -9:20 -9:20 -9:25	Report of project final evaluation - Mr. Tsuji : Main report - Mr. Tojo : Comments about related issues - Mr. Son : Report on the implementation of the evaluation	Evaluation team
9:25- 9:50	Ideas from participants	
9:50- 10:00	Closing remark	Mr. Dung, Director of DARD Ca Mau

From 11:00 to 12:00 – Report to the PPC

11:00 – 11:05	Introduce the participants from 2 sides: VN and Japan	Mr. Thuc introduces people from VN side; and 01 person from JP side to introduce participants from JP side
11:05 – 11:15	Report on result of the JCC Meeting	Mr. Dung, Director of DARD Ca Mau
11:15 – 11:30	Report on result of project evaluation	Mr. Tojo – Vice head of JICA
11:30 – 11:40	Idea from PPC	Mr. Tuoi – Vice chairman of PPC
11:40 – 11:45	Idea from Secretary of JP Embassy	Mr. YUTANI RINYA
11:45 – 12:00	Sign M/M and closing remark from PPC	Mr. Tuoi – Vice chairman of PPC

1.2. Afternoon 13/10/2006: Field observation on project demonstration farm in U Minh I FFE, U Minh District.

- Start at DARD Ca Mau at 13:00. 16:00 leave U Minh I FFE for Ca Mau.

- Mr. Binh, Mr. Loc and Mr. Vu are responsible for introducing the demonstration farm.

*Note: The meeting at PPC for reporting the JCC will be held from 11:00 – 12:00 on the same day. Participants for this meeting are as in the attached list.

(2). Opening Remark: (Mr.Ngo Chi Dung, Director DARD Ca Mau)

- Welcome the participants of the meeting
- Objective of the meeting

(3). Report on Project Implementation Progress April-September, 2006: (Mr.Thuc, Vice Director of DARD, Vice Director of PIC).

(4). Documentary Film of the Project implementation

(5). Report on the results of the Joint Final Evaluation

1. Mr. Tsuji:

Highly appreciate the result of the project; the project performed well and get very good results. This is a successful project.

Highly appreciate the efforts

5 criteria of the evaluation

Briefly report about the results of the evaluation

2. Mr. Tojo:

As leader of the joint evaluation team

Highly appreciate the contribution and efforts from related organizations and local people to the implementation of the project

In general, the progress of the project is smooth

At the beginning there were some troubles

Revised the plan and implemented well

Recommendations of the Joint Evaluation Team

4 criteria out of 5 were defined "Satisfactory". This is a successful project

Expect the technologies and techniques introduced by the project will be utilized effectively to contribute to the livelihood improvement of farmers in the area.

3. Mr.Son:

Results of the project show the efforts of both sides VN and JP from Central level to grassroot level

The project obtained so many achievements

The success of the project was contributed so much effort from related organizations as well as farmers

The models established by the project generated a new potentiality of development for the future.

Highly appreciate the much contribution to the success of the project from an experienced expert, Mr.Miyazaki – Leader of JP experts team.

(4). Discussion and Comments:

1. Mr.Yutani:

Thanks for invitation for attending this JCC meeting

This is the 1st technical project in Ca Mau

The success of the project was caused by efforts of related organizations

Forestry is very important in VN but the sustainability of forest management is the most important factor.

The models of the project will be disseminated widely in the future

Expect more effort from VN side for further support to expand activities of the project

2. Mrs. Be

DOF feel very happy for the success of the project though it was troublesome at initial time. JP side collaborated well with VN side to achieve the good results. We completely agree upon the report of the "project final evaluation".

We highly appreciate the good facilitation of the consultant for leading the implementation of the project to great success like today

We will keep in mind the recommendations for better development of the forestry sector

3. Mr.Oda

The first time arrived at Ca Mau, much land was burned down by forest fires

Now see happy face of local people

Feel happy to see the results of the project

Thanks to the related people and organizations for the project

Congratulation for the success of the project

4. Mr.Miyazaki

Feel happy for the success of the project

Feel happy for the effective cooperation of C/P and others

5. Mr.Mai (MPI)

This is a very successful project

Consider it as good example for future cooperation

It is the end of the project but the opening for other

MPI, JICA, MARD will cooperate further to look for possibility to disseminate the results of the project, to assure the sustainability of the project, and to consider for another project in the future.

6. Mr.Tuan

FSSIV has long relation and cooperation with JICA about Melaleuca

Feel happy for the achievements of the project, especially the applicable technologies

The issue of environmental impact was cared by the project and that is a very good aspect

We care so much on the rehabilitation of the bio-diversification, environmental impact, and the ecology.

The project provided farmers with applicable techniques that help farmers improve their livelihood and generate sources of income for farmers

Introduce appropriate techniques for the rehabilitation of the burned down area by forest fires

In the future will continue to conduct the environmental monitoring on the aspects of ecosystem

Learn much experience from this project

Expect further cooperation with JICA about the wider use of Melaleuca in order to find outputs for Melaleuca helping farmers to improve their lives in the future

(5). Closing remarks: (Mr.Dung, Director, DARD Ca Mau)

Until now we can assure that the project is successful

Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project in Ca Mau, Viet Nam

Will report to Ca Mau PPC

Expect to disseminate the results of the project

Expect JOFCA will continue to implement the next project if it is possible.

Thanks to the participants

The JCC meeting ended at 10:00 am

Interview (Guiding) Questions

General Questions:

1. Name, Organization, Title/Designation, Position/Rank
2. Duration for being in the designation
3. Participated in training or not

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
Accomplishment and Implementation Process	Examination of accomplishment		
	Examination of project implementation process	Consultation with the recipient country	1. How did you involved in the project? What kind of roles did you undertake for the project? (<u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)
		Information sharing process with C/P personnel	2. How did you involved in the project? What kind of roles did you undertake for the project? (<u>CP</u>) 3. How was the working relationship between you and the Japanese experts? (<u>CP</u>)
		Participation process of local people	4. Did you participate in the orientation meeting at the beginning of JICA project? How did you feel about the orientation meeting? (<u>Farmers</u>) 5. What made you participate in the project? (<u>Farmers</u>)
		Initiatives of FSSIV and DARD	6. What made your organization positively/passively involved in the project? (<u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)
		Target area selection process (40 households)	7. Why do you think the target area/household selection was appropriate/inappropriate? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>) 8. How should the target area selection be? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
		Implementation process of major components (plantation establishment and procurement of equipments)	9. How many hectares of the Melaleuca plantation establishment and agroforestry should have been appropriate for this project? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>) 10. What went right and wrong for plantation establishment? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 11. What were the major constraints for project implementation process? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
		Contracting out and its effect on the project implementation process	12.
Relevance	Relevance to policies and programs of	- Reforestation/ Afforestation - Sustainable forest management and	13. Please explain how this project was in line with the forestry-related policies of Vietnam, such as the promotion of reforestation, sustainable management and

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
	recipient country	utilization - Promotion of social forestry - Market-oriented forestry	utilization of forest resources, social forestry and market-oriented forestry? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
	Relevance to Japanese aid policies		14.
	Relevance to the needs of target areas and target beneficiaries	Needs of target areas and its scale	15. What are the natural and environmental needs of the area, and how did this project address the needs? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)
		Needs of target officers and its degree	16. What are the needs of officers at DARD, FFE and FSSIV, and how did this project address their needs? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)
		Needs of target local population and its degree	17. What are the needs of local farmers, and how did this project address their needs? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , <u>Former Trainee</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Relevance to public interest / appropriateness as a public work	Cost sharing between the government and beneficiaries	18.
	Needs of Japanese technical cooperation	Urgency of intervention	19.
		Comparative advantage of Japanese technology	20. What were the advantages of Japanese technologies brought to this project? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)
Effectiveness	Accomplishment of Output 1 "Appropriate techniques of silvicultural activities in U Minh Ha area are established and expanded"	- Appropriateness of guidelines and manuals prepared - Effectiveness of training activities - Progress of demo farm construction and survival rate - Appropriateness of participatory forest management plan prepared - Improvement of capability in environmental monitoring and appropriateness of monitoring plan	21. What are the characteristics and features of technologies (Melaleuca plantation establishment and agroforestry) developed through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , <u>Former Trainee</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
			22. What were the strengths and weaknesses of guidelines and manuals prepared through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , <u>Former Trainee</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 1 and countermeasures or		23. What were the strengths and weaknesses of training conducted through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 24. What were the strengths and weaknesses of various plans prepared through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
	modifications on original plans		25. What were the strengths and weaknesses of environmental monitoring system established through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Former Trainee</u>)
	Accomplishment of Output 2 "Knowledge and techniques related to market research and wider-use/processing of Melaleuca are improved among those who have engaged in silvicultural activities"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriateness of market research results and other studies on wood processing - Appropriateness of selection of charcoal making as a trial project - Impact of training conducted (basing on the operating condition of charcoal making facilities and quality/ profitability of trial products) - Appropriateness of wood-processing promotion plan prepared through the project 	26. What are the characteristics and features of wood processing technologies developed through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 27. How did you act towards the conflicts between the beneficiary villages/households and non-beneficiaries/households, if any? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 28. What were the strengths and weaknesses of training on wood processing conducted through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 29. What were the strengths and weaknesses of various plans on wood processing promotion in Ca Mau, which were prepared through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
	Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 2 and countermeasures or modifications on original plans		
	Accomplishment of Output 3-a "Fire prevention situation is improved"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriateness of fire prevention manuals created - Impact of training (appropriateness of demonstration and campaign activities) - Appropriateness of fire prevention plan prepared - Status of fire prevention systems and institutional mechanisms established 	30. What are the characteristics and features of fire prevention situation developed through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 31. What were the strengths and weaknesses of fire prevention manuals prepared through this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 32. What were the strengths and weaknesses of fire prevention training and campaigns organized by this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 3-a and		

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
	countermeasures or modifications on original plans		33. What were the strengths and weaknesses of systems of forest fire prevention established by the project? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Accomplishment of Output 3-b "Training for livelihood improvement of local farmers is conducted"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impact of training (improvement in livelihood options of project beneficiaries) - Improved capacity of agricultural extension club and various extension centers 	34. What are the characteristics and features of livelihood options promoted by this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>) 35. What were the strengths and weaknesses of livelihood-related training and campaigns organized by this project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Facilitating and hindering factors for Output 3-b and countermeasures or modifications on original plans		36. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Agroforestry Support Team established by the project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> , and <u>Former Trainees</u>) 37. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Agricultural Extension Club in the village supported by the project? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Accomplishment of Project Purpose "Necessary techniques for implementing forest rehabilitation programs and forest fire prevention in U Minh Ha area are developed and disseminated"		38. Why are you willing/not willing to disseminate the technology developed by the project to other areas? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
	Contribution of outputs to the achievement of Project Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of technology development to the program development - Contribution of skill development and knowledge on wood processing and marketing to the program development - Contribution of fire prevention system to the program development 	
Efficiency	Appropriateness of quality, timing and quantity of project inputs	Japanese experts	39. How many M/Ms were appropriate for each Japanese expert during this project? (CP) 40. What were the problems on the qualities of Japanese experts, if any? (CP)
		Equipment and facilities	41. What were the problems on the qualities and quantities of equipments and facilities provided by the project, if any? (CP and Non-CP officers) 42. What were the problems on the delivery timing of equipments and facilities provided by the project, if any? (CP and Non-CP officers) 43. What do you recommend on the subsidies/materials provided by the project? (Farmers)
		Training in Japan	44. How could the training in Japan be improved? (Former Trainees)
		Counterpart personnel	45. How many M/Ms were appropriate for each CP during this project? (CP) 46. What were the problems on the selection, assignment and qualities of CP, if any? (CP)
		Facilities provided by Vietnam Government	47. What were the problems on the qualities and quantities of equipments and facilities provided by the Vietnamese government to the project, if any? (CP) 48. What were the problems on the delivery timing of equipments and facilities provided by the Vietnamese government to the project, if any? (CP)
		Counterpart fund	49. How much Counterpart Fund should have been allotted to the project annually? (CP and Non-CP officers) 50. What were the problems on the budget planning and disbursement of Counterpart Fund, if any? How could they be improved further? What would be the difficulties in improving them? (CP and Non-CP officers)
		Sub-contractors	51. What were the problems on the qualities and quantities of sub-contractors hired by the project, if any? (CP)

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
	Appropriateness of unit costs		53. Which unit costs of training, construction of embankment, planting stocks/nursery construction, sub-contractors, etc. were too high and too low? (CP) 54. How did it happen? How will it be prevented in future? (CP)
	Efficiency of contracting out of project management to JOFCA/JIFPRO		55. Please describe your evaluation on the project management by JOFCA/JIFPRO. How could it be improved further? (CP)
			56.
Impact	Accomplishment of Overall Goal "Techniques developed by the project are utilized by people and Forestry Enterprises in some areas of Mekong Delta"	Replicability of developed technology and extension mechanisms	57. Which technologies and training programs developed by the project were replicable/not replicable in other areas? (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees) 58. Which organizational mechanisms promoted by the project are replicable/not replicable in other areas? (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees) 59. Why are they replicable/not replicable? (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees)
		Actual application samples	60. Please describe new technologies being applied to other areas outside the project area. (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees) 61. Why were they applied? (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees)
	Facilitating and hindering factors for achieving Overall Goal		62. What would be the facilitating and hindering factors for achieving Overall Goal in future? (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees)
	Actual and potential environmental impact	Water and soil contamination due to the acid-sulphate soil exposure by civil works	63. Please describe the situation of soil and water contamination, if any. (CP, Former Trainees and Farmers)
		De-acidification of water and soil by Melaleuca forest rehabilitation	64.
	Actual and potential socio-economic and socio-cultural impact	Effect of project on Melaleuca price	65. Were there any cause-effect relationships between the market prices of Melaleuca and this project? What should be the strategies to mitigate negative impact of price fluctuation on the promotion of forestry in Ca Mau? (CP, Non-CP officers and Former Trainees)
		Potential for the development forestry	66. Why do you see the significant or negligible potential for forestry industry

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
Sustainability		industry	development in Ca Mau? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)
		Socio-economic impact on the farmers' household account due to the introduction of agroforestry and other livelihood options	67. Why do you foresee the significant or negligible socio-economic impact of the project in future? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Non-CP officers</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>) 68. Please describe how your livelihood options improved due to the JICA project. (<u>Farmers</u>)
		Impact of project on gender relations, livelihood of indigenous people and other socially vulnerable population	69. Please describe the socio-cultural and socio-political impact of JICA project on gender relations, livelihood of indigenous people and other socially vulnerable population. (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Collaboration and multiple effect with other projects and donors		70. Please describe how the project collaborated with other foreign-funded projects and foreign donors. (<u>CP</u>) 71. What are the driving forces or hindrance for the collaboration? (<u>CP</u>)
	Preparedness of Vietnamese Government to take over the project	Project within the framework of medium-term and annual plans	72. How the project is being/not being integrated into the government's mid- and long-term plans? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
		Institutionalization of various plans and guidelines developed through the project	73. Which plans prepared by the project are being official and integrated into the annual plans of the government? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>) 74. How did they become a part of government plans? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
		Establishment of subsidy programs and allotment of budget to continue the project	75. Please describe government programs which would take over the project. (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
		Success/failure of JCC and PIC	76. What are the driving forces or hindrance for the operations of JCC and PIC? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
	Development of institutional framework for project implementation	Status of various committees	77. Which committees or organizations established by the project are being integrated into the regular government structure? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>) 78. How did they become official? (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)
		Capability of project implementation bodies	79. What are the driving forces or hindrance for the operations of Project Team? (<u>CP</u>) 80. Please describe the basis of your confidence/non-confidence to continue the project without JICA's assistance. (<u>CP</u>)
Capability and attitude of personnel in charge		81. Please describe the basis of your confidence/non-confidence in applying the technologies that you have acquired during the project. (<u>CP</u> and <u>Former Trainees</u>)	
Economic	Capability of farmers' groups	82. Please describe the basis of your confidence/non-confidence in farmers'	

	Evaluation Item	Sub-item	Interview (Guiding) Questions
	sustainability of local people (individual household and farmers' groups)		groups to continue the project's accomplishment with minimum assistance from the government. (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
		Economic sustainability of project activities	83. Why do you think the livelihood activities introduced by the project will continue to generation/not to generate sustainable income for the farmers? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
Plan for	Plan until the end of project		84. What should be done until the end of this project (November 2006). (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
Post project	Appropriateness of termination of project as planned		85. Why do you think it is appropriate/inappropriate to end JICA's assistance now? (<u>CP</u> , <u>Former Trainees</u> and <u>Farmers</u>)
	Possibility and appropriateness of new related projects		86. Please describe in detail your proposal for another JICA-funded project. (<u>CP</u> and <u>Non-CP officers</u>)

添付資料4 質問票(1)の結果

Relevance

			Yes		No	
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
1	Relevance of "Techniques developed by the project are utilized by people and Forestry Enterprises in some areas of Mekong Delta"	1) Relevance with the needs of Viet Nam	7	4	0	0
		2) Relevance with the national policie	7	4	0	0
2	Relevance of "Necessary techniques for implementation of the rehabilitation and forest fire prevention program of U Minh Ha area are developed and disseminated"	1) Relevance with the overall goal	7	4	0	0
		2) Relevance with the needs of your/vietnamese organization	7	4	0	0
		3) Relevance with the needs of local people	7	4	0	0
3	Relevance of the project design	1) Relevance with the project purpose	7	2	0	2
	3.1) Reason for no (from Expert)	# More budgetis requiredwhen the project develop wider-use of Melaleuca wood that correspond future supply of it, if the project take it seriously. # Agroforestry support for demoustration farmers had to be given more priority, wood processing farmers model other than charcoal should be inserted a pillar activity)				

Input(Efficiency)

			Appropriate		Fair		inappropriate	
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	CP	Expert
4	.the manner of sending Japanese experts/assignment of Vietnamese counterpart, seeking for smooth and	1) Number	3	0	3	2	1	2
		2) Speciality	6	0	1	4	0	0
		3) Capacity	5	0	2	4	0	0
		4) Duration of Stay/Assignment	3	1	2	3	2	0
		5)Timing	4	1	3	3	0	0

4.1) Reasons for "inaproprate" : WG5 is one of the component of the project but includes different types of activity, then it is difficult to take charge of two different activities even though those two activity has close relation.

4.2) Even though C/Ps speciality is different field from marketing or wood utilization(His specialty is statistical science.), he made an effort to proceed WG5's activity.

4.4) C/P sometimes couldn't take action together with experts because he had much tasks that he had to handled.

4.4) Experts about wood processing and marketing

			Appropriate		Fair		Inappropriate		
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	
5	the input from Vietnamese/Japanese side, including personnel assignment, materials (office building, equipment and facilities), and budget	Personnel assignment	1) Quality	3	1	4	3	0	0
			2) Quantity	4	0	3	4	0	0
			3) Timing	3	1	3	3	1	0
		Materials (office building, equipment and facilities)	1) Quality	1	3	6	1	0	0
			2) Quantity	1	2	6	2	0	0
			3) Timing	2	4	5	0	0	0
	Budget	1) Quantity	2	1	5	3	0	0	
		2) Timing	2	1	5	3	1	0	

Reason 5.1) I bless C/P for his effort to proceed our activity.

Reason 5.2) The office that was input from Vietnamese side was little bit small when many component work at the same time.

Reason 5.3) Need to work full time in the project.

			Appropriate		Fair		Inappropriate	unanswered		
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
6	Assessment of types, quantity, and timing of installing of the equipment/facilities	1) Types	1	1	5	2	1	1	0	0
		2) Quantity	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
		3) Quality	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
		4) Timing of Installation	1	2	4	1	2	1	0	0

Reason 6.1 "inappropriate" : Bulldozer is not directory used for construction of demonstration farm in U Minh 1 because the land preparation works had implemented mainly by excavator. The machine delayed to come to the site in Ca Mau.

Reason 6.2 "iaappropriate" : Few excavator, many tractors.

Reason 6.2 "iaappropriate" : The Bulldozer is too heavy.

Reason 6.4 "inappropriate" : delayed as in the plan.

		Yes		No		unanswered	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
7	Do you find the approach/method of Japanese support appropriate?	6	3	1	1	0	0

Reasons for "No" (from Expert)

Should be done more flexible to do timely support.

Only get refund when completing the activity, cannot get advance payment, counterpart personnel got difficulties in implementation.

High dependency to JICA local cost assistant fund. But if the supporting fund reduced the project activities will not implemented and the contract could not completed. Too limited and inflexible the assignment terms (M/M) of JP expert, Too heavy procedures / documentations to change the original plan for the JP experts assignment terms (M/M)

		Yes		No		Unanswered	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
8	Did you participate in training in Japan?	5	0	2	0	0	0
	Usefulness of counterpart training	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Was the training appropriate in terms of contents, curriculum, size of the class,	4	2	1	1	1	0
		C/P			Expert		
	Training subject (from C/P)	Training on wood processing and marketing			Development of wider -use for small diameter logs. Techniques and equipments for drying of wood. Various use of charcoaling products. Trend of international market of charcoal, etc.		
		Afforestation operation planning and management					
		Afforestation operation planning and management					
		Training on silviculture techniques;			/		
	Reason for "No" (from C/P)	Short time, much moving, some textbook are only in Japanese, not yet translated into English)					
	Reason for "Yes"(from Expert)	/			If Mr.Thanh, DOF, MARD had participated in the beginning of the project, it would be a great help to decide the development policy for future use of Melaleuca wood. He would be a best coordinator between central government and local government.		

Progress & Process

9			Sufficient	Not sufficient, but can manage	Insufficient	% of the involvement (their whole working hours)	
	How do you assess the time you are involved in the Project activities in your whole working hours?	for C/P	1	6	0		
			Effective		Ineffective		
	How do you assess the effectiveness of your working time in the Project activities?	for Expert	3		1	Reasons : Techniques and necessary knowledge to construct /operate charcoal kiln had already transferred to local technicians under the guidance of Mr. Seki. The farmers in demonstration farm understood effectiveness of charcoal making by using charcoal kiln that the project presented when I arrange the technicians to guide them and when I support C/P to demonstrate effectiveness of wood vinegar.	

10	<p>What kinds of roles/activities have you taken/carried out in the Project? Please give us some examples.</p>	<p>C/P</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Being Project Co-ordinator for Vietnamese side. # Discuss and come into agreement with experts about detail activities based o PDM in order to achieve the Project objectives. # Arrange, co-ordinate activities of Project Implementation Committee by Vietnamese side. # Examine, evaluate every activity of each position and each component. # Overall management of project demonstration farm # Call meeting with farmers within Collective Group # Forest planting # Overall management of project demonstration farm # Call meeting with farmers within Collective Group # Forest planting # Digging 1- channel # Some other jobs. # Making detail plan for WG1 and WG3, discuss with experts about how to make plan and implement WG1 and WG3 activities # Assisting WG2 necessary techniques # Making plan and implementation the plan per month, per period, checking the implementation progress # Giving instruction, pushing and checking the WGs leaders if they carry out their tasks. # Working with Japanese experts to implement activities. # Being chairman/ facilitator of workshops, Giving instruction some important trainings. # Be an assistant for Japanese short term experts in Ca Mau # Conduct several trainings, arranging the agenda and the content for the trainings # Implement some activities of WG5 when the experts are not in Ca Mau # Make plan and conduct marketing research and visit wood processing factories. 	<p>Expert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Expert's working time in Ca Mau is limited. So, one local expert was employed for this field. # Firstly, Japanese expert instructed marketing techniques intensively to local expert. Then, based on the instructions from expert, local experts transfer technical knowledge to C/Ps. # As to the Promotion Planning, Japanese expert made many suggestions to assist the counterpart to formulate a practical plan. # As the participatory forest management expert I have carried out activities related to improvement of farmer's livelihood such as below # Conduct participatory W/S for planning action plan for farmer # Planning, monitoring and evaluation the agroforestry training # Monitoring and evaluation of agroforestry activities in the demonstration farm # Promote exchange information relating to agroforestry activities between farmer to farm # Promote relationship between extension staffs and farmers # Conducting training on the participatory W/S facilitation skill for extension staffs # Activities for disseminating project outputs, especially agrofoestry activities concerned, to surrounding area. # I work for over all activities as the team leader of the project such as to arrange PO, to formulate substantial actions plan for activities items listed PO, to discuss with C/P for dividing items into responsible C/P and WGs, to support substantial action plan making for each year except items (b) (Wood processing). To support formulating technical manual on Melaleuca Plantation, to formulate training plan for FFEs technical staff on Melaleuca plantation, to guide plan formation on demonstration farm establishment both for farmer and for FFE, to guide forest fire prevention campaign plan, and to assist agroforestry training for farmer. # I work for assigned expertly, such as formulating participatory forest management plan, guide participatory workshop. I contributed GIS techniques development for FDD staff for well management of the planting plan making for future. # I work for monitoring of the project implementation except item b, and to make progress reports with C/P. # I also work for general management of the project including financial matters how to use the JICA local cost supporting fund in effective manner, and collecting receipts to meet the JICA auditing requirement (Honestly highly percentage of the working time had stolen for this unexpected jobs).
----	--	--	---

11	Have you got any difficulties/problems in implementing the Project activities?		Yes		No		unanswered	
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
			4	3	2	1	1	0
	C/P	Expert						
	Difficulties/problems	# Co-ordinate WG5 activities when transferring from FSSIV to Ca Mau. # When the project started. # I started to work for this Project from the last year, sometimes I got difficulties in managing, implementing, but not so much. # Constructing charcoal kiln for farmers as Japanese expert's design but the experts were not in Vietnam, only discussing by emails.		# Limited assignment duration. # C/Ps have many tasks besides the project's activity. Sometime they couldn't arrange their schedule. After leaving Vietnam, responses from local consultant thru e-mails are very slow.				
	Solution	# Request for more assistance from experts. Co-operate more closely with related organizations. # Closely co-operated with experienced people in constructing charcoal kiln. Working overtime, at night time and Saturday # Spent more time for Project activities, at present, no problems anymore.		# Review the schedule of the activities during expert's stay in Ca Mau. # Original idea of the project formulated by JICA supposed that the project is simple, only to assist demonstration farm construction, therefore, assigned M/M was limited. Unfortunately, the project activities are expanded, and C/P organization was not well understood, especially for long term objectives, sustainability of the project activities. Because of the unfamiliar to the general rules of JICA cooperation project, C/P organization did every thing in slow pace, not prepared the expected documentations. Planning for the activities were too rough. Especially, how to use JICA local cost assistant money concern, C/P organization considered the money can use freely by them, therefore, it needed to obtain understanding how the JICA Project is controlled under the JICA customs and financial rules, especially contractual based activities. # Before contractual agreement with consultant farm, JICA is expected to get understanding by C/P organization, that JICA's contractual conditions with JP consultant farm in detail, or give substantial time (M/M) for getting understanding JICA rules. In this project, we have to start every activities in very short period, therefore, we can not wait to reach understanding of the C/P(s), then the activity plans carried by the JP expert strong initiatives especially within first 2 years (March 2004 to June 2005). C/P probably felt unwelcome, lost motivation, confused that what is their duty. Nevertheless, After 1.5 years experience, C/P understood, why we were shouted. And final year, the difficulties more than 75% were solved. Made best use of local expert. To repeat and repeat that we were not actor, but supporting your duty, actor is VN officials.				

12	Does the communication with Vietnamese C/Ps go smoothly		Very smoothly		Fair		Difficult	
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
			2	1	5	2	0	1
	Difficulties	C/P						
		Expert	C/P does not speak English and it was not easy to train our interpreter in our very limited stay in Vietnam.					

13	The progress of each activity at the middle stage of the Project term	Ahead		On schedule		Delayed	unanswered		
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	0.1 To agree on PDM and PO.	1	0	4	0	0	2	2	2
	0.2 To establish Joint Coordinating Committee.	0	0	4	0	2	2	1	2
	0.3 To prepare seedling supply system.	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	2
	a.1 To establish applied techniques from "Afforestation Technology Development Project on Acid Sulphate Soil in the Mekong Delta".	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	2
	a.2 To establish demonstration farm (agroforestry model for local people, industrial plantation model for Forest Enterprises) in order to expand applied techniques as described a.1	0	0	4	0	2	2	1	2
	a.3 To implement training of the plantation techniques for local people in target area and Forest Enterprise staffs (technical lecture, on-the-job training in the demonstration farm)	1	1	5	1	0	0	1	2
	a.4 To provide technical supports for plantation activities by Forest Enterprise	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	2
	b.1 To implement market research of Melaleuca timber and provide staff related to the project with training on the market research	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	2
	b.2 To make the promotion plan on wider-use of Melaleuca timber.	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
	b.3 To conduct trial to implement the promotion plan on wide-use of Melaleuca timber.	0	0	1	3	2	0	4	1
	c.1 To review and recommend forest fire prevention system and measures respectively in U Minh Ha	1	0	4	2	0	0	2	2
	c.2 To implement training and publicity activities related to forest fire prevention	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
	c.3 To implement training on the livelihood improvement of local people	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	2

13	Reasons for "Delayed"	0.1	<p>Vietnamese side had difficulty in fully understanding PDM ad PO in initial satge of the project.</p> <p># Getting understanding substantial action necessity by C/P, and formulating monthly based action plan making works had often stopped because JP expert assignment term had finished in the beginning stage of the project</p>
		0.2	Until June 2005, MARD did not recognized the necessity for establishing JCC, therefore, they did not
		0.3	<p>Nursery construction was delayed.</p> <p>forest planting was in the 1st year- no time for preparation</p> <p>Forest plantation implemented at the beginning time of the Project)</p> <p>No experience by FFE U Minh I, and no support from JP consultant (no assignment allowed for this field by JICA, no right by consultant (seedling matters had excluded on the instruction for proposal making stage by JICA) to allocate M/M to assist the nursery construction and management. (Now FE got needed techniques along with JOFCA voluntary services and their own efforts. Enough seedlings can provide for the demonstration farm.)</p>
		a.1	
		a.2	<p>Heavy machineries did not arrived in project site on schedule.</p> <p>Late delivery equipment.</p> <p>delay in transferring the machinery, equipments)</p> <p>Delay of the excavator and pontoon arriving, Nevertheless, the delay was no but effects to the final outputs. Rather good effects such as to give time for deep discussions were recognized.)</p> <p>Delay of the excavator and pontoon arriving, Nevertheless, the delay was no but effects to the final</p>
		a.3	
		a.4	Mainly implemented through OJT, the reasons are same as a.2 above)
		b.1	
		b.2	
		b.3	<p>Need to adjust the model because this is the testing model.</p> <p>Short term expert was sick</p> <p>Making changes in charcoal production techniques for farmers)</p>
		c.1	
		c.2	
		c.3	

Effectiveness

14			Yes		No		unanswered	
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Are there any other factors than the above which have prevented		2	0	2	4	3	0
	What is it?		Sollution					
C/P	# The price of Melaleuca wood is going down in recent years. # The price of Melaleuca is not stable.	# Need more supporting from organizations from Vietnam. # To create a wider market for products made from Melaleuca timber						
Expert		Please consider the flexibility (without paper works for getting approval on every occasion to change financial plan on the contractual agreement and JICA instruction) for realizing real ownership to Team Leader. Team leader have to take into account how to avoid disadvantage/lost (to face rejection of the refund by JICA consultant support group officials) for the consultation farm then generally un-welcome/hesitating to accept C/P new proposals and ideas even if the ideas are contribute for project objectives, because it may not clear that the needed money for implementing are refunded or not, and if officially procedures carried, it will disturb planed and allocated M/M for existing activities will be lost for carrying the heavy desk works.						

15	Contrarily, What made the Project going smoothly and producing outputs in your opinion? Personnel, material, managerial, financial, or any other factors can be included in your answer.	C/P	Expert					
		Efforts from experts and counterpart personnels	Good communication between both Vietnamese and Japanese After 1.5 years experience, C/P understood that they felt unsatisfying support especially how to use local fund assisting money is implementing under the JICA rule that are very hard to apply to JP consultant farm. So, C/P accepted the situation, and considered alternative way to meet JICA rule. Then after we got trust from C/Ps.					
		Counterpart personnel co-operated closely with experts						
		Personnel assignment, management, policies, financial, equipments						
		Getting close co-operation between Japanese and Vietnamese Governments, getting the support from						

16	Based on your answer for the above question 4 through question 15, to what extent is the Project Purpose "Necessary techniques for implementation of the rehabilitation and forest fire	Fully		Mostly		Partly		Not at all	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
		0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0
	Reasons for "Partly"								

17	Is the Project Purpose likely to be achieved based on the Outputs?	Yes		No	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
		7	4	0	0

18	Do you believe that you or C/P have obtained new technologies or higher capability in your/their speciality through your their involvement in the Project activities? If yes, to what extent have you/they obtained the technologies?	Demonstration farm (agroforestry model for local people)	Yes, confident to transfer this technology to others		Yes, confident to some extent		Yes, just obtained this technology, but not enough to transfer it to others		No		Unanswered	
			C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
			3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2
		1) to research target areas and to make a plan of demonstration farm										
		2) to implement and manage the plan of demonstration farm	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2
		3) to provide training of plantation techniques for local people	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		4) to monitor and recommend activities in a demonstration farm	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Demonstration farm (industrial plantation model for Forest Enterprise staff)										
		1) to research target areas and to make a plan of demonstration farm	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
		2) to implement and manage the plan of demonstration farm	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
		3) to provide training of plantation techniques for local people	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
		4) to monitor and recommend activities in a demonstration farm	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3

wider-use of Melaleuca timber	1) to research the market concerning Melaleuca timber products	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3
	2) to promote production of Melaleuca timber products such as charcoal	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
participatory income generation activities for local people	1) to make a plan of income generation activities for local people	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
	2) to promote local people's participation in the activities	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
forest fire prevention	1) to review and recommend the system of forest fire prevention	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	2) to implement training on forest fire prevention	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Impact

19		Yes		No	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Apart from improvement in your technologies/ capability, have you got any change(s) in yourself/C/Ps through participating in the Project?	7	4	0	0
	what kind of changes?	C/P			Expert
		Point of view in making participatory planning and evaluation			They start to improve techniques by their own idea even though they satisfied the result of test production. It shows that project activity evoked C/P interest on this field.
		Being active in making plan for forest fire prevention activities			
		More enthusiastic in work.			He prepared a promotion plan based on the experience during the project.
		Close co-operation between official staff and farmers in the community.			The ability of CP to conduct participatory W/S was improved. And also their approach to farmers was improved.
		All activities need to has a plan and the way to approach farmers.			
		Method for working with farmers			
		Help farmers to have better life; when participating in the Project, I become more friendly, have better manner, more flexible, save time for working.			

20		Yes		No	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Have you heard any individual(s)/organization(s) giving its/their evaluation on the Project activities, either positive or negative?	5	1	2	3
	what was it?	Project activities has affected positively to farmers.			
		Almost farmers in and out of project demonstration farm said that Project implemented activities well.			
		- Almost people said that Project activities are realistic but the size is limited.			
		Supporting model for farmers are better than their expectation.			
		The Project helps farmers approach techniques for their production, supplied equipments, materials and budget for farmers for their production.			

21	How do you assess the change(s) in local	Very improved	Improved	Not improved	No change		
		0	1	1	2		
	Explanation	<p>.One farmer in the demonstration farm had borne good yield of eggplants applying wood vinegar last year. He was introduced in local newspaper as a hardworking farmer. Application of wood vinegar will be great help to improve their livelihood, I believe.</p> <p>If only comparing the income from agroforestry activities between before the project and now, farmer's living standard are not improved yet except 5-6 progressive farmers. The last year climatic condition in U Minh Ha area was very severe compare with recent years. The rainy season came late and continued longer than recent years. Therefore, most of farmers living in U Minh Ha could not get enough yield of rice or could not get yield of rice. Especially in the project demonstration farm, the water in paddy field was strongly acidic caused by the demonstration farm construction, so that, almost farmers failed the rice cultivation. Furthermore other crops were on growing condition, farmer could not get income from those as well. However the severe condition has already passed. Now every crop grows well. Through the technical agroforestry training and supporting materials and construction of L ditch and canal in their land, now farmers in the demonstration farm are highly motivated for agroforestry activities. They started to invest in production by their own effort and generated new income source for the near future, and they believe that their livelihood will be improved so much within 1 or 2 years later. See the table in the answer sheet of Mr. Ako. The effect get fruits of the agroforestry related activities, but now, they just started fruit tree planting, fish culture, etc. the income is not yet.</p>					
	Have you noticed any change(s) in local communities, especially in	Yes		No		Unanswered	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
		5	2	2	2	0	0
	what was it?	C/P			Expert		
		Affection to production style.			<p>Before starting the project, farmers could not control submerged water in the rainy season, so that they could not conduct fish culture and fruit and vegetables cultivation in the rainy season. But after having constructed L ditch and canal in their land, they could control water level, so that, they started invest into fruit tree cultivation on the L ditch and fish culture in the paddy field and L canal.</p>		
		Changes in the way of thinking about the environment.					
		Farmers' awareness about forest protection, forest rehabilitation and other activities will be improved.					
		They are more friendly, more actively in participating production activities.					
		Their awareness about forest plantation, protection and fire prevention are increased. Mixed production model are applied well by farmers.					
		They had better relationship, got community manner and can share difficulties.					
		Help the poor to escape from poverty; had technical trainings that help farmers to change their production method, and follow the plan.					

Support & Sustainability

22		Yes		No		Unanswered	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Has the Project got necessary support sufficiently in terms of quantity, quality, and timing, both from Japanese and Viet Namease sides?	6	3.5	1	0.5	0	0
	Reason for "yes" and "No" (double answer, from Expert)	<p>Many activities in the field, we project invited related organization and they are almost participated. Concerning agroforestry training, extension organizations answered substantial support for conducting technical trainings. But, C/P organization can get no extra budget for preparation of next stage action for expanding the technology for wider areas in U Minh Ca Mau. In this meaning answers is yes as well as no.</p>					

23		Yes		No		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Are there any other projects either with JICA or with other donor countries in the similar technological field or in neighboring areas?	3	1	4	3	0	0
	C/P	Expert					
What was it?	The Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project by the World Bank.						
	CWDPDP Project (Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project)						

24	How do you assess the applicability of the technologies transferred	Very High		Fair		Low		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
		1	2	6	2	0	0	0	0
		Very Likely		Likely		Unlikely		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
25	Is it highly likely for your organization or other concerned organizations to utilize the technologies transferred through the Project even after the Project finishes ?	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
		Very Likely		Likely		Unlikely		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
26	Is it highly likely for local people to utilize the technologies transferred through the Project even after the Project finishes?	0	0	6	4	1	0	0	0
	Reason for "unlikely"	Lacking of fund and the output of Melaleuca is not stable. The new technology using embankment is needed big investment for the first stage, some kinds of financial support by local bank or similar facility may indispensable. To continue investment support same level as JICA supported on the demonstration farm farmer may impossible by the Ca Mau PC alone.							

27		Yes		No		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Do you find that the decisions have been made properly and smoothly in every step of the Project?	7	3.5	0	0.5	0	0
Reason for "yes" and "No" (double answer, from Expert)	It is difficult to answer in general. Case by case, and in some case the decision making are dependent on if JICA fund can use or not. is difficult to answer in general. Case by case, in some case answers yes but needed time, the other case answer is no, and in some case the decision making are dependent to JICA fund can use or not, nevertheless, JP expert can not make clear answer without some readiness to pay the money on the personnel burden.						

28		Yes		No		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Does the monitoring system, i.e. the Joint Coordinating Committee and the Working Groups, function well to improve the Project activities and its ways of implementation?	7	3	0	1	0	0
Explanation	Frankly, I don't know what kind of approach did the JCC take.						

29		Yes		No		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
	Regarding the number and the capacity of the present staff of your organization, do you find it sufficient to deal with the activities on its own after the Project finishes?	6	0	0	4	0	0
Reason for "No" (from Expert)	There are very few staffs of this speciality in the local government.						

30	Could you give us your future perspective on financial stability and	Very stable		Fair		Unstable		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
		1	0	5	2	0	2	0	0
Reason for "unstable"	Invite some trainees to Japan to learn appropriate knowledge for a few years to come.								

31	Is there any anticipation for the Project activities to cause negative effect on	Yes		No		Unanswerd	
		C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert	C/P	Expert
		2	2	4	2	1	0
	Expert						
	Anticipation	More or less, it affected to the environment, the poor got difficulties in initial time in implementing Project activities.					
Suggestion	There needs to be some scientific interference because U Minh Ha has the high						

After a W/S, following counter measures were proposed:

- a. DARD shall instruct to FFEs and District authorities to make sure the avoiding deeper excavation, and shall request to FFE to submit following data with annual afforestation plan for approval (original data). when the FFEs plan afforestation with embankment
- b. DARD shall be reported to DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources Ca Mau) submitted data above.
- c. (i) The FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons who conduct Melaleuca planning using embankment techniques shall instruct to heavy equipment operators to keep approved design the depth of excavation.
(ii) The FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons who dig new water channels and dikes (L letter channel and dike) should keep the excavating depth less than 1.5m, and the excavated mud that originally stayed in 0.7-1.5 m depth part shall be piled on the basement part of the dike. The dike shall be covered by the mud come from 0 – 0.7m depth.
(ii) FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons shall report to District authority (DENR) the starting day and expected ending day of operation mentioned above (i) and (ii) 2 weeks (14 days) before the operation will start.
- d. DENR shall instruct district authority to send technical staff to the operation site where the embankment operation is carried, and observe the operation is implementing to meet approved condition (excavation depth, mud piling methods on the dike). The officer is requested to report the observed results to DENR. DENR shall send a copy of the report to DARD.
- e. DARD shall make order to FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons if the proposed afforestation plan exceeded 100 ha in a unit (a unit means that water in the embanked area can move/ or continual within a area) to make dikes to divide the area into several portions less than 100 ha units of areas.
The main anxiety from new technique is Pyrite exposes to leak acid water and affects to paddy fields and fish culture. Therefore, monitoring action is expected to focus on PH change of the main canal water. The monitoring activities are:
 - a. FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons shall make dikes for closing the embanked area from paddy field and main channels for avoiding acid water spilt out to other areas.
 - b. Observation for Water PH change
 - i. FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons shall report to District authority (DENR) immediately after finishing the operation above mentioned c.(i) and c(ii) that the work had finished.
 - ii. FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons shall submit a water PH measured record same places as above.
 - iii. DENR shall instruct district authority to sent technical staff to the site for observing water PH changing situation at every year from received month above report for at least 5 years, and measure water PH the same places in the main channel at the beginning seasons of the rainy and dry (within 1 month the dry or rainy season had began).
 - iv. The district officer assigned for above field data collection shall report collected records to DENR immediately, and DENR shall sent a copy of the report/data to DARD.
 - c. Actions if unexpected data reported:
 - i. DENR and/or DARD shall call coordinating committee if the field data on PH survey shows environment change that are serious affect may occur. Both agencies shall take necessary counter measures.
 - ii. FFEs, Private companies, groups, and persons shall cooperate to the instructions that made by the above authorities in case of emergency.
 - d. The project requested to MARD to establish a coordination committee for authorizing the substantial measures on Environment Monitoring and publishing technical circulations in official manner for ensuring periodical data collection and analyzing for conducting necessary counter measures if some unexpected phenomena has recognized.

添付資料5:質問票(2)の結果

Criteria	Evaluation Item			CP					Non-CP Official					Former Trainees					Farmer				
	Item	Sub-item		1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
Examination of project implementation process	Consultation with the recipient country	1. How well do you understand the purpose and objectives						1.1	2	8	2		1.1	1	4	2							
		2. How well did the project staff members communicate with the government with regards to the project activities						1.2	1	7	3	1	1.2		4	3							
	Information sharing process with C/P personnel	3. As a project staff members (C/P), how well do you understand the purpose and objectives of JICA project?	1.1		2	4																	
		4. How well did the Japanese experts and JICA representatives communicate with Vietnamese project staff	1.2		2	4																	
		5. As a target household of JICA project, how well do you understand the purpose and objectives of JICA project?																1.1		6	6		
	Participation process of local people	6. How well did the project staff members communicate with the villagers?																1.2		2	10		
		7. As a target household of JICA project, how often did you participated in the meetings, workshops and training under the JICA project?																1.3			12		
		8. How many days did you work for the project as a																1.4	10	1		1	
		9. Was the self-initiative of local people adequate?																1.5	2			10	
	Initiatives of FSSIV and DARD	10. To what extent did the Japanese experts encourage the Vietnamese project staff members to display their self-initiative?	1.3			6							1.3		2	5							
		11. To what degree did the JICA project augment the commitment of the government in promoting new technology of Melaleuca reforestation and agroforestry?	1.4		1	5		1.3		2	6	4	1.4	1	1	4	1						
		(12. Was the self-initiative of Vietnam side for the project adequate?)																					
	Target area selection process	(13. How well do you know about the target area selection																					
		14. Was the target village selection appropriate?	1.5		4	2																	
	Implementation process of major components	15. How do you rate the overall process of project planning (including the finalization of plantation areas) and preparation?	1.6		2	4		1.4	1	2	7	2											
		16. How do you rate the overall implementation process for Melaleuca plantation establishment and agroforestry demo farm establishment?	1.7		5	1		1.5		10	1	1											
		17. How do you rate the overall process of training design, selection of trainers, selection of trainees, implementation and evaluation?	1.8		4	2		1.6		5	6	1											
		18. How you rate the overall process of manual/guideline development?	1.9		4	2		1.7	2	4	6												
		19. Was the initial contract between JOFCA/JIFPRO and JICA appropriate?)																					

Criteria	Evaluation Item			CP					Non-CP Official					Former Trainees					Farmer						
	Item	Sub-item		1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0		
		Contracting out and its effect on the project implementation process	20. To what extent was the project flexible to adjust to the local needs?	1.10			2	4																	
Relevance (Project Rationale)	Relevance to policies and programs of recipient country	- Reforestation/ Afforestation - Sustainable forest management and utilization - Promotion of social forestry - Market-oriented forestry	21. Was the project in line with the forestry-related policies of Vietnam, such as the promotion of reforestation, sustainable management and utilization of forest resources, social forestry and market-oriented forestry?						2.1			2	10												
	Relevance to the needs of target areas and target beneficiaries	Needs of target areas and its scale	22. How well did the project address the natural and environmental problems of target areas?						2.2		1	11			2.1		2	3	2						
		Needs of target officers and its degree	23. How well did the project address the needs of government officials and foresters?						2.3			4	6	2	2.2		2		4	1					
		Needs of target local population and its degree	24. How well did the project address the needs of local people?						2.4		1	2	9		2.3		2	3	2	2.1			2	10	
	Relevance to public interest / appropriateness	Cost sharing between the government and beneficiaries	25. Was the cost sharing of local people for the implementation of project sufficient?																	2.2				12	
	Needs of Japanese technical cooperation	Urgency of intervention	26. Was the government unable to realize this project if there was no JICA's assistance?	2.1		2	4		2.5	1	2	4	3	2											
Comparative advantage of Japanese		27. Was the Japanese technology indispensable for the implementation of this project?	2.2			2	4	2.6		1	3	7	1	2.4			1	6							
Effectiveness	Accomplishment of Output 1 "Appropriate techniques of silvicultural activities in U Minh Ha area are established and expanded"	- Appropriateness of guidelines and manuals prepared	28. To what extent were the manuals and guidelines produced useful for you?	3.1			2	4	3.1		1	7	3	1	3.1			4	3	3.1			1	11	
			29. How useful were the training topics and sub-topics?																						
		- Effectiveness of training activities	30. How effective were the teaching methods (classroom lecture, laboratory trial, group discussion, field practice, on-the-job training, field visits, etc.) adopted under this																						
		- Progress of demo farm construction and survival rate	31. How do you rate the quality and ability of your																						
			32. How useful were the teaching materials?																						
		- Appropriateness of participatory forest management plan prepared	33. To what degree do you apply the knowledge and skills learned during your training to your daily work?																						
		34. How do you assess the quality of participatory forest management plan prepared under the project?	3.2			5	1	3.2			5	5	2	3.2		2	2	3							

Criteria	Evaluation Item			CP					Non-CP Official					Former Trainees					Farmer								
	Item	Sub-item		1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0				
	the project are utilized by people and Forestry Enterprises in some areas of Mekong Delta"		73. To what extent can the committees established in the project area be established in other areas within the Mekong Delta?						5.3		1	3	6	2	5.2		1		2	4							
	Actual and potential environmental impact	Water and soil contamination due to the acid-sulphate soil exposure by civil works	74. Do you recognize the water and soil contamination due to the acid-sulphate soil exposure by civil works under the JICA project?	5.1		1	3	2							5.3		3	1	3		5.1		2	10			
	Actual and potential socio-economic and socio-cultural impact	Potential for the development of forestry industry	75. How do you evaluate the potential for the development of forestry industry in the Mekong Delta using the technology developed by the JICA project?						5.4			3	7	1	5.4			1	4	1							
		Socio-economic impact on the farmers' household account due to the introduction of agroforestry and other livelihood options	76. To what degree will this project contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic conditions in the Mekong Delta in future?						5.5		1	4	6	1	5.5		2	2	3		5.2			3	9		
	Collaboration and multiple effect with other projects and donors		77. To what extent did this project collaborated with other foreign-funded projects and donors?						5.6		1	2	5	4													
Sustainability	Development of institutional framework for project implementation	Success/failure of JCC and PIC	78. Was the JCC effective?	6.1			4	2																			
			79. Was the PIC effective?	6.2			1	5		6.1			8	3	1												
		Capability of project implementation bodies	80. Financially and physically, how capable are the government agencies to continue the project without external assistance?							6.2		7	3	1	1	6.1		1	2	2		2					
		Capability and attitude of personnel in charge	81. Technically, how capable are the government officials to continue the project without external assistance?							6.3		3	8		1	6.2		1	5	1		6.1			6	5	1
Economic sustainability of local people	Capability of farmers' groups	82. Physically and technically, how capable are the farmers' groups to continue the project without assistance from the government?													6.3		1	4	1	1	6.2			1	6	4	1

Criteria	Evaluation Item			CP					Non-CP Official					Former Trainees					Farmer								
	Item	Sub-item		1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0				
	(individual household and farmers' groups)	Economic sustainability of project activities	83. How likely will the forestry, agroforestry and other livelihood activities introduced by the project become economically sustainable and viable at the individual						6.4					10	2	6.4		1	3	3		6.3			1	10	1
			X. Do you see economic incentives to continue the project activities even if there will be no further assistance from the government?																				6.4		9	1	1

添付資料6:質問票(3)の結果(研修の評価)

1 Full name: Nguyen Ba Luc

Title of training	A. Usefulness of training topics and sub-topics					B. Effectiveness of teaching methods (lecture, laboratory, group discussion, field practice, on-the-job training, field visits, etc.)					C. Quality and ability of your trainers					D. Usefulness of teaching materials?					E. Applicability of knowledge and skills learned during your training to your daily work				
	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
1 Forest fire prevention and protection				1					1				1					1					1		
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

2 Full name: Le Viet Binh

Title of training	A. Usefulness of training topics and sub-topics					B. Effectiveness of teaching methods (lecture, laboratory, group discussion, field practice, on-the-job training, field visits, etc.)					C. Quality and ability of your trainers					D. Usefulness of teaching materials?					E. Applicability of knowledge and skills learned during your training to your daily work				
	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
1 Wood processing				1				1							1			1					1		
2 Market research				1				1							1			1					1		
3 Charcoal making and veniger extraction				1					1						1				1				1		
Total	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0

3 Full name: Tran Van Thuc

Title of training	A. Usefulness of training topics and sub-topics					B. Effectiveness of teaching methods (lecture, laboratory, group discussion, field practice, on-the-job training, field visits, etc.)					C. Quality and ability of your trainers					D. Usefulness of teaching materials?					E. Applicability of knowledge and skills learned during your training to your daily work				
	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
1 Workshop for environment monitoring in Melaleuca forest in U Minh Ha				1					1					1					1					1	
2 Workshop with directors of FFEs on measures to improve plantation				1				1						1				1						1	
3 Meeting on agreement on development and activities of agriculture and forest activity supporting board				1				1					1						1					1	
4 Workshop with FFEs and communes on extension of Agro-forestry model			1					1						1					1					1	
Total	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	0

1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0	1	2	3	4	0
0	0	1	7	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
29					29					29					29									
0	0	12	16	1	0	1	17	11	0	0	0	11	15	3	0	0	12	17	0	0	0	21	8	0
0%	0%	41%	55%	3%	0%	3%	59%	38%	0%	0%	0%	38%	52%	10%	0%	0%	41%	59%	0%	0%	0%	72%	28%	0%

収集文献・資料一覧

- 1) Order No.29/2005/ L-CTN on : the Promulgation on Law on Environmental Protection, Official Gazette (Feb., February 2006)
- 2) Strengthening of the Environmental Protection Capacity in Some Key Industry in Vietnam, KOICA
- 3) The Strategic Orientation for Sustainable Development in Vietnam (Vietnam Agenda 21)
- 4) National Strategy for Environmental Protection until 2010 and Vision toward 2020, MONRE, December 2003
- 5) Five Year Plan for Natural Resources and Environment (2006 – 2010), MONRE, December 2005
- 6) Five Year Socio-Economic Development Plan (2006 – 2010), Ministry of Planning and Investment, March 2006
- 7) Vietnam-Canada Environment Project, Phase II, End of Project (EOP) Review, Final Report, Prepared for Canadian International Development Agency & Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, March 2006
- 8) Order No. 148/2002/QD-TTg: Vietnam Prime Minister's Decision On: Re: The establishment of Institute of Environmental Technology Under the national Center for Natural Science and Technology, October 2002
- 9) Order No. 124/2003/QD-KHCNQG: Decision by Director of National Natural Science and Technology Center, Sub: issuing organization and operation regulation of Institute of Environmental Technology, February 2003
- 10) Order No. 27/2004/ND-CP: Government Decree stipulated the Functions, Tasks, Powers, Organization of the Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology