

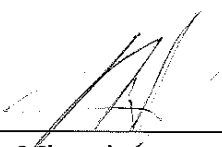
**MINUTES OF MEETINGS**  
**BETWEEN JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**  
**AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF**  
**THE GOVERNMENT OF LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**  
**ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION**  
**ON THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECT**

The Japanese terminal evaluation team organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, visited Lao People's Democratic Republic from June 29 to July 22, 2008, for the purpose of conducting a terminal evaluation of the Forest Management and Community Support Project (hereinafter referred to as "FORCOM").

For this purpose, the Japanese team and the Lao authorities concerned formed the joint evaluation team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"). The Team evaluated performance and achievements of the project through field visits, interviews and a series of discussions.


As a result of a series of surveys and discussions, both sides, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter referred to as "MAF") and the Japanese team came to the understanding concerning the matters referred to in the report of the Lao-Japan joint terminal evaluation, which is attached hereto.

Vientiane, July 22, 2008



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Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi  
Team Leader  
Japanese terminal evaluation team  
JICA



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Dr. Phouang Parisak Pravongviengkham  
Director General  
Department of Planning  
MAF

# Report of the Joint Terminal Evaluation on Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Forest Management and Community Support Project



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## Abbreviations

AFTC	Agriculture and Forestry Training Center
AQIP	Aquaculture Improvement and Extension Project
C/P, CP	Counterpart
CG	Coordination Group for internalizing CSP
CS	Committee for Sustainability
CSP	Community Support Program
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DAFEO	District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office
DLF	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoF	Department of Forestry
DoP	Department of Planning
EPC	Evaluation Preparatory Committee for FORCOM
FORCOM	Forest Management and Community Support Project
FORCAP	Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project
IC	Implementation committee for CSP
IS	Initial Site(s)
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LEA	Lao Extension for Approach
LEAP	Lao Extension for Agriculture Project
LPB	Luang Prabang
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
NAFES	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service
NAFRI	National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
NOUL	National University of Laos
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OJT	On the Job Training
SC	Shifting Cultivation
PAFEC	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center
PAFTC	Paksuang Agriculture and Forestry Technical College
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PCC	Program Coordinating Committee
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PO	Plan of Operations
PS	Pilot Site(s)

## Key information

Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = around 8,673 kip (as of 21 July 2008)

Fiscal year in Lao PDR stated in October.

For example, FY 2008/09 starts in October 2008 and ends in September 2009. 



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## 1. Introduction

The project started in February 2004 under the cooperation between JICA and National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES). After four years and five months of the implementation, the Team was formed for the terminal evaluation of the project which will terminate in February 2009.


### 1.1 Objectives of the evaluation

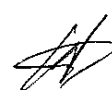
The evaluation was conducted with the following objectives:

- (1) to assess the achievement level of project purpose and outputs through the review of input, activities, indicator data based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM),
- (2) to evaluate the project in terms of the implementation process and the five evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability),
- (3) to make recommendations on measures to be taken for improvement of the project among stakeholders.

### 1.2 Members of the joint evaluation team

The Team consists of the following members:

- (1) Japanese members
  - a) Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi (Team Leader)  
Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division I, Global Environment Department, JICA
  - b) Mr. Shozo Kitamura (Forest Management)  
Auditor, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
  - c) Mr. Akira Nagaoka (Community Development)  
JICA Expert, Department of Planning, MAF
  - d) Mr. Shingo Takeda (Evaluation Planning)  
Associate Expert, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division I, Global Environment Department, JICA
  - e) Mr. Toyomitsu Terao (Evaluation Analysis)  
Senior Consultant, Fisheries Engineering Co., Ltd.
  - f) Mr. Makoto Hatano (Coordinator)  
Assistant Resident Representative, Laos Office, JICA 



- (2) Lao members
- a) Dr. Phouang Parisak Pravongviengkham (Team Leader)  
Director General, Department of Planning, MAF
  - b) Mr. Somxay Sisanonh (Sub Team Leader)  
Deputy Director General, NAFES, MAF
  - c) Mr. Chanthaneth Simahano (Coordinator)  
Director, International Cooperation Division, Department of Planning, MAF
  - d) Mr. Bounkham Siackhasone  
Director, Administration Division, Department of Inspection, MAF
  - e) Ms. Thongsavath Bouphe  
Deputy Director, Planning Division, NAFES, MAF
  - f) Ms. Saymonekham Mangnormek  
Director, Asia-Pacific and Africa Division, Department of International Cooperation,  
Ministry of Planning and Investment
  - g) Mr. Bounthan Keoboulapha  
Deputy Director General, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, LPB
  - h) Mr. Khamhung Bounsarith  
Deputy Director General, Department of Planning and Investment, LPB

### **1.3 Schedule of terminal evaluation**

The joint terminal evaluation was conducted from July 14 to July 22, 2008. The detailed schedule is attached as Annex 1. It should be noted that prior to the joint terminal evaluation, Evaluation Preparatory Committee (EPC) meetings had been held from 1 to 4 July 2008 to review the self-evaluation and set key issues to be discussed in the terminal evaluation.

## **2. Outline of the project**

### **2.1 Background of the project**

Agriculture and forestry sector, in which about 80% of the total population currently sustains their livelihood, is the most important industry accounting for a half of total gross domestic product in Lao PDR. In particular, forestry holds a unique and important position for national economy, the livelihood of rural population and the environment.

Shifting cultivation is the major agriculture production system in the northern Lao PDR. The land type mainly consisting of fallow of the shifting cultivation has rapidly increased since 1992 and it occupies more than 60% of the total land in the north in 2002. Furthermore, in the north the area of shifting cultivation is on the rise while it decreases at national level. It is considered that the increase of shifting cultivation is the primary cause of the higher rate of forest loss in the region than the national average.

Thus, the government of Lao PDR has requested to the government of Japan technical cooperation to improve forest management, production and income generation activities, which contribute toward stabilization of shifting cultivation and poverty reduction.

## 2.2 Summary of the project

As indicated in the current PDM attached as Annex 2, the project purpose is “activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers”. The outputs of the project specified in the current PDM are as follows:

- (1) Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the initial sites.
- (2) Extension staff gain extension skills and techniques through training.
- (3) Under the framework of Community Support Program (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the pilot sites by villagers and extension staff.
- (4) Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.

## 3. Process and methodology of terminal evaluation

### 3.1 Process of terminal evaluation

The preliminary study was conducted. The study was comprised of (1) self-evaluation by the project, (2) field interview with authorities of local governments, (3) field interview with authorities of village and Implementation Committee of CSP (IC), and (4) Evaluation Preparatory Committee (EPC) meeting. These actions were taken during 3 June to 4 July 2008. Report on all the results of the preliminary study was finalized on 9 July 2008 by the local consultant, Champa Lao Co., Ltd, and submitted to the team, as well as to the institutions concerned.

Composition of the preliminary study

Actions	Participants
Internal Self-Evaluation exercise	FORCOM staff (including concerned provincial implementation teams in target areas)
Field interview with authorities of local governments	Three districts in LPB and Sayaboury Province
Field interview with authorities of village and implementation committee of CSP (IC)	35 persons in 6 villages in LPB and Sayaboury Province
Evaluation Preparatory Committee(EPC)	Staff in-charge in JICA, concerned officials in MAF, MPI, staff in charge in LPB Province, and FORCOM staff

The above actions were assisted by the local consultant with following scope of works;

- Support and facilitation of the self-evaluation and EPC
- Survey of capacity development in provincial and district governments
- Survey of capacity development in village organization/villagers

### **3.2 Methodology of terminal evaluation**

The terminal evaluation was carried out by the team. The study was conducted based on the JICA's Project Evaluation Guideline (revised version).

The methodology of the evaluation is as follows:

- A review of progress and achievements in view of PDM and Plan of Operation (PO) (Annex 2 and 3);
- A review of implementation process;
- Evaluation of the project by means of the five evaluation criteria;
- Extraction of recommendations for improving implementation of the project and for enabling further achievements of the project purpose by the end of the project

### **3.3 Evaluation questions**


The evaluation questions that were presented for the terminal evaluation are shown in the Evaluation Grid (Annex 4).

### **3.4 Data collection method**

#### **3.4.1 Data collection method**

The team collected data and information through;

- Reviews of project and related documents and statistics;
- Interviews with the counterpart personnel, Japanese experts, and others concerned;
- Interview with village head and participant farmers in Pongdong and Houaysala of Nan district, LPB

In a course of the evaluation study, Evaluation Preparatory Committee Meeting Report, 9 July 2008, prepared by EPC was referred by the team. The report gave the team insights in many aspects especially for extraction of recommendations. 





### **3.4.2 Criteria of evaluation for analysis**

#### **(1) Relevance**

Relevance of the project was reviewed as the validity of the project purpose and overall goal in connection with the development policy of the government of Lao PDR and needs of the beneficiaries and also by the logical consistency of the project plan. Simultaneously, correlation with the JICA policies was also confirmed in the process.

#### **(2) Effectiveness**

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the project has achieved outputs by the time of the mid-term evaluation as well as the probability to attain the project purpose by the end of the project duration. Furthermore, validity of the project design was also evaluated.

#### **(3) Efficiency**

Efficiency of the project implementation was analyzed by reviewing correlation between inputs and outputs. In the process, timing, quality and quantity of inputs, linkage and/or duplication between the project and other activities of other organizations in similar fields were reviewed.

#### **(4) Impact**


Impacts of the project activities were identified by focusing both on positive and negative, direct and indirect impacts caused or to be caused by the project. These impacts included the impacts which had not been originally expected in the project plan. In addition, probability to attain the overall goal and contribution of the project were evaluated.

#### **(5) Sustainability**

Sustainability of the project was evaluated on organizational, financial, technical, and social/environmental aspects with consideration of the extent to which the achievement of the project will be sustained or expanded after the assistance period.

## **4. Project performance and implementation process**

### **4.1 Accomplishment of the project**

Accomplishment of the project was measured in terms of inputs, activities, outputs and project purpose, as specified in the Record of Discussion on the project, PDM and PO 



## 4.2 Inputs

### 4.2.1 Japanese side

#### (1) Experts

Project term is from February 2004 to February 2009 (60 months). Following long-term experts have been assigned to the project by JICA. Except the program coordinator, all other experts will be engaged in the project until the end of the project. Their total Person-Months (PM) for are shown in parenthesis. For details of inputs of the experts, refer to Annex 7.

Long-term experts: Chief Adviser (59PM), Coordinator/Extension (59.5PM), Community Development (60.2PM), Training/Extension (60PM), Participatory Resource Management (60.5PM), and Program Coordinator (24PM); 11 personnel in total of 323.2PM

Following short-term experts have been assigned to the project so far.


Short-term experts: 8 kind of expertise (livestock, agroforestry, agriculture and forestry technique, farming system development, guideline of sustainable land and forest use, village development fund, PSM/organization analysis, and IEC) , 9 personnel in total of 15.5PM

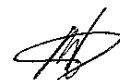
The project has hired following national staff for assisting the experts and counterpart personnel in the project activities.

National staff: 9 personnel have been working with various assistance, interpretation, secretary, and driving service.

#### (2) Training of Lao counterpart personnel in Japan (refer to Annex 8)

A total of 25 persons (NAFES 6, PAFO 11, DAFO 8) of the project counterparts were sent to Japan for taking training course in field of;

- Participatory resource management /Training and extension/ Community development (PAFO 5 persons, DAFO 2 persons)
- Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security (NAFES 2)
- Participatory Development/Extension Methodology/ Rural development (NAFES 1, PAFO 4, DAFO 6)
- Joint training course for Foresters (NAFES 1)
- International Cooperation Seminar: operation of the natural environment conservation project that incorporates resident-participatory livelihood improvement (NAFES 1, PAFO 1)
- Third Country Training Program on Participatory Approaches in Managing Extension Delivery System (NAFES 1)
- Group training on Rehabilitation of Degraded Land (NAFES 1)
- Area-based Training on Project Formulation for regional development Focused on Human Security (PAFO 1) 



(3) Machinery and equipment (refer to Annex 9)

In a course to implement the project, US\$240,116 (as of March 2008) was disbursed by JICA for purchase of 29 units of motorbike, 3 vehicles, and office equipment. For detailed list of the equipment, see Annex 9.

(4) Local cost borne by Japanese side (refer to Annex 10)

For operating and managing the project, US\$1,258,282 had been disbursed by JICA as local cost by March 2008. From April 2008 to February 2009 (end of the project), an amount of US\$333,000 is budgeted. Thus a total of US\$1,591,282 is to be spent for the local costs.

Breakdown of the accumulated budget for local costs from July 2004 to June 2008:

- 1) General expenses US\$616,488
- 2) CSP related expenses US\$301,315
- 3) Others (training, follow-up for Agriculture and Forestry Training Center (AFTC) that is the former Afforestation Center, etc.) US\$105,001

#### 4.2.2 Lao side

(1) Assignment of counterpart personnel

Presently 43 project counterpart personnel work with the project. These include 6 from NAFES, 13 from PAFO in 6 provinces and 24 from DAFO in 9 districts.

Among them, 11 counterparts (2 from NAFES and 9 from LPB Province) have been stationed at the project main office in LPB and assigned to tasks in fulltime basis under the 4-team formation. Remaining 29 counterparts from the local governments have been assigned to the project activities in their office and the site. Three counterparts from NAFES have managed the project and one who moved from the project office to NAFES in February 2008 is one of them.

(2) Budgetary allocation by Lao PDR (refer to Annex 11)

By fiscal year 2007/08, a total amount of US\$52,525 has been provided for the project operation by the Government of Lao PDR. For the operation and maintenance of the AFTC in Vientiane Province, US\$ 45,525 has been provided.

In addition, expenses for water and power supply for the project coordination office in Vientiane have been also financed by the government of Lao PDR. *et*



Total expenditure by PAFO and DAFO in 6 provinces for the project operation is as follows;

Fiscal Year	Expenditure (kip)
2006/07	60,648,000
2007/08	36,160,000
2008/09 (budget)	259,809,000

### (3) Provision of land, office spaces and facilities

The government of Lao PDR has provided an office building in Vientiane for project coordination office, and land for the project main office in LPB.

### 4.3 Activities

The project activities related to Output 1, 2 and 3 have been implemented as planned. The first six months of the project term was spent to lay the groundwork for the overall project operations, where PDM, PO, and Project Document were revised through the basic survey and workshops.

Since commencement of the major project activities in August 2004, most activities in the Initial Sites have been implemented according to the original plan. The production activities in the Pilot Sites started a little earlier (2nd quarter 2005) than the original plan (3rd quarter 2005) because the project was positively received by the target provinces and there was a keen interest from some districts in the target provinces to expand the project activities. As a result, the project sites reached 34 sites in total, 4 sites as the Initial Sites and 30 sites as the Pilot Sites as of 30 June 2008.

Some activities under Output 4 were delayed at the first half, as recommendations need to be drafted based on thorough analysis of CSP and its impacts, which was yet to be conducted to the full extent at that stage. However, the project organized Self-Evaluation in June 2008 and EPC in July 2008 in order to review and analyze comprehensively the project activities so far. Therefore, the delay of some activities under Output 4 is supposed to be recovered from now on.

### 4.4 Outputs

Most of the indicators for the outputs have been achieved. Output 1 (Initial sites) included a process to review plan and management of CSP and thus gave a base to draft CSP Operational Manual. Output 2 (training) had been focused mostly on OJT in village level. Output 3 (Pilot sites) developed 30 pilot sites in the 9 districts. Output 4 is aimed at development of recommendations to be extracted from operation of activities under the above outputs. *g)*

Indicator 1.3 for Output 1 and indicator 3.3 for Output 3 are not achieved. Failing of these two indicators has a similar reason of failing of indicator 1 and 2 for the project purpose that is mentioned later. Achievement of the indicators is summarized as under. For details, see Annex 5.

(1) Output 1

“Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites”

Indicator 1.1 (Identification of low cost technique): achieved

Indicator 1.2 (Continuation of the techniques at IS): achieved

Indicator 1.3 (20% increase of income at IS): continued

Indicator 1.4 (Increase of visitors to initial sites): positive

Indicator 1.5 (Demonstration skills of CSP): achieved

(2) Output 2

“Extension staff (DAFEO/PAFEC) gain extension skills and techniques through training”

Indicator 2.1 (Capability of extension staff): achieved

Indicator 2.2 (Coverage of farmer training): achieved

Indicator 2.3 (Capability of trained participant farmers): likely to be achieved

(3) Output 3

“Under the framework of CSP, activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff”

Indicator 3.1 (Number of CSP sites): achieved

Indicator 3.2 (Continuation of the techniques at 1st PS): achieved

Indicator 3.3 (20% increase of income at 1st PS): continued

(4) Output 4

“Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods”

Indicator 4.1 (Consideration of MAF on recommendation by the mid-term evaluation): achieved

Indicator 4.2 (Consideration of MAF on recommendation by the terminal evaluation): not applicable *SA*

## 4.5 Project purpose

Among five indicators for the project purpose, indicators 1 and 2 are difficult to achieve. Performance of both of them depend on a period of time needed to operate the revolving fund, that is to say, a time period needed to revolve fund and to generate income. Activities of long-term return have shown they will need more time to meet the indicators 1 and 2. Activities of short-term return have mostly achieved these indicators. Achievement of the indicators is summarized as under. For details, see Annex-5.

### Project purpose

“Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers.”

Indicator 1 (number of participating households): continued

Indicator 2 (30% increase of income): continued

Indicator 3 (non-participant HHs adopt techniques introduced): achieved

Indicator 4 (assess of extension worker by participating HHs): achieved

Indicator 5 (reduction of shifting cultivation (SC) by participating HHs): achieved

## 5. Evaluation results

### 5.1 Relevance


The relevance of the project is high.

#### 5.1.1 Priorities in relevant state policies of Lao PDR

##### (1) Stabilization of SC

The 5th Five Year Development Plan for 2001-2005 and the 6th Five Year Development Plan for 2006-2010 of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry respectively designate the stabilization of shifting cultivation as one of the most important goals of agriculture and forestry sector in Laos.

##### (2) Human resource development in agriculture and forestry sector

FORCOM project promotes CSP activities with the initiation of villagers and support of extension staff. In the process, the project addresses human resource development: extension staff received some training in planning, implementing and monitoring of production activity as well as extension skills. Farmers also learn planning by their own, production group making, and production techniques. The Project's human resource development of extension staff and villagers is also along with human resource development part of the 6th Five Year Development Plan for 2006-2010 of MAF. 



### (3) Poverty eradication

The National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES, 2004) is one of the prioritized national policies. NGPES has a particular focus on improvement of the poverty situation in the poorest districts. FORCOM involves the rural poor, most of whose main measures for livelihood is said shifting cultivation.

### (4) Contribution to mitigate climate change

Through reinforcement of the forestry management, the project can contribute to mitigation of climate change. The government pays its attention to this global agenda as shown in the revised Forestry Law (24 December 2007) that has provisions for encouragement of indirect use of forest that includes carbon market.

## 5.1.2 Needs of the implementation agencies

When the project was designed in 2003, NAFES, established in 2001 was only two years old and MAF and NAFES were working on ways and means for implementation of the duties. Since that time, one of the main tasks of NAFES has been placed on provision of effective training for extension staff in PAFO and DAFO. The project could give a series of practical training to the extension staff from DAFO in the target 9 districts and from PAFO in 6 provinces.

## 5.1.3 Needs of the target groups

The project purpose is still relevant with and meeting the needs of farmers in target districts and villages through the provision of input and production techniques. The combination of technical training by PAFO/DAFO staff together with CSP small scale input which is manageable by village committee would develop the capacity of concerned local organizations and villagers as well as production activity by participating household.

For extension staff, the provision of technical training and on-site application through activity for planning process, application of techniques, and monitoring could well contribute to improvement in field implementation of extension methodology.

## 5.1.4 Needs of the northern area

The overall goal is relevant to needs of Lao PDR especially to the northern area. Stabilization of shifting cultivation is addressed in a major agriculture and forestry sector policies and strategies, including The 6th Five-year Development Plan of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for 2006-2010. *st*



### **5.1.5 Prioritized issues in ODA by Japan**

Japan's ODA Charter (2003) presents 5 basic policies; supporting self-help efforts of developing countries, perspective of "Human Security", assurance of fairness, utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and partnership and collaboration with the international community. The objectives of the FORCOM project can meet at least 4 policies among these.

### **5.1.6 Assistance guideline of Japan for Lao PDR**

Guideline for country assistance program for Lao PDR (September 2006) presents 6 prioritized sectors/fields for support: primary education, healthcare, rural development and sustainable use of forest, socio-economic infrastructure, empowerment of private sector and capacity building for public administration. Objectives that the project has worked out are situated exactly in field of rural development and sustainable use of forest.

### **5.1.7 Recent changes in state policies and macro economy**

The following changes have been observed in recent years. Despite these changes that might have considerably repainted the project backgrounds, the project could retain its relevance.

#### **(1) Changes of the extension institutions**

Restructuring of the extension institutions in state to district levels have not directly affected to activities by the counterpart in the target provinces and districts so far.

#### **(2) Adaptation to Technical Service Center (TSC)**

It is said that even after TSC takes a responsibility to manage CSP, ways to manage and operate CSP will not change much as it is designed to work as a tool for extension services.

#### **(3) Change in use of land**

In recent years, foreign-capitalized production of cash crop such as rubber, soy beans, maize and cassava has been rapidly developed in the country. This development reflects price rising of primary products in international markets. For keeping land use in order, the central government has intervened in concession agreements between foreign capitals and local governments where needed.

## **5.2 Effectiveness**

The effectiveness of the project is high. *cl*





### 5.2.1 Achievement of the project purpose

Main reason to fail the two indicators for the project purpose seems that the project has accepted activities of long-term return. Obviously, in a course to implement CSP, there should have been an option to limit or avoid the activities of long-term return. In actuality the project did neither. The project prioritized to widen alternatives of livelihood of villagers rather than to ensure the project performance in terms of indicators.

As shown in monitoring reports, the farmers retain some heads of livestock that can be deemed as liquid assets. If these are sold, their cash income would increase more. However, since it is difficult to estimate weight of stocks, it is hardly possible to know “inventory count”.

According to the monitoring reports, in many of the 34 project sites, it is now possible to see a status that is stated in the project purpose. Though some of the activities for income generation may take more time than expected, CSP has been able to start without significant problems and demonstrated already its contribution to income generation as well as to reduction in SC. It can therefore be judged that the project purpose has been achieved.

### 5.2.2 Contribution of outputs for achieving the project purpose

Most of achievement of the project purpose depends much on performance of CSP in 34 sites.

Activities under Output 1 (Initial sites) contributed to review a whole process of design, operation and management of CSP and thus to draft CSP Operational Manual. Output 1 gave the OJT opportunities to extension staff from all the 6 provinces. Now the initial sites have come to be able to give 3 years experiences of CSP since May 2005.

Some activities under Output 2 (training) had been focused mostly on OJT for participatory studies like rapid participatory appraisal (RPA) and implementation of village development so that extension staff can immediately be engaged in developing CSP. In addition, intensive training courses in Japan gave other relevant training to 9 persons from PAFO and 8 persons from DAFO.

Output 3 (Pilot sites) has been aimed at development of 30 pilot sites in the 9 districts. Experiences of village meetings and monitoring in CSP activities in precedent sites have been applied to this process. New referable experiences have also been fed back to CSP Operation Manual. *gi*

### **5.3 Efficiency**

The efficiency of the project is high.

#### **5.3.1 Appropriateness of the inputs**

In respect of inputs from the government of Lao PDR and JICA, deployment of the experts and counterpart personnel, delivery of the equipment and preparation of the offices have been done as scheduled. Sufficient inputs have been made for operating the project activities.

#### **5.3.2 Utilization of assets from Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project (FORCAP)**


A main challenge in FORCAP was to know how villagers would be able to undertake activities of the project. Experience from FORCAP says the methods to manage forest did not meet conditions of community or household. It was understood that only an approach for resource management is not enough. A project needs to have an approach to improve their livelihood.


#### **5.3.3 Mobilization of extension staff**

For mobilizing extension staff for CSP operation, the project has provided DAFO with fuel and oil cost for motorcycles. In addition, until March 2008, the DAFO that renders extension for the initial sites had been provided with travel allowance. Since April 2008, travel allowance has not been paid to encourage their efforts to appropriately sustain the services.

#### **5.3.4 Coordination with other similar projects**

Technical support for fish farming at a project site in Namon Village in Sayaboury, as well as provision of on-site training and leaflets to other villages, has been implemented in coordination with AQIP-II. AQIP-II was commenced in April 2005 and has supported by JICA.

For internalizing CSP into the extension system of Lao PDR, Coordination Group (CG) was launched in 13 March 2008. Appointed members include all NAFES division heads and representatives of affiliated projects (WB, ADB, SDC, and JICA). Suggested TOR and members of CG were endorsed by NAFES and official agreement letter of NAFES was issued on 25 March 2008 (No. 0851, No. 0852/NAFES) 



## 5.4 Impact

The impact of the project is moderate.

### 5.4.1 Probability of achievement of the overall goal

Participant households of 1,404 (April 2008) have implemented CSP in 34 villages in 9 districts. The 9 districts have 57,305 households in 699 villages in total. It is unknown how many households in these villages depend much on SC. Experience of the project in the initial and first pilot sites says 73% of the participating households were engaged in SC before CSP. If based on this, around 40,000 households may present a main challenge to forest management projects in the whole area of the 9 districts.

Province	District	Total Village	FORCOM Target Village
Luang Prabang	Nan	55	4
	Pakseng	61	4
	Viengkham	95	4
Sayaboury	Sayaboury	101	5
Bokeo	Pha Oudom	94	5
Luang Namtha	Long	82	4
Houaphan	Viengthong	71	3
	Huamuang	77	1
Vientiane	Feuang	63	4
<b>Total</b>		699	34

Source: 2005 Census, National Statistics (2008)

The project needed around 215US\$/HH (seed money + associated costs) for implementing CSP. If a half of 40,000 households is targeted after termination of the project and if seed money is determined to grant to each village, it would cost 4.3 million US\$. Though financing presents a major burden in the district governments, this amount of cost may mean achievement of the overall goal has a reality.

### 5.4.2 Factors that may hinder generation of the overall goal

Generally, there would be four factors at least that can give obstacles to achieve the overall goal;

- Population increase: as shown in experience in other countries, increased population may lead expansion of cultivated land when yields/ha are not possible to improve.
- Less employment opportunities: when workforce is not absorbed in service and industrial sector, pressure may head towards the agriculture sector.
- Resettlement of villages can cause shortening of rotation of SC due to higher population density resulted. Too short cycle of SC often leads degradation to grassland, and this accelerates expansion of SC.

- Since foreign-capitalized production of cash crop has been rapidly developed, this may give serious obstacles for the local governments to keep land use in order

All these four factors should be considered to be possible though an extent to which these may occur may be different by the 34 villages and others in six provinces.

#### **5.4.3 Causal relation between project purpose and overall goal**

Since the overall goal is simply a geographical expansion, there is not logical leap from the project purpose. However, number of households to be targeted would increase to 10 times or more. The overall goal requires such a scale of deployment of extension staff of DAFO and supervision to them by PAFO officers. Even if necessary budgets are prepared, it is uncertain that the local governments can provide sufficient human resources for full scale implementation of a project. This means that NAFES/MAF will have to design a stepwise approach to achieve the overall goal.

It should also be noted that it is not well clarified yet how participant farmers have been able to decrease or stop SC in terms of their household economics or farming system. Opposites of this reason might be also able to clarify something when they happen to resume SC. In this regard, a study on cropping system or on any other farming particulars that explains the above is desirable to conduct in any opportunity.

#### **5.4.4 Spillover effects**

- Influence on the extension system: Internalization of CSP is now being considered by the CG members. If CSP is incorporated in the extension system in Lao PDR, the project would be able to leave a rather great positive impact.
- Influence on social and cultural issues of forest dependent groups: The project has covered many villages that are featured with plural ethnicity. Since participant households were fairly selected, it is certainly probable the project could contribute to improve livelihood of smaller ethnic groups as well.
- Influence on environmental conservation: The project is aimed at enhancement of the forest management through improvement of village's livelihood. Forestry conservation would be followed with conservation of soil and water resource, as well as preservation of diversity of species.
- Influence and social change induced by technical revolution: In some project sites, small water-supply system was included in CSP, which was provided by the project as reward for conserving water source forest. The water-supply system has given various contributions to village life that includes reduction of work hours of women for water drawing, all day provision of unpolluted freshwater and others.

- Economic influence on the target society: CSP, a core project component of FORCOM, has increased income of participating households especially in the 4 initial sites as indicated in the household survey. Since income generation is a part of the project purpose, this may not be counted as one of the project impacts.
- “Farmer to farmer” extension: Some cases of “farmer to farmer” extension have been observed; in case of the initial sites, participant farmers in Pongdong (Nan), Samton (Viengkham) and Hat Houay (Pakseng) assisted villagers in neighboring villages for vaccination, planting of pigeon pea tree, weaving, fish farming, and raising of pig and goat.

## **5.5 Sustainability**

The sustainability of the project is high in terms of the current project benefits. Benefits of the project that should be sustained are two; (1) the counterparts who have been trained and experienced in planning, implementing and monitoring CSP and (2) financial asset in form of revolving system of the 34 villages developed by the project.

### **5.5.1 Aspect of policy**

Probability of policy support after termination of the project: Remarkable development of efforts by the governments involved to sustain CSP was observed recently. Final draft of the Action Plan for implementing CSP after termination of the project has been prepared by many of the six CSs and submitted to the authorities for enabling budget allocation in the FY 2008/09 that starts October in 2008. This will ensure strong government’s support for continuing CSP.

### **5.5.2 Financial side**

Action Plan specifies amount of budget that will needed for planned works for extension services including provision in-kind fund in case of some DAFO.

It is said that DAFO and PAFO are not allocated the development budget, and mobilization of extension staff has been depended on support by donors when they have project. In national level, it may be necessary to have a loan project assisted by some of donors for funding Action Plans in the 6 provinces.

### **5.5.3 Technical side**

Capacity of the implementing agencies for sustaining the mechanism of expansion and replication: Implementation of the action plan will require all the management skills for budget, plan and implementation, and hence will test managing capacity of NAFES, PAFO and DAFO in respect of their mandate.

Applicability of techniques/technologies to other areas: The project considers that natural and geographical conditions in the 34 villages can represent most of other villages in the northern mountainous area, as remarkable difference of them has not been observed so far.

## **6. Recommendations and lessons**

### **6.1 Recommendations**


Referring to recommendations by EPC, the Team discussed and summarized valuable recommendations to strengthen and expand the achievement of the project among stakeholders in remained period of the project and after the project termination. The recommendations are as follows;

#### **(1) Consolidation of CSP**

In order for consolidation of CSP activities into extension system of the government of Lao PDR, integration of CSP into Lao Extension Approach (LEA) is essential. As a measure for extension of community support, the CG on LEA was officially launched under NAFES in March 2008 with the unanimous assent of the representatives from NAFES and donor projects as a venue for exchange of experience and lessons in further improvement of LEA. Under this circumstance, FORCOM should continue to assist NAFES in internalizing CSP into LEA through CG during the project period. NAFES also should make necessary actions to improve LEA based on the experience of FORCOM and other donor's projects.

Regarding the budget for continuation of CSP at the provincial and district levels, it is expected that final action plan for expansion of CSP with appropriate sources of funding prepared by Committee for Sustainability (CS) would submitted and shared among relevant authorities in this August or September. Moreover, each target province should secure necessary budget and strengthen the implementation structure for continuing CSP based on the action plan.

New extension structure i.e. on village cluster development and TSC has recently been introduced by the government of Lao PDR. It is necessary to consider how CSP build in this new extension system. NAFES together with FORCOM should initiate adjusting CSP to meet the village cluster development system and TSC. For delivery CSP to other villages and TSC, further collaboration with other development and financial institutions would be mobilized.

In response to CSP consolidation including the new extension system, NAFES and department concerned (e.g. DoA, DoF, DLF, DoP etc.) should conduct further capacity development of extension staff, although FORCOM has provided training for them with the basic extension knowledge and skills 



## (2) Expansion of CSP at the field level

In order to ensure expansion of CSP activities at the field level, continual capacity building of villagers and extension staff is required for enhancing the sustainability of the project's outcomes. FORCOM and NAFES/PAFO/DAFO staff should collaborate to develop visual extension materials before the termination of the project. In addition, NAFES and FORCOM should examine the revolving system within the village (e.g.; to examine revolving terms and interest rates to the appropriate level and to improve management skills of villagers) based on the experience of FORCOM and other donors during the project period. It also should be considered by NAFES and relevant donor projects to develop the effective way to transfer in-kind revolving system to village development fund furthermore.

It is observed that CSP has contributed to shifting cultivation stabilization. However it is not well clarified yet how participant farmers have been able to decrease or stop shifting cultivation in terms of their household economics or farming system. Opposites of this reason might be also able to clarify when they happen to resume shifting cultivation. In this regard, a study on cropping system or on any other farming particulars that explains the above is desirable to conduct.

## (3) Land and forest use

Considering the change in land and forest use in northern Lao PDR by various factors such as expansion of cash crop production and the importance of forest in reducing carbon emission and conserving biodiversity, DoF, NLMA, NAFES and FORCOM should collaborate in strengthening land and forest management such as land use planning and awareness raising of villagers about the importance of forests and the impacts of shifting cultivation.

## 6.2 Lessons learned

The project document was revised six months after commencement of the project. This initial period was spent mostly for reviewing and modifying the project document, as well as preparing and conducting the Basic Study. By this revision, design of the project, especially in respect of CSP activities, could be made more specific and given details. This has led a successful operation of CSP afterwards.

Production activities of CSP include those of long-term return and short-term return. Despite efforts paid to revise the project documents, it seems some of the achievement indicators for these activities might require detail studies to reflect difference between them. This experience of the project will be useful for designing similar indicators in the rural development projects.



This project has been based at place far from a capital city, being the first case among the past Japan's ODA technical cooperation projects in Lao PDR. There are fewer officers in local governments who are capable of speaking and writing English. Under such a condition, management of the project could be reinforced by assigning the Japanese experts who are fluent in Lao language.

Huge efforts have been paid to organize and hold the EPC at time of mid-term and terminal evaluation. For an example, meetings for the mid-term EPC were held for 43 days in total that included 5 meetings of 5 days. This process was prioritized by both NAFES and FORCOM as it was expected to be able to give chances for people involved to learn about the project. In fact, the EPC could give a rather remarkable contribution to deepen understandings of Lao members on what the project is going to achieve, as well as on procedures of project evaluation.

Sufficient numbers of the counterparts have been stationed at LPB project office, and they have been assigned to tasks in full time basis. It is seldom to see in other countries that project counterparts are being disengaged from usual duties. In case of this project, since the counterparts have been able to focus on project tasks to a maximum extent, they could fully have contact with the experts and also contribute to operation and management of the project.

## 7. Conclusion

FORCOM developed CSP for supporting production activities in a sustainable manner as alternatives of shifting cultivation, the project has expand CSP activities in 34 villages, 9 districts, 6 provinces since February 2004 and total participating households reached 1,404. In the target villages, villagers' income has been rising through CSP. Furthermore, the number of CSP participating households has also been increasing in initial sites and the 1st pilot sites. In addition, many of participating households have been decreasing total area and plot of shifting cultivation. However, it is necessary to conduct further study and monitoring for identifying the cause-and-effect relationship between CSP and shifting cultivation stabilization.


Capacity of extension staff for technical guidance to farmers and capacity of villagers for production techniques have been improving through various training and practices at field level. FORCOM has emphasized on sustainability from the beginning of the project. It is expected by the end of the project that budgets for continuation of CSP at provincial/district level will be secured though CS, and internalization of CSP into LEA will be done through CG.


The Team evaluated that indicators given in PDM have been almost achieved. No major obstacle for implementation process is found and performance in terms of 5 evaluation criteria is high. In conclusion, the project purpose "Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers." is judged to be nearly achieved.





In the remaining period of the project, it is necessary for NAFES and FORCOM to promote activities in CS and CG for securing the sustainability as well as to monitor and analyze achievements of CSP.

To make sure the achievement of overall goal “Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.”, it is expected to expand CSP and to adapt CSP into new extension structure such as TSC and cluster village development. Moreover, it should be considered by both Lao and Japanese side to strengthen sustainable forest management in the aspect of i) rapid change of land and forest use in northern Laos due to expansion of cash crop production and of ii) measures to tackle with global warming and climate change recently. 



## **Annex**

Annex 1: Detailed schedule of the terminal evaluation

Annex 2: Current Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Annex 3: Plan of Operations (plan and achievement)

Annex 4: Evaluation grid

Annex 5: Accomplishment grid prepared by FORCOM

Annex 6: Implementation process prepared by FORCOM


Annex 7: List of Japanese experts

Annex 8: List of Lao counterpart personnel trained in Japan

Annex 9: List of machinery and equipment provided by Japan

Annex 10: List of local cost borne by Japan

Annex 11: List of local cost borne by Lao PDR

Annex 12: List of Lao counterpart personnel 



**Schedule of the Joint Terminal Evaluation  
for Forest Management and Community Support Project (FORCOM)**

Date		Schedule	Accommodation
29th June	Sun	【Mr. TERA0, Evaluation Analysis】 Narita→Bangkok→Vientiane	Vientiane
30th June	Mon	9:00 Meeting at JICA Laos Office 11:00 Department of Planning(DoP),MAF 14:00 NAFES,MAF <Move>VTE 16:30→LPB17:10	Luangprabang
1st July	Tue	Evaluation Preparatory Committee	Luangprabang
2nd July	Wed	-ditto-	Luangprabang
3rd July	Thu	-ditto-	Luangprabang
4th July	Fri	-ditto-	Luangprabang
5th July	Sat	9:00 Interview with FORCOM Experts Report making <Move> LPB 18:50 →VTE 19:30	Vientiane
6th July	Sun	Report making	Vientiane
7th July	Mon	8:30 Meeting at MAF 10:30 Meeting at SUFORD Project 13:30 5th Coordination Group Meeting (at NAFES) Interview with C/P	Vientiane
8th July	Tue	8:30 Meeting at JICA Laos Office <Move> VTE 11:50 →LPB 12:30 PM <Move>LPB →SYB	Sayaboury
9th July	Wed	Sayaboury PAFO Sayaboury DAFO	Sayaboury
10th July	Thu	AM <Move>SYB→LPB 10:30 Interview with FORCOM Experts and C/Ps <Move>LPB 18:50→VTE 19:30	Vientiane
11th July	Fri	8:30 Meeting at JICA Laos Office Report making Interview with AQIP2 Experts	Vientiane
12th July	Sat	Report making	Vientiane
13th July	Sun	Report making 【Japanese Members】NRT→BKK→VTE	Vientiane
14th July	Mon	9:00 Meeting at JICA Laos Office 11:00 Courtesy call to Embassy of Japan 13:30 Meeting at Department of Planning(DoP),MAF 15:00 Meeting at Department of Forestry	Vientiane
15th July	Tue	9:00 Meeting at NAFES 10:30 Meeting at LEAP Project 【Mr. Mitsugi】NRT→BKK→VTE 12:50 Forest Strategy Implementation Project (FSIP) 13:45 【Japanese Members】<Move>VTE→LPB 16:30	Luangprabang
16th July	Wed	Meeting at FORCOM Office (Interview with Experts, C/Ps) Courtesy call to LPB PAFO 17:30 【Lao Members】<Move>VTE→LPB	Luangprabang
17th July	Thu	Site Visit (Nan District, LPB Province) -Pongdong Village(Initial site) -Houaysala Village(3rd Pilot site)	Luangprabang
18th July	Fri	Discussion among Joint Evaluation Study members in LPB	Vientiane
19th July	Sat	13:10 <Move> LPB→VTE Drafting of "Minutes of Meeting"(M/M)	Vientiane
20th July	Sun	Drafting of "Minutes of Meeting"(M/M)	Vientiane
21st July	Mon	8:30 Discussion on draft M/M Modification of M/M Internal Meeting	Vientiane
22nd July	Tue	Discussion on final draft of M/M Internal Meeting 15:00 Signing of M/M	Vientiane
23rd July	Wed	15:00 6th Joint Coordination Committee Report to Embassy of Japan Report to JICA Laos Office	Vientiane
24th July	Thu	6th Joint Coordination Committee (Explanation of the result of Terminal Evaluation) <Move>VTE→Bangkok→(25th)Narita	Bangkok

**ANNEX-2 Project Design Matrix (PDM)**

PROJECT TITLE: Forest Management and Community Support Project (FORCOM)

TARGET GROUP: TARGET AREA: 8 Northern Provinces (Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, Boko, Luang Namtha, Vientiane, and Houaphan)

DURATION: February 2004 - February 2009

Ver.: PDMA

DATE: 13 November 2007 (revised 01 April 2008)

Overall Goal	Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.</p>	<p>1. Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers.</p>	<p>1. Five years after project termination (Year 2014), the per annum average degradation rate of current forest is reduced in the districts where project sites are located, compared to the term of 1992-2002 level of the per annum average degradation area of current forest.</p> <p>2. More than 50% of the first participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.</p>	<p>1. The data of MAF Forestry statistics</p> <p>2. Household income and expenditure survey (FORCOM)</p>	<p>1. Policies and plans on sustainable land and forest use, and on strengthening extension system are formulated and implemented in the project target area (6 provinces).</p> <p>2. Most of the project trainees continue extension work after project termination.</p> <p>3. The formulation process of various rules, regulations and procedures related to community land and forest use are not stagnated.</p>
<p>1. Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites.</p>	<p>1. At the time of project termination, more than 50% of the number of participating households increases from number of 1st participating households in the 1st PS and 2nd PS, where production activities started before April 2007.</p> <p>2. 50% of the first participating households are able to implement the project activities, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase the level of income by 30% from the project production activities at the time of project termination.</p> <p>3. By the time of project termination, there are households that were not involved in the project that have adopted techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use. In the surrounding areas of IS, 1st PS and 2nd PS, in at least 60% of the villages where Pilot Site is located, at least 50% of participating households assess the extension staff's performance to have been improved (at the time of project termination).</p> <p>4. By the time of project termination, at least 30% of the project participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.</p>	<p>1.1 At least one technique that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>1.2 Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>1.3 Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60% of the first participating households are able to increase income by 20% from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating households before project implementation.</p> <p>1.4 The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p> <p>1.5 Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities.</p> <p>2.1 More than 60% of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination, at least once a year.</p> <p>2.2 Provincial Implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>2.3 More than 60% of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p>	<p>1.1 Project monitoring report.</p> <p>1.2 Project monitoring report.</p> <p>1.3 Project monitoring report.</p> <p>1.4 Guest book (Initial Sites).</p> <p>1.5 Household income and expenditure survey (FORCOM)</p>	<p>1. Most of the trained extension staff remain at their current workplaces.</p> <p>2. Most of the trained villagers continue to live in the village.</p> <p>3. Security in the project area is maintained.</p>
<p>2. Extension staff (DAFEO/PAFEC) gain extension skills and techniques through training.</p>	<p>3. Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</p>	<p>3.1 By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p> <p>3.2 Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>3.3 Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20% from the Type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p> <p>4.1 Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>4.2 Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>2.1 Result records of the examinations by project</p> <p>2.2 Project monitoring report</p> <p>2.3 Project monitoring report</p> <p>3.1 Records of CSP appraisal/ Project monitoring report.</p> <p>3.2 Project monitoring report.</p> <p>3.3 Project monitoring report.</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>
<p>3. Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</p>	<p>4. Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>4.1 Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>4.2 Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>4.1 Concrete specific comments from MAF/NAFES on the Recommendation Report (mid-term).</p> <p>4.2 Concrete specific comments from MAF/NAFES on the Recommendation Report (final).</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>
<p>4. Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>4.1. Identify the Initial Sites.</p> <p>4.2. Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with the villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.</p> <p>4.3. Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Site Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.</p> <p>4.4. Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.</p> <p>4.5. Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.</p> <p>4.6. Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.</p> <p>4.7. Formulate training plans.</p> <p>4.8. Prepare training texts, materials, and conductive training environment.</p> <p>4.9. Conduct training courses based on training plans (theory, OJT Study tours).</p> <p>4.10. Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.</p> <p>4.11. Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 4.</p> <p>4.12. Select proposals submitted for CSP.</p> <p>4.13. Support proposals based on the proposals approved.</p> <p>4.14. Support DAFEO/PAFEC to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.</p> <p>4.15. Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.</p> <p>4.16. Disseminate information and publicize CSP.</p> <p>4.17. Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.</p> <p>4.18. Organize a Working Group aiming at internalizing CSP in extension system.</p> <p>4.19. Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFEO/PAFEC.</p> <p>4.20. Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.</p> <p>4.21. Organize a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.</p>	<p>4.1. At least one technique that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>4.2. Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>4.3. Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60% of the first participating households are able to increase income by 20% from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating households before project implementation.</p> <p>4.4. The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p> <p>4.5. Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities.</p> <p>4.6. More than 60% of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination, at least once a year.</p> <p>4.7. Provincial Implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>4.8. More than 60% of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p> <p>4.9. By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p> <p>4.10. Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>4.11. Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20% from the Type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p> <p>4.12. Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>4.13. Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>4.1. Concrete specific comments from MAF/NAFES on the Recommendation Report (mid-term).</p> <p>4.2. Concrete specific comments from MAF/NAFES on the Recommendation Report (final).</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>
<p>5. Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>5.1. Identify the Initial Sites.</p> <p>5.2. Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with the villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.</p> <p>5.3. Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Site Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.</p> <p>5.4. Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.</p> <p>5.5. Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.</p> <p>5.6. Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.</p> <p>5.7. Formulate training plans.</p> <p>5.8. Prepare training texts, materials, and conductive training environment.</p> <p>5.9. Conduct training courses based on training plans (theory, OJT Study tours).</p> <p>5.10. Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.</p> <p>5.11. Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 5.</p> <p>5.12. Select proposals submitted for CSP.</p> <p>5.13. Support proposals based on the proposals approved.</p> <p>5.14. Support DAFEO/PAFEC to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.</p> <p>5.15. Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.</p> <p>5.16. Disseminate information and publicize CSP.</p> <p>5.17. Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.</p> <p>5.18. Organize a Working Group aiming at internalizing CSP in extension system.</p> <p>5.19. Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFEO/PAFEC.</p> <p>5.20. Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.</p> <p>5.21. Organize a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.</p>	<p>5.1. At least one technique that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>5.2. Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>5.3. Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60% of the first participating households are able to increase income by 20% from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating households before project implementation.</p> <p>5.4. The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p> <p>5.5. Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities.</p> <p>5.6. More than 60% of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination, at least once a year.</p> <p>5.7. Provincial Implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>5.8. More than 60% of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p> <p>5.9. By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p> <p>5.10. Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>5.11. Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20% from the Type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p> <p>5.12. Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>5.13. Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>5.1. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>5.2. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>5.3. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>5.4. Guest book (Initial Sites).</p> <p>5.5. Household income and expenditure survey (FORCOM)</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>
<p>6. Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>6.1. Identify the Initial Sites.</p> <p>6.2. Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with the villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.</p> <p>6.3. Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Site Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.</p> <p>6.4. Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.</p> <p>6.5. Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.</p> <p>6.6. Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.</p> <p>6.7. Formulate training plans.</p> <p>6.8. Prepare training texts, materials, and conductive training environment.</p> <p>6.9. Conduct training courses based on training plans (theory, OJT Study tours).</p> <p>6.10. Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.</p> <p>6.11. Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 6.</p> <p>6.12. Select proposals submitted for CSP.</p> <p>6.13. Support proposals based on the proposals approved.</p> <p>6.14. Support DAFEO/PAFEC to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.</p> <p>6.15. Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.</p> <p>6.16. Disseminate information and publicize CSP.</p> <p>6.17. Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.</p> <p>6.18. Organize a Working Group aiming at internalizing CSP in extension system.</p> <p>6.19. Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFEO/PAFEC.</p> <p>6.20. Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.</p> <p>6.21. Organize a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.</p>	<p>6.1. At least one technique that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>6.2. Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>6.3. Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60% of the first participating households are able to increase income by 20% from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating households before project implementation.</p> <p>6.4. The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p> <p>6.5. Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities.</p> <p>6.6. More than 60% of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination, at least once a year.</p> <p>6.7. Provincial Implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>6.8. More than 60% of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p> <p>6.9. By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p> <p>6.10. Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>6.11. Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20% from the Type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p> <p>6.12. Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>6.13. Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>6.1. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>6.2. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>6.3. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>6.4. Guest book (Initial Sites).</p> <p>6.5. Household income and expenditure survey (FORCOM)</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>
<p>7. Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>7.1. Identify the Initial Sites.</p> <p>7.2. Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with the villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.</p> <p>7.3. Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Site Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.</p> <p>7.4. Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.</p> <p>7.5. Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.</p> <p>7.6. Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.</p> <p>7.7. Formulate training plans.</p> <p>7.8. Prepare training texts, materials, and conductive training environment.</p> <p>7.9. Conduct training courses based on training plans (theory, OJT Study tours).</p> <p>7.10. Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.</p> <p>7.11. Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 7.</p> <p>7.12. Select proposals submitted for CSP.</p> <p>7.13. Support proposals based on the proposals approved.</p> <p>7.14. Support DAFEO/PAFEC to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.</p> <p>7.15. Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.</p> <p>7.16. Disseminate information and publicize CSP.</p> <p>7.17. Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.</p> <p>7.18. Organize a Working Group aiming at internalizing CSP in extension system.</p> <p>7.19. Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFEO/PAFEC.</p> <p>7.20. Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.</p> <p>7.21. Organize a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.</p>	<p>7.1. At least one technique that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>7.2. Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>7.3. Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60% of the first participating households are able to increase income by 20% from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating households before project implementation.</p> <p>7.4. The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p> <p>7.5. Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities.</p> <p>7.6. More than 60% of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination, at least once a year.</p> <p>7.7. Provincial Implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>7.8. More than 60% of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p> <p>7.9. By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p> <p>7.10. Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>7.11. Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20% from the Type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p> <p>7.12. Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>7.13. Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>7.1. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>7.2. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>7.3. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>7.4. Guest book (Initial Sites).</p> <p>7.5. Household income and expenditure survey (FORCOM)</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>
<p>8. Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>8.1. Identify the Initial Sites.</p> <p>8.2. Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with the villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.</p> <p>8.3. Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Site Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.</p> <p>8.4. Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.</p> <p>8.5. Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.</p> <p>8.6. Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.</p> <p>8.7. Formulate training plans.</p> <p>8.8. Prepare training texts, materials, and conductive training environment.</p> <p>8.9. Conduct training courses based on training plans (theory, OJT Study tours).</p> <p>8.10. Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.</p> <p>8.11. Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 8.</p> <p>8.12. Select proposals submitted for CSP.</p> <p>8.13. Support proposals based on the proposals approved.</p> <p>8.14. Support DAFEO/PAFEC to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.</p> <p>8.15. Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.</p> <p>8.16. Disseminate information and publicize CSP.</p> <p>8.17. Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.</p> <p>8.18. Organize a Working Group aiming at internalizing CSP in extension system.</p> <p>8.19. Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFEO/PAFEC.</p> <p>8.20. Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.</p> <p>8.21. Organize a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.</p>	<p>8.1. At least one technique that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>8.2. Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>8.3. Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60% of the first participating households are able to increase income by 20% from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating households before project implementation.</p> <p>8.4. The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p> <p>8.5. Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities.</p> <p>8.6. More than 60% of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination, at least once a year.</p> <p>8.7. Provincial Implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>8.8. More than 60% of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p> <p>8.9. By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p> <p>8.10. Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40% of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>8.11. Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50% of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20% from the Type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p> <p>8.12. Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.</p> <p>8.13. Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.</p>	<p>8.1. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>8.2. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>8.3. Project monitoring report.</p> <p>8.4. Guest book (Initial Sites).</p> <p>8.5. Household income and expenditure survey (FORCOM)</p>	<p>1. There is no major resettlement in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>2. No major natural disasters or severe climate conditions occur.</p>

ANNEX3 Plan of Operations

13-Nov-07

Note: Years are indicated in calendar years (i.e., 1st Quarter in 2004 = January to March 2004)

Output 1: Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites.

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2004			2005			2006			2007			Person in Charge	Human Resources	Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs
			1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3				
1.1 Identify the Initial Sites	1.1.1 Conduct a survey to study the natural, social and economic conditions of the candidate villages (Basic Study).	- Data on current situation of the candidate villages compiled. (Basic Study Report)												Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	Local Consultant, All Experts and C/Ps	Vehicle	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.1.2 Develop Initial Site Establishment Procedures (Purposes, Roles of stakeholders, areas of support, etc.).	- Initial Site Establishment Procedures prepared.												Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
	1.1.3 Set up criteria for Initial Site selection.	- Initial Site Selection Criteria prepared.												Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
	1.1.4 Develop procedures for setting up Initial Site Selection Committee.	- Procedures for establishing Initial Site Selection Committee prepared.												Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
	1.1.5 Convene Initial Site Selection Committee.	- Initial Sites selected. (Minutes of the meeting)												Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff, PAFO and DAFEO staff	Projector, Computer, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.1.6 Send notifications to relevant organizations regarding the selection results.	- Same as above. (Notification letters)												Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
1.2 Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with the villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.	1.2.1 Compile information on implementation and donor projects that have related components (documents, interview records, etc.).	- Information on projects with related components compiled.												Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps	Reports/Documents of Government and donors	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.2.2 Formulate Community Support Programme Operational Guidelines (Draft).	- CSP Operational Guidelines (draft) prepared. - CSP Operational Manual prepared.												Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
	1.2.3 Building on information from the Basic Study, compile additional information, and conduct preparatory work for the village meeting.	- Key farmers identified. - Flow of activities for each village confirmed.												Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Local Consultant	Vehicle, Motorcycle, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.2.4 Convene village meeting.	- Residents of the village informed about the Initial Site activities.												Community Development Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Villagers	Vehicle, Presentation Board, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.2.5 Organize Initial Site Implementation Committee consisting of motivated volunteers from the village.	- Villagers' needs identified. - Leadership development enhanced.												Community Development Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Villagers	Vehicle, Presentation Board, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.2.6 Identify specific activities and participants.	- Specific activities confirmed. - Participants confirmed.												Community Development Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Villagers	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.2.7 Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans (final draft).	- Initial Site Implementation Plans finalized in 4 villages.												Community Development Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Villagers	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.2.8 Approve Initial Site Implementation Plans at the village meeting.	- Implementation Plans approved in 4 villages. (Meeting records)												Community Development Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Villagers, District Governor	Vehicle, Presentation Board, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
1.3 Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Site Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.	1.3.1 Hold orientation sessions for Initial Site participating farmers.	- Farmers' understanding about CSP enhanced. - Ownership is enhanced.												Community Development Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Farmers	Vehicle, Presentation Board, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.3.2 Provide technical training for Initial Site participating farmers.	- Farmers' technical skills improved.												Training and Extension Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Short Term Expert	Overhead Projector, Vehicle, Presentation Board, Microscopes, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.3.3 Provide tools and materials needed to implement activities.	- Activities conducted effectively by farmers utilizing tools and equipment.												Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, DAFEO Staff	Equipment for Agriculture and Forestry	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.3.4 Support activities that are initiated by the participating farmers, such as information exchange, visits to each others' farms, etc.	- Farmers' knowledge, skills, and motivation improved. - Network among farmers enhanced.												Training and Extension Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.3.5 Support participating farmers' visits to other Initial Sites.	- Farmers' knowledge, skills, and motivation improved. - Networking among farmers enhanced.												Training and Extension Expert and C/P	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
1.4 Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.	1.4.1 Explore and identify effective information media for specific groups (e.g., villagers in the vicinity, DAFEO at other districts), and formulate a concrete plan for demonstration.	- Initial Site Demonstration Plan prepared.												Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, Short Term Expert	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.4.2 Place a signboard at the Initial Sites.	- Signboards placed at the respective Initial Sites.												Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Farmers	Vehicle, Signboard, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.4.3 Invite villager(s) to become Initial Site demonstration volunteers, and support their activities.	- Villagers are able to explain about the Initial Site activities by themselves.												Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Villagers	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.4.4 Prepare PR pamphlets targeting government officers and donors.	- PR Pamphlets prepared.												Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, Short Term Expert	PR Leaflets	General implementation cost	
	1.4.5 Disseminate information to extension organizations and farmers through various media.	- Information disseminated regularly.												Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps	Newsletters	General implementation cost	
1.5 Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.	1.5.1 Develop operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation.	- Operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation prepared.												Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
	1.5.2 Collect data for Indicators (Objectively Verifiable Indicators in the PDM).	- Data collected for indicators of Output 1 (1.1 - 1.5) and Project Purpose (1-3 and 5), at the time of commencement of the Initial Site activities, mid-term, 2 years after commencement, and prior to final evaluation.												Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	All Experts and C/Ps, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Local Consultant	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.5.3 Support Initial Site participating farmers to conduct monitoring and evaluation of their activities.	- Monitoring conducted by farmers themselves, and monitoring results reflected to their activities. - Recommendations made by farmers on how to improve CSP.												Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	All Experts and C/Ps, DAFEO Staff, Farmers	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.5.4 Develop monitoring and evaluation system (quantifying formats and methods that can be used for continuous monitoring by DAFEO extension staff), and report them in their monitoring activities.	- DAFEO extension staff are able to conduct monitoring. - Recommendations are made by DAFEO extension staff on how to improve CSP.												Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Short Term Expert	Overhead Projector, Computer, Vehicle, Motorcycle, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.5.5 Conduct monitoring of the Initial Site activities (conducted by the project).	- Monitoring results are fed into project activities (project monitoring report)												Expert and C/P responsible for the respective Initial Sites	All Experts and C/Ps, PAFO and DAFEO Staff, Local Consultant	NA	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	
	1.5.6 Reflect monitoring and evaluation results (from activities 1.5.3 to 1.5.5) in revising CSP Operational Guidelines.	- CSP Operational Guidelines (draft) revised.												Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, NAFES Staff	NA	General implementation cost	
	1.5.7 Evaluate Initial Site participating households' reliance on shifting cultivation (Comparative study of before and after project implementation).	- Analysis of the Project's impact in reducing villagers' reliance on shifting cultivation. (Evaluation report)												Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, Local Consultant	National Agriculture and Forestry Statistics, Satellite image data, GIS Software, etc.	Implementation cost for Initial Sites	

Legend:

- Activities that take place at a given time.
- Sporadic activities and/or activities that will be implemented at different timings in the respective project locations.
- Activities that will be continued over a given time, but in low intensity.
- Activity Progress

\* Activity 1.5.6 indicates revision of the draft CSP Operational Guidelines in 2005, and of the revision of the CSP Operational Guidelines in 2006 thereafter, both based on the experiences from Initial Site activities.

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Output2: Extension staff (DAFEO/PAFEC) gain extension skills and techniques through training.

Activity	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2006												Periodic Change	Human Resources	Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs				
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
2.1 Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.	2.1.1 Conduct a survey to study the training needs of extension staff in the 6 Northern Provinces (PAFEC and in Initial Site districts (DAFEO), and their current level of skills.	- Data compiled on extension staff's training needs, educational backgrounds, work experiences, previous training, etc. (Basic Study Report)	■	■	■	■													Training and Extension Expert and CIP	NA	Training Cost	
	2.1.2 Conduct a survey to study the training needs of trainee candidates (extension staff) and their current level of skills.	- Above mentioned data of trainee candidates compiled. (questionnaire survey, etc.)	■	■	■	■														Training and Extension Expert and CIP	NA	Training Cost
2.2 Formulate training plans.	2.2.1 Compile information of training curricula on related subjects developed by government and other donors.	- List of existing training curricula on related subjects prepared (Basic Study Report)	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	Training and Extension Expert and CIP	Reports/Documents of Government and donors	General Implementation Cost
	2.2.2 Prepare training plan for the extension staff from the 6 Northern Provinces, who will participate in On-the-Job training at the Initial Sites.	- Training plan 1 prepared.	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, NAFES Staff	NA	Training Cost
	2.2.3 Prepare a training plan for counterparts assigned to the Project (stationed in Luang Prabang).	- Training plan 2 prepared.	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, NAFES Staff	NA	Training Cost
	2.2.4 Prepare a training plan for other extension staff (at provincial and district levels) from the 6 Northern Provinces.	- Training plan 3 prepared.	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, NAFES Staff	NA	Training Cost
	2.2.5 Prepare a plan to coordinate project's training activities with other related training programmes.	- Training activities coordination plan prepared.	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and CIP, NAFES Staff	NA	Training Cost
2.3 Prepare training texts, materials, and conducive training environment.	2.3.1 Compile and purchase training materials published by government and other donors.	- Training materials compiled.	■	■	■	■													Training and Extension Expert and CIP	Training and Extension Expert and CIP, Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and CIP	Training materials, etc.	Training Cost
	2.3.2 Develop necessary training materials.	- Training materials developed.	■	■	■	■													Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, Relevant Dept. of MAFF, Short Term Expert	Training materials, etc.	Training Cost
	2.3.3 Maintain and furnish training facilities.	- Equipment and tools of training facilities in good use. - Training facilities improved.	■	■	■	■													Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, Staff of Afforestation Centre	Equipment for training, accommodation, etc.	Cost for activities at Afforestation Centre
2.4 Conduct training courses based on training plans. (theory, OJT, Study tours)	2.4.1 Conduct training courses targeting the extension staff from the 6 Northern Provinces, who will participate in On-the-Job training at the Initial Sites.	- Motivation, skills, and knowledge of extension staff improved.	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, CIPs at Afforestation Centre, PAFEC and DAFEO Staff, Short Term Expert	Equipment for training, accommodation, etc.	Training Cost
	2.4.2 Conduct training courses for counterparts assigned to the Project (stationed in Luang Prabang).	- Motivation, skills, and knowledge of counterparts improved.	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■						Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs	Training equipment such as Overhead Projector, Presentation Board, Microphone, etc.	Training Cost
	2.4.3 Conduct training courses for other extension staff (at provincial and district levels) from the 6 Northern Provinces.	- Motivation, skills, and knowledge of extension staff improved.	■	■	■	■													Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs, PAFEC and DAFEO Staff, Short Term Expert	Training equipment such as Overhead Projector, Presentation Board, Microphone, etc.	Training Cost
2.5 Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.	2.5.1 Conduct course completion examinations.	- Effectiveness of training confirmed. (Results of the examinations)	■	■	■	■													Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs	NA	Training Cost
	2.5.2 Assist trainees in preparing action plans at the time of course completion.	- Planning and project formulation skills of trainees are improved. (Action plans of the trainees)	■	■	■	■													Training and Extension Expert and CIP	All Experts and CIPs	NA	Training Cost
	2.5.3 Periodically monitor and evaluate trainees on the status of implementing their action plans (random sampling). (Note: This activity is linked with activity 3.5.3)	- Impact of training assessed. - Trainees followed-up.	■	■	■	■														Experts and CIPs responsible for the respective provinces	All Experts and CIPs, Local Consultant, Short Term Expert	NA

Legend: ■ Activities that take place at a given time. ■ Sporadic activities and/or activities that will be implemented at different times. ■ Activity Progress ■ Modification at Mid-term ■ On-the-Job Training at Initial Sites. Activities related to 2.4.3 (different symbol is used to distinguish them from activities 2.4.1 - 2.4.3 and 2.5.1 - 2.5.2) ■ Activities that will be continued over a given time, but in low intensity.

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Output: Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	Year												Person in Charge	Human Resources	Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs	
			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017					
3.1 Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 1.	3.1.1	Based on the results of Output 1, revise the CSP Operational Guidelines (draft), - CSP Operational Guidelines (revised draft) prepared. - CSP Operational Manual (revised) prepared.														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/P, NAFES Staff	NA	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.1.2	Organise a workshop to receive comments, and finalise CSP Operational Guidelines. - CSP Operational Guidelines prepared.														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/P, NAFES Staff, PAFOE and DAFO Staff	Projector, Overhead Projector, etc.	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.2	Select proposals submitted for CSP. 3.2.1 Announce proposal application periods to PAFOs of the 8 Northern Provinces. 3.2.1.1 Invite proposals from the 4 Pilot villages.* 3.2.1.2 Invite proposals from the 6 Northern Provinces. 3.2.2 Appraise project proposals submitted (review of proposals and visit the sites). - Proposals reviewed. - Sites visited as required. (Review records)														Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion Expert and C/P, NAFES Staff	NA	General Implementation Cost
	3.2.3	Select proposals based on set criteria. - CSP projects selected. (Records of CSP appraisal)														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/P	NA	General Implementation Cost
3.3 Support villagers based on the proposals approved.	3.3.1	Purchase and supply tools and materials that are supported by the project. - Activities conducted effectively by farmers utilizing tools and equipment.														Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion Expert and C/P, PAFO Staff	Equipment for Agriculture and Forestry, Motorbike, etc.	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.3.2	During CSP implementation, provide guidance on how to handle issues that are difficult to solve at the Provincial level. - Problem solving capability improved at the provincial level. - Extension organizations and their channels of communication activated.														Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces	Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces, PAFO, Relevant Depts. of NAF.	NA	CSP Implementation Cost
3.4 Support PAFOE and DAFO to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.	3.4.1	Support PAFOE and DAFOE in holding orientation sessions to Pilot Site participating farmers. - Motivation on extension and sense of responsibility of PAFOE and DAFOE enhanced. - Skills of PAFOE and DAFOE in facilitating farmers are improved. - Farmers' understanding about CSP enhanced. - Ownership of farmers is enhanced.														Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces	Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces, PAFOE and DAFO Staff, Relevant Officers of the districts, Farmers	Presentation Board, Motorbike, etc.	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.4.2	Support PAFOE and DAFOE in conducting technical training for Pilot Site participating farmers. - Skills of PAFOE and DAFOE in facilitating farmers, and in providing technical advice are improved. - Improvement of farmers' technical skills.														Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces	Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces, PAFOE and DAFO Staff, Farmers, Short Term Expert	Training equipment such as Overhead Projector, Presentation Board, Microphone, etc., Vehicle, etc.	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.4.3	Support activities that are initiated by the participating farmers, such as information exchange, visits to each others' farms, etc. - Improvement of farmers' knowledge, skills, and motivation. - Networking among farmers enhanced.														Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces	Experts and C/Ps responsible for the respective provinces, PAFOE and DAFO Staff, Farmers	NA	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.5	Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP. 3.5.1 Develop operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. - Operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation prepared. 3.5.2 Collect data for indicators (Objectively Verifiable Indicators in the POM). - Data collected for indicators of Output 3 (3.2 and 3.3) and Project Purpose (1-5) - at the time of commencement of CSP activities, and prior to final evaluation. 3.5.3 Support DAFO extension staff in monitoring and evaluation (provide monitoring formats, give advice on monitoring methods, etc). - DAFO extension staff are able to conduct monitoring. - Recommendations are made by DAFO staff on how to improve CSP. 3.5.4 Conduct monitoring of the Pilot Site activities (monitoring by the project). - Monitoring results are fed into project activities (project monitoring report).														Community Development Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, PAFOE and DAFO Staff, Local Consultant	Overhead Projector, Computer, Motorbike, Vehicle, etc.	CSP Implementation Cost
3.6 Disseminate information and publicise CSP.	3.6.1	Formulate a concrete plan to publicise the results of CSP activities effectively. - Plan for PR activities prepared.														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, Short Term Expert	NA	CSP Implementation Cost
	3.6.2	Publicise examples of CSP activities (techniques and management) to farmers. (Note: This activity is linked with activity 1.4.5). - Information disseminated regularly.														Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, Short Term Expert	Newsletters	General Implementation Cost
	3.6.3	Publicise CSP to relevant government organizations (central government, provinces, and districts) and other donors. - Recognition of CSP among relevant government organizations and donors is increased.														Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps, Short Term Expert	PR Leaflets	General Implementation Cost

Legend:

- Activities that take place at a given time.
- Sporadic activities and/or activities that will be implemented at different timings in the respective project locations.
- Activities that will be continued over a given time, but in low intensity.
- The 4 Pilot villages mentioned under activity 3.2.1.1 refer to the 4 villages among the 8 villages surveyed during the Basic Study (conducted in March-May 2004), which were not selected as villages for initial Site activities.
- Activity Progress
- Modification at Mid-term
- CSP related activities for 4 Pilot Villages
- CSP related activities for the 1st batch of proposal invitation.
- CSP related activities for the 2nd batch of proposal invitation.
- CSP related activities for the 3rd batch of proposal invitation.
- CSP related activities for the 4th batch of proposal invitation.
- Progress

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2004												Person in Charge	Human Resources	Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs	
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4					
4.1 Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.	4.1.1 Assess the current conditions of land and forest use practices, and on extension systems and methods.	- Information on current conditions compiled. (documents, interview records, etc.)														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P Training and Extension Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps	Reports/Documents of Government and donors	General Implementation Cost
	4.1.2 Compile information on lessons learnt and recommendations made based on government and donor supported projects and programmes.	- Lessons and recommendations compiled.														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P Training and Extension Expert and C/P	Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P Training and Extension Expert and C/P	Reports/Documents of Government and donors	General Implementation Cost
	4.1.3 Assess the information compiled in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2, and determine the scope of recommendations to be made by the project.	- Scope of recommendations determined.														Participatory Resource Management Expert and C/P Training and Extension Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff	NA	General Implementation Cost
4.2 Organise Working Group aiming at internalising GSP in extension system	4.2.1 Set up Working Group	- Member of Working Group selected. - TOR of Working Group defined.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.2.2 Hold meetings for Working Group regularly	- Meetings held regularly - Resources of GSP in trial sites identified.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.2.3 Coordinate and collaborate with other donors															Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.2.3.1 Coordinate and collaborate with other donors aiming at the effective resources of GSP	- Lessons and recommendations compiled.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.2.3.2 Coordinate and collaborate with other donors aiming at improving GSP	- Lessons and recommendations compiled.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.2.4 Implement GSP activities in trial sites	- Results of GSP trials summarized														Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.2.5 Monitor GSP implementation in trial sites	- Lessons and recommendations compiled.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager (Programme Coordinator and C/P)	All Experts and C/Ps. NAFES Staff, Other concerned agencies	NA	General Implementation Cost
4.3 Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFED/PAFEC.	4.3.1 Based on results of Output 1 Output 2, recommend improvements (revisions) of guidelines and/or operational manuals used by villagers, DAFED, and PAFEC.	- Recommendations made on revisions (e.g. additional notes and/or changes suggested in Section xx of Manual so).														Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P (All Experts and C/Ps)	All Experts and C/Ps	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.3.2 Among other documents developed by the project during the implementation process (e.g. technical manual & assess, etc.), identify those that can be used widely, and present them in forms that can be easily used by other organizations.	- Documents prepared and published.														All Experts and C/Ps (by technical expertise)	All Experts and C/Ps	Project publications	General Implementation Cost
4.4 Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.	4.4.1 Prepare the recommendation report at the time of mid-term evaluation, based on the monitoring and evaluation results of Outputs 1-3, and submit to MAF for comments.	- Recommendation report on sustainable land and forest use practices and extension systems and methods submitted. (Mid-term Recommendation Report) - Comments received from MAF.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager	All Experts and C/Ps	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.4.2 Prepare the recommendation report at the time of final evaluation, based on the monitoring and evaluation results of Outputs 1-3, and submit to MAF for comments.	- Recommendation report on sustainable land and forest use practices and extension systems and methods (including recommendations on steps towards institutionalising GSP modify) submitted. (Final Recommendation Report) - Comments received from MAF.														Chief Advisor and Project Manager	All Experts and C/Ps	NA	General Implementation Cost
4.5 Organise a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.	4.5.1 Hold a workshop at the time of mid-term evaluation, and present the recommendation report.	- Positive response received from participants on the contents of the Recommendation Report.														Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps	NA	General Implementation Cost
	4.5.2 Hold a workshop at the time of final evaluation, and present the recommendation report.	- Positive response received and consideration given by participants on the contents of the Recommendation Report.														Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion Expert and C/P	All Experts and C/Ps	NA	General Implementation Cost

Legend:   
 Activities that take place at a given time.   
 Sporadic activities and/or activities that will be implemented at different timings in the respective project locations.   
 Activities that will be continued over a given time, but in low intensity.   
 Activity Progress   
 Modification at Mid-term



Annex 4-1 Evaluation Grid: Achievements

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Inputs	<p>JICA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planned and actual inputs of the long-term and short-term experts; person-months of dispatched experts as of Feb. 2009</li> </ul>	<p>Project term: February 2004 to February 2009 (60 months)</p> <p>Long-term experts: Chief Adviser (59PM), Coordinator/Extension (59.5PM), Community Development (60.2PM), Training/Extension (60PM), Participatory Resource Management (60.5PM), and Program Coordinator (24PM); 11 personnel in total of 323.2PM</p> <p>Short-term experts: 8 kind of expertise (livestock, agroforestry, agriculture and forestry technique, farming system development, guideline of sustainable land and forest use, village development fund, PSM/organization analysis, and IEC) , 9 personnel in total of 15.5PM</p> <p>National staff: Nine (9) personnel have been working with various assistance, interpretation, secretary, and driving service.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of the equipment supplied by JICA</li> </ul>	<p>US\$240,116 (as of March 2008) was disbursed by JICA for purchase of 29 units of motorbike, 3 vehicles, and office equipment. For detailed list of the equipment, see Annex-9.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual project operation costs paid by JICA with breakdown by activities for initial sites, extension training, pilot sites, and others.</li> </ul>	<p>US\$1,258,282 had been disbursed by JICA as local cost by March 2008. From April 2008 to February 2009 (end of the project), an amount of US\$333,000 is budgeted. Thus a total of US\$1,591,282 is to be spent for the local costs.</p> <p>Breakdown of the accumulated local costs from July 2004 to June 2008:</p> <p>(1) General expenses US\$616,488                  (2) CSP related expenses US\$301,315                  (3) Others (training, follow-up for AFTC, etc.) US\$105,001</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name of trainees for, and duration and subject of, training course in Japan</li> </ul>	<p>A total of 25 persons (NAFES 6, PAFO 11, DAFO 8) of the project counterparts were sent to Japan for taking training course in field of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory resource management /Training and extension/ Community development (PAFO 5 persons, DAFO 2 persons)</li> <li>Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security (NAFES 1)</li> <li>Participatory Development/Extension Methodology/ Rural development (NAFES 1, PAFO 4, DAFO 6)</li> <li>Joint training course for Foresters (NAFES 1)</li> <li>International Cooperation Seminar: operation of the natural environment conservation project that incorporates resident-participatory livelihood improvement (NAFES 1, PAFO 1)</li> <li>Third Country Training Program on Participatory Approaches in Managing Extension Delivery System (NAFES 1)</li> <li>Group training on Rehabilitation of Degraded Land (NAFES 1)</li> <li>Area-based Training on Project Formulation for regional development Focused on Human Security (PAFO 1)</li> </ul>
	<p>GOL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of CP personnel and their assignment, including those in provinces and districts (40 persons as of June 2008)</li> </ul>	<p>Presently 43 project counterpart personnel work with the project. These include 6 from NAFES, 13 from PAFO in 6 provinces and 24 from DAFO in 9 districts.</p> <p>Among them, 11 counterparts (2 from NAFES and 9 from LPB Province) have been stationed at the project office in LPB and assigned to tasks in fulltime basis under the 4-team formation. Remaining 29 counterparts from the local governments have been assigned to the project activities in their office and the site. Three counterparts from NAFES have managed the project and one who moved from the project office to NAFES in February 2008 is assisting them.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimates on person-months of CP personnel spent for activities for the project, if information is available.</li> </ul>	Other than the counterparts stationed in the project office, all the counterparts have been engaged in the project activities in part-time basis, especially since end of 2007 in case of PAFO. They have duties for other administrative works and their person-months spent for the project are difficult to estimate.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operation costs that have been borne by the governments (state, province and district) to implement the project for the last 4 fiscal years</li> </ul>	Total expenditure by PAFO and DAFO in 6 provinces (1,000 kip) FY2006/07: 60,648 FY2007/08: 36,160 FY2008/09: 259,809 (budget)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical resources provided by the governments (state, province and district)</li> </ul>	Office space: Field office in Luangprabang and office in NAFES in Vientiane Electricity, telephone line, and water supply Meeting rooms in LPB and VET
2. Project purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement shown in OVIs for the project purpose</li> </ul>	Indicator 1 (number of participating households): continued Indicator 2 (30% increase of income): continued Indicator 3 (non-participant HHs adopt techniques introduced): achieved Indicator 4 (assess of extension worker by participating HHs): achieved Indicator 5 (reduction of SC by participating HHs): achieved (For details, see Annex-5)  Both of two indicators (1 and 2) that are difficult to achieve depend on a period of time needed to operate the revolving fund (a time period needed to revolve fund and to generate income). Activities of short-term return have mostly achieved indicator 1 and 2.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A list of CSP operated in 34 sites that shows date of approval, objective(s) of investment, status of operation entities (group or individual HH), amount of fund (or quantity of products delivered) per entity</li> </ul>	A complete list of CSP in 34 sites was given to the study team by the project. An operation entity of the CSP in village level is individual household. The participating households are grouped only for technical guidance. Financial transaction is subject to responsibility of individual households. As a principle, the maximum amount of fund for activities generating individual profit (Type 2) is one million kip per household. The list gives a total amount of investment by group and the project for each activity.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average (or expected) months of a cycle to revolve fund by kind of products</li> </ul>	Operational Manual on the CSP (updated in June 2008) recommends a period of time to revolve fund as; 1.5 years for pig raising, 2 years for goat, 2.5 years for cattle, 3 years for paddy expansion, 5 years for fruit tree, 3 years for <i>posa</i> plantation, and others.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of villages by the district where the monitoring data is not enough.</li> </ul>	It is said some of the participating nine (9) districts could not well perform to submit the reports in time. This gave some problems to the project management and also to estimate of the achievement indicators.
3. Overall goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement shown in OVIs for the overall goal</li> </ul>	Indicator 1 (reduction of degraded forest area in the 9 target districts): no information will be available until the next NOFIP that is expected to be conducted in 2012. Indicator 2 (reduction of SC by the first participating HHs): achieved in the initial sites and first pilot sites as of July 2008 (For details, see Annex-5)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Probability of achievement of the overall goal by 2014</li> </ul>	<p>Participant households of 1,404 (April 2008) have implemented the CSP in 34 villages in 9 districts. The 9 districts have 57,305 households in 699 villages in total. It is unknown how many households in these villages depend much on SC. Experience of the project in the initial and first pilot sites says 73% of the participating households were engaged in SC before the CSP. If based on this, around 40,000 households may present a main challenge to forest management projects in the whole area of the 9 districts.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="676 383 1394 824"> <thead> <tr> <th>Province</th> <th>District</th> <th>Total Village</th> <th>FORCOM Target Village</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Louang Prabang</td> <td>Nan</td> <td>55</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakseng</td> <td>61</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viengkham</td> <td>95</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>101</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokeo</td> <td>Pha Oudom</td> <td>94</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Namtha</td> <td>Long</td> <td>82</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Houaphan</td> <td>Viengthong</td> <td>71</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Huamuang</td> <td>77</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vientiane</td> <td>Feuang</td> <td>63</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td></td> <td><b>699</b></td> <td><b>34</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 2005 Census, NSC, 2008</p>	Province	District	Total Village	FORCOM Target Village	Louang Prabang	Nan	55	4	Pakseng	61	4	Viengkham	95	4	Sayaboury	Sayaboury	101	5	Bokeo	Pha Oudom	94	5	Luang Namtha	Long	82	4	Houaphan	Viengthong	71	3	Huamuang	77	1	Vientiane	Feuang	63	4	<b>Total</b>		<b>699</b>	<b>34</b>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have there been any studies by DOF/MAF/donors to assess degradation of forest by means of remote sensing that cover some of the project sites?</li> </ul>	<p>A study on change in land use pattern in Samton Village that used GPS plotting, results of which were checked with remote sensing data, was done by a short-term expert of this project. Other than this case, there was no such study identified.</p>																																									
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reason to select Phonthon (VTE) for pilot sites</li> </ul>	<p>As shown in the household economic survey, an average total income in surveyed households in Phonthon (one of the 1<sup>st</sup> pilot sites) is a few times higher than those in other sites and only 2 households among its 48 participant households were engaged in SC. Reason to select this village was that it can present a more developed income structure and economic model for comparison with other villages.</p>																																									
<p>4. Outputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement shown in OVI for the outputs</li> </ul>	<p>Output 1 Indicator 1.1 (Identification of low cost technique): achieved Indicator 1.2 (Continuation of the techniques at IS): achieved Indicator 1.3 (20% increase of income at IS): continued Indicator 1.4 (Increase of visitors to initial sites): positive Indicator 1.5 (Demonstration skills of the CSP): achieved (For details, see Annex-5)</p> <p>Output 2 Indicator 2.1 (Capability of extension staff): achieved Indicator 2.2 (Coverage of farmer training): achieved Indicator 2.3 (Capability of trained participant farmers): likely to be achieved (For details, see Annex-5)</p> <p>Output 3 Indicator 3.1 (Number of CSP sites): achieved Indicator 3.2 (Continuation of the techniques at 1<sup>st</sup> PS): achieved Indicator 3.3 (20% increase of income at 1<sup>st</sup> PS): continued (For details, see Annex-5)</p> <p>Output 4 Indicator 4.1 (Consideration of MAF on recommendation by the mid-term evaluation): achieved Indicator 4.2 (Consideration of MAF on recommendation by the terminal evaluation): not applicable (For details, see Annex-5)</p>																																									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievement of the outputs</li> </ul>	<p>Indicator 1.3 and 3.3 are not achieved. Failing of these two indicators has a similar reason of failing of indicator 1 and 2 for the project purpose.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A list of recommendable low-cost production techniques that were identified by the project</li> <li>Among the above, techniques that have been adopted in CSP</li> </ul>	<p>Low-cost production measures adopted in the CSP are divided into two categories; activities contributing to improve village's livelihood as a whole (Type 1) and activities contributing to individual income generation (Type 2).</p> <p>Type 1 includes 4 kinds of activities (school orchard, water source forest, community forest, school forest and others), and Type 2 includes 10 kind of activities at least (pig, cow, goat, chicken, paddy field, fruit tree, pigeon pea tree, weaving, posa and others). So far 34 sites have operated 41 cases of Type 1 and 140 cases of Type 2. In the initial stage as a principle, a village is allowed to operate 5 kind of Type 2 activities in the maximum.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In opinion of the expert team, what will be key points in recommendation report?</li> </ul>	<p>To handle the challenges in "forest and land use practices" and "extension system", following scope and framework of recommendations were identified by August 2006. These will be reviewed and developed further, and a report will be drafted and finalized by end of the project.</p> <p>Sustainable land and forest use practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of current "land and forest use practice"</li> <li>Improvements of agricultural land use</li> <li>Improvements of forest land use</li> <li>Theory and practice of appropriate land and forest use</li> </ul> <p>Agriculture and Forestry Extension systems and methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of agriculture and forestry extension systems and methods</li> <li>Improvements of extension systems and methods</li> </ul> <p>Capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of current capacity building system and methods</li> <li>PAFO staff (specialist), DAFEO staff (farming system extension worker), key villagers (village extension worker)</li> </ul> <p>Sustainability by institutionalization of CSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of FORCOM implementation through CSP</li> <li>Organizational, financial, and technical aspects of sustainability</li> </ul>
5. Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of the activities</li> </ul>	<p>Following information on details of the activities was provided to the study team by the project;</p> <p>PO and progress, record of training courses for extension officers and participating villagers, list of manuals, guidelines, newsletters, and other similar documents that have been produced by the project</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptance of proposals for the CSP</li> </ul>	<p>It is said that most of the CSP proposals were not approved upon the first submit. Most of them were returned to village for improving feasibility of activities.</p>

**Annex 4-2 Evaluation Grid: Implementation Process**

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Technical transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of CP personnel in the project activities</li> </ul>	<p>DAFO extension staff is a core force to implement the CSP activities in village level. In planning stage, village is often visited by both DAFO and PAFO. In monitoring stage, routine visits are done only by DAFO.</p> <p>PAFO extension staff mainly supervises planning, implementation and monitoring of CSP. In selection of a new site for CSP, PAFO also plays a key role.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities that technical transfer have been done</li> </ul>	<p>The attached project documents report “technical transfer and capacity building of extension staff have been done through the activities under Output 1, 2 and 3. The methods of technical transfer include on-the-job training, systematic training courses, and joint implementation of the project activities with Japanese experts”.</p> <p>It was noted at time of the mid-term evaluation “the opportunities to discuss technical issues to share technical knowledge between Japanese experts and fulltime CP personnel based at the project office were rather limited”.</p> <p>Despite of efforts paid afterwards, it seems that situation could be hardly improved due to rather hard time schedule to manage CSP sites that have increased until 2007 and to conduct various meetings that include committee for sustainability, self-evaluation study, evaluation preparatory committee, coordination group, and others.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involvement of CP in the Basic Study (March to September 2004)</li> </ul>	<p>Several CP personnel were involved in implementation of the Basic Study. The project was also fully involved to draft and review TOR of the study.</p>
2. Project management	<p>Management for inputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any excess or deficiency in specialties of the experts or period of time of their stay in Lao PDR</li> </ul>	<p>A long-term expert of Program Coordinator (24person-month) had been assigned to tasks that were not directly related to the project. In fact, it is difficult to find visible contribution by this expert to activities or outputs for the project.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effects of cancellation of input of short-term expert for IEC</li> </ul>	<p>It is said that a short-term expert for IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) is scheduled to send to the project in 2008 or later.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could CP personnel of NAFES and PAFES in LPB and other 5 provinces have enough contact hours with the experts?</li> </ul>	<p>CP personnel of NAFES and PAFO based in the LPB office: In interview, the counterparts stationed in LPB project office answered that they were able to have enough contact hours with the long-term experts.</p> <p>CP personnel in other 5 provinces: Other than Pakseng District, it is now possible to communicate with all DAFO offices in the target 8 districts through land-line telephone and facsimile. By means of mobile phone, a town of Pakseng can also be contacted. In the initial stage of the project, however, it is said many DAFO offices were hardly able to be contacted through telephone.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could CP personnel of NAFES/PAFES/DAFO be engaged in the activities and/or project management for enough time?</li> </ul>	<p>CP personnel of NAFES and PAFO based in the LPB office: It is said that the counterparts stationed in the LPB project office could have enough time for the project activities. Occasionally, when working time was not enough, they had to come to office Saturday and Sunday.</p> <p>CP personnel in PAFO: After PAFES was disorganized in November to December 2007, the counterpart personnel in PAFES were returned back to the forestry division in PAFO. Since that time, the CP of PAFO in a province has come to be assigned to usual duties of administration works in addition to the project activities. This may have limited their involvement in the project to some extent.</p> <p>CP personnel in DAFO: Mostly all of the DAFO officers have duties of extension service. Costs for mobilization of them in field are available, however, mainly from development projects assisted by donors. By this reason, it seems the counterpart personnel in the DAFO involved have been able to find their time to engage in activities for this project.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decision making process of and ways of project management by NAFES and JICA Lao Office</li> </ul>	<p>Following three studies were conducted by initiative of the project. These had to be outsourced as the human resource available to the project was limited for such a scope of field study. Necessary budgets were allocated by JICA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic Study: conducted from March to September 2004</li> <li>- Household Survey: annually conducted</li> <li>- Self-evaluation studies: one for the mid-term evaluation was done by the project and one for the terminal evaluation was outsourced.</li> </ul> <p>Preparatory evaluation committee was organized by suggestion of the MAF, which says that evaluation studies for many projects had not allocated enough time for project counterparts to learn about process of evaluation. Thus, the mid-term preparatory evaluation committee had meetings for 43 days in total that included five-day meeting of five times from May to August 2006.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequency to hold the JCC (once a year)</li> </ul>	<p>It is said there has been no problem in frequency of the JCC meeting, as most of issues on management and operation of the project could be handled within mandate of NAFES.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication among the project operation units (experts, CP personnel, and NAFES).</li> </ul>	<p>It seems that communication between NAFES in Vientiane and FORCOM could be maintained without problems, especially because of FORCOM Coordination Office in Vientiane and the counterparts from NAFES who have stationed in the LPB Project Office.</p>
	<p>Any inner and outer factors that have obstructed project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process to identify low-cost techniques for production that villagers can substitute for shifting cultivation</li> </ul>	<p>An example was given by the project team; when raising of a hybrid of pig that has higher sales prices was proposed by a village, it was not accepted by following reasons;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less diseases of local species (varieties)</li> <li>- Sustenance or improvement of livelihood should be more prioritized than highly profitable production.</li> <li>- Locating of appropriate hybrid may need serious efforts and can exceed a limit of capacity of PAFO. This should be avoided when the CSP was not fully developed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process to train extension officers in DAFO/PAFES</li> </ul>	<p>The OJT for extension staff was comprised of 8 step training. These stepwise trainings in field were conducted for 40 persons of the CP by organizing them to 4 groups from September 2004 to March 2005. It is said that this imposed the project team a huge volume of work load. In addition, textbooks that were prepared first in English by the experts were afterwards translated to Lao language. This seems also to have given some difficult tasks to the project team.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process to identify appropriate project sites and to select proposals for CSP</li> </ul>	<p>Though many proposals were requested to revise before approval, there were almost no cases that were rejected. This means that all the villages selected by PAFO in accordance with the criteria had been able to pass review by the project.</p> <p>When a proposed number of participating households was too many in some of working groups included in a proposal, the number was asked to reduce. This was intended for a shorter cycle of fund revolving because first participants may think over a long waiting list.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process to finance and implement CSP</li> </ul>	<p>Fund to revolve was given to participating households not in cash but in in-kind form. For ensuring transparency of the account, PAFO officer who was given cash by the project went to market together with participants for purchasing livestock or materials for the activities.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process to undertake monitoring for CSP</li> </ul>	<p>Start of systematic monitoring was delayed as "the operational guidelines for monitoring were completed in Jan. 2006 after several rounds of refinement and simplification for easy use" and was begun systematically from February 2006 first at the initial sites.</p> <p>Identification of cropping system: There is a question that asks how farmers can reduce SC by introducing CSP activities in terms of household economics or efficient use of household labor force. It seems that cropping system or framing system of individual household may need to be made known for answering this question.</p>
3. Project ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognition of the project by the implementing agencies</li> </ul>	<p>Intensive communication has been held among the project and the agencies involved in the project through regular meetings, Joint Coordination Committee, Preparation Committee for Mid-term Evaluation, Evaluation Preparatory Committee for Terminal Evaluation and irregular meeting with high level officials of NAFES and MAF. All these could give officers concerned necessary information on implementation of the project.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ownership of the implementing agencies and target groups</li> </ul>	<p>Based on the recommendations by the mid-term evaluation team in August 2006, the project set up "Committee for Sustainability" at tree levels in the target provinces, districts and villages to enhance ownership. The project has organized the meeting including the preparatory committee 4 times so far. It seems, through these arrangements, a sense of the ownership of the implementing agencies has increased.</p>
4. Extension institutions in Lao PDR	<p>Process to develop the extension institutions</p>	<p>NAFES was established in 2001. After reorganization in October 2007, NAFES has now 4 divisions (administration, planning, extension and information, stabilization of shifting cultivation).</p> <p>PAFES was established in all the provinces in 2002 and reorganized to PAFEC afterwards. PAFEC had come to be disorganized in November to December 2007 in a process to develop provincial agriculture and forestry technical center (TSC).</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2007, DAFO was tried to be restructured to DAFEO so as to make it a main force for extension services to villages. The effort had been abandoned by January 2008. DAFO will become responsible for supporting district TSC and kumban center.</p> <p>Accompanied with recent development of the village cluster, technical service unit (TSU) or kumban center is planned to be established at every village cluster to make extension service nearer to villages.</p> <p>It is said operational details including staffing and financing these technical centers have been still worked out as of July 2008.</p>

<p>5. Implementation of the self-evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of the preparatory evaluation</li> <li>• Results of self-evaluation by CP from 6 provinces, Interview with District Governors &amp; PAFO and Village Survey</li> </ul>	<p>Accompanied with the terminal evaluation, a series of studies and workshops listed in the left column were conducted in May to June 2008. Information made available by these studies is useful for objectives of the terminal evaluation and some can give insights that are difficult to obtain with other sources. Results of the studies will be referred to in drafting the report.</p>
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Annex 4-3 Evaluation Grid: Five Criteria Evaluation

Relevance

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Priorities in relevant state policies of Lao PDR	Challenges of poverty eradication and prevention of forest degradation	<p>Stabilization of shifting cultivation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MAF 5th and 6th 5 year development plan 2001-2005, 2006-2010 respectively designate the stabilization of shifting cultivation as one of the most important goals of agriculture and forestry sector in Laos.</li> </ul> <p>Human resource development in agriculture and forestry sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FORCOM project promotes production activities with the initiation of villagers and support of extension staff. In the process, the Project addresses human resource development: extension staff received some training in planning, implementing and monitoring of production activity as well as extension skills. Farmers also learn planning by their own, production group making, and production techniques. The Project's human resource development of extension staff and villagers is also along with human resource development part of MAF 6th 5 year development plan 2006-2010.</li> </ul> <p>Poverty eradication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project also involves the rural poor, most of whose main measures for livelihood is said shifting cultivation.</li> </ul> <p>Contribution to alleviate climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised Forestry Law (24 December 2007) has provisions for encouragement of indirect use of forest that includes carbon market.</li> </ul>
2. Needs of the implementation agencies	Implementation agencies: NAFES, PAFES, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the project was designed, NAFES was only two years old and MAF/NAFES was working on ways and means for implementation of the duties. Accordingly, instruction and guidance of Provinces for achievement of production targets was the main task of each technical center of NAFES.</li> </ul>
3. Needs of the target groups	By target groups: villagers in project sites and extension staff in DAFO of the districts where project sites are situated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Purpose is still relevant with and meeting the needs of farmers in target districts and villages through the provision of input and production techniques. The combination of technical training by PAFO/DAFO staff together with the CSP small scale input which is manageable by village committee would develop the capacity of concerned local organizations and villagers as well as production activity by participating household.</li> <li>For extension staff, the provision of technical training and on-site application through activity planning process, application of techniques, and monitoring contribute to the improvement in field implementation of extension methodology.</li> </ul>
4. Needs of the Lao Northern area	Northern area: project target areas (six provinces)	The Overall Goal is still relevant with needs of Lao PDR. Stabilization of shifting cultivation is addressed in a major agriculture and forestry sector policies and strategies including The 6 <sup>th</sup> Five-year Development Plan of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for 2006-2010.
5. Project approaches were appropriate?	Selection of target groups	<p><u>1. Category of beneficiaries:</u> The beneficiaries are participating villagers most of whom are subsistent farmers, and District and Provincial extension staff.</p> <p><u>2. The scale of beneficiary:</u> (1) Beneficiaries are 34 villages and some 1,404 households (April 2008). (2) Target villages: 34 villages in 9 districts in 6 Provinces. . (3) The beneficiary among extension staff totals 28 persons in 9 districts in 6 Provinces.</p> <p><u>3. Gender consideration</u> (1) Activities for women: weaving, fish farming, cotton processing (2) Activities involvement women: high in particular pig raising, chicken raising,</p>

	Fairness in distribution of benefits and costs	<p>(1) All the villagers have opportunity to participate in the Project's whole village meeting and know the benefit of participating in the Project.</p> <p>(2) The selection of the 1<sup>st</sup> participants is discussed within the village according to the selection criteria in CSP guideline.</p> <p>(3) Setting up of village Implementation Committee to oversee the distribution of benefits.</p> <p>(4) The 1st participating households share at least 50% (include in-kind: labor and materials) cost of investment for production activities.</p> <p>(5) Households, who cannot share 50% of total investment cost, can participate in production activity using revolving system with lower sharing cost based on villager's decision.</p>
	Spillover effects (farmer to farmer extension)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some cases of "farmer to farmer" extension have been observed; in case of the initial sites, participant farmers in Pongdong (Nan), Samton (Viengkham) and Hat Houay (Pakseng) assisted villagers in neighboring villages for vaccination, planting of pigeon pea tree, weaving, fish farming, and raising of pig and goat.</li> </ul>
6. Does the project meet the aid policies of the Japanese government?	Relevancy with the prioritized issues in ODA by Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan's ODA Charter (2003) presents 5 basic policies; supporting self-help efforts of developing countries, perspective of "Human Security", assurance of fairness, utilization of Japan's experience and expertise, and partnership and collaboration with the international community. The objectives of the FORCOM project can meet at least 4 policies among these.</li> </ul>
	Relevancy with the assistance plan or guideline for Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guideline for Economic Cooperation for Lao PDR (September 2006) presents 6 prioritized sectors/fields for support; primary education, healthcare, rural development and sustainable use of forest, socio-economic infrastructure, empowerment of private sector, and capacity building for public administration. Objectives that the project has worked out are situated exactly in field of rural development and sustainable use of forest.</li> </ul>
7. Others  Recent changes in state policies and macro economy that can affect the project since the mid-term evaluation study (August 2006)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes of the extension institutions: Restructuring of the extension institutions in state to district levels have not directly affected to activities by the CP in the target provinces and districts so far.</li> <li>It is said that even after TSC takes a responsibility to manage the CSP, ways to manage and operate the CSP will not change much as it is designed to work as a tool for extension services.</li> <li>Comparing with the CSP, LEAP presents an institutional mechanism for extension and hence it is envisaged that redesign may be needed for meeting a new extension structure that will be comprised of three strata (provincial TSC, district TSC and kumban center) instead of current two strata (PAFO and DAFO).</li> <li>Change in use of land: In recent years, foreign-capitalized production of cash crop such as rubber, soy beans, maize and casaba has been rapidly developed in the country. This development reflects rising of primary products prices in international markets. For keeping land use in order, the central government has intervened in concession agreements between foreign capitals and local governments where needed.</li> </ul>

**Effectiveness**

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Project purpose can be achieved?	Progress in achievement of the project purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to achievements shown in indicators in "2. Project Purpose, 1 Achievement".</li> </ul>
	Probability of achievement of the project purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main reason to fail the two indicators for the project purpose seems that the project has accepted activities of long-term return. Obviously, in a course to implement the CSP, there should have been an option to limit or avoid the activities of long-term return. In actuality the project did neither. The project prioritized to widen alternatives of livelihood of villagers rather than to ensure the project performance in terms of indicators.</li> <li>As shown in monitoring reports, the farmers retain some heads of livestock that can be deemed as liquid assets. If these are sold, their cash income would increase more. However, since it is difficult to estimate weight of stocks, it is hardly possible to know "inventory count".</li> <li>According to the monitoring reports, in many of the 34 project sites, it is now possible to see a status that is stated in the project purpose. Though some of the activities for income generation may take more time than expected, the CSP has been able to start without significant problems and demonstrated already its contribution to income generation as well as to reduction in SC. It can therefore be judged that the project purpose has been achieved.</li> </ul>
2. Causal relation "from outputs to project purpose"	Contribution of outputs for achieving the project purpose	<p>Most of achievement of the project purpose depends much on performance of the CSP in 34 sites.</p> <p>Activities under Output 1 (Initial sites) contributed to review a whole process of design, operation and management of the CSP and thus to draft the CSP Operational Manual. Output 1 gave the OJT opportunities to extension staff from all the 6 provinces. Now the initial sites have come to be able to give 3 years experiences of CSP since May 2005.</p> <p>Some activities under Output 2 (training) had been focused mostly on OJT for participatory studies like rapid participatory appraisal (RPA) and implementation of village development so that extension staff can immediately be engaged in developing the CSP. In addition, intensive training courses in Japan gave other relevant training to 9 persons from PAFO and 8 persons from DAFO.</p> <p>Output 3 (Pilot sites) has been aimed at development of 30 pilot sites in the 9 districts. Experiences of village meetings and monitoring in CSP activities in precedent sites have been applied to this process. New referable experiences have also been fed back to the CSP Operation Manual.</p>
	Contribution to the poverty alleviation	<p>According to information of NGPES (2004) on poverty status of districts, except Feuang in Vientiane and Nan in Luangpraban, other 7 target districts of the project are among the 47 poorest districts. However, since poverty information given by NGPES and NPEP (2003) is not available in a level of villages, it was unknown whether any of 34 villages where the project site is situated is "poor" or not.</p> <p>Annual household survey by the project has given information that shows income of all the participating households in the sampled 12 target villages. By results of 4th household survey in March 2008, an average annual income in 2007 was 10,660,500 kip (approximately 1,230 US\$) in the 4 initial sites and 9,978,200 kip (1,150 US\$) in the 1<sup>st</sup> pilot sites.</p>
	Times to visit the sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record of visits to project sites by PAFO: Time of visits by PAFO officer depends on distance to the sites. Officer of PAFO in Sayaboury often visits the sites. However officer of PAFO in Vientiane does not as their sites are around 100km far from office. In average, visits of PAFO officers</li> </ul>

		<p>are twice a month. Officers of DAFO visit the site more often. Their average is 4 times a month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record of visits to project sites by the experts: The experts visit the initial sites around 4 times a month. However, Bokeo and Luang Namtha are less visited – in average once in several months.</li> </ul>
	Number of the sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the project document (August 2004), 30 villages are planned for operation of the CSP. In implementation stage of the project. The operation in 30 to 40 sites was planned and selection was conducted twice in 2005 and once in 2006 and twice 2007.</li> </ul>
	Mechanism of spillover effects of the project to vicinity of the sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Village to village” extension was not covered in the project scope. The project says this process may need to be incorporated in future.</li> <li>The CSP encourages participant villagers to do “Farmer to farmer” extension. The concept of “farmer to farmer” interaction has been emphasized in training for extension staff and also in the CSP Operational Manual.</li> <li>Reasons that an approach of revolving fund was selected: Revolving fund is essential to sustain and expand activities adopted by villagers as shown in many other cases of micro credit programs. Funding in district level was not considered as funding to village (and by input of seed money in form of in-kind) seems to be more appropriate to a technical cooperation scheme.</li> </ul>

### Efficiency

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Progress of the inputs	Check on progress of the inputs	Refer to “1. Inputs, I Achievement”
	Appropriateness of the inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In respect of inputs from the GOL and JICA, deployment of the experts and counterpart personnel, delivery of the equipment and preparation of the offices have been done as scheduled.</li> </ul>
		<p>Japanese experts: in which activity following expertise was utilized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agroforestry: agriculture on sloping land and soil conservation</li> <li>Farming System Development: a study on change in land use pattern in Samton Village that used GPS plotting and remote sensing data</li> </ul>
2. Achievement of the outputs	Generation of the outputs as of June 2008, and an extent of their achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to “4. Outputs, I Achievement” for achievements in the outputs.</li> <li>Recommendation reports (Output 4) will be submitted to a final seminar to be held in December 2008.</li> </ul>
	Utilization of assts from FORCAP	<p>Was there any case to utilize assets from FORCAP?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A main challenge in FORCAP was to know how villagers would be able to undertake activities of the project.</li> <li>Experience from FORCAP says the methods to manage forest did not meet conditions of community or household. It was understood that only resource management is not enough. A project needs to have an approach to improve their livelihood.</li> </ul>
3. Causal relation among inputs, activities and outputs	To achieve the outputs, are there any excess or deficiency in the <u>inputs</u> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is said that inputs made by JICA were sufficient.</li> <li>For mobilizing extension staff for the CSP operation, the project has provided DAFO with fuel and oil cost for motorcycles. In addition, until March 2008, the DAFO that renders extension for the initial sites had been provided with travel allowance. Since April 2008, travel allowance has not been paid to encourage their efforts to appropriately sustain the services.</li> </ul>

	To achieve the outputs, can situations in outside of the project have any effects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No factors that effected achievement of the outputs have been identified so far.</li> </ul>
4. Project costs efficiency	Project purpose can justify the total input costs?	Past JICA projects assisting extension service by government institutions in the forest or similar sector will be studied to compare outputs and total costs with this project.
5. Coordination with other similar projects		<p>Coordination with other similar projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support for fish farming at a project site in Namon Village in Sayaboury has been implemented in coordination with AQIP-II. AQIP-II was commenced in April 2005 and has supported by JICA.</li> <li>For internalizing the CSP into the extension system of Lap PDR, Coordination Group (CG) was launched in 13 March 2008. Appointed members include all NAFES division heads and representatives of affiliated projects (WB, ADB, SDC, and JICA). Suggested TOR and members of CG were endorsed by NAFES and official agreement letter of NAFES was issued on 25 March 2008 (No. 0851, No. 0852/NAFES).</li> </ul>

### Impacts

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Probability of achievement of the overall goal	Prospect of achievement of the overall goal	<p>As mentioned before, around 40,000 households may present a main challenge to forest management projects in the 9 districts.</p> <p>The project needed around 215US\$/HH (seed money + associated costs) for implementing the CSP. If a half of 40,000 households is targeted after termination of the project and if seed money is determined to grant to each village, it would cost 4.3 million US\$. Though financing presents a major burden in the district governments, this amount of cost may mean achievement of the overall goal has a reality.</p>
	Any factors that may hinder generation of the overall goal	<p>Generally there would be three factors at least that can give obstacles to achieve the overall goal;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population increase: as shown in experience in other countries, increased population may lead expansion of cultivated land when yields/ha are not possible to improve.</li> <li>Less employment opportunities: when workforce is not absorbed in service and industrial sector, pressure may head towards the agriculture sector.</li> <li>Resettlement of villages can cause shortening of rotation of SC due to higher population density resulted. Too short cycle of SC often leads degradation to grassland, and this accelerates expansion of SC.</li> </ul>
2. Causal relation between project purpose and overall goal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is not logical leap between the project purpose and the overall goal, though number of households to be targeted would increase to 14 times more.</li> <li>However, it should be noted that it is not well clarified yet how participant farmers have been able to decrease or stop SC in terms of their household economics or farming system. Opposites of this reason might be also able to clarify something when they happen to resume SC. In this regard, a study on cropping system or on any other farming particulars that explains the above is desirable to conduct in any opportunity.</li> </ul>
3. Spillover effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through implementing the extension training</li> <li>Through managing and operating CSP in IS and PS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence on the extension system: Internalization of the CSP is now under study by the CG members. If the CSP is incorporated in the extension system in Lao PDR, the project would be able to leave a rather great positive impact.</li> <li>Influence on social and cultural issues such as vulnerable groups: The</li> </ul>

		<p>project has covered many villages that are featured with plural ethnicity. Since participant households were fairly selected, it is certainly probable the project could contribute to improve livelihood of smaller ethnic groups as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence on environmental conservation: The project is aimed at enhancement of the forest management through improvement of village's livelihood. Forestry conservation would be followed with conservation of soil and water resource, as well as preservation of diversity of species.</li> <li>• Influence and social change induced by technical revolution: In some project sites, small water-supply system was included in the CSP, which was provided by the project as reward for conserving water source forest. The water-supply system has given various contributions to village life that includes reduction of work hours of women for water drawing, all day provision of unpolluted freshwater and others.</li> <li>• Economic influence on the target society: The CSP, a core project component of FORCOM, has increased income of participating households especially in the 4 initial sites as indicated in the household survey. Since income generation is a part of the project purpose, this may not be counted as one of the project impacts.</li> </ul>
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**Sustainability**

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Aspect of policy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main benefits of the project that should be sustained: Benefits of this project that have emerged so far are two - the counterparts who have been trained and experienced in planning, implementing and monitoring the CSP and financial asset to be accumulated in village fund of the 34 villages.</li> <li>• Probability of policy support after the termination of the project: Remarkable development of efforts by the governments involved to sustain the CSP was observed recently. Final draft of the Action Plan for implementing the CSP after termination of the project has been prepared by many of the six CSs and submitted to the authorities for enabling budget allocation in the FY 2008/09 that starts October in 2008. This will ensure strong government's support for continuing the CSP.</li> </ul> <p>The aforementioned actions by the CG may also present a clear evidence of efforts of continued backup by the government for the CSP.</p>
2. Institutional side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of regulatory framework to enhance the impacts and system to support the expansion or replication of the project:</li> </ul> <p>Similarly, efforts for internalization (institutionalization) of the CSP that has been paid by members of the CG may suggest possible development of such a regulatory framework and institutional system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional capacity of the DAFO/PAFO to implement the Action Plan: The Action Plan drafted in some provinces suggests that CSP will be operated in new districts that are not covered in the project. All the tasks needed to manage and operate the CSP in new sites would test the institutional capacity of PAFO and DAFO involved.</li> </ul>
3. Financial side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expected allocation of budget to the implementing agencies from the governments: Action Plan specifies amount of budget that will needed for planned works for extension services including provision in-kind fund in case of some DAFO.</li> <li>• Measures to secure sufficient budget</li> </ul> <p>It is said that DAFO and PAFO are not allocated the development budget, and mobilization of extension staff has been depended on support by</p>

		<p>donors when they have project. In national level, it may be necessary to have a loan project assisted by some of donors for funding Action Plans in the 6 provinces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual budgets of NAFES for extension services Since NAFES is not an institute to directly implement the extension services like DAFO, it does not also have budgets for the extension services.</li> </ul>
4. Technical side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acceptability of technical-transfer methods: The project is featured with incorporation of simple and low-cost production techniques. It is said that there is no difficult technical component in the activities under the CSP.</li> <li>• Utilization and maintenance of equipment and machinery provided: Motorcycles in total of 31 units were provided to the CP in DAFO/PAFO for mobilizing them to field works. Since the model provided is broadly marketed in Lao and Thailand, there will be no difficulties to purchase spare parts and to find repair workshops.</li> <li>• Incorporation of the mechanism of expansion and replication into the project as its own activities: Main task of the Action Plan is to repeat a cycle to plan, implement and monitor the CSP in a series of project sites (villages). By repeating such process, it is expected villages adopting the CSP will increase.</li> <li>• Capacity of the implementing agencies for sustaining the mechanism of expansion and replication: Implementation of the Action Plan will require all the management skills for budget, plan and implementation, and hence will test managing capacity of NAFES, PAFO and DAFO in respect of their mandate.</li> <li>• Applicability of techniques/technologies to other areas: The project considers that natural and geographical conditions in the 34 villages can represent most of other villages in the northern mountainous area, as remarkable difference of them has not been observed so far. Only a concern will be illiteracy of Lao language that can vary depending on ethnicity.</li> </ul>
5. Social and cultural side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration for socially vulnerable groups: Selection of target village has been done by initiative of the province. Results of selecting 34 villages seem to show that they were fairly selected in terms of ethnicity. In village meetings, interpretation for minor ethnic group has been made by interpreter that was occasionally served by a village head.</li> <li>• Possibility of the sustainability being hindered due to the lack of environmental consideration:</li> </ul>

Remarks:

(1) NAFES- national agriculture and forest extension service

(2) PAFES-provincial agriculture and forest extension service

(3) DAFO-district agriculture and forest office

(4) "Project records" refer collectively to accomplishment grid, input tables, implementation process (summary of project activities), plan of operation and progress, and others all that prepared by the FORCOM project team in May to June 2008.

ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008

PDM code	Indicators as per PDMe	Source/ Method	Results (as of June 2008)																																																																											
<p><b>Overall Goal</b></p> <p>Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b></p> <p>The per annum average degradation area of current forest is reduced in the districts where project sites are located compared to the term of 1992-2002 level of the per annum average degradation area of current forest.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts (J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>[Result: not applicable]</p> <p>The availability of reliable data to assess the change in forest area is limited. However, the achievement level of Indicator 1 can be assessed based on the data from the National Forestry Inventory Planning (NOFIP). NOFIP survey is conducted every 10 years, and the next survey is expected to be conducted in 2012, when the assessment of the achievement level will be possible.</p> <p>Table 1: Change of Current Forest Area by District (1992-2002)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="644 465 1385 1106"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Province</th> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th rowspan="2">Total land area (ha)</th> <th colspan="3">Current Forest area (ha)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1992 Area (ha)</th> <th>2002 Area (ha)</th> <th>Average Degradation Area/ year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Luang</td> <td>1</td> <td>Pakseng</td> <td>164,308</td> <td>17,390</td> <td>21,967</td> <td>-458</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Prabang (LPB)</td> <td>2</td> <td>Nan</td> <td>140,427</td> <td>41,189</td> <td>55,064</td> <td>-1,388</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Viengkham</td> <td>337,831</td> <td>123,379</td> <td>90,952</td> <td>3,243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury (SYB)</td> <td>4</td> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>315,637</td> <td>112,262</td> <td>123,926</td> <td>-1,166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokeo (BKO)</td> <td>5</td> <td>Pha Oudom</td> <td>186,735</td> <td>35,538</td> <td>67,289</td> <td>-3,175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Namtha (LNT)</td> <td>6</td> <td>Long</td> <td>251,354</td> <td>185,502</td> <td>159,827</td> <td>2,568</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaphan (HPN)</td> <td>7</td> <td>Viengthong</td> <td>403,434</td> <td>210,886</td> <td>197,305</td> <td>1,358</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vientiane (VTE)</td> <td>8</td> <td>Feuang</td> <td>93,079</td> <td>52,277</td> <td>41,880</td> <td>1,040</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Total</td> <td>1,892,805</td> <td>778,423</td> <td>758,210</td> <td>2,021</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: NOFIP (National Forestry Inventory and Planning)</p> <p>Note 1: Definition: Current forest includes natural forests and forest plantations. It is used to refer to land with a tree canopy cover of more than 20% and area of more than 0.5ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5m (Source: Forest Strategy 2020).</p> <p>Note 2: For those 4 districts where decreased the per annum average degradation area of current forest, the Project regards that the indicator would be realized in case those districts would increase current forest area compared to 1992-2002 level.</p>				Province	No	District	Total land area (ha)	Current Forest area (ha)			1992 Area (ha)	2002 Area (ha)	Average Degradation Area/ year	Luang	1	Pakseng	164,308	17,390	21,967	-458	Prabang (LPB)	2	Nan	140,427	41,189	55,064	-1,388	3	Viengkham	337,831	123,379	90,952	3,243	Sayaboury (SYB)	4	Sayaboury	315,637	112,262	123,926	-1,166	Bokeo (BKO)	5	Pha Oudom	186,735	35,538	67,289	-3,175	Luang Namtha (LNT)	6	Long	251,354	185,502	159,827	2,568	Houaphan (HPN)	7	Viengthong	403,434	210,886	197,305	1,358	Vientiane (VTE)	8	Feuang	93,079	52,277	41,880	1,040	Total			1,892,805	778,423	758,210	2,021
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Indicator 2

More than 50% of the first participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.

Note;  
\*Shifting cultivation area in FORCOM's context means the total area of upland rice cultivation and other upland crops by the method of slash and burn.  
\*\*The disaggregated data of upland rice area in allocated area and unallocated area are not available due to the constraints of the survey.

[Result: achieved]

54.5% of participation households have been able to decrease their shifting cultivation area in 2007 from the first year of the project participation and can achieve this indicator in total. In particularly in 1st Pilot Sites, more than 70% of participants have been able to reduce shifting cultivation area. In Hat Houay, although participating households prevent their upland rice area from rising more than 9%, shifting cultivation area mainly consisting of maze, sesame and job's tear had increased during the same period.

Table 2: Ratio of Participating HH with Decreasing Shifting Cultivation Area in Initial Sites and 1st Pilot Sites from the First Year

Site	Village	Dist.	Prov.	No. of participating HH	No. of participating HH practicing shifting cultivation	No. of HH with decreasing shifting cultivation area	Rate Decreasing HH
IS	Hat Houay	Pakseng	LPB	43HH	41HH	11HH	26.8%
IS	Samton	Viengkham	LPB	19HH	19HH	9HH	47.4%
IS	Pongdong	Nan	LPB	28HH	23HH	15HH	65.2%
IS	Namon	Sayaboury	SYB	44HH	33HH	16HH	48.5%
Subtotal (Initial Site)				134HH	116HH	51HH	44.0%
1stPS	Pangthong	Pha Oudom	BKO	28HH	27HH	19HH	70.4%
1stPS	Pakha	Long	LNT	24HH	20HH	14HH	70.0%
1stPS	Namsat	Viengthong	HPN	24HH	24HH	18HH	75.0%
1stPS	Phonthon	Feuang	VTE	48HH	2HH	1HH	.*
Subtotal (1st Pilot Site)				124HH	73HH	52HH	71.2%
Grand Total				258HH	189HH	103HH	54.5%

(Source: Household income and Expenditure survey)

\* In Phonthon, most of all participating household does not practicing shifting cultivation and percentage data is not suitable for this indicator.

Regarding to the area of shifting cultivation, participating households have a tendency to reduce the shifting cultivation area from the first year of the project participation, although shifting cultivation area does not always keep reducing year by year.

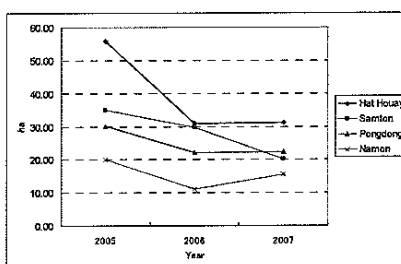
Table 3: Change of Shifting Cultivation Area in the First Participating HH in IS and 1st PS

Village	Area of Shifting Cultivation (ha)				
	2005	2006	2007	Change 2005-2007	%
Hat Houay (LPB)	55.70	30.86	31.03	-24.67	-44.3
Samton (LPB)	34.95	29.61	20.10	-14.85	-42.5
Pongdong (LPB)	30.07	21.99	22.21	-7.86	-26.1
Namon (SYB)	20.05	11.09	15.55	-4.50	-22.4
Pangthong (BKO)	45.60	30.32	33.76	-11.84	-26.0
Pakha (LNT)	8.08	4.20	4.80	-3.28	-40.6
Namsat (HPN)	11.05	4.46	4.25	-6.80	-61.5
Phonthon (VTE)	0.10	0.10	0.70	0.60	.*

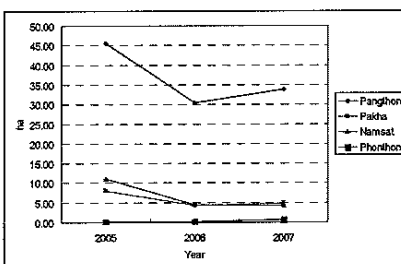
(Source: Household income and Expenditure survey)

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Figure 1: Change of shifting cultivation area in the first participating HH



Initial Site 2005-2007



1st Pilot Site 2005-2007

**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

<p><b>Project Purpose</b></p> <p>Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1</b></p> <p>At the time of project termination, more than 50% of the number of participating households increases from number of 1st participating households in the IS, 1st PS and 2nd PS, where production activities started before April 2007.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>[Result: Positive result, but difficult to achieve in total]</p> <p>According to the monitoring data, the participating households has been increased by 30.1% in IS, 13.7 % in 1<sup>st</sup> PS and 0.4% in 2nd PS, as of 30 April 2008. The number of participating households is on the increase as a revolving system was introduced to expand project activities to other households.</p> <p><b>Table 4: Change of the Number of Participating HH in IS, 1st PS and 2nd PS</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>No. of Villages</th> <th>No. of 1st Participating HH</th> <th>No. of Participating HH (as of Apr.2008)</th> <th>A rate of increase</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>4</td> <td>209</td> <td>272</td> <td>30.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1stPS</td> <td>7</td> <td>262</td> <td>298</td> <td>13.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2ndPS</td> <td>7</td> <td>258</td> <td>259</td> <td>0.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>18</td> <td>729</td> <td>839</td> <td>15.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Monthly monitoring data)</p> <p>Looking at the activities that participating households have been increased more than 50%, Pig raising activity in both Initial sites and Pilot sites show the most positive result in the target villages (see the Table 5). In Namon village, The number of participating households of pig raising have been increased by 154%.</p> <p><b>Table 5: The Number of Activities that Participating HH has achieved "more than 50%"</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Activity</th> <th>No. of 1st Participating HH</th> <th>No. of Participating HH (as of Apr.2008)</th> <th>No. of HH Increased</th> <th>A rate of increase (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Namon (SYB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>11</td> <td>28</td> <td>17</td> <td>154.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Pongdong (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>10</td> <td>24</td> <td>14</td> <td>140.0*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1stPS</td> <td>Pakha (LNT)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2ndPS</td> <td>Sillmoon (LNT)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>6</td> <td>12</td> <td>6</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Samton (LPB)</td> <td>Goat</td> <td>8</td> <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td>100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1stPS</td> <td>Natak (SYB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>11</td> <td>21</td> <td>10</td> <td>90.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Hat Houay (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>10</td> <td>19</td> <td>9</td> <td>90.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1stPS</td> <td>Pangthong (BKO)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>7</td> <td>87.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Samton (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>7</td> <td>87.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1stPS</td> <td>Pakha (LNT)</td> <td>Buffalo</td> <td>7</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> <td>85.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Hat Houay (LPB)</td> <td>Goat</td> <td>19</td> <td>34</td> <td>15</td> <td>78.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1stPS</td> <td>Natak (SYB)</td> <td>Goat</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>3</td> <td>60.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IS</td> <td>Pongdong (LPB)</td> <td>Fish</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>50.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Monthly monitoring data)</p> <p>* Increased participating households do not consist only by revolving system but also by participating households in goat raising activity.</p> <p>As an average rate of increasing participating households in total is still in below 50%, it is difficult to achieve this indicator. Some reasons are listed as follows,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Long-term return activity such as fruit tree planting and cattle raising are accounted altogether in this indicator. Quick revolving activities such as pig raising and goat raising show the better result in terms of the increment of the number of participants.</li> <li>▶ Some production activity has changed into other type of activity. (e.g. Goat raising activity has changed into Pig activity, Buffalo changed into cattle raising, and so on). The number of participating households does not only increase from revolving system but also from such an unforeseen result.</li> </ul>	Site	No. of Villages	No. of 1st Participating HH	No. of Participating HH (as of Apr.2008)	A rate of increase	IS	4	209	272	30.1%	1stPS	7	262	298	13.7%	2ndPS	7	258	259	0.4%	Total	18	729	839	15.1%	Site	Village	Activity	No. of 1st Participating HH	No. of Participating HH (as of Apr.2008)	No. of HH Increased	A rate of increase (%)	IS	Namon (SYB)	Pig	11	28	17	154.5	IS	Pongdong (LPB)	Pig	10	24	14	140.0*	1stPS	Pakha (LNT)	Pig	4	8	4	100.0	2ndPS	Sillmoon (LNT)	Pig	6	12	6	100.0	IS	Samton (LPB)	Goat	8	16	8	100.0	1stPS	Natak (SYB)	Pig	11	21	10	90.9	IS	Hat Houay (LPB)	Pig	10	19	9	90.0	1stPS	Pangthong (BKO)	Pig	8	15	7	87.5	IS	Samton (LPB)	Pig	8	15	7	87.5	1stPS	Pakha (LNT)	Buffalo	7	13	6	85.7	IS	Hat Houay (LPB)	Goat	19	34	15	78.9	1stPS	Natak (SYB)	Goat	5	8	3	60.0	IS	Pongdong (LPB)	Fish	2	3	1	50.0
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**Indicator 2**  
Compared to the annual income of first participating households before implementing the project activities, more than 50% of the first participating households in Initial sites and 1st Pilot sites are being able to increase the trend of income by 30% from the project production activities at the time of project termination.

[Result: part of activities achieved, but difficult to achieved in total]  
Based on the sample data in Initial site and 4 of first Pilot Site, 12.0% (31HH) in 2006, 17.0 % (44HH) in 2007 and 10.4% (27HH) in April 2008 have achieved the target on 30% increasing income in total.  
Looking at the activity with quick return, Pig raising, Goat raising, Posa plantation and Weaving activity show the positive result on income generation so far (see table below).

Table6: Rate of Households Increase 30% of Annual Income from the FORCOM's Activity in Initial and 1st Pilot Sites

Activity	No of HH	2006		2007		2008 (Jan-Apr)		
		HH >30%	%	HH >30%	%	HH >30%	%	
Activity with Quick Return	Pig	55	12	21.8 %	18	32.7 %	12	21.8%
	Goat	42	1	2.4%	11	26.2 %	7	16.7%
	Chicken	16	8	50.0 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Fish	10	1	10.0 %	3	30.0 %	1	10.0%
	Posa	5	2	40.0 %	2	40.0 %	0	0.0%
	Integrate d Agri.	3	1	33.3 %	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Weaving	8	5	62.5 %	4	50.0 %	0	0.0%
	Subtotal	139	30	21.6 %	38	27.3 %	20	14.4%
Activity Long-term Return	Cattle	37	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	5	13.5%
	Fruits	36	0	0.0%	2	5.6%	1	2.8%
	Paddy	47	1	2.1%	2	4.3%	1	2.1%
	Subtotal	120	1	0.8%	6	5.0%	7	5.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12.0 %</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17.0 %</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	

(Source: Household income and Expenditure survey and monthly monitoring report)

However, it seems to be difficult to achieve the target more than 50% at the time of project termination in total.

Some reasons are listed as follows,

- ▶ Long-term return activity such as fruit tree planting and cattle raising are accounted altogether in this indicator.
- ▶ Paddy field extension activity is an effective way to alter the upland rice cultivation, however, harvested rice is used mainly for self-consumption and the result of this activity cannot reflect on the income generation.
- ▶ Some activity has already changed into other production activity (e.g. Buffalo raising activity faced some difficulty. Participating household decided to return all of buffalo to PSI Committee and changed into cattle raising activities). Monitoring data cannot trace such unexpected results.
- ▶ In the year 2008, only 4 month (January – April) data could be applied for this indicator, so it would be increased the participating households that can be achieve this indicator.

There is some constraints for showing the result of income generation as follows,

- ▶ In some villages, monitoring data is not enough in both qualitatively and quantitatively. There is much possibility that the actual result is much better than the result we could show.
- ▶ Regarding to the baseline data, some participating households are lack of annual income as a baseline. Even if participants who do not have a baseline data could show good result, we could not take this positive result into account.

Focused not only on cash flow but stocks, assets in the household level have considerably been improved. In particularly, the number of pigs and goats has been able to increase compared with first support by FORCOM. Expanded paddy field can produce paddy rice instead of upland rice. These assets will bring the continuous benefit and secure their livelihood.

Table7 : The Number of Stocks in Initial Sites and 1st Pilot Sites (as of May 2008)

Activity	Number of stocks supported by FORCOM	Present situation of stocks	Rate of increment
Pig	169	890	426.6%
Goat	202	513	154.0%
Cattle	93	177	90.3%
Poultry	1491	1616	8.4%
Paddy Field	0 ha	34.69 ha	-
Fish	N/A	N/A	
Posa	N/A	N/A	

(Source: monthly monitoring report)

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	<p><b>Indicator 3</b></p> <p>By the time of project termination, there are households that were not involved in the project that have adopted techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use, in the surrounding areas of IS, 1st PS and 2nd PS.</p>	<p>[Result: achieved] It has been observed that non-participating households have started adopting some of the techniques that FORCOM has been introduced. Some of the case studies are shown as follows.</p> <p><b>Initial Site</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Pha Nip and Houay Hoi village, next to Pongdong village, started to inoculate vaccine for livestock. Pongdong villagers visit there to support vaccination.</li> <li>▶ Village committee of Houay Chor and Phonkham (surrounding villages to Samton) and come to learn how to plant pigeon pea for Lac production and how to undertake livestock vaccination.</li> <li>▶ Head and deputy head of Pha Nip village (next to Pongdong village, IS) are applying some techniques (making pen and pig vaccination) of pig raising.</li> <li>▶ Villagers in neighboring village on Hat Houay came to ask about the activity of weaving, goat and fish raising. As a result of it, some 2-3 fishponds have been set up in Hat Sagon village and other villagers stated to raise goat. Village veterinarian in Hat Houay visit there to support vaccination in surrounding villages.</li> <li>▶ Livestock vaccination has been started by non-participating households in Namon and Samton villages.</li> </ul> <p><b>Pilot Site</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ In Pha Oudom District, 1 villager in Hatkham (next to Pak hat village, 2nd PS) has adopted the techniques for pig raising and 2 other expressed their interest in techniques of raising fish in the cage, raising chicken and cattle. 4 people in Thongkang village (next to Pangthong village, 1st PS) expressed their will for getting FORCOM support in cattle raising.</li> <li>▶ In Kokieng village (1st PS), Forage activity for cow and pig become popular in this area. ADB organized study tour for farmers and Faculty of Agriculture of NUOL in Kokieng village. The number of informal visitor is estimated around 50 persons include Namsat villager (1st PS).</li> <li>▶ Vangheung villagers commenced to organize a group of 15 households for expanding Lac production.</li> <li>▶ In Houayla village (2nd PS), the village fund amounted of 2 million Kip is generated from selling last year teak stumps produced in the community nursery. This year, the income from selling teak stumps is expected for 5 million Kip. This village fund will be allocated to poor households for pig raising by following FORCOM principles (1 million Kip/household, with revolving system) and introduced techniques.</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Indicator 4</b></p> <p>In at least 60% of the villages where Pilot Site is located, at least 50% of participating households assess the extension staff's performance to have been improved (at the time of project termination).</p>	<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>According to the household survey in January 2008, all of the villages in 4 of 1st Pilot Sites and 4 of 2nd Pilot Sites have achieved this indicator. More than 80% of the interviewed households consider that extension staff has improved their performance. (see the Table 8 for detail)</p> <p>Considering to each Question, most of project participating households thought that extension staffs of the FORCOM project visited project sites very often and provided new information on project activities.</p> <p>Regarding to the 1st Pilot Sites, Project participating households evaluated higher in Pangthong and Phonthon as they expected the project would bring more income in near future. Meanwhile, project participating households in Namsat and Pakha evaluated lower than the previous year. Participants in Pakha think attitude of extension staffs are not so good and do not provide useful information. In Namsat, participants are losing expectation on income generation by CSP activities.</p> <p>Evaluation of extension staffs of participating households in 2<sup>nd</sup> Pilot Sites, are higher than those of 1st Pilot Sites. Extension activities are concentrated more on 2nd Pilot Sites, where CSP activities are at relatively early stage. However, it will be noted that evaluation on prompt response to villagers' request are low in Boampaseng and Houayla.</p> <p><b>Table 8: Evaluation of Extension Staff by Participating HH (2007-2008)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Interviewed HH</th> <th>&gt;=20 Points</th> <th>Ratio of HH with over 20 Points (%)</th> <th>Average Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">1st PS</td> <td rowspan="2">Pangthong (BKO)</td> <td>2006</td> <td>39</td> <td>35</td> <td>94.1</td> <td>24.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>38</td> <td>38</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>25.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Pakha (LNT)</td> <td>2006</td> <td>34</td> <td>33</td> <td>97.1</td> <td>24.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>33</td> <td>28</td> <td>84.8</td> <td>23.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Namsat (HPN)</td> <td>2006</td> <td>24</td> <td>23</td> <td>95.8</td> <td>25.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>25</td> <td>24</td> <td>96.0</td> <td>25.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Phonthon (VTE)</td> <td>2006</td> <td>52</td> <td>51</td> <td>98.1</td> <td>24.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>50</td> <td>48</td> <td>96.0</td> <td>25.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">2nd PS</td> <td>Houayla (HPN)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>34</td> <td>34</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>25.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boampaseng (LPB)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>33</td> <td>33</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>25.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kokieng (HPN)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>34</td> <td>34</td> <td>100.0</td> <td>27.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Silimoon (LNT)</td> <td>2007</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>90.9</td> <td>25.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: 3rd and 4th Household Income and Expenditure Survey)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>*[Scoring method]: Six questions were asked to selected participating households to assess extension staffs performance. The scoring for performance assessment is as follows:  5 Points-Excellent, 4points-Better, 3points-Good, 2points -Poor, 1points-Bad.  Performance is considered to have an improved if the scoring by a household is over 20 points of the total score (30 points)</p> <p>*&lt;Question&gt;</p> <p>Q1-1: How do you think about frequency of provincial implementation team's visit to implement the project production activity smoothly?</p> <p>Q2-1: How do you think about provincial implementation team's transferring techniques, market information, etc. to villagers?</p> <p>Q2-2: How do you think about provincial implementation team's contribution to strengthen village/villagers' problem-solving capacity?</p> <p>Q2-3: How do you think about provincial implementation team's contribution to generate your income in the near future?</p> <p>Q3-1: How do you think about provincial implementation team's response to village / villagers' proposal/request?</p> <p>Q3-2: How do you think about provincial implementation team's attitude to villagers?</p>	Site	Village	Year	Number of Interviewed HH	>=20 Points	Ratio of HH with over 20 Points (%)	Average Score	1st PS	Pangthong (BKO)	2006	39	35	94.1	24.3	2007	38	38	100.0	25.9	Pakha (LNT)	2006	34	33	97.1	24.9	2007	33	28	84.8	23.7	Namsat (HPN)	2006	24	23	95.8	25.7	2007	25	24	96.0	25.4	Phonthon (VTE)	2006	52	51	98.1	24.8	2007	50	48	96.0	25.4	2nd PS	Houayla (HPN)	2007	34	34	100.0	25.9	Boampaseng (LPB)	2007	33	33	100.0	25.5	Kokieng (HPN)	2007	34	34	100.0	27.1	Silimoon (LNT)	2007	11	10	90.9	25.4
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	<p><b>Indicator 5</b></p> <p>By the time of project termination, at least 30% of the project participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.</p>		<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>The same as indicator 2 for overall goal.</p>
<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1</b></p> <p>At least one technique* that can be promoted by the Project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>Note: "Technique" is defined as technique/s introduced by the project and is acceptable for villagers with simple, low cost, environmentally sound and success/promising examples. These techniques should be practiced in the type 1 and type 2 activities of FORCOM leading to sustainable land and forest use. These techniques includes not only the production technique/s but also managerial ones such as process of making activity plan, training methods, etc</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>Techniques that is formulated by FORCOM are such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Detailed plan-do-see process of CSP with village participation</li> <li>(2) Formulation of activity group and collective management of monitoring</li> <li>(3) A package of livestock raising technique</li> <li>(4) Lac production system for the effective use of fallow period of shifting cultivation.</li> </ol>

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	<p><b>Indicator 1.2</b></p> <p>Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 60% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50 % of the techniques introduced.</p>	<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>According to the survey conducted by DAFO in September 2007, 100 % of the participating households practice more than 50% of the key techniques introduced. The detail of the result can be seen in the table below.</p> <p>Table 9: The Number of Households Practicing the Techniques Introduced in Initial Sites</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Village</th> <th>Activity</th> <th>sample HH</th> <th>&gt;50%</th> <th>average score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Samton (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>92.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>84.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>85.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Hat Houay (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>85.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>92.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>89.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Pongdong (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>90.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>91.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>92.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>90.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Namon (SYB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>94.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> <td>87.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>75.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Interview with villagers in September 2007)</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*[Scoring method]: 7-10 questions for each activity were asked to selected participating households to assess the continuation of techniques. The scoring for assessment is as follows: Good practice-2 Points, moderate-1 Point, Not practice-0 Point.</li> <li>* 50% of total participating household are selected as a sample household.</li> <li>* Technical aspect of main 4 activity (pig, goat, cow and buffalo raising and fruit planting in IS and PS was surveyed).</li> </ul>	Village	Activity	sample HH	>50%	average score	Samton (LPB)	Pig	7	7	92.1	Cattle	3	3	84.5	Goat	8	8	85.7	Hat Houay (LPB)	Pig	7	7	85.0	Goat	15	15	92.9	Fruit	4	4	89.1	Pongdong (LPB)	Pig	4	4	90.0	Cattle	4	4	91.7	Goat	1	1	92.9	Fruit	5	5	90.0	Namon (SYB)	Pig	10	10	94.2	Cattle	5	5	100	Goat	11	11	87.3	Fruit	4	4	75.0
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**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

Indicator 1.3

Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60 % of the first participating households in Initial sites are being able to increase income by 20 % from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating household before implementation project production activities.

[Result: part of activities achieved, but difficult to achieved in total] 2.7% (4HH) in the first year and 39.0 % ( 57HH) in the second year have achieved the target on 20% increasing income in total. It seems to be difficult to achieve the target more than 60% at the time of project termination in total.

Some reasons are listed as follows,

- ▶ Long-term return activity such as fruit tree planting and cattle raising are accounted altogether in this indicator.
- ▶ In some villages, monitoring data is not enough in both qualitatively and quantitatively. There is much possibility that the actual result is much better than the result we could show.

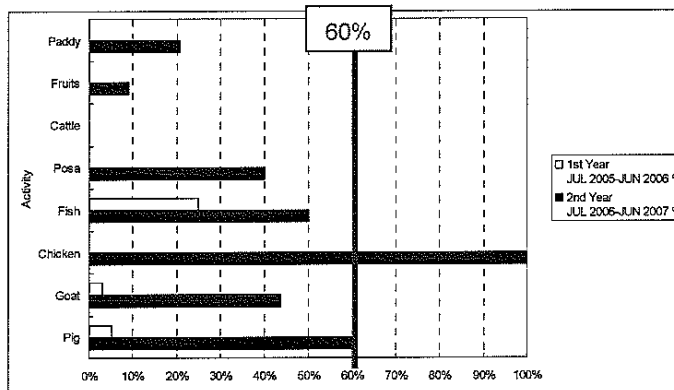
As we shall focus on the activity with quick return such as chicken, pig, goat and fish raising and Posa plantation, 56.3% of household have achieved the target on 20% and show the positive result on income generation so far.

Table 10: Rate of Household Increase by 20% of Annual Income from the FORCOM's Activity in Initial Sites until June 2007

Term until income	Activity	No. of HH	1st Year JUL 2005-JUN 2006		2nd Year JUL 2006-JUN 2007	
			HH >20%	%	HH >20%	%
Activity with Quick Return	Pig	38	2	5.3%	23	60.5%
	Goat	32	1	3.1%	14	43.8%
	Chicken	8	0	0.0%	8	100%
	Fish	4	1	25.0%	2	50.0%
	Posa	5	0	0.0%	2	40.0%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56.3%</b>
Activity with Long-term Return	Cattle	8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Fruits	22	0	0.0%	2	9.1%
	Paddy	29	0	0.0%	6	20.7%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>39.0%</b>	

(Source: Household income and Expenditure survey and monthly monitoring report)

Figure 2: Rate of Household Increased by 20% of Annual Income from the FORCOM's Activity in Initial sites until June 2007



Focused not only on cash flow but stocks, assets in the household level have considerably been improved. In particularly, number of pig and goat has been able to increase compared with first support by FORCOM. Expanded paddy field can produce paddy rice instead of upland rice. These assets will bring the continuous benefit and secure their livelihood.

Table 11 : The Number of Stocks in Initial Sites (as of May 2008)

Activity	Number of stocks supported by FORCOM	Present situation of stocks	Rate of Increment
Pig	77	516	570.1%
Goat	130	380	192.3%
Cattle	28	48	71.4%
Poultry	580	430	-25.9%*
Paddy Field	0 ha	20.55 ha	-
Fish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Posa	N/A	N/A	N/A

(Source: monthly monitoring report)

\*Reduce of poultry is due to the outbreak of disease.



**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

	<p><b>Indicator 1.4</b></p> <p>The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.</p>	<p>[Result: uncertain, but positive result]</p> <p>According to the guestbook and interview from villagers, a number of visitors come to see their activity in initial sites. Hat Houay is the most visited site, because it is located near Luang Prabang town, and some participating households become model farmers in pig raising, fish raising, fruit tree planting and weaving activity. It can be observed that a number of informal visitors come to visit the site. Relatives near the village come to see the project activities and traders from the town often come to buy the production in the village. In addition, official guests (foreign missions, officers from central, provincial departments) or visitors of study tour (farmers from target villages of other projects, farmers organized by District) have also visited to see the project activities.</p> <p>However, trend of increase in the number of visitors is not clear. The guest book that has been provided for each Initial site can be a source of information for this indicator, however, It is quite ambiguous whether informal guests such as neighboring farmers and relatives have come to see the FORCOM's activities or such guest have not been recorded in the guest book.</p> <p>In case of 2nd Pilot Site, Kokieng village in Viengthong District, visitors come to observe supported activities, especially fodder plantation for feeding cattle and pigs. According to Viengthong DAFO, the visit of 15 farmers was organized by the ADB support project for cattle raising, and a group of 5 teachers and students from Nabong Agriculture Faculty of NUOL come to visit the site.</p> <p><b>Table 12: The Number of Visitors to Initial Sites</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Village</th> <th colspan="2">Hat Houay (LPB)</th> <th colspan="2">Pongdong (LPB)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Jul 2005 -Aug 2007</th> <th>Sep 2007 -Feb 2008</th> <th>Aug 2006 -Aug2007</th> <th>Sep 2007 -Feb 2008</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of Visitors</td> <td>117</td> <td>70*</td> <td>67</td> <td>43*</td> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Village</th> <th colspan="2">Samton (LPB)</th> <th colspan="2">Namon (SYB)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No date</th> <th>No date</th> <th>Feb 2005 -Jul2007</th> <th>Aug 2007 -Feb 2008</th> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Visitors</td> <td>30</td> <td>20*</td> <td>108</td> <td>50*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Guest book and interview with villagers in March 2008)</p> <p>*estimated data that village leaders reported</p>	Village	Hat Houay (LPB)		Pongdong (LPB)		Jul 2005 -Aug 2007	Sep 2007 -Feb 2008	Aug 2006 -Aug2007	Sep 2007 -Feb 2008	No. of Visitors	117	70*	67	43*	Village	Samton (LPB)		Namon (SYB)		No date	No date	Feb 2005 -Jul2007	Aug 2007 -Feb 2008	No. of Visitors	30	20*	108	50*
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**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

**Indicator 1.5**

Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Site to the visitors by themselves (by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities).

[Result: achieved]

More than 90% of interviewed persons had passed the assessment. The results of interview in this year are considerably improved, compared to the previous year. Possible reasons for this amelioration are as follows,

- ▶ The modification of questionnaires so that villagers can understand more easily the questions. For example, changing the question: "what is the purpose of CSP?" into: "why does FORCOM Project support household activities?" or "which problems do villagers solve in implementing supported activities?" etc...
- ▶ The interview was made by PAFO/DAFO staffs who know well the level of understanding of the key villagers.

**Table 13: Capability of Villagers**

Dist.	Village	No	Position	2005	2006	2007
Pakse-ng (LPB)	Hat Houay	1	Village Leader	92 P	75	88 P
		2	Deputy Head of village		84 P	
		3	ISIC Head	100 P	66	
		4	ISIC Member		61 P	
		5	ISIC Member		58	88 P
		6	Head of Goat raising group		55	89 P
		7	Head of Fish raising group		46	93 P
		8	Head of Paddy expansion group		71 P	
		9	Head of Fruit tree planting group	68	75 P	86 P
		10	Head of weaving group		49 P	91 P
Viengk-ham (LPB)	Samton	11	Village Leader/ Head of ISIC	82 P	52	80 P
		12	Deputy Head of village	79 P	49	75 P
		13	ISIC member		44	84 P
		14	ISIC member		23	80 P
		15	Head of Goat raising group		40	79 P
		16	Head of Pig raising group		48	87 P
		17	Head of Cattle raising group		54	88 P
		18	Head of Chicken raising group		56	79 P
		19	Head of Lac production group		68 P	91 P
		20	Head of Posa plantation group		49	85 P
Nan (LPB)	Pong-Dong	21	Village Leader	67	82 P	90 P
		22	Deputy Head of village		67 P	92 P
		23	Head of ISIC		74 P	82 P
		24	Head of Paddy expansion group	82 P	76 P	89 P
		25	Head of Fruit tree plantation group	83 P	77 P	90 P
		26	Head of Goat raising group	64 P	90 P	83 P
		27	Head of Pig raising group	70 P	86 P	87 P
		28	Head of Fish raising group		76 P	
		29	Head of Cattle raising group			77 P
		30	Member of Lac Production Group		81 P	87 P
Sayab-oury (SYB)	Namon	31	Village Leader	99 P	80 P	89 P
		32	Deputy Head of village	73 P	75 P	92 P
		33	ISIC Member		85 P	88 P
		34	Head of Goat raising group		59	93 P
		35	Head of Cattle raising group	82 P	59	72 P
		36	Head of Fish raising group		69 P	96 P
		37	Head of Fruit plantation group		67 P	73 P
		38	Head of Paddy expansion group			
		39	Deputy Head of Pig raising group			82 P
		40	Deputy Head of ISIC			83 P
Pass/interviewee				11/13	19/36	34/34
Percentage of pass				84.6%	52.8%	100%

(Source: Interview with villagers in March 2008)

Note:

\*[Scoring method]: Scoring 80 points out of 100 points is considered "pass (Achieving the level specified by Indicator 1.5)" for Village Head and chairman of ISI committee, and 60 points for others.

Question:

Q1: Describe Community Support Programme (CSP): Purposes, Planning Method, Implementation Process, Techniques introduced by CSP, Revolving System, and Monitoring System.

Q2: How Did the Production Activities, Finance, and life of village change before and after CSP activities?

Q3: How did the situation of land, forest and forest land use in the village change before and after CSP activities?

Q4: How do you think the land, forest and forest land use in your village in the future if you continue to implement CSP activities?

\*blank is that data is not available during field survey.

**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

<p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p>Extension staff (DAFEO/P AFEC) gain extension skills and techniques through training.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1</b></p> <p>More than 60 % of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination at least once a year.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>According to the result of the second examination for the Central counterpart personnel and provincial implementation teams conducted in June 2008, 100 % of the trainees scored 4 or better, achieving the target (see the Table 14).</p> <p>The highest score in this exam is on the area of Community Support Programs (CSP). It supposes that they have put CSP in practice in pilot site and have had good knowledge and experiences through on the job.</p> <p>Table 14: Result of 1st and 2nd Examination for Central C/P and Provincial Implementation Teams</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Level</th> <th rowspan="2">Score</th> <th colspan="2">Number of Persons</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1st Exam (June 2006)</th> <th>2nd Exam (June 2008)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0-30</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>31-50</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>51-70</td> <td>15</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>71-80</td> <td>17</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>81-100</td> <td>4</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>36</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: The result of 1st and 2nd Examination for Extension Staff)</p> <p>Table 15: Result of Examination by each Province</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">1st Examination (June 2006)</th> <th colspan="3">2nd Examination (June 2008)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No. of CP</th> <th>Ave. work period (month)</th> <th>Ave. Total Score</th> <th>No. of CP</th> <th>Ave. work period (month)</th> <th>Ave. Total Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Central CP</td> <td>9</td> <td>21.6</td> <td>74.9</td> <td>9</td> <td>37.1</td> <td>84.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LPB</td> <td>9</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>70.4</td> <td>8</td> <td>35.9</td> <td>81.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SYB</td> <td>3</td> <td>20.0</td> <td>75.3</td> <td>4</td> <td>41.8</td> <td>84.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HPN</td> <td>4</td> <td>17.0</td> <td>75.0</td> <td>6</td> <td>23.8</td> <td>85.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BKO</td> <td>4</td> <td>15.0</td> <td>74.5</td> <td>4</td> <td>36.5</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LNT</td> <td>4</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>70.5</td> <td>4</td> <td>29.0</td> <td>80.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VTE</td> <td>3</td> <td>8.7</td> <td>68.7</td> <td>2</td> <td>33.5</td> <td>86.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>36</td> <td>16.7</td> <td>72.8</td> <td>37</td> <td>33.8</td> <td>81.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: The result of 1st and 2nd Examination for Extension Staff)</p> <p>Note: Examinees were tested on 50 questions in the following five areas: 1) Agriculture and forestry extension system in Laos 2) Working attitudes and standard of conduct 3) FORCOM project 4) Community Support Program (CSP) 5) Monitoring and evaluation</p>	Level	Score	Number of Persons		1st Exam (June 2006)	2nd Exam (June 2008)	1	0-30	0	0	2	31-50	0	0	3	51-70	15	0	4	71-80	17	13	5	81-100	4	24	Total		36	37		1st Examination (June 2006)			2nd Examination (June 2008)			No. of CP	Ave. work period (month)	Ave. Total Score	No. of CP	Ave. work period (month)	Ave. Total Score	Central CP	9	21.6	74.9	9	37.1	84.6	LPB	9	15.4	70.4	8	35.9	81.5	SYB	3	20.0	75.3	4	41.8	84.5	HPN	4	17.0	75.0	6	23.8	85.7	BKO	4	15.0	74.5	4	36.5	80.5	LNT	4	13.8	70.5	4	29.0	80.0	VTE	3	8.7	68.7	2	33.5	86.0	Total	36	16.7	72.8	37	33.8	81.2
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	<p><b>Indicator 2.2</b></p> <p>Provincial implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p>		<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>According to the monitoring data, all farmers' training covered more than 60 percent of the standard training contents. 13 of 30 farmer trainings can be covered all standard training contents and the lowest percentage is 66 percent. This result shows that extension worker is possible to carry out appropriate trainings for farmers.</p> <p>Table 16: Percentage of Farmer Training covering Standard Training Contents</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage of Covering contents</td> <td>0-20</td> <td>21-40</td> <td>41-60</td> <td>61-80</td> <td>81-100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of training</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>7</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Monitoring by FORCOM)</p> <p>Note: 1) Monitoring of the Farmer training covering the Standard training contents was conducted on June 2008, owing to the fact that the Standard training contents was developed at the beginning of June 2008. 2) Monitoring was carried out for the farmer training at 2nd and 3rd Pilot Sites, and focused on the livestock activity currently carried out in many villages.</p>	Level	1	2	3	4	5	Percentage of Covering contents	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	No. of training	0	0	0	7	23																																																																																	
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No. of training	0	0	0	7	23																																																																																																	

**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

	<p><u>Indicator 2.3</u></p> <p>More than 60 % of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p>	<p>[Result: uncertain but likely to be achieved]</p> <p>Additional survey for understanding of farmers on training contents will be carried out after the farmer training at 4th Pilot Sites. This result can be seen after these data will be gathered and summarized.</p> <p>According to the practice of each training contents in the indicator 1.2 and 3.2, however, nearly 100% of participating households has practiced most of techniques that is introduced by FORCOM. If participants did not have enough understanding in each training contents, they could not practice techniques of production activities. In other words, this indicator is likely to be achieved so that participating households understand and practice each technique.</p>
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**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

<p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p>Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3. 1</b></p> <p>By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>As of June 2008, 30 Pilot Sites have been selected through three selection processes and the CSP activity plan has been approved and implemented. All of 6 target province has been implement CSP at least 4 villages in each province.</p> <p>Table 17: The number of CSP implemented by each province</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Province</th> <th>IS Mar.2005</th> <th>1st PS Nov.2005</th> <th>2nd PS Jul.2006</th> <th>3rd PS Feb.2007</th> <th>4th PS Apr.2008</th> <th>Total Pilot sites</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Luang Prabang</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokeo</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Namtha</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaphan</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vientiane</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Month/Year indicates the date that the project approved the activity plan.</p>	Province	IS Mar.2005	1st PS Nov.2005	2nd PS Jul.2006	3rd PS Feb.2007	4th PS Apr.2008	Total Pilot sites	Luang Prabang	3	1	2	3	3	9	Sayaboury	1	1	1	1	1	4	Bokeo	-	2	1	1	1	5	Luang Namtha	-	1	1	1	1	4	Houaphan	-	1	1	1	1	4	Vientiane	-	1	1	1	1	4	Total	4	7	7	8	8	30																												
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Vientiane	-	1	1	1	1	4																																																																																	
Total	4	7	7	8	8	30																																																																																	
	<p><b>Indicator 3. 2</b></p> <p>Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40 % of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>Note: CSP activities in 1st Pilot sites have begun in October-November, 2005.</p>		<p>[Result: achieved]</p> <p>Almost 100% of participants are now continuing to practice more than 40% of techniques introduced (see the Table 18). Among techniques covering 4 main activities, participating households recognized that buffalo and cattle raising, goat raising techniques are the most easily applied, followed by pig raising and fruit tree planting.</p> <p>Table 18: The number of Households Practicing the Techniques Introduced in 1st PS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Village</th> <th>Activity</th> <th>sample HH</th> <th>&gt;=40%</th> <th>average score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Vangheung (LPB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> <td>88.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>89.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Namsat (HPN)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>6</td> <td>5</td> <td>45.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>71.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Pakha (LNT)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>60.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buffalo</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>75.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit tree</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>65.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Natak (SYB)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>82.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cow</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>83.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>85.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Pangthong (BKO)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>81.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>92.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cow</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>83.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit tree</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>92.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Donkeo (BKO)</td> <td>Pig</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>86.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>83.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Phonthon (VTE)</td> <td>Cattle</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fruit tree</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Interview with participating farmers in March 2008)</p> <p>Note: *[Scoring method]: 7-10 questions for each activity were asked to selected participating households to assess the continuation of techniques. The scoring for assessment is as follows: Good practice-2 Points, moderate-1 Point, Not practice-0 Point. * 50% of total participating households are selected as a sample household. * Technical aspect of main 4 activities (pig, goat, cow and buffalo raising and fruit planting in IS and PS was surveyed.</p>	Village	Activity	sample HH	>=40%	average score	Vangheung (LPB)	Pig	9	9	88.3	Goat	4	4	89.3	Namsat (HPN)	Pig	6	5	45.8	Cattle	5	5	71.7	Pakha (LNT)	Pig	3	3	60.0	Buffalo	5	5	75.0	Fruit tree	7	7	65.3	Natak (SYB)	Pig	7	7	82.1	Cow	5	5	83.3	Goat	4	4	85.7	Pangthong (BKO)	Pig	6	6	81.7	Goat	7	7	92.9	Cow	10	10	83.3	Fruit tree	4	4	92.2	Donkeo (BKO)	Pig	3	3	86.7	Cattle	15	15	83.3	Phonthon (VTE)	Cattle	-	-	-	Fruit tree	-	-	-
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**Indicator 3. 3**

Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50 % of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20 % from the type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.

[Result: part of activities achieved, but difficult to achieved in total] 12.4% (14HH) in the first year and 16.8 % (19HH) in the second year have achieved the target on 20% increasing income in total.

With regarding to the activity with quick return such as pig raising and weaving activity, 32.7% of household have achieved the target on 20% and show the positive result on income generation so far.

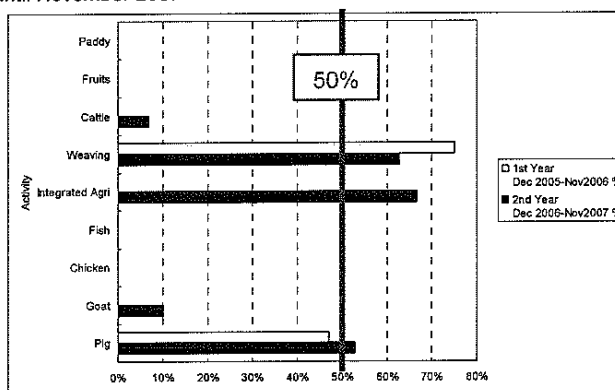
It seems to be difficult to achieve the target more than 50% at the time of project termination in total.

- ▶ Long-term return activity such as fruit tree planting and cattle raising are accounted altogether in this indicator.
- ▶ In some villages, monitoring data is not enough in both qualitatively and quantitatively. There is much possibility that the actual result is much better than the result we could show.

Table 19: Rate of Household Increased by 20% of Annual Income in 1st Pilot sites until November 2007

Term until income	Activity	No. of HH	1st Year Dec 2005-Nov2006		2nd Year Dec 2006-Nov2007	
			HH>20%	%	HH >20%	%
Activity with Quick Return	Pig	17	8	47.1%	9	52.9%
	Goat	10	0	0.0%	1	10.0%
	Chicken	8	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Fish	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Integrated Agriculture	3	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
	Weaving	8	6	75.0%	5	62.5%
	<i>Sub total</i>	52	14	26.9%	17	32.7%
Activity with Long-term Return	Cattle	29	0	0.0%	2	6.9%
	Fruits	14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Paddy	18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	<i>Sub total</i>	61	0	0.0%	2	3.3%
<i>Grand Total</i>		113	14	12.4%	19	16.8%

Figure 3: Rate of Household Increased by 20% of Annual Income in 1st Pilot Sites until November 2007



Focused not only on cash flow but stocks, assets in the household level have considerably been improved. In particularly, the number of pigs and goats has been able to increase compared with first support by FORCOM. Expanded paddy field can produce paddy rice instead of upland rice. These assets will bring the continuous benefit and secure their livelihood.

Table 20: The number of stocks in 1st Pilot Sites (as of May 2008)

Activity	Number of stocks supported by FORCOM	Present situation of stocks	Rate of increment
Pig	92	374	306.5%
Goat	72	133	84.7%
Cattle	65	129	98.5%
Poultry	911	1186	30.2%
Paddy Field	0 ha	14.14 ha	-
Fish	N/A	N/A	-
Posa	N/A	N/A	-

(Source: monthly monitoring report)

**ANNEX 5 Accomplishment Grid for Terminal Evaluation (Prepared by FORCOM) as of 1 July 2008**

<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4. 1</b></p> <p>Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation are considered by MAF.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>[Result: arguable]</p> <p>Recommendations have not been prepared yet at the mid-term evaluation as it is too early to consolidate the lessons learned through CSP and subsequent recommendations on sustainable land/forest use and improved extension.</p> <p>However, FORCOM set up the Preparatory Committee for Lao-Japan Mid-term Evaluation (PC) with relevant governmental organizations and made a recommendation/suggestion for the Mid-term evaluation in June 2006. These recommendations from PC were done not only for CSP/internal project improvement, but also institutionalization of CSP/Project into government policy.</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 4. 2</b></p> <p>Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation are considered by MAF</p>		<p>[Result: not applicable]</p> <p>After the Mid-term evaluation, FORCOM promoted to set up the "Committee for Sustainability" at each village, district and provincial level and "Coordination Group on Lao Extension Approach" chaired by NAFES. These meetings can be a space for dialogue among the stakeholders in both central and local level in order to improve for a better agriculture and forestry extension system and to ensure the sustainability after the project termination. Lesson/recommendation of FORCOM has been reflected on the policy level through these dialogues.</p> <p>After the terminal evaluation, FORCOM will summarize the achievement/lesson learned of the past 5 years' activity and make a recommendation for MAF.</p>

## ANNEX 6 Project implementation process (Prepared by FORCOM)

as of 1st July 2008

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Evaluation
1.	Progress of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of the activity chart and progress</li> <li>▪ JCC reports,</li> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ PDM</li> <li>▪ PO</li> <li>▪ Progress Summary</li> </ul>	<p><u>Overall</u></p> <p>Overall, project activities related to Output 1, 2 and 3 have been implemented as planned. The first six months of the project term was spent to lay the groundwork for the overall project operations, where PDM, PO, and Project Document were revised through the basic survey and workshops.</p> <p>Since the inception of major project activities in Aug.2004, most activities in the Initial Sites have been implemented according to the original plan. The production activities in the Pilot Sites started a little earlier (2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2005) than the original plan (3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2005) because the project was positively received by the target provinces and there was a keen interest from some districts in the target Provinces to expand the project activities.</p> <p>As a result, the project sites reached 34 sites in total, 4 sites as the Initial Sites and 30 sites as the Pilot Sites as of 30 Jun.2008.</p> <p>Some activities under Output 4 tended to be delayed at the first half, this is because recommendations need to be drafted based on thorough analysis of Community Support Programme (CSP) and its impacts, which is yet to be conducted to the full extent.</p> <p>However, the project organized Self-Evaluation in Jun.2008 and will Evaluation Preparatory Committee in Jly.2008 in order to review and analyze comprehensively the project activities so far. Therefore, the delay of some activities under Output 4 is supposed to be recovered.</p> <p>(Note)</p> <p>According to "Joint Announcement on Enhanced Cooperation in Environment and Climate Change Issues between Japan and The Lao P.D.R." dated 22 May 2008, Lao side highly valued and expressed its appreciation for Japanese side's assistance to support Lao PDR's various efforts, referring to the cooperation for the development of the Vientiane water supply systems for over 40 years and the recent cooperation projects, such as "The Study on The Improvement of Water Environment in Vientiane City" and "The Forest Management and Community Support Project".</p>
(1)	Activities under Output 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of the activity chart and progress</li> <li>▪ JCC reports,</li> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ PDM (Outputs)</li> <li>▪ PO</li> <li>▪ Progress Summary</li> </ul>	<p><u>Output 1: Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Site.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 1-1: Identify the Initial Sites</u> Procedures for Initial Sites selection including criteria were developed at the onset of the project and 4 Initial Sites selected in May 2004 as planned through a basic survey.</p> <p><u>Activity 1-2, 1-3, 1-4</u> <u>Activity 1-2: Formulate Initial Site Implementation Plans together with villagers, which include activities that directly lead to sustainable land and forest use.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 1-3: Support implementation of activities based on the Initial Sites Implementation Plans, and provide training to farmers.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 1-4: Demonstrate activities at the Initial Sites.</u> Community Support Programme (CSP) has been implemented according to the Initial Site Implementation Plans in the Initial Sites. Demonstration activities has seen steady progress with setting up the signboards showing the activities and participant' plate to each participant as well as with key farmers' occurrence, but with a smaller impact than expected because the cancellation of the input of short-term expert on IEC (Information, Education and Communication) delayed the development of a more effective information dissemination strategy. The project will receive the short-term expert on IEC to develop more effective information dissemination and extension materials in Sep. through Nov.2008.</p> <p><u>Activity 1-5: Monitor and evaluate the Initial Site activities.</u> The development of operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation was much delayed because the draft had to be revised</p>



			<p>several times for the easy use by participating farmers and DAFO staff. The guidelines have been in use for monitoring of CSP activities in the Initial Sites since Feb.2006.</p> <p>Evaluation of participating households' reliance on shifting cultivation and income generation in all Initial and some Pilot Sites was conducted 4 times through the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (1<sup>st</sup>:Jun.2005, 2<sup>nd</sup>:Feb.2006, 3<sup>rd</sup>:Mar.2007 and 4<sup>th</sup>:Mar.2008).</p>
(2)	Activities under Output 2	- do.-	<p><u>Output 2: Extension staff (DAFO/PAFO) gain extension skills and techniques through training.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 2-1: Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFO and PAFO staff.</u></p> <p>Identification of training need and current level of extension skills and techniques was done during Apr. and Aug. 2004 as planned through the Basic Survey conducted by Japanese consultant.</p> <p><u>Activity 2-2: Formulate training plan.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 2-3: Prepare training texts materials, and conductive training environment.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 2-4: Conduct training courses, based on training plans (theory, OJT, Study tours).</u></p> <p>Based on the training plans, a series of training was conducted for the central C/P and extension staff from 6 Provinces using the textbooks developed by other donors/organizations as well as materials developed by the project.</p> <p>&lt;Reference: Main training courses conducted so far&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. OJT in the Initial Site for 6 Provincial Teams: 20 times;</li> <li>2. Orientation and training on the Initial Site activities: 7 times;</li> <li>3. Training for the Pilot Site implementation: 4 times; and</li> <li>4. Farmer training to the other JICA project sites supported by FORCOM: 3 times</li> </ol> <p>A training plan for extension staff from non-target provinces and districts could not be prepared due to the limited time of the project. As marketing is an important aspect of CSP, it is suggested that market information be included in the project's training subjects. According to the suggestion, the project started to make a marketing guideline/manual. The guideline/manual was presented and discussed at the Training for C/P that was held in Dec.2007.</p> <p><u>Activity 2-5: Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.</u></p> <p>Regular examinations as in the original plan were not conducted at every training session; instead, ex-post understanding assessment has been conducted after every training session. In addition, a course completion examination was conducted in Jun.2006 and Jun.2008 as performance evaluation. Periodical monitoring and evaluation of ex-trainees on the status of implementing their action plans has been conducted by each Project Team in charge.</p>
(3)	Activities under Output 3	- do.-	<p><u>Output 3: Under the framework of Community Support programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 3-1: Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 1.</u></p> <p><u>Activity 3-2: Select proposals submitted for CSP.</u></p> <p>The planning and preparation activities in the Pilot Sites started in May 2005, a little earlier than initially planned, because of a keen interest from some districts in the target Provinces. Calls for proposals were made 4 times so far (May and Nov.2005, May 2006 and Jun.2007) and activities conducted as planned.</p> <p>As of 30 Jun.2008, in total, 30 proposals (30 sites) were selected, 14 proposal (sites) in 2005, 8 proposals (sites) in 2006 and 8 proposals (sites) in 2007.</p>

			<p><u>Activity 3-3: Support villagers based on the proposals approved.</u> Procurement of tools and materials has been delayed in some villages that were selected at the first proposal invitation because it took some time for the C/P and Provincial Implementation Team to understand the procurement procedures. For that reason, the project organized the training of material procurement in Sep.2005. After that, technical advices were done occasionally to avoid a delay.</p> <p><u>Activity 3-4: Support PAFEC and DAFO to conduct training for farmers participating in CSP activities.</u> The activities have been conducted as planned by attending the trainings, supplying some necessary training materials and so forth.</p> <p><u>Activity 3-5: Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.</u> Monitoring and evaluation activities have been delayed because the operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation were completed only in Jan.2006. Provincial Implementation Team received training in monitoring in Jun.2006 and has since been conducting monitoring.</p> <p><u>Activity 3-6: Disseminate information and publicize CSP.</u> The progress of information dissemination has seen steady with regular publication of newsletters in English and in Lao (No.1, Feb. 2005 – No.21 Mar.2008) and newspaper for villagers (No.1, Jan. 2006 – No.10, Oct.2006) in the local language as well as Website set-up, but with a smaller impact than expected because the cancellation of the input of short-term expert on IEC (Information, Education and Communication) delayed the development of a more effective information dissemination strategy.</p>
(4)	Activities under Output 4	- do.-	<p><u>Output 4: Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension system and methods</u></p> <p><u>Activity 4-1: Assess the current conditions, and identify the scope of the recommendations to be made by the Project.</u> The assessment of current land and forest use practices and extension methods was made through the Basic Study during Apr. and Aug.2004. Although the scope of recommendations is yet to be determined, possible areas of recommendations have been identified and reported it to the 4<sup>th</sup> JCC meeting in Aug.2006.</p> <p><u>Activity 4-2: Organize Working Group aiming at internalizing CSP in extension system.</u> Since the onset of the project, meetings with other donor agencies working on extension have been held periodically to exchange information and experiences. The project supported to set up "Coordination Group on Lao Extension Approach" in NAFES in order to internalize CSP to Lao Extension Approach (LEA) in Mar.2008, and the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting were held in Mar., Apr., May 2008, respectively. The project has a goal to complete the internalization by the project termination.</p> <p><u>Activity 4-3: Develop guidelines and/or operation manuals that can be used by villagers and DAFO/PAFEC.</u> Periodical discussions with NAFES, PAFO and DAFO have been held regarding the necessity of securing sufficient budgets for operations with a view to enhancing the sustainability of the activities. The first draft of the implementation manuals as well as the draft CSP strategy and its framework of support were prepared at Oct. 2004. They have been revised as the project progresses. The project will complete the final draft of CSP guideline/manual by the end of Jun.2008.</p> <p><u>Activity 4-4: Prepare recommendation report to MAF at the time of Mid-term and final evaluation.</u> Preparation of recommendation report to MAF tended to be delayed at the first half; this is because recommendations need to be drafted based on thorough analysis of Community Support Programme (CSP) and its impacts, which is yet to be conducted to the full</p>

Implementation Process

			<p>extent.</p> <p>However, recommendation report will be prepared by the end of Dec. 2008 using the results of a series of evaluation exercises and experience at the grassroots level.</p> <p><u>Activity 4-5: Organize a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.</u></p> <p>After the Terminal Evaluation in Jly.2008, the project will organize "Seminar on FORCOM's Outcomes (including the recommendations)" through the five-year activity in Dec.2008.</p>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Management system</b>		
(1)	Monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ PDM</li> <li>▪ PO</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p><u>Monitoring system as described in the PDM (Activities 1.5, 2.5, 3.5)</u></p> <p>Systematic monitoring for Activities 1 – 3 has been delayed as the operational guidelines for monitoring were completed in Jan. 2006 after several rounds of refinement and simplification for easy use. Training on monitoring activities was provided to the central C/P, district extension staff and farmers and systematic monitoring has been conducted since Feb. 2006 at the Initial Sites, and Jun. 2006 at the Pilot Sites up to date.</p> <p>More technical support for monitoring of CSP activities was provided to the extension staff in Jun. 2008.</p> <p><u>Monitoring for reporting the progress to JICA and NAFES/MAF</u></p> <p>Monitoring of the project progress and implementation process has been done by Japanese Experts and C/P as planned. Monitoring reports have been submitted to the Headquarters of JICA and NAFES on a regular basis.</p>
(2)	Decision-making process	- do.-	<p><u>Decision-making on project strategies</u></p> <p>Decisions that affect project's strategies have been first discussed among Japanese Experts, and then consulted and agreed upon at Joint Coordination Committee (JCC), which is held in every August.</p> <p><u>Decision-making on regular project activities</u></p> <p>Decisions on regular project activities have been made through discussions between Japanese Experts and Project Manager and Deputy Project Manger based in Luang Prabang, with periodical communication and consultation with Project Director/Deputy Project Director at NAFES.</p> <p>The involvement of Lao C/P in decision making has been rather limited. There is some room for improvement in the decision-making process in order to increase the involvement of Lao C/P and to better enhance sense of ownership among them.</p>
(3)	Assistance from JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p>As the office to provide main supervision, the JICA Office in Vientiane has maintained regular contact with the project through the Project Coordinator based in Vientiane and Chief Advisor. Assistance from the JICA Office has been provided closely whenever necessary, e.g. making requests to the HQ for the dispatch of short-term experts and procurement of equipment, the acceptance of C/P as trainees and pertinent advices and suggestions.</p>
(4)	Communication within the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p><u>Communication among the project staff</u>, i.e. Japanese Experts, central C/P in Luang Prabang and extension staff at the district level, has been effective in building rapport among them.</p> <p>Weekly meetings are held between central C/P and Japanese Experts, which has been effective in facilitating communication and raising awareness about team work. However, topics of regular meetings have tended to focus on plans of work for the week and the opportunities to share technical knowledge have been limited.</p> <p><u>Communication between the project staff (central C/P and district extension staff) and farmers</u> has also been effective as consultation is held between central C/P and district staff before village activities that are facilitated by district staff.</p> <p><u>Communication between the Project and PAFO/PAFEC</u> in 6 target provinces has been limited as there is no interactive communication mechanism available; currently PAFO regularly reports their activities to the Project and the Project share information with PAFO when necessary.</p> <p>The project has two main ways to deepen communication with</p>

Implementation Process

			PAFO. One is the JCC meeting regularly held, the other is, as means of supplementary, the discussion/exchange of views when the project staff visit the project sites. In addition to these, the project has been trying to communicate PAFO through various crucial meeting such as "Committee for Sustainability".
(5)	External communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p>The project has been active in communicating with relevant governmental organizations and other donors since the commencement of the project. At the onset of the project, monthly meetings have been organized to share with relevant government organizations and donors the concepts and strategy of FORCOM and to facilitate coordination with them.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the project has supported to set up "Committee for Sustainability", which consists of various departments such as PDF and PDP1, and "Coordination Group", which consists of main donors such as LEAP, SUFORD, NGRBDP etc.. As a result, recognition of FORCOM among relevant stakeholder has increased.</p> <p>Also, to promote better understanding about the project, the information on project activities has been disseminated to government organizations (NAFES, MAF departments, PAFO and DAFO) and donor agencies through periodical newsletters (in Lao and Japanese). Lessons learned from FORCOM activities have been shared with other farmers through the distribution of leaflets (in Lao).</p>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Technical transfer</b>		
(1)	Any problems in the methods of technical transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> <li>▪ PDM (Important Assumptions)</li> </ul>	<p>Technical transfer and capacity building of extension workers has been done mainly through the activities under Output 1, 2 and 3. The methods of technical transfer include on-the-job training, systematic training courses, and joint implementation of the project activities with Japanese Experts.</p> <p>It was noted that the opportunities to discuss technical issues to share technical knowledge between Japanese Experts and C/P were rather limited. It is suggested that technical issues be included more as a topic of regular meetings between Japanese Experts and C/P.</p>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Allocation of C/P personnel</b>		
(1)	Appropriateness of the allocation of counterpart personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> <li>▪ PDM (input)</li> </ul>	Sufficient number of C/P has been assigned to the project. As of 30 Jun.2008, in total 40 C/P have been staffed, 11 C/P in LPB/VTE-Project office and 29 C/P in Provinces /Districts. They are at various levels of technical and language proficiency, but most of the C/P at the Provincial level are technically proficient and have understood the concepts of the project as well as their roles in implementing the project.
<b>5.</b>	<b>Recognition of the project by stakeholders</b>		
(1)	Recognition of the project by the Implementing Agencies and the counterpart staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	The recognition of the project by the implementing agencies and C/P staff is high because of the intensive communication held among the project and the agencies involved in the project through regular meetings, Joint Coordination Committee, Preparation Committee for Mid-term Evaluation, Evaluation Preparatory Committee for Terminal Evaluation and irregular meeting with high level officials of NAFES and MAF.
(2)	Recognition of the project by the target groups and relevant agencies  "target group" are (1) villagers of the project Sites and its surrounding areas, and (2) extension staff of the district in which project sites are located.  "relevant agencies" are MAF including NAFES, PSO, DOP, DOA, DLF, DOF, NAFRI, and NUOL and PAFTC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p>The recognition of the project by the target groups and relevant stakeholders is high because the project has spend significant time conducting village meetings at Initial and Pilot Sites to enhance their understanding of the project concepts and has involved broad range of stakeholders from the initial stage through the project implementation.</p> <p>The awareness of target groups about the project has been increased through the regular distribution of newspapers (on lessons learned from the project) in Lao language to farmers.</p>



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6.	<b>Ownership/participation of stakeholders</b>		
	<p>Ownership/participation of target groups and the relevant agencies</p> <p>"target group" are (1) villagers of the project Sites and its surrounding areas, and (2) extension staff of the district in which project sites are located.</p> <p>"relevant agencies" are MAF including NAFES, PSO, DOP, DOA, DLF, DOF, NAFRI, and NUOL and PAFTC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts</li> <li>▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports</li> </ul>	<p><u>Target groups</u></p> <p>The project has taken various measures so far to enhance the sense of ownership among target groups, including a participatory approach to CSP planning, implementation and monitoring by district extension staff and villagers and a requirement of in-kind contribution from villagers. The sense of ownership among target groups have been improving, but is still not satisfied level. It is suggested that more efforts be made to enhance the sense of ownership of participants toward the project termination.</p> <p><u>Relevant agencies</u></p> <p>The sense of ownership among relevant agencies was limited partly due to the internal project management structure and partly due to the low level of involvement in decision making process at the first half of the project term.</p> <p>However, based on the recommendations by the Mid-term evaluation team in Aug. 2006, the project set up "Committee for Sustainability" at tree levels in the target provinces, districts and villages to enhance ownership. The project organized the meeting including the preparatory committee 4 times so far.</p> <p>In addition, the project has supported to hold regularly "Coordination Group on Lao Extension Approach" meeting for internalizing outcomes of CSP. And also, the project has been doing the collaboration with AQIP 2 project under DLF/MAF to exchange techniques which were developed by each project since Jan.2008. As a result, recognition of the project among relevant stakeholders has increased.</p>

Annex 8: List of Lao Counterpart Personnel Trained in Japan

	Name	Position	Subject of training	Fiscal Year of Japan	Duration	Output (Project Component)
1	Mr. Chanthavong SOULIVONG	Provincial Coordinator of FORCOM Project, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2004	03/21/2005 - 04/30/2005	Output 1,2,3
2	Mr. Touy PHOMMACHANH	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2004	03/21/2005 - 04/30/2005	Output 1,2,3
3	Mr. Sompong CHITAVONG	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Sayaboury	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2004	03/21/2005 - 04/30/2005	Output 1,2,3
4	Mr. Khanthavine SOULIYA	Deputy Head, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
5	Ms. Latsamy VONGMANICHAN	Agriculture Extension Officer, Nan District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Prabang Province	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
6	Ms. Amphai THAYONGSY	Agriculture Officer, Viengkham District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Prabang Province	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
7	Mr. Khamphal BOJARAVONG	Livestock Officer, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
8	Mr. Phousit PHOUAVONG	FORCOM Acting Project Manager, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security	2005	02/06/2006 - 03/18/2006	Output 1,2,3
9	Mr. Duangkham DUANGDALA	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Luang Prabang	Participatory Development/ Extension Methodology/ Rural development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2006	1/ 09/ 2006- 10/ 10/2006	Output 1,2,3
10	Ms. Somchan KOUSONSAWAT	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Luang Prabang	Participatory Development/ Extension Methodology/ Rural development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2006	1/ 09/ 2006- 10/ 10/2006	Output 1,2,3
11	Mr. Khammouan SIPHONCHAN	Forestry Officer, Pha Oudom District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Bokeo Province	Participatory Development/ Extension Methodology/ Rural development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2006	1/ 09/ 2006- 10/ 10/2006	Output 1,2,3
12	Mr. Phutsacong INYAVONG	Forestry Officer, Long District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Namtha Province	Participatory Development/ Extension Methodology/ Rural development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2006	1/ 09/ 2006- 10/ 10/2006	Output 1,2,3

13	Mr. Phouist PHOUAVONG	FORCOM Acting Project Manager, National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service	Joint training course for Foresters	2006	03/10/2006 - 18/11/2006	Output 1,2,3
14	Ms. Thongsavath BOUPHA	FORCOM Project Coordinator, Manager, National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service	International Cooperation Seminar: operation of the natural environment conservation project that incorporates resident-participatory livelihood improvement	2006	26/02/2007 - 13/03/2007	Output 1,2,3
15	Mr. Bounmy SOUVANNALUNGSY	Director General, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Bokeo	International Cooperation Seminar: operation of the natural environment conservation project that incorporates resident-participatory livelihood improvement	2006	26/02/2007 - 13/03/2007	Output 1,2,3
16	Ms. Thongsavath BOUPHA	FORCOM Project Coordinator, Manager, National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service	Third Country Training Program on Participatory Approaches in Managing Extension Delivery System	2007	22/10/2007 - 28/10/2007	Output 1,2,3
17	Mr. Sorchanh VANSAVATH	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
18	Mr. Tongput SAYSAVAN	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Luang Prabang	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
19	Mr. Somkhit BOUNSAVATH	Agriculture Officer, Pakseng District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Prabang Province	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
20	Mr. Bounpheng SENGMAHY	Forestry Officer, Nan District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Prabang Province	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
21	Mr. Khamphet CHANTHAYONG	Forestry Officer, Sayaboury District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Sayaboury Province	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
22	Mr. Somsack CHANIMALY	Forestry Officer, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Houaphan	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
23	Mr. Viengsam KUANGMANIVAN	Forestry Officer, Feuang District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Sayaboury Province	Participatory Development / Extension / Rural Development (Counterpart training in Japan)	2007	3/11/2007 - 21/11/2007	Output 1,2,3
24	Mr. Phitsakhon SOULYGNALATH	FORCOM Deputy Acting Project Manager, National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service	Group training on Rehabilitation of Degraded Land	2007	06/11/2007 - 12/12/2007	Output 1,2,3
25	Ms. Bountom KHONSY	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office of Luang Prabang	Area-based Training on Project Formulation for regional development Focused on Human Security	2007	4/11/2007 - 8/12/2007	Output 1,2,3



Annex 9: List of Machinery and Equipment Provided by Japan

JFY 2003

Origin	Date	Main items	Qty.	
Japan				(US\$)
Lao	Mar. 2004	Notebook PC	2	3,350
	Mar. 2004	Desktop PC	8	8,485
	Mar. 2004	Laser Printer	2	1,870
	Mar. 2004	Laser Printer (Color)	2	2,256
	Mar. 2004	UPS	8	1,040
	Mar. 2004	Fax machine	1	634
	Mar. 2004	Photocopy machine	1	5,350
<b>Total Amount</b>				<b>2,418</b> JPY '000
				<b>0</b> Kip
				<b>23,030</b> USD

JFY 2004

Origin	Date	Main items	Qty.	Cost
Japan				
Lao	Nov. 2004	Desktop PC	8	6,240
	Nov. 2004	Laser Printer	8	2,704
	Nov. 2004	UPS	8	480
	Nov. 2004	OHP	8	6,360
	Nov. 2004	Screen for OHP	8	1,000
	Nov. 2004	Digital camera	8	2,640
	Nov. 2004	GIS software	1	1,590
	Dec. 2004	Motorbike (off-road)	12	22,200
	Dec. 2004	Pick-up truck	1	25,600
	Nov. 2004	Photocopy machine	1	6,980
<b>Total Amount</b>				<b>7,958</b> JPY '000
				<b>0</b> Kip
				<b>75,794</b> USD

**JFY 2005**

Origin	Date	Main items	Qty.	Cost
Japan				
Lao	Nov. 2005	Desktop PC	6	4,500
	Nov. 2005	Laser Printer	6	1,860
	Nov. 2005	UPS	6	420
	Nov. 2005	OHP	6	1,500
	Nov. 2005	Screen for OHP	6	1,500
	Nov. 2005	Digital camera	6	1,920
	Nov. 2005	Fax machine	11	6,050
	Oct. 2005	Motorbike (off-road)	1	4,300
	Oct. 2005	Motorbike (on-road)	13	17,500
	Mar. 2006	4WD vehicle	1	44,000
<b>Total Amount</b>				<b>8,128</b> JPY '000
				<b>0</b> Kip
				<b>77,406</b> USD

**JFY 2006**

Origin	Date	Main items	Qty.	Cost
Japan				
Lao	Dec.06	Photocopy machine	1	6,150
	Dec.06	Digital camera	2	756
	Dec.06	Paper shredder	2	1,250
	Mar. 07	Motorbike (on-road)	5	6,750
	Mar. 07	4WD vehicle	1	32,268
	Mar. 07	Digital camera	1	564
	Mar. 07	Desktop PC	2	2,566
	Mar. 07	UPS	2	150
	Mar. 07	Notebook PC	2	3,246
	Mar. 07	DVD/CD-Rom Drive	2	376
	Mar. 07	USB Flash Memory Drive 2GB	2	90
	Mar. 07	Sets of tyres for project vehicles	25	3,270
	Mar. 07	GPS	2	540
	<b>Total Amount</b>			
				<b>0</b> Kip
				<b>57,976</b> USD

**JFY 2007**

Origin	Date	Main items	Qty.	Cost
Japan				
Lao	Mar.08	Desktop PC	2	230
	Mar.08	Laser Printer	1	220
	Mar.08	UPS	10	800
	Mar.08	Digital camera	1	200
	Mar.08	USB Flash Memory Drive 2GB	2	70
	Mar.08	Fax machine	1	390
	Mar.08	Inkjet printer (color)	1	240
	Mar.08	All-in-one printer	1	490
Mar. 08	Sets of tyres for project vehicles	25	3,270	
<b>Total Amount</b>				<b>621</b> JPY '000
				<b>0</b> Kip
				<b>5,910</b> USD

**Annex 10: List of Local Cost Borne by Japan**

\* Japanese FY: April to March

(Unit: US\$)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	Total
<b>General activity budget</b>							
(1) General	16,160	177,988	254,093	342,365	303,500	333,000	1,427,106
(2) Facility	133,190	30,986	0	0	0	0	164,176
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,350</b>	<b>208,974</b>	<b>254,093</b>	<b>342,365</b>	<b>303,500</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>1,591,282</b>

**Annex 11: List of Local Cost Borne by Laos**

\* Lao FY: October to September

**General activity budget**

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Total
(1) NAFES expenditure to conduct field activities	0	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
(2) Management fee (AFTC maintenance)	0	6,000	31,000	5,093	3,432	45,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>52,525</b>

(Unit: US\$)

**Provincial and district expenditure to conduct field activities**

Province/Organization	District/Organization	Actual expenses FY06-07		Budget (plan) 07-08		Actual expenses FY07-08		Budget (plan) 08-09	
		(1,000 kip)		(1,000 kip)		(1,000 kip)		(1,000 kip)	
Luang Prabang	PAFO/PAFEC	30,000	40,000			0		51,345	
	Pakseng	0	0			0		0	
	Viengkham	0	0			0		0	
	Nan	400	0			0		0	
Sayaboury	PAFO/PAFEC					0		0	
	Sayaboury	7,168	25,000			0*		28,464	
Bokeo	PAFO/PAFEC	7,920	20,000			20,000		70,000	
	Pha Oudom	2,160	2,160			2,160		0	
Luang Namtha	PAFO/PAFEC	0	13,227			0*		40,000	
	Long	0	0			0		0	
Houaphan	PAFO/PAFEC	8,000	10,000			10,000		10,000	
	Viengthong	5,000	10,000			3,000		7,000	
	Houa Meuang	N/A	N/A			1,000		3,000	
Vientiane	PAFO/PAFEC	0	20,000			0*		50,000	
	Feuang	0	0			0		0	
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,648</b>	<b>140,387</b>			<b>36,160</b>		<b>259,809</b>	

\* the planned budget was accepted by Provincial Governor but has not been committed

Annex 12: List of Lao Counterpart Personnel

JFY	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Project Director																											
Deputy Project Director																											
Project Manager																											
Deputy Project Manager																											
Project Coordinator																											
Project Management Team																											
Community Development Team																											
Training / Extension Team																											
Participatory Resource Management Team																											
FORCOM Vientiane Office																											

