

森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト (FORCOM) 終了時評価のステップ

項目	自己評価	ローカルコンサルタント (LC) 調査	評価準備委員会 (EPC)	本邦コンサルタント調査	日・ラオ合同評価 (JES)
1. スケジュール	6/3 (火) -6/6 (金)	5/22 (木) -7/9 (水)	7/1 (火) -7/4 (金)	6/29 (日) -7/23 (水)	7/14 (月) -7/23 (水)
2. 評価実施者	プロジェクト専門家・C/P	ローカルコンサルタント	NAFES/MAF 指名委員	本邦コンサルタント	日・ラオ合同調査団
3. 目的	プロジェクト活動についてレビューを行い、成果や課題について確認。特に CSP による具体的な成果やプロセスについて自己検証を実施	県・郡C/Pの組織及び人材(特に普及員)の能力強化やインパへの確認対象村の組織・村人の能力強化やインパへの確認	焼畑対策や農林業普及に関するラオス農林省関係者等により FORCOM の実施プロセス・成果を確認するとともに、成果普及の方策についての議論	プロジェクトの成果について客観的に検証するとともに、5項目評価の観点からの評価の実施	プロジェクトの成果について確認、5項目評価の観点から評価結果とりまとめ 今後の取り組みや自立発展性を確保するための方策等について具体的な提言
4. 内容	1) 終了時評価全体・自己評価の位置づけの説明 2) PDM の指標の達成状況の確認、活動の進捗状況の確認 3) 重点評価ポイントごとにグループディスカッション	1) 県・郡C/Pの組織・人材の能力強化については、自己評価の中で質問票や参加型ワークショップの実施を通じての確認。また補足として村レベル調査の際に PAFO, DAF0 関係者にインタビューを実施 2) 村組織・村人の能力強化については村レベル調査(計6村)で参加型ワークショップ、半構造型インタビューを実施	1) セミナー形式でPDM指標ごとの達成状況や、P0に沿った実施プロセス、自己評価やLC調査の結果について説明 2) セミナー形式で中間評価の提言事項に対する取り組み状況、具体的な成果や課題の説明 3) 村視察/村人との意見交換 4) FORCOM 成果を定着・普及させるための方策検討 (WS)	1) 評価準備委員会に参加し、プロジェクトの成果やプロセスの確認 2) ラオス農林省関係者からの聞き取りの実施 3) 専門家・C/Pからの聞き取りの実施 4) 村視察/村人インタビューの実施 5) 5項目評価(案)、提言・教訓(案)を作成	1) 終了時評価の一連プロセスの結果についての確認 2) 農林省関係部局との協議 3) PAFO/DAFO との協議 4) 専門家・C/P との協議 5) 村視察、村人と意見交換 6) ミニッツ案作成・協議 7) ミニッツ署名・合意 8) 評価結果を JCC で報告
5. 期待される成果	1) プロジェクトの活動及び成果について専門家・C/P間で確認がなされる。 2) CSP の具体的な成果や課題についてプロジェクト関係者で議論の上、整理がなされる。 3) 自己評価を通じてC/Pの評価能力が向上する。 4) 評価準備委員会に提出される自己評価レポートができる。	1) 県・郡C/Pの組織や人材面の能力強化やインパを測定できる 2) 対象村の村組織・村人の能力強化やインパを測定できる。 3) 対象村人の CSP に対する意識や今後の展望について確認すること で、残りのプロジェクト期間や後継フェーズにおける活動計画に役立てられる。	1) EPC メンバーが FORCOM の成果、特に中間評価の提言を踏まえた取り組みについて理解を深める。 2) FORCOM 成果を定着・普及させるための方策や課題について整理がなされる。 3) 本調査に提出される評価準備委員会レポートができる。	1) プロジェクトの成果・プロセスについて客観的に検証がなされる。 2) 5項目評価の観点でプロジェクトの評価(案)が策定される。 3) 提言・教訓(案)が策定される。 4) 日・ラオ合同評価に必要な情報が整理される。	1) 終了時評価の一連の結果を踏まえた FORCOM 全体の評価がなされる(指標、指標にない部分、5項目評価、提言・教訓)。 2) 現行フェーズの残りの活動に対する提言や締め方について明確化する。 3) 次期フェーズの方向性や内容について明確にする。

**The Forest Management and Community Support Project
(FORCOM)**

Evaluation Preparatory Committee Meeting Report (Draft)
(1-4 July, 2008, Luang Prabang Province)

7 July 2008

Vientiane

CHAMPA LAO CO., LTD.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
(1) BACKGROUND.....	1
(2) PURPOSE OF EPC.....	1
(3) EXPECTED OUTPUTS.....	1
(4) MEMBER AND TOR.....	2
2. METHODOLOGY.....	2
3. RESULTS OF EVALUATION.....	3
3-1 ACHIEVEMENT OF FORCOM PROJECT.....	3
3.1.1 <i>Summary of Implementation Process</i>	3
3.1.2 <i>Discussion of the implementation Process</i>	4
3.1.3 <i>Summary of Achievement of FORCOM project based on PDM</i>	4
3.1.4 <i>Discussion on the Project Achievement</i>	4
3.2 EVALUATION OF CSP ACTIVITIES.....	5
3.2.1 <i>Summary of Project achievement related to CSP activities</i>	5
3.2.2 <i>Discussion on the project achievement related to CSP activities</i>	5
3.2.3 <i>Summary of Results of self-evaluation related to CSP activities</i>	5
3.2.4 <i>Discussion on the Result of Self-evaluation related to CSP activities</i>	6
3.3 RELEVANCE OF CSP AS A TOOL OF POVERTY REDUCTION.....	6
3.3.1 <i>Summary of Project achievement related to poverty reduction</i>	6
3.3.2 <i>Discussion of Project achievement related to poverty reduction</i>	7
3.3.3 <i>Summary of Result of Self-evaluation related to poverty reduction</i>	7
3.4 RELEVANCE OF CSP AS A TOOL OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION STABILIZATION.....	7
3.4.1 <i>Summary of Project achievement related to shifting cultivation stabilization</i>	7
3.4.2 <i>Discussion of Project achievement related to shifting cultivation stabilization</i>	8
3.4.3 <i>Summary of Results self-evaluation related to shifting cultivation stabilization</i>	8
3.5 CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION STAFF AND VILLAGERS.....	8
3.5.1 <i>Summary of Project achievement related to capacity development</i>	8
3.5.2 <i>Discussion of Project achievement related to capacity development</i>	9
3.5.3 <i>Summary of Result of self-evaluation related to capacity development</i>	9
3.6 ARRANGEMENT OF BUDGET AND IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE FOR ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY AFTER THE PROJECT TERMINATION.....	9
3.6.1 <i>Summary of project achievement related to sustainability</i>	9
3.6.2 <i>Summary of Result of self-evaluation related to sustainability</i>	10
3.6.3 <i>Discussion of Project achievement related to sustainability</i>	10
3.7 INSTITUTIONALIZATION CSP INTO LAO EXTENSION APPROACH (LEA).....	11
3.7.1 <i>Summary of achievement of Coordination Group</i>	11
3.7.2 <i>Discussion of Coordination Group</i>	11
4. RECOMMENDATION AND LESSON BY EPC.....	11
4.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.....	11
4.2 PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS.....	12
4.2.1 <i>Project achievements related to CSP activity</i>	12
4.2.2 <i>Results of self-evaluation related to CSP activities</i>	12
4.3 RELEVANCE OF CSP AS A TOOL OF POVERTY REDUCTION.....	12
4.4 RELEVANCE OF CSP AS A TOOL OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION STABILIZATION.....	13
4.5 PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT RELATED TO THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT.....	13
4.6 PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY.....	13
4.7 PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS OF COORDINATION GROUP.....	14
4.8 OTHERS.....	14

Evaluation Preparatory Committee Report (draft)

(1-4 July, 2008, Luang Prabang Province)

1. Introduction

(1) Background

The meeting of Evaluation Preparatory Committee opened officially at 8:30 am with participation of Ms. Thongsavath BOUPHA, Deputy Director of Planning Division, NAFES and the Assistant Resident Representative of JICA Laos Office, Mr. Makoto HATANO. And also were Director of International Cooperation Div./MAF, Director of Administration Inspection Div./MAF, Director of Evaluation Div. DPI/ Luang Prabang Province, Deputy Director of Administration Div./NAFES, Deputy Director of Policy Research Center /NAFRI, Head of Agriculture Unit /PAFO/Luang Prabang Province, Staff of Extension and Information Management Div./NAFES, Staff of Japan Desk of Asia -Pacific and Africa Div. DIC/MPI, Program Officer of JICA Laos Office, Agriculture Policy Advisor(JICA expert) of planning Department/MAF, Senior Consultant of Mission Member of Joint Terminal Evaluation, Expert from AQIP2, Acting and Deputy Project Managers of FORCOM, experts and counterparts totally 23 attendees.

The 4 days meeting focused on the discussion about the achievement of the project and prepare the evaluation report for the Lao-Japan Joint Evaluation Study. The key topics to be discussed are 1) Evaluation of CSP activity, 2) relevance of CSP as a tool of poverty reduction, 3) relevance of CSP as a tool of shifting cultivation stabilization, 4) capacity development of extension staff, 6) arrangement of budget & implementation and 7) institutionalizing CSP into LEA.

(2) Purpose of EPC

Prior to the Lao-Japan Joint Evaluation Study of FORCOM Terminal Evaluation, Evaluation Preparatory Committee(EPC) was conducted among relevant government officers in charge of measures of shifting cultivation, agricultural and forestry extension, evaluation of project for following purposes;

- (1) To confirm process and achievement of FORCOM
- (2) To confirm the progress of activities and outputs based on the recommendations by Mid-term Eva.
- (3) To discuss measures for ensuring the sustainability of FORCOM achievements
- (4) To compile the evaluation report for submitting the Lao-Japan Joint Evaluation Study

(3) Expected Outputs

To be acknowledged FORCOM progress and achievement by relevant officers of Lao Government in charge of measures of shifting cultivation, agricultural and forestry extension, evaluation of project

To be proposed measures and issues for ensuring achievements of FORCOM achievements

To be documented the EPC evaluation report for submitting the Lao-Japan Joint

Evaluation Study

(4) Member and TOR

EPC Members *Member list is attached in Attachment 1

- i) Lao Government side 9 persons <MAF (DoP, DoIn, NAFRI, NAFES), MPI, Luangprabang PAFO/DPI >
- ii) JICA side 4 persons
- iii) FORCOM 9 persons (5 experts and 4 C/Ps)

*4 advisors are assigned as supervisor for EPC (3 from MAF, 1 from JICA Laos Office)

Term of Reference (TOR)

- To comprehend the project outline, progress, achievements, and recommendation raised by Mid-term Evaluation <attending Briefing of FORCOM terminal evaluation>
- To evaluate implementation process and achievement from viewpoint of each members organization through seminar, site observation and discussion.
- To consider measures ensuring the sustainability of FORCOM outputs
- To suggest EPC's evaluation and recommendation for Lao-Japan Joint Terminal Evaluation
**Local consultant will support to compile the result of discussion and make a EPC's report*

2. Methodology

(1). Pre-Briefing

- Prior to EPC's meeting/site visit, pre-briefing session was held for explaining following points;
 - i) Outline of FORCOM (including outline of Community Support Program (CSP))
 - ii) Steps for the Terminal Evaluation
 - iii) Purpose, role, evaluation points of EPC
 - iv) Review of the result of Mid-term Evaluation

(2). Information sharing of the result of Self-Evaluation and Local Consultant Study in target villages

- Explanation of the result of Self-Evaluation and Local Consult Study and Q&A, exchange opinions
- Points to be explained and discussed are
 - i) Project achievements based on PDM indicators
 - ii) Capacity development at provincial/district/village level which are not well shown in PDM indicators
 - iii) Discussed result on important evaluation points in Self-Evaluation

(3). Site visit to target villages

- Visiting two target villages to see the activity of CSP and concrete achievement, and exchange opinions with villagers such as CSP committee member and production group member for expanding FORCOM achievement at village level

- Visiting villages
 - i) Hat Housay village (Initial site),
 - ii) Huasaking village (3rd Pilot site) in Pakseng District, LPB Province

(4). Discussion for ensuring sustainability of FORCOM achievement

- Explanation of the progress to be tackled on recommendations by Mid-tem Evaluation
Explanation points: Improvement of CSP, Committee for Sustainability (CS), Coordination Group for improvement of Lao Extension Approach (LEA), etc.
- Based on the EPC process above-mentioned, EPC members discuss for ensuring sustainability of FORCOM achievement especially on important evaluation points

3. Results of Evaluation

3-1 Achievement of FORCOM project

3.1.1 Summary of Implementation Process

- Since 2004, FORCOM took action to support the CSP activities, which had expanded to 34 villages, 9 districts within 6 provinces.
- Regarding the Capacity development, FORCOM organized numbers of training courses for the provincial teams as OJT 20 times, orientation and training on initial site activities 7 times, training for Pilot site implementation 4 times and farmers training for other JICA Project sites 3 times.
- The decision-making process of the project was implemented through the discussion of people incharge and the report of the progress was submitted regularly. However, the communication between counterparts and experts, between central C/P and provincial/district C/P, between FORCOM and PAFO and relevant government organizations still has gap.
- The recommendations at the times of Terminal Evaluation need to be prepared by the end of December 2008 to submit to MAF
- Mostly the technical transfer was done by different methodologies 1) On-the-job training, 2) systematic training courses and 3) Joint implementation with experts etc.. There was no major problem in this issue. However, the discussion on the technical issues between experts and C/P was relatively limited.
- FORCOM is highly recognized by the implementing agencies (MAF, NAFES, PAFO, DAFO and C/P) and the beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders through the regular meetings and village meetings.
- The efforts on the sense of the ownership/ participation of stakeholders was made through the participatory approach in CSP planning, implementing, monitoring and contributing of in-kind from villagers. It is improving, but it still does not meet the satisfied level.
- The sense of ownership among the relevant agencies was limited partly due to the internal project management and partly due to low level of participation in decision-

making processes at the first half of the project term. To enhance the ownership the Committee for Sustainability has been organized; the meeting of “Coordination Group on Lao Extension Approach” has been organized to internalize the outcomes of CSP and collaborate with AQIP to exchange techniques.

3.1.2 Discussion of the implementation Process

- Appropriateness of method of technical transfer from experts to C/P
→[EPC suggestion] If there are any cases of problems in technical transfer from experts to C/P, FORCOM should give some examples and explain to the EPC members.
- FORCOM’s responses to the recommendations by Mid-term Evaluation, especially regarding i) coordination and communication between district/province and FORCOM, and ii) technical transfer from experts to C/P.
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM should continue to improve the coordination mechanism between FORCOM and province/district/villages for better monitoring and management of project activities.
- FORCOM’s strategies to ensure the sustainability of project outputs
→[FORCOM suggestion] There are three approaches to ensuring the sustainability of FORCOM’s outputs:
 - 1) Coordination Group on Lao Extension Approach at the central level;
 - 2) Committee for Sustainability at the local level; and
 - 3) Revolving system at the village level. Ensuring sustainability is the responsibilities of both FORCOM and Lao Government

3.1.3 Summary of Achievement of FORCOM project based on PDM (Project Purpose, Outputs)

- Most of the production techniques introduced by the project were applied continuously in the target villages and beyond villages. As a result, 100% of participating households practice more than 50% of the key techniques introduced.
- The project purposes and outputs have a trend to be achieved in case of techniques provision and application. Especially, farmers’ training covered more than 60% of the standard training contents.

3.1.4 Discussion on the Project Achievement

- Pace of expansion through revolving system seems relatively slow (the achievement level of expansion through revolving system is relatively low compared to the level of the Indicator).
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM should improve method of calculation: i) separate short-term and long-term activities; ii) separate Initial Sites and each Pilot Site; iii) separate original and additional activities.
→[FORCOM suggestion] FORCOM plans to conduct another indicator survey in November 2008 and report the achievements at the FORCOM seminar to be organized in December 2008.

- Data on the Indicator 2 of Overall Goal needs more elaboration, e.g. change in shifting cultivation areas by year.
→[FORCOM suggestion] FORCOM will explain the detailed data on Day 3 (data in Accomplishment Grid; Indicator 2 for Overall Goal)

3.2 Evaluation of CSP activities

3.2.1 Summary of Project achievement related to CSP activities

- The project implemented activities focused on the villagers' initiatives through the participatory process and cost sharing to ensure the ownership and the responsibility of villagers. The total cost of activities was shared 60% by villagers and 40% by FORCOM. The total cost including initial sites and pilot sites accounted for 5,622 million kips, of which FORCOM supported 2,267 million kips.
- The revolving system of the project is working well, because it is made through the agreement of villagers.
- CSP activities are appropriate with the needs of villagers, because they make plan for activities themselves and require low initial cost; diversify activities with quick, medium and long return and use simple and easy techniques.
- The number of households participating in the 1st initial site and 1st pilot site increased from 218hh (2004) to 272 hh (2008) and from 261 hh(2005) to 298 hh(208),respectively. However, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th pilot sites remained the same as 259 hh(2005), 300 hh(2006), and 275 hh(2007), respectively.

3.2.2 Discussion on the project achievement related to CSP activities

- Management of revolving system (how are management rules made; villagers' capacity to manage revolving system; how to ensure the sustainability of revolving system)
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM should better document the management revolving system and the assets from revolving (interest paid to IS/PSIC) to further improve the revolving system.
- How to link between revolving system and village development fund
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM should check how much assets villagers have generated from revolving system to see if villagers are able to manage the fund and continue the CSP activities after the termination of project.

3.2.3 Summary of Results of self-evaluation related to CSP activities

- The village survey found that 5 times of village meeting are appropriate to enhance village understanding. However, C/P still feels that it is a problem for villagers, because they never try it before.
- The problems of procurement were found in livestock, because its price changes frequently (price at planning time is different to the procurement time), unhealthy livestock available (sellers want to sell only unhealthy livestock) and so on. Few

livestock died after transferring to villagers (Namon village faced 4 pigs died). However, the number of pigs was increased from 26 pigs to 40 pigs in Boamphaseng village

- The C/P and villagers think that most of the Techniques are still in Use. The expansion of some introduced techniques from village to village was found in Namon and Tha village.
- Some techniques were not applied properly as found in vaccination and livestock hens cleaning. Reasons are 1) villagers have lots of activities to do besides the cleaning of hens, 2) they do not understand the importance of some techniques, 3) villagers do not keep records of vaccination etc...
- Regarding the extension, the “farmer to farmer” extension was found mostly among villagers. Some non-participating households applied techniques introduced by the project for their income generating activities. Other projects adopt CSP extension methodology, for instance, the World Vision in Pakseng District.
- The rich – richest households do not want to participate in CSP activities, but they are interested in applying some introduced production techniques of the project. In contrast, the poor families are willing to participate but hesitate or less chance.

3.2.4 Discussion on the Result of Self-evaluation related to CSP activities

- FORCOM’s efforts in engaging poor households in CSP activities
→[FORCOM suggestion] FORCOM has strategies to engage poor households.
- Selection of villages for indicator survey
→[EPC suggestion] The number of sample villages should be increased (e.g. 1/3 of total number of villages).

3.3 Relevance of CSP as a tool of poverty reduction

3.3.1 Summary of Project achievement related to poverty reduction

- Ratios of households whose income have increased in 2007 from the first year of the project participation in initial sites varied from 68.8% in Hat Houay to 89.7% in Pongdong and those 4 Pilot Sites varied from 39.4% in Pakha to 82% in Phonton.
- The activity with quick return, Pig raising, Goat raising, Posa plantation and Weaving activity showed the positive result on income generation so far. However, it seems to be difficult to achieve the target of more than 50% at the time of project termination in total.
- 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.
- It is important point to build up the system of getting stable income in addition to increase household income for poverty reduction. Many activities for income generation enable the stabilization of households’ income..

- Improvement of environment is one of the important issues on poverty reduction. CSP activity supports not only villagers' production activity but also improvement of environment in village like water security, school orchard etc....

3.3.2 Discussion of Project achievement related to poverty reduction

- Monitoring and data collection related to poverty reduction
 - [JICA suggestion] District extension staff needs to continue their monitoring and follow up on CSP activities to assess outputs from long-term activities in the future.
 - [EPC suggestion] OJT should be provided for further capacity building of extension staff in monitoring data collection
- Detailed data on poverty reduction
 - [EPC suggestion] FORCOM should have more detailed data and figure on poverty reduction for 2008, and report to the stakeholders at the seminar to present final outcomes of FORCOM in December.

3.3.3 Summary of Result of Self-evaluation related to poverty reduction

- Villagers think CSP activities are effective for increase of HH income based on the response of question.
- Villagers prefer quicker and bigger return ex; pig/goat (Namon), cattle (Tha), cattle/fish/*posa* (Vanheun)
- District governors and villagers claim that initial investment is too small (\$100/HH). For example, 1year and 4 months after project began, each HH possesses 5-6 baby goats. If project provides 5million kips, they can buy 10 female goats and can stop shifting cultivation immediately (Boampaseng of PKS). It can be said that if the initial fund is high enough for activities' investment, the households' income will be more stabilized.
- Most of the interviewees are confident in household economy. As a result, about 72% of the interviewees replied that they were very much confident in household economy improvement.

3.4 Relevance of CSP as a tool of shifting cultivation stabilization

3.4.1 Summary of Project achievement related to shifting cultivation stabilization

- It is observed that the total shifting cultivation area was reduced, but the crops area (cassava, corns, job's tear etc..) was increased in 2008, because of increasing of cash crops demand(market) and livestock feed demand. And villagers realized that the decreased yield of upland rice caused by the land degradation.
- The annual average increasing rate for shifting cultivation area (2005-2008) of participating households was less than the non-participating (-5.8%, -0.7%). It can be said that CSP participants could reduce shifting cultivation area more than non-participants.

- As a result of the survey done by the project, all of CSP participants answered that CSP activities contributed to reduce the upland rice. The transition of upland rice into market-oriented agriculture is expanded in the target villages.

3.4.2 Discussion of Project achievement related to shifting cultivation stabilization

- Land and forest management
→ [EPC suggestion] Land and forest management should be strengthened in the future activities of FORCOM.

3.4.3 Summary of Results self-evaluation related to shifting cultivation stabilization

- CSP activities are the alternatives for households' income to replace the income from shifting cultivation. Villagers will also spend more times on CSP activities than practicing shifting cultivation and the land use will be directly converted from shifting cultivation to paddy field or fruit/ industrial trees.
- Raising livestock in pens helps to reduce intrusion to forest area (ex. Boampaseng, Pakseng). And increasing number of cattle also helps reduce forest fire (ex. Namon, Sayaboury). These are summarized from the experiences of villagers.
- Villagers plant cash crops in relatively flat land while rubber trees are planted in slop land that used to be shifting cultivation area.
- Both C/Ps and villagers think that shifting cultivation stabilization is much important now. They also realized by their experience that the soil degradation caused the low yield of the upland rice.

3.5 Capacity Development of extension staff and villagers

3.5.1 Summary of Project achievement related to capacity development

- Training for Extension staff
The extension staff was trained on the orientation and training, management and production techniques and OJT. So the knowledge and skills of C/Ps in communication with villagers, in problem-solving and so on were improved through the practice at the village level.
- Training for Farmers
Trainings and study tours were organized for farmers based on their activities. Most of villagers trainings focused on learning by doing to enhance the understanding of them.
- Coordination system
The internal implementation structure and the coordination system of the project have been improved in order to ensure the communication between FORCOM and PAFO/DAFO and villagers.

3.5.2 Discussion of Project achievement related to capacity development

- Capacity building of villagers: villagers' understanding of the project and abilities in production seem to be still limited.
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM to provide more training opportunities for farmers to improve their production techniques and abilities.
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM to develop textbooks and learning materials with visual presentation so that villagers and extension staff can easily learn techniques.
- Capacity building of extension staff: despite the positive results of extension staff exam and their confidence in enhanced skills, extension staff has not reached the level where they are able to continue extension work all by themselves.
→[EPC suggestion] FORCOM would further work on capacity development in the next phase.
- Coordination and implementation system:
→[EPC suggestion] Coordination between FORCOM and province/district needs further improvement to provide necessary support to extension staff. The issue should be brought to the attention of Joint Evaluation Study Team for further discussion and improvement.
→[FORCOM suggestion] The improvement in coordination and reporting system was done in line with the monitoring system in January 2008 and the improvement in operation is expected soon.

3.5.3 Summary of Result of self-evaluation related to capacity development

- Capacity Development of C/P and Villagers
C/Ps learn knowledge and abilities as a series of CSP stages. While villagers focus on learning about production techniques and solving problems.
- Improved Abilities and Knowledge of Villagers
Villagers improved their abilities directly related to CSP activities. Their Planning and management experiences can be applied to village management.
- Enhance Villagers Ownership and Voluntary Actions
C/Ps tried to explain about ownership of villagers and let them take responsibility for each activity. To enhance the ownership and responsibility, villagers are required to contribute labor and materials that are available in the village.
- Villagers Voluntary Actions on CSP Activities
Villagers apply CSP activities in accordance with situation of their village (revolving period, change of activities, other problems handling in line with situation).

3.6 Arrangement of budget and implementation structure for ensuring sustainability after the project termination

3.6.1 Summary of project achievement related to sustainability

- The establishment of CS was agreed upon at the preparatory meeting in June 2007, and the announcement on the establishment of CS was issued by MAF to the 6 target

provinces (No. 1276/MAF.07, dated 26/07/2007). And CS was officially established in 6 Provinces by March 2008.

- The CS prepared action plan in the first meeting and presented it in the second meeting of CS. And the final Action Plan is planned to submit by the third meeting of CS that will be held in August 2008 in Sayaboury Province.
- During the first half of 2007, FORCOM, in collaboration with NAFES, developed concept paper on the “Coordination Group on Lao Extension Approach”. CG was approved in March 2008.

3.6.2 Summary of Result of self-evaluation related to sustainability

- **Production Techniques and Knowledge**
Both C/Ps and villagers think that skills and knowledge obtained can be applied in the future.
- **Capital and Manpower**
The capital can be available from (1) Revolving fund of CSP activities, (2) Grants from other projects – ex. World Vision and (3) Funds from government (Poverty Reduction Fund).
- Regarding the manpower, the district will assign extension staff to work in the target villages and some districts support the extension staff with an amount of 250, 000kips per month per head (Pakseng District).
- **Internalization of CSP into Government Plan**
All the districts have included CSP into the policy of poverty reduction / income generation. The CSP activities will be adopted and promoted in the village development groups.
- **Revolving System as Built-In Extension Scheme**
Both money and necessary techniques are already there. District governors, C/Ps and village authorities say the revolving system of FORCOM itself ensure the project expansion after its termination

3.6.3 Discussion of Project achievement related to sustainability

- **Village-to-village extension**
In addition to the expansion within the village, village-to-village extension should be promoted in order to achieve the project goal. There is still room for improvement in ensuring the expansion of activities beyond target villages to new villages.
- **Follow-up and monitoring of CSP activities**
Lao authorities concerned in collaboration with FORCOM should continue the monitoring of CSP activities during the project period.
After the project termination, it is expected that Lao authorities concerned continues to make efforts to expand and follow-up on CSP activities by their own.

- Supporting system for extension staff
FORCOM and NAFES need to collaborate in providing necessary support to extension staff.
- Improvement of operation of CSP
FORCOM should improve the operation of CSP so that the ideas of CSP are put into practice.

3.7 Institutionalization CSP into Lao Extension Approach (LEA)

3.7.1 Summary of achievement of Coordination Group

- FORCOM engaged in the extension activities consonant with Lao extension approach (LEA). FORCOM aims to tackle poverty and stabilize the shifting cultivation throughout providing the alternative of production commodity activities to target farmers in the project area via CSP activities.
- The CSP proved itself as an effective and good extension tool as well as the income generating activities evidencing by the increasing income of participating villagers.
- CSP is directly contributed the enhancement of LEA principles and Lao extension system: participatory, needs-based, integrated, group-based, self-reliance, sustainability.

3.7.2 Discussion of Coordination Group

- Integration of CSP into LEA+
CSP is regarded as an effective tool for poverty reduction and shifting cultivation stabilization and a good model that provides seed money for expansion through the revolving system.
→CSP is expected to be integrated into LEA+ to be used by TSC and cluster village development.
- Strengthening sustainable forest management
Educational campaign to raise awareness of villagers about the importance of sustainable forest management should be conducted within the remaining six months if possible.
- Relevance and effectiveness of CSP as a tool to achieve MAF targets
It should be assessed whether CSP as a model can really be sustained and expanded to other areas within the six target provinces. The effectiveness of CSP as a model in LEA should be also assessed.
→This issue should be brought to the attention of Terminal Evaluation Study Team for further discussion.

4. Recommendation and lesson by EPC

4.1 Implementation process

- Coordination and communication between district/province and NAFES/FORCOM,

NAFES/FORCOM should continue to improve the coordination mechanism between province/district/villages and NAFES/FORCOM for better monitoring and management of project activities.

(Remark)

Coordination between FORCOM and province/district should be brought to the attention of Joint Evaluation Study Team for further discussion and improvement.

- Sustainability of project outputs
Ensuring sustainability is the responsibilities of both NAFES and FORCOM through the Coordination Group at the central level, the Committee for Sustainability at the local level, and revolving system at the village level.

4.2 Project achievements

4.2.1 Project achievements related to CSP activity

- Management of revolving system should be further developed.
Capacity of villagers for management of revolving system should be strengthened to ensure the sustainability of revolving system.
- Linkage between revolving system and village development fund
FORCOM should assist villagers in preparing for the transfer of revolving fund to village development fund in the next phase.
- Data on income generation
The data on incomes from short-term activities and those from long-term activities should be separated in order to have more accurate assessment of project achievements.
The data related to additional production activities should be compiled separately.

4.2.2 Results of self-evaluation related to CSP activities

- Selection of villages for indicator survey
The number of sample villages should be increased (e.g. 1/3 of total number of villages).

4.3 Relevance of CSP as a tool of poverty reduction

- Monitoring and data collection related to poverty reduction
Training for further capacity building of extension staff should be provided in monitoring data collection and analysis of poverty reduction (e.g. OJT by FORCOM, TOT by NAFES).
- Detailed data on poverty reduction
FORCOM should have more detailed data and figure on poverty reduction for 2008 if possible and report to the stakeholders at the seminar to present final outcomes of FORCOM in December.
The data should include the information on how much CSP activities have contributed to the reduction of poverty.
MAF continues to monitor and support target villages after the termination of FORCOM.

4.4 Relevance of CSP as a tool of shifting cultivation stabilization

- Land and forest management
Awareness building on land and forest management should be strengthened through the training in the future activities of FORCOM.
Expansion of mono cultured cash crop production in the sloping area should be considered for sustainable land and forest management.

4.5 Project achievement related to the capacity development

- Capacity of villagers
FORCOM should provide more training for farmers to improve their production techniques and abilities.

Development of training material

FORCOM should provide more visual aid materials and manuals such as poster, leaflet, etc. for villagers and extension staffs to understand CSP activities and implementation process.

Village fund

FORCOM should strengthen villagers' and extension staffs' capability on the effective management and use of the village fund.

Marketing

FORCOM should develop and strengthen market information system for better access of the extension staffs and villagers.

- Capacity of extension staffs
FORCOM should provide more training for extension staffs to improve their extension skills, monitoring ability and production techniques.

4.6 Project achievements related to sustainability

- Village-to-village extension
In addition to the expansion within the village, village-to-village extension should be promoted in order to achieve the project goal. There is still room for improvement in ensuring the expansion of activities beyond target villages to new villages.
- Follow-up and monitoring of CSP activities
Lao authorities concerned in collaboration with FORCOM should continue the monitoring of CSP activities during the project period.
After the project termination, it is expected that Lao authorities concerned continues to make efforts to expand and follow-up on CSP activities by their own.
- Supporting system for extension staff
FORCOM and NAFES need to collaborate in providing necessary support to extension staff.
- Improvement of operation of CSP

FORCOM should further improve the operation of CSP to meet a village cluster development system.

- Securing budget and implementation structure
Each target province should secure necessary budget and implementation structure for continuing CSP activities based on the action plan.

4.7 Project achievements of Coordination Group

- Integration of CSP into LEA+
CSP is regarded as an extension menu for poverty reduction and shifting cultivation stabilization purposes and a good model that provides seed money for expansion through the revolving system.
CSP should be integrated into LEA+ to be used and monitored by TSC and cluster village development.

4.8 Others

NAFES should conduct training for extension staff based on the achievement of FORCOM in collaboration with target PAFO/DAFO at the target area after the project termination.

NAFES should take a continuous initiative to improve LEA based on experiences of donor projects including FORCOM and cluster village approach

ANNEX	1.	Member List of EPC
	2.	Schedule of EPC
	3.	Implementation Grid
	4.	Accomplishment Grid
	5.	Results of Self-Evaluation
	6.	Result of Village Survey
	7.	Result of discussion in EPC

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"> Planned and actual inputs of the long-term and short-term experts; person-months of dispatched experts as of Feb. 2009 	<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"> List of the equipment supplied by JICA 	<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"> Annual project operation costs paid by JICA with breakdown by activities for initial sites, extension training, pilot sites, and others. 	<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"> Name of trainees for, and duration and subject of, training course in Japan 	<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"> Participatory resource management /Training and extension/ Community development (PAFO 5 persons, DAFO 2 persons) Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security (NAFES 1) 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)
	<p>GOL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of CP personnel and their assignment, including those in provinces and districts (40 persons as of June 2008) 	<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"> Estimates on person-months of CP personnel spent for activities for the project, if information is available. 	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"> Operation costs that have been borne by the governments (state, province and district) to implement the project for the last 4 fiscal years 	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"> Physical resources provided by the governments (state, province and district) 	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"> Achievement shown in OVIs for the project purpose 	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 (assessment 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"> 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 	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"> Average (or expected) months of a cycle to revolve fund by kind of products 	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"> Number of villages by the district where the monitoring data is not enough. 	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"> Achievement shown in OVIs for the overall goal 	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"> Probability of achievement of the overall goal by 2014 	<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="678 331 1428 790"> <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>Total</td> <td></td> <td>699</td> <td>34</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	Total		699	34
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	<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"> Reason to select Phonthon (VTE) for pilot sites 	<p>As shown in the household economic survey, an average total income in surveyed households in Phonthon (one of the 1st 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"> Achievement shown in OVI for the outputs 	<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 1st PS): achieved Indicator 3.3 (20% increase of income at 1st 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"> Achievement of the outputs 	<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"> A list of recommendable low-cost production techniques that were identified by the project Among the above, techniques that have been adopted in CSP 	<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"> In opinion of the expert team, what will be key points in recommendation report? 	<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"> Overview of current "land and forest use practice" Improvements of agricultural land use Improvements of forest land use Theory and practice of appropriate land and forest use <p>Agriculture and Forestry Extension systems and methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of agriculture and forestry extension systems and methods Improvements of extension systems and methods <p>Capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of current capacity building system and methods PAFO staff (specialist), DAFEO staff (farming system extension worker), key villagers (village extension worker) <p>Sustainability by institutionalization of CSP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of FORCOM implementation through CSP Organizational, financial, and technical aspects of sustainability
5. Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of the activities 	<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"> Acceptance of proposals for the CSP 	<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"> Role of CP personnel in the project activities 	<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"> Opportunities that technical transfer have been done 	<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"> Involvement of CP in the Basic Study (March to September 2004) 	<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"> Any excess or deficiency in specialties of the experts or period of time of their stay in Lao PDR 	<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"> Effects of cancellation of input of short-term expert for IEC 	<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"> Could CP personnel of NAFES and PAFES in LPB and other 5 provinces have enough contact hours with the experts? 	<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"> • Could CP personnel of NAFES/PAFES/DAFO be engaged in the activities and/or project management for enough time? 	<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"> • Decision making process of and ways of project management by NAFES and JICA Lao Office 	<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"> - Basic Study: conducted from March to September 2004 - Household Survey: annually conducted - Self-evaluation studies: one for the mid-term evaluation was done by the project and one for the terminal evaluation was outsourced. <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"> • Frequency to hold the JCC (once a year) 	<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"> • Communication among the project operation units (experts, CP personnel, and NAFES). 	<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"> • Process to identify low-cost techniques for production that villagers can substitute for shifting cultivation 	<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"> - Less diseases of local species (varieties) - Sustenance or improvement of livelihood should be more prioritized than highly profitable production. - 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process to train extension officers in DAFO/PAFES 	<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"> Process to identify appropriate project sites and to select proposals for CSP 	<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"> Process to finance and implement CSP 	<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"> Process to undertake monitoring for CSP 	<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"> Recognition of the project by the implementing agencies 	<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"> Ownership of the implementing agencies and target groups 	<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"> • Results of the preparatory evaluation • Results of self-evaluation by CP from 6 provinces, Interview with District Governors & PAFO and Village Survey 	<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"> 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. <p>Human resource development in agriculture and forestry sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Poverty eradication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project also involves the rural poor, most of whose main measures for livelihood is said shifting cultivation. <p>Contribution to alleviate climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised Forestry Law (24 December 2007) has provisions for encouragement of indirect use of forest that includes carbon market.
2. Needs of the implementation agencies	Implementation agencies: NAFES, PAFES, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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"> 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. 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.
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 th 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 1st 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"> 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.
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"> 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.
	Relevancy with the assistance plan or guideline for Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
7. Others		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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). 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.
Recent changes in state policies and macro economy that can affect the project since the mid-term evaluation study (August 2006)		

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"> Refer to achievements shown in indicators in “2. Project Purpose, I Achievement”.
	Probability of achievement of the project purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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, 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.
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, a mean of 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 1st pilot sites. Median values need to be studied as well.</p>
	Times to visit the sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

		<p>sites are around 100km far from office. In average, visits of PAFO officers 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"> 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.
	Number of the sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	Mechanism of spillover effects of the project to vicinity of the sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Village to village” extension was not covered in the project scope. The project says this process may need to be incorporated in future. 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. 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.

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"> 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.
		<p>Japanese experts: in which activity following expertise was utilized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agroforestry: agriculture on sloping land and soil conservation Farming System Development: a study on change in land use pattern in Samton Village that used GPS plotting and remote sensing data
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"> Refer to “4. Outputs, I Achievement” for achievements in the outputs. Recommendation reports (Output 4) will be submitted to a final seminar to be held in December 2008.
	Utilization of assts from FORCAP	<p>Was there any case to utilize assets from FORCAP?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 resource management is not enough. A project needs to have an approach to improve their livelihood.
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"> It is said that inputs made by JICA were sufficient. 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.

	To achieve the outputs, can situations in outside of the project have any effects?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No factors that effected achievement of the outputs have been identified so far.
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"> 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. 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).

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"> 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.
2. Causal relation between project purpose and overall goal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.
3. Spillover effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through implementing the extension training Through managing and operating CSP in IS and PS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Influence on social and cultural issues such as vulnerable groups: The

		<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"> • 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 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. • 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.
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Sustainability

Questions for Evaluation		Findings
Main Categories	Sub Categories	
1. Aspect of policy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. <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"> • Development of regulatory framework to enhance the impacts and system to support the expansion or replication of the project: 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. • 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.
3. Financial side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Measures to secure sufficient budget 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>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"> 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.
4. Technical side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 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. Only a concern will be illiteracy of Lao language that can vary depending on ethnicity.
5. Social and cultural side		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Possibility of the sustainability being hindered due to the lack of environmental consideration: The project activities have included agriculture in slope, where soil conservation should be cared. Though the effort has been paid for keeping soil, basically this is a difficult task

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.

**PRELIMINARY STUDY
FOR THE TERMINAL EVALUATION STUDY
ON
THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT
PROJECT (FORCOM)**

Draft Final Report

25 June 2008

Luang Prabang

CHAMPA LAO CO., LTD.

**Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study
on
FORCOM Project
Draft Final Report**

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Overview of the Project.....	1
1.2. Purpose of the Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study.....	1
1.3. Key Questions to be Addressed	2
1.4. Methodology of the Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study.....	3
2. Scope and Procedure of the Study	4
2.1. Self-Evaluation by Counterparts (C/P).....	4
2.2. Field Interview with District Governors& Head of PAFO	10
2.3. Field Interview with Village Authorities/Head of CSP Activities.....	11
2.4. Evaluation Preparatory Committee.....	12
3. Results of Self-Evaluation by C/P.....	13
3.1. CSP Planning Stage	13
3.2. CSP Implementation Stage	16
3.3. CSP Monitoring Stage.....	19
3.4. CSP Extension, Revolving, Sustainability	21
3.5. Coordination & Organizations	25
3.6. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction.....	28
3.7. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation	32
3.8. Relevance of Production Techniques of CSP activities	35
3.9. Capacity Development of Extension Staffs	38
3.10. Villagers' Participation and Ownership.....	41
4. Results of Interview with District Governors & PAFO.....	44
4.1. Evaluation of FORCOM Project and CSP Activities.....	44
4.2. Views of CSP Activities in the Future.....	46

4.3.	Internalization of CSP into Extension / Development Plan.....	49
4.4.	Recommendation and Requests.....	51
5.	Results of Village Survey in the Project Sites	53
5.1.	Impact of CSP Activities on Poverty Reduction	53
5.2.	Impact of CSP Activities on Shifting Cultivation Stabilization.....	56
5.3.	Relevance of CSP Activities	62
5.4.	Capacity Development and Ownership of Village/ Villagers.....	69
5.5.	Perspective on Continuation and Expansion of CSP Activities	74

**Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study
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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of the Project

Forest Management and Community Support (FORCOM) Project is a JICA's five -year technical cooperation project, the term of which is from 10 February 2004 to 9 February 2009. This fiscal year 2008 is the time for the terminal evaluation which is due toward the middle of July this year. At present it would be the appropriate time to prepare a concrete plan for the upcoming terminal evaluation.

An effective and successful Lao-Japan joint evaluation exercise is subject to an appropriate design and schedule, which is due soonest, as well as to the close discussions among stakeholders on the scope and key issues in the evaluation which takes the project outcomes by far and sustainability after the termination of the project into account.

1.2. Purpose of the Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study

According to JICA guideline of project evaluation, it is required to conduct a Terminal Evaluation before the project completion in order to evaluate the achievement of the project based on the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and 5 evaluation criteria.

In preparation for the Terminal Evaluation, FORCOM plans to conduct Self-Evaluation by counterparts (C/P) with the aim of review of the accomplishment and

implementation process of the project as well as discuss the measure to secure the sustainability.

In addition to the Self-Evaluation by counterparts, interviews from district governors, PAFO/DAFO directors, village authorities and head of CSP activities will be conducted.

The aim of the Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study is to prepare necessary information and data, which is considered as difficult to assess but complementary to the Terminal Evaluation Study in coming month of July 2008.

1.3. Key Questions to be Addressed

The Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study Team has been asked to analysis project performance, especially data and information difficult to assess in PDM for the purpose of preparation for the Terminal Evaluation. The team was asked to focus its work on addressing key issues as follows.

1. Self-Evaluation

- Relevance of CSP as a Tool (Relevance of supported production technique, relevance of management process of CSP)
- Possibility of further CSP extension.
- CSP's contribution to poverty reduction.
- CSP's contribution to stabilization of shifting cultivation.
- Capacity development of C/P
- Villagers' participation and ownership

2. Field Interview with District governors, and PAFO/DAFO directors

- Evaluation on FORCOM project and CSP activities.
- View of CSP activities in the future in terms of budget, manpower, materials and equipment allocations.
- Internalization of CSP into Extension Plan at Province and District.
- Internalization of CSP into Development Plan at Province and District.

3. Field Interview with Village Authorities and heads of CSP activities

- Relevance of CSP activities as a mean of shifting cultivation stabilization and poverty reduction (income generation).
 - Capacity development and empowerment of village organization and villagers through the FORCOM project.
 - Perspective and challenges for continuation and expansion of CSP activities.
4. Evaluation Preparation Committee
- Accomplishment level of outputs based on PDM indicators
 - Implementation process based on Plan of Operation (PO)
 - Impact on capacity development at the levels of province/district/village
 - Progress of the topics recommended by Mid-term Evaluation Team
 - Measures to ensure the sustainability of the project outcomes

1.4. Methodology of the Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study

The Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study has been undertaken by two consultants, during the period of eight weeks (22 May to 9 July 2008). The local consultant, who serves as Team Leader, has considerable project survey experience, especially in Lao PDR with the forest sector there. The national consultant knows the agriculture and forestry sector in Lao PDR very well, as he has been at the National University of Lao PDR for the past 20 years.

The consultants undertook the Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study through a review of the project literature and extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. The Preliminary Study for the Terminal Evaluation Study Team held workshop of counterparts (C/Ps) from 3 to 6 June, and then will facilitate the meeting of Evaluation Preliminary Committee from 1 to 4 July, as well as conducted field survey in the project sites from 12 to 20 June.

2. Scope and Procedure of the Study

2.1. Self-Evaluation by Counterparts (C/P)

2.1.1. Schedule

- 3 June 2008 (Tue) – 6 June 2008 (Fri)

2.1.2. Target of Evaluation (Self-Evaluation by Participants)

- Counter parts from 6 provinces (Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, Bokeo, Lunag Namtha, Houaphanh, Vientiane)

2.1.3. Key Issues for the Evaluation (Self-Evaluation Grid)

- Relevance of CSP as a Tool (Relevance of supported production technique, relevance of management process of CSP).
- Possibility of further CSP extension.
- CSP's contribution to poverty reduction.
- CSP's contribution to stabilization of shifting cultivation.
- Capacity development of C/P.
- Villagers' participation and ownership.

☞ As for details of the Self-Evaluation Grid, see Attachment-1 (Self-Evaluation Grid (4th Draft))

2.1.4. Methods

1) Group Discussions

(1) Procedure

1. 2 days group discussion consists of 10 sessions (5 sessions per day. 3 sessions in the morning and 2 sessions in the afternoon.).
2. Each session has 2- 3 main issues to be discussed.
3. One session is 45 minutes. Each session follows the procedure mentioned below.

- 1) 3 minutes: Explanation of the session by LC.
 - 2) 5-10 minutes: Writing comments, opinions, recommendation by oneself in small color papers.
 - 3) 27-32 minutes (until 5 minutes before closing of the session): Group Discussion.
 - 4) 5 minutes: Summary (put color papers to large white paper. An important item comes first.)
4. Presentation by each group is at the end of 3 sessions in the morning and at the end of 2 sessions in the afternoon.

(2) Schedule

4 June 2008

8:15 - 8:30	Explanation of Today's Schedule
8:30 - 9:15	1-1. CSP Planning Stage (Village meetings - Plan formulation)
9:15 - 10:00	1-2. CSP Implementation Stage (Training for villagers - Procurement)
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 - 11:00	1-3. CSP Monitoring / Evaluation Stage
11:00 - 12:00	Presentation of Each Group
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 13:45	1-4. CSP Extension, Revolving, Sustainability
13:45 - 14:30	1-5. Coordination & Organizations
14:30 - 14:45	Coffee Break
14:45 - 16:00	Presentation of Each Group

5 June 2008

8:15 - 8:30	Explanation of Today's Schedule
8:30 - 9:15	2-1. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction
9:15 - 10:00	2-2. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation
10:00 - 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 - 11:00	2-3. Relevance of Production Techniques of CSP activities
11:00 - 12:00	Presentation of Each Group
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch
13:00 - 13:45	2-4. Capacity Development of Extension Staffs
13:45 - 14:30	2-5. Villagers' Participation and Ownership
14:30 - 14:45	Coffee Break
14:45 - 16:00	Presentation of Each Group

(3) Theme and Key Issues of Each Session

Day1 4th June 2008

Session 1 (Day 1 Morning 1 / Day 1-1)

Theme

Review of CSP Planning Stage (Village meetings - Plan formulation)

Key Issues

- (1) What do you think about village meetings? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?
- (2) What do you think about planning? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?
- (3) What kinds of skills are necessary in conducting village meetings and planning? Did you become to be more confident in the skills?

Session 2 (Day 1 Morning 2 / Day 1-2)

Theme

Review of CSP Implementation Stage (Training for villagers - Procurement of equipment and material)

Key Issues

- (1) What do you think about training for villagers? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?
- (2) What do you think about procurement of equipment and material? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?
- (3) What kinds of skills are necessary in training and procurement? Did you become to be more confident in the skills?

Session 3 (Day 1 Morning 3 / Day 1-3)

Theme

Review of CSP Monitoring / Evaluation Stage

Key Issues

- (1) What do you think about conducting monitoring? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty?
- (2) What kinds of skills are necessary in monitoring? Did you become to be more confident in the skills?

Session 4 (Day 1 Afternoon 1 / Day 1-4)

Theme

CSP Extension, Revolving, Sustainability

Key Issues

- (1) <Extension> Do you try expanding CSP activities beyond village? Are there

some cases of 'farmer to farmer' extension? Please tell the examples.

- (2) <Revolving> Does revolving system work well? Does revolving system have any problems and difficulties in implementation? Are there any cases of CSP activities expansion without revolving system?
- (3) <Sustainability> Do you think CSP activities will continuously used and expand within and beyond village after project termination? If no, what is the problem of CSP as a tool? Do you have any recommendation?

Session 5 (Day 1 Afternoon 2 / Day 1-5)

Theme

Coordination & Organizations

Key Issues

- (1) Has coordination system between villages and PAFO/DAFO got better through FORCOM activities? Do extension staffs grasp village situation well?
- (2) Is the Implementation Committee set up with FORCOM project working well? If no, why?
- (3) Are there any villages with village fund which is related to revolving system of FORCOM project? If exist, please tell the relationship.

Day2 5th June 2008

Session 6 (Day 2 Morning 1 / Day 2-1)

Theme

CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction

Key Issues

- (1) Do CSP activities contribute to household income? What is promoting and limiting factors of CSP activities toward increase of household income? Do you think input is enough for poverty reduction?
- (2) Do CSP activities contribute stabilization of household income through diversification of income generating activities?
- (3) What is external factors which affect household income?

Session 7 (Day 2 Morning 2 / Day 2-2)

Theme

CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

Key Issues

- (1) How do CSP activities affect area and time used for shifting cultivation ? What is promoting and limiting factors of CSP activities toward shifting cultivation stabilization? Do you think input is enough for stabilization of shifting cultivation?
- (2) Do you think CSP activities are good alternative to shifting cultivation? Why?
- (3) What is external factors which affect shifting cultivation?

Session 8 (Day 2 Morning 3 / Day 2-3)

Theme

Relevance of Production Techniques of CSP activities

Key Issues

- (1) Are introduced production technique harmonized with needs of villagers.
- (2) Are introduced production techniques used continuously? If not, why?

Session 9 (Day 2 Afternoon 1 / Day 2-4)

Theme

Capacity Development of Extension Staffs

Key Issues

- (1) How have your leadership and communication skills improved through FORCOM project? What did you learn from FORCOM project?
- (2) How have your planning and coordination skills improved through FORCOM project?
- (3) How have your incentive and positive attitude for extension activities been promoted through FORCOM project?

Session 10 (Day 2 Afternoon 2 / Day 2-5)

Theme

Villagers' Participation and Ownership

Key Issues

- (1) What did you do for promoting villagers participation and ownership?
- (2) How do you consider on low-income households in FORCOM project?
- (3) Can villagers manage CSP activities without your help? Do villagers voluntarily apply CSP activities in line with the condition of their village? How?

☞ As for Summary of Schedule and Main Issues to Be Discussed in Sessions of Group Discussion, see Attachment-2

2) Questionnaire for Counterpart (C/P)

The questionnaire for the Counterpart will be conducted on the final day of the workshop in the purpose of obtaining quantity data.

☞ As for a sample of questionnaire for C/P, see Attachment-3

2.2. Field Interview with District Governors& Head of PAFO

2.2.1. Schedule

- 12 June 2008 (Thu) – 20 June 2008 (Fri)

2.2.2. Target of Evaluation

- District governors and directors of PAFO/DAFO

2.2.3. Key Issues for the Evaluation

- Evaluation on FORCOM project and CSP activities.
- View of CSP activities in the future in terms of budget, manpower, materials and equipment allocations.
- Internalization of CSP into Extension Plan at Province and District.
- Internalization of CSP into Development Plan at Province and District.

2.2.4. Methods

- Using semi-structured questionnaire covering key issues mentioned above.

2.3. Field Interview with Village Authorities/Head of CSP Activities

2.3.1. Schedule

- 12 June 2008 (Thu) – 20 June 2008 (Fri)

2.3.2. Target of Evaluation

- Village authorities and heads of CSP activities

2.3.3. Key Issues for the Evaluation

- Relevance of CSP activities as a mean of shifting cultivation stabilization and poverty reduction (income generation).
- Capacity development and empowerment of village organization and villagers through the FORCOM project.
- Perspective and challenges for continuation and expansion of CSP activities.

2.3.4. Methods

- Using 2 kinds of semi-structured questionnaire
- Questionnaire A for village is interviewed to collect quality data and facts finding.
- Questionnaire B for village is interviewed to collect quantity data.

☞ As for sample of Questionnaire A for village, please refer to Attachment-4

☞ As for sample of Questionnaire B for village, please refer to Attachment-5

2.4. Evaluation Preparatory Committee

2.4.1. Schedule

- 1 July 2008 (Tue) – 4 July 2008 (Fri)

2.4.2. Target of Evaluation

Accomplishments of whole FORCOM activities (especially measures for shifting cultivation stabilization and poverty reduction; capacity development of provincial and district C/Ps; response to recommendations by Mid-term Evaluation)

2.4.3. Key Issues for the Evaluation

- Accomplishment based on PDM indicators
- Implementation process based on Plan of Operation (PO)
- Impact on capacity development at the levels of province/ district/ village
- Progress of the topics recommended by Mid-term Evaluation
- Measures to ensure the sustainability of the project outcomes

2.4.4. Methods

Discussion by Evaluation Preparatory Committee members nominated by MAF (The role of LC is facilitation of the discussion.)

3. Results of Self-Evaluation by C/P

3.1. CSP Planning Stage

3.1.1. Questionnaire

Answers from counterparts collected by self-filled questionnaire shows that planning stage of CSP activities receive a positive evaluation as a whole. Most counterparts think that they are confident in implementation of planning stage and also learned a lot of things from implementation of the stage.

(1) Do you think planning stage components (village meetings – plan formulation) of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers? (N=36)

- a. highly appropriate: 10 persons (28%)
- b. appropriate: 25 persons (69%)
- c. not so appropriate: 1 persons (3%)
- d. not good at all: 0 persons (0%)

(2) How do you feel when you implement planning stage (village meetings – plan formulation) with villagers? (N=36)

- a. very confident: 22 persons (61%)
- b. rather confident: 14 persons (39%)
- c. not so confident: 0 persons (0%)
- d. not confident at all: 0 persons (0%)

(3) Did you learn much from your experience of supporting village meetings and plan formulation? (N=36)

- a. very much: 8 persons (22%)
- b. much: 27 persons (75%)
- c. so so: 1 persons (3%)
- d. not so much: 0 persons (0%)

3.1.2. Group Discussion

Counterparts evaluated the planning stage positively as a whole. The planning stage, however, still have some issues to be considered.

(1) Village Meeting

Number of Meeting Times

- Now, 1st village meeting is held at the morning of a day, but is too short and not enough time because it has too many topics to explain / cover. Extension staffs think the meeting should be held mornings of two consecutive days (not one whole day) or let villagers explain by themselves after the meeting (Group 1).
- Five times of village meetings during planning stage is not enough for villagers to understand (Group 4).
- An extension staff thinks too many meetings discourage villagers participating motivation. But another staff thinks the number of meetings is proper because less meetings lead poor understandings of villagers (Group 3).
- A series of 5 times village meetings is not enough for villagers fully understandings. But times of village meetings are appropriate. If villagers do not understand well, we can explain in other occasions. Villagers are also very busy for their works (Group 4).

Participation of Non-Beneficiaries to the Village Meetings

- Villagers, who do not participate in the CSP activities from the beginning, tend to not attend the village meetings though they finally will participate in the activities by revolving system (Group 4).
- Participants of orchards and water system tend to not attend the village meetings for these activities are not for individual household (Group 4).

Materials for the Meetings

- Materials for village meeting including posters are not enough. This also leads low understandings of villagers (Group 1).

(2) Plan Formation

Planning by Villagers: Advantage and Problem

- Extension staffs appreciate the planning concept that make villagers understand the planning methods first and then let them make the plan for the village by

themselves.

However, they are not familiar with planning or filling forms for they never do before.

- It is difficult for farmers to make a plan by themselves because they never make a plan as a document. Villagers finally manage to complete the plan for CSP activities of the village with an intensive help of extension staffs. However, this process is a cause of delay of the CSP activities (Group 4).

(3) C/Ps' Abilities and Knowledge

Ability of Explanation for Villagers

- Extension staffs think they got the ability to explain villagers to understand through experiences at villages (Group 1).
- A skill needed for village meetings is a careful explanation, not just reading documents (Group 4).

Ability of Solving-Problems at Planning Stage

- Solving problems skill at planning stage of extension staffs got improved through experiences at villages (Group 2).

3.2. CSP Implementation Stage

3.2.1. Questionnaire

Evaluation on the implementation stage of CSP activities by counterparts are as a whole very positive. Compared with planning stage, more people think components of implementation stages can be highly appropriate.

- (1) Do you think implementation stage components (training for villagers – procurement) of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers? (N=36)
 - a. highly appropriate: 15 persons (42%)
 - b. appropriate: 19 persons (53%)
 - c. not so appropriate: 2 persons (6%)
 - d. not good at all: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) How do you feel when you conduct implementation stage (training for villagers – procurement) with villagers? (N=36)
 - a. very confident: 21 persons (58%)
 - b. rather confident: 14 persons (39%)
 - c. not so confident: 1 persons (8%)
 - d. not confident at all: 0 persons (0%)

- (3) Did you learn much from your experience of training for village and procurement? (N=36)
 - a. very much: 10 persons (28%)
 - b. much: 23 persons (64%)
 - c. so so: 3 persons (8%)
 - d. not so much: 0 persons (0%)

3.2.2. Group Discussion

Implementation stage of CSP receives good mark from counterparts as a whole. However, counterparts recommended a couple of points for improvement.

(1) Training for Villagers

Time Constraints

- Extension staffs even go to the field to train villagers (Group 2).
- There is not enough time for villagers to conduct actual implementation after indoor training (Group 1).

Ability of Villagers: Educational Background and Lao Language

- Some villagers' low ability in Lao language leads to poor understanding in training course for villagers (Group 3).

Training Materials

- DAFO staffs have to explain many times because of villagers' poor understandings partly caused by insufficient number of training materials (Group 3).
- Some villagers are not so interested in the production techniques introduced by the project partly due to lack of teaching ability of extension staffs as well as lack of poster for explaining the production techniques (Group 4).
- Poster and textbook are needed for efficiency of training villagers (Group 3).
- Lack of manuals of livestock raising and fruit plantation (Group 1).

Season for Training

- Season is one of important aspects for implementing training for villagers. Some training methods can be applied to the field only a short period of the year (Group 3).

(2) Procurement of Equipment and Material

Difficulties in Purchase of Livestock

- It is difficult to find livestock for farmers because livestock owner sell their property only in need of amount of money such as payment for school or hospital fees (Group 4).
- Villagers want big and healthy livestock, but only thin and weak ones are more easily available. This often causes conflicts between extension staffs and villagers (Group 4).
- Purchase of livestock is difficult as their prices always change. Prices at the time of planning and those of purchasing are often different. That is one of the problems at procurement stage (Group 3).
- Buying livestock is difficult. When you see livestock on sale, you have to buy ones

or they sell to others. Therefore, it is difficult to buy livestock for FORCOM project, because date of disbursement for livestock purchase from the project is difficult to know in advance (Group 3).

- FORCOM project's account close in March and new budget only comes in April. Although some activities including paddy field expansion and tree planting need to be implemented in the specific season, necessary budget is not available on time (Group 1).
- Procurement of some CSP activities including purchase of goats, cows, and seeds takes long time and this causes these activities behind the schedule.

Difficulties in Procurement of Vaccine

- Villages request vaccines to district level. But district governments without electricity cannot keep vaccine and have to ask provincial governments. This is the reason why it takes long time to provide vaccine after request from villages (Group 4).

(3) C/Ps' Abilities and Knowledge

Abilities and Knowledge for Training Villagers and Management of Procurement

- C/Ps think that they got the ability to teach through training villagers on FORCOM activities (Group 1).
- Solving problems skill at implementation stage of extension staffs got improved through the project (Group 2).
- More than 100%, say 150% confidence in implementation of planning and training villagers after experiences of FORCOM project (Group 3).
- Most of extension staffs got abilities to make plans and manage procurements through experiences of the project (Group 1).

3.3. CSP Monitoring Stage

3.3.1. Questionnaire

After the implementation stage, all the activities have been basically transferred to villagers. The role of extension staffs are monitoring. If some problems happen in villages, extension staffs try to solve the problems with villagers. This stage has a long period and many kinds of problems tend to happen. Counterparts' confidence in implementation of this stage is, thus, lower than those of previous two stages.

- (1) Do you think monitoring stage components of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers? (N=36)
 - a. highly appropriate: 11 persons (31%)
 - b. appropriate: 25 persons (69%)
 - c. not so appropriate: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. not good at all: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) How do you feel when you conduct monitoring stage with villagers? (N=36)
 - a. very confident: 18 persons (50%)
 - b. rather confident: 17 persons (47%)
 - c. not so confident: 1 persons (3%)
 - d. not confident at all: 0 persons (0%)

- (3) Did you learn much from your experience of monitoring? (N=36)
 - a. very much: 7 persons (19%)
 - b. much: 24 persons (67%)
 - c. so so: 5 persons (14%)
 - d. not so much: 0 persons (0%)

3.3.2. Group Discussion

On the contrary to rather lower confidence in this stage, many counterparts say that they obtain the ability of solving-problems from a lot of experiences in the field.

(1) Monitoring

Frequency of Monitoring

- Many villagers keep their livestock far from their settlement. It often takes a couple of hours to reach to the place on foot. Therefore, it is very difficult for extension staffs to monitoring each village at the monthly basis (Group 1).
- It is difficult to see livestock in the field monthly. It will take a couple of hours to visit fields from the settlement in some villages (Group 2).

Monitoring Sheets

- Monitoring income and expenditure of each household is quite difficult because farmers do not grasp their own household finance (Group 2).
- Documents to be filled for monitoring are too much for villagers to implement (Group 1).
- Villagers cannot understand how to fill the documents for monitoring. C/P tries to visit villagers more frequently for the purpose of helping villagers to fill the documents. However, this is not a sustainable way and we have to let villagers fill the documents by themselves (Group 1).
- Monitoring forms for some activities including livestock raising and fruit tree planting are too complicated and to many items to be filled in. Forms kept by villagers should be simple enough for them to practice (Group 1).

(2) C/Ps' Abilities and Knowledge

Ability of Training Villagers

- Skills for explaining for villagers got better through experiences of the project (Group 1).

Ability of Solving-Problems

- Solving problems skill at monitoring stage of extension staffs got improved through the project (Group 2).
- Skills and knowledge for solving problems happened in CSP activities got better because there are many occasions to visit villagers through the FORCOM project (Group 1).
- Ability to talk with villagers is indispensable in order to grasp and solve the problems of the CSP activities (Group 2).

3.4. CSP Extension, Revolving, Sustainability

3.4.1. Questionnaire

- (1) Do you try expanding CSP activities beyond village? (N=36)
 - a. try very hard: 12 persons (33%)
 - b. try hard: 11 persons (31%)
 - c. ever tried: 5 persons (14%)
 - d. want to try but not yet: 8 persons (22%)
 - e. no idea to try: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) Do you think revolving system of the project work as planed? (N=36)
 - a. work very well: 5 persons (14%)
 - b. work well: 24 persons (67%)
 - c. so so: 7 persons (19%)
 - d. not work well: 0 persons (0%)

- (3) Do you think CSP activities will continue and expand after project termination?
(N=36)
 - a. continue and expand at faster pace: 3 persons (8%)
 - b. continue and expand at the same pace as now: 21 persons (58%)
 - c. continue but expand at slower pace: 11 persons (31%)
 - d. continue but stop expanding: 1 persons (3%)
 - e. not continue: 0 persons (0%)

- (4) Regarding to CSP improvement since the mid-term evaluation, is improved CSP useful for extension staff? (N=36)
 - a. much better: 17 persons (47%)
 - b. better: 18 persons (50%)
 - c. same as the old one: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. worse: 0 persons (0%)
 - e. I don't know the difference (I don't know the old one) : 1 persons (3%)

3.4.2. Group Discussion

(1) Extension

'Farmer to Farmer' Extension

- 'Farmer to farmer' extension can often be seen among relatives (Group 4).
- Villagers could extend their techniques to their relatives in nearby villages (Group 2).
- Villagers could extend their techniques in the village (Group 2).
- Extension staffs could let villagers expand one another by themselves (Group 2).

Extension beyond the Village Boundary

- When a new village introduces CSP activities, they go to see and learn from the village with a long experience with the FORCOM project. For example, villagers in Nahom went to see CSP activities in Dongkeo village (Group 2).
- Techniques of CSP activities expand to other villages steadily through both training and exchange of experiences (Group 2).
- Some participants in Initial Sites became model households and other villagers came to see them (Group 2).
- Expansion of CSP activities beyond the village boundary can be seen in pig raising activity from Namon village to Houay Sagem village (Group 1).
- Study tours between Initial Sites and Pilot Sites were organized. Natak villagers went to Namon village to see livestock raising activities of CSP. Nonghinhae villagers visit a successful village in other district to see fruit tree plantation (Group 1).
- CSP activities expand beyond district border. For example, CSP activities expanded from Viengthong district to Huameuang district in Houaphanh province. 5 households in Kokieng village of Viengthong are model households that farmers from other villagers come to see (Group 4).

Different Extension Speeds by Activities

- Some CSP activities like raising pigs and goats expand faster but some others still do not expand (Group 2).
- CSP activities such as cattle raising, goat raising, fish raising, weaving and paddy field expansion expand steadily. However, chicken and pig raisings have not extended because of widespread epidemic (Group 1).
- In Namhun villages, some villagers have changed their activities from goat raising to pig raising. In Houaphanh province, many households prefer cattle raising and weaving activities than others (Group 4).

Expansion of CSP System beyond FORCOM Project

- Some village groups adopted the system of CSP activities for their extension activities (Group 2).

(2) Revolving System

Different Revolving Speeds by CSP Activities

- Revolving system of CSP activities work well due to strict management of repayment schedule (Group 2).
- Revolving system works as planned in weaving, pig and goat raising, paddy field expansion activities. Best implementation cases of revolving system can be found in weaving in Phonthon village in Vientiane Province, pig raising in Namon village, paddy field expansion in Namon village, goat raising in Namon and Natak villages. Failed cases are chicken raising in Phonthon and Namon villages due to epidemic expansion(Group 1).
- Before the due day of transfer of livestock, some participating households sold cattle and paid the sales money to the implementation committee in Namsat village of Viengthong district (Group 4).

Both Techniques and Capitals Are Extended by Revolving System

- Both techniques and capitals expand together through the revolving system because new participating households have to learn techniques before receiving livestock (Group 2).
- CSP activities expanded to **Muangkham** and **Donsai** villages in Nan district without revolving system. They lent money to villagers by limited-time offer in order to purchase cattle. After the repayment, they move to new villages (Group 2).
- Households, who will receive funds by revolving system, have a duty to have training of CSP activities. Thus, both money and technique expand simultaneously (Group 2).

Extension of Techniques outside Revolving System

- Some techniques introduced by the FORCOM project are regarded as useful by villagers and expand without revolving system as villagers invest by themselves (Group 2).

- Some useful techniques expand among villagers and beyond the village boundary without revolving system (ex: Production techniques introduced in lac cultivation in Pongdong of Nan district, and fish raising and weaving in Hat Houay of Pakseng district.) (Group 2).

Livestock Death and Revolving System

- Implementation of revolving system sometimes encounter problems like lost of their livestock by disease or accident. However, CSP manual lay down about the procedure in case of lost of livestock. As a whole, we appreciate revolving system of the project (Group 2).

(3) Sustainability

Budget Allocation and Sustainability

- Governments' budget allocation is necessary for continuously extension activities. At least oil fee for motorbikes to visit villages are indispensable (Group 4).
- Frequency of visits villages by extension staffs depend on budget of the government. They think oil for motorbike is indispensable (Group 4).
- It is preferable that government budget will allocate for the CSP activities for the purpose of their continuation(Group 4).

Production Techniques and Sustainability

- CSP activities which villagers prefer will continuously expand (Group 4).
- Sustainable CSP activities include goat and cattle raising, fish farming, paddy field expansion, and weaving. Unsustainable activities include chicken and pig raising because of spread of diseases. In some villages, participating households of chicken and pig raising switched to other activities (Group 1).

Skills and Knowledge Obtained from the Project Will Be Applied in the Future

- We understand about the way of livestock raising and obtained solving-problems ability. Those abilities obtained through FORCOM project will continue to be used in extension activities in the future (Group 4).

3.5. Coordination & Organizations

3.5.1. Questionnaire

- (1) Have coordination and reporting systems between villages and PAFO/DAFO got better than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much better: 16 persons (44%)
 - b. better: 20 persons (56%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. worse: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) Have extension staffs become to grasp village situation better than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much better: 19 persons (53%)
 - b. better: 17 persons (47%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. worse: 0 persons (0%)

- (3) Have extension staffs become to solve problems when it happened in villages faster than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much faster: 13 persons (36%)
 - b. faster: 23 persons (64%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. slower: 0 persons (0%)

- (4) Is the Implementation Committee set up with FORCOM project working well? (N=36)
 - a. very well: 3 persons (8%)
 - b. well: 21 persons (58%)
 - c. so so: 12 persons (33%)
 - d. not so well: 0 persons (0%)

3.5.2. Group Discussion

(1) Coordination System Between Villages and PAFO/DAFO

Much Improved Coordination Between Villages and PAFO/DAFO through the Project

- Communication between villages and PAFO/DAFO staffs are much improved as extension staffs regularly go to villages for works related to the FORCOM project (Group 1)
- Coordination between villages and PAFO/DAFO staffs have much improved as extension staffs as the staffs visit villages every month for monitoring (Group 3).
- Communication between villages and PAFO/DAFO got much improved. Before the FORCOM project began, extension staffs usually visit villages once a couple of months (Group 1).

Coordination and Rainy Season

- During the rainy season, communication between villages and PAFO/DAFO deteriorate because of bad road condition (Group 1).

(2) Implementation Committee (ISIC / PSIC)

Implementation Committee and Non-Participants

- ISIC/PSIC work well. Communication between ISIC/PSIC and DAFO is also very good. However, non-participants do not want to attend the committee because they have no benefit from it (Group 1).
- Attend to ISIC/PSIC are discouraged for those who are members of ISIC/PSIC but not participants of the CSP activities (Group 1).

Implementation Committee and Rainy Season

- Holding ISIC/PSIC is difficult during the rainy season (Group 4).
- During rainy season, villagers are too busy in agricultural activities to attend the meetings (Group 1).

(3) Revolving System and Village Fund

Contribution of Revolving System to Village Fund

- Village fund set up by EU project exists in Nahom village in Bokeo. There is another village fund in Nahom by villagers' deposit and interests from FORCOM project also are incorporated into the latter village fund. In the future, FORCOMs revolving system as a whole may be incorporated into the village fund (Group 3).

- In Nahom village of Bokeo province, FORCOM participating households deposit 12,000 kip every year into the Village Fund. Nahom village has only 38 households and all the households in the village participate in the project. Deposit amount of 12,000 kip were set in agreement with villagers. Villagers borrow from Village Fund to buy livestock like pigs (Group 3).
- In Namon of Sayaboury district, two CSP activities of pig raising and cattle raising contributed 4 million and 6 million kip respectively to Village Fund. This fund is raised by sales of livestock of the project after ISIC agreed on the sales (Group 1).
- In Longsen of Sayaboury district, villagers pool contribution from each households as water user fee in the Village Fund for a village-wide activities such as water source forest management. FORCOM contributed about 7 million kip and villagers save 1,000 kip per month in the fund as water user fee (Group 1).
- Namon village has incorporated FORCOM's revolving system (pig and cattle raising) into the existing village fund (Group 1).

3.6. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction

3.6.1. Questionnaire

- (1) Do you think CSP activities are effective to increase of household income? (N=36)
- a. very effective: 9 persons (25%)
 - b. effective: 19 persons (53%)
 - c. so so: 8 persons (22%)
 - d. ineffective: 0 persons (0%)
- (2) How do you think about effectiveness of CSP activities to stabilization of household income? (N=36)
- a. very effective: 6 persons (17%)
 - b. effective: 22 persons (61%)
 - c. so so: 8 persons (22%)
 - d. ineffective: 0 persons (0%)

3.6.2. Group Discussion

(1) CSP's Contribution to Increase of Household Income

Current Status of CSP's Contribution to Household Income

- Before, some households have to borrow money for purchase of rice, but now only few do. Many households afford motorbikes in some project sites in Nam district. Thus, some participating households still cannot save money but their living conditions are considerably improved (Group 2).
- The inputs were enough to stabilize the poverty reduction, for example, the activities of weaving, pigs, goats and fish raising in Hat Huay and Pongdong village. However, some activities take long time to return the income such as fruit tree plantation and goats raising (Group 2).
- Activities that promote income generation include goat, pig and fish raisings, *posa* planting, paddy field expansion. For example, goat in Natak village increases in number, and then push up household income by the sales. Paddy field expansion contribute increase of paddy production for eat and sales. Weaving in Phonthon village enables women to work while staying at home (Group 1).

- The CSP's activities helped to generate the household income such as the pigs raising in Pangthong village; fish raising in the nest in Pak Hat village; poultry raising in Pak Hat village (Bokeo province); cattle raising, rice field expansion in Sirimoon village (Luang Namtha Province) (Group 3).

Different Contributions by CSP Activities

- Some CSP activities generate income to household quickly, but CSP activities like fruit orchard and cattle raising do slowly (Group 2).
- Impacts of CSP activities on poverty reduction are different by activities. Raising cattle and goat shows good results in poverty reduction (Group 2).

Indirect Impact on Income Generation

- Water supply activity is not directly connected with income generation. But saving time for water drawing labor can be used for income generation (Group 3).
- Water supply activity is not directly connected with income generation. But decrease of diseases by cleaner living environment reduce sudden and big amount of hospital payment bring villagers living condition more stable (Group 4).

Adequate Initial Input Level

- CSP activities are effective for poverty reduction, but current input of US 100 dollars per household is rather small. They think about US 300 dollars per household is appropriate. If input amount is more than US 300 dollars per household, villagers can not repay it (Group 3).
- Initial input per household is too small to increase household income to a certain level (Group 1).
- Limiting factors for increase of household income is 1) disease among livestock, and 2) too small initial input (Group 1).

Other Recommendations

- Current condition of CSP activities limit only one CSP activity per household. If one household can receive a couple of CSP activities, their impact on poverty reduction is much more effective (Group 3).

(2) CSP's Contribution to Stabilization of Household Income

Alleviation of Seasonal Fluctuation

- Before beginning of the project, most households planted only rice and often faced food shortage just before rice harvest. Increasing income sources generated through CSP activities introduced by the project alleviated such a seasonal fluctuation (Group 2).

Stabilization of Household Income by Diversification of Income Sources

- In other projects, only a few activities are introduced and too many farmers grow similar vegetables and livestock. These over-supply in the market cause their prices down and stop the activities in a couple of years. However, a great variety of CSP activities ensured deconcentrated income sources and this lead to stabilizations of household income and living condition (Group 2).
- Not all the household members engage in CSP activities. For example, a household with 5 members, two engage in CSP activities and other three in other activities. Household is more stable by engaging in many activities including CSP (Group 4).
- Wide variety of CSP activities contributes stabilization of household income (Group 2, 3).
- Farmers plant a variety of fruit trees (it needs long time to obtain a profit) in combination with short-time profit generating activities such as livestock raising and vegetable farm. This contributes stabilization of household income (Group 1).

(3) External Factors that Have Impact on Household Income

Increase of Employment Opportunities

- In Pongdong, some amount of income generated from labor wages in rubber plantation. However, income from labor wages in rubber plantation should be temporary only at the early stage of rubber plantation (Group 2).
- Greater employment opportunities, expansion of rubber plantation (Pongdong, Nan, LP), increasing demand for commercial crops like corn and job's tear (Pakseng, LP / Group 2).
- Increasing job opportunities also push up household income. (ex; (1) large farming companies, (2) hydropower construction) (Group 1)

Strong Demand for Commercial Crops

- In addition to CSP activities, increasing demand for 1) chili, 2) NTFPs, 3) fishes,

4) fruits, 5) cucumber push up households income (Group 1).

3.7. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

3.7.1. Questionnaire

(1) Do you think CSP activities are effective to stabilization of shifting cultivation?

(N=36)

a. very effective: 7 persons (19%)

b. effective: 23 persons (64%)

c. so so: 6 persons (17%)

d. ineffective: 0 persons (0%)

(2) Compared with before the implementation of FORCOM project, do you become to think stabilization of shifting cultivation more important? (N=36)

a. much more: 10 persons (28%)

b. more: 26 persons (72%)

c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)

d. less important: 0 persons (0%)

3.7.2. Group Discussion

(1) CSP's Contribution to Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

Mechanism of CSP's Contribution to Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

- CSP activities contribute to reduction of shifting cultivation area by switching shifting cultivation area into *posa* plantation, paddy field and industry tree plantation (Group 1).
- Increasing household income or rice harvest from CSP activities contributes reduction of shifting cultivation area (Group 1).
- Allocating more time on CSP activities lead to reduction of work time for shifting cultivation (Group 1).
- CSP activities are good alternatives to shifting cultivation because 1) CSP activities do not require much time, 2) some of CSP activities generate income quickly, 3) farmers' livelihood improved, and 4) CSP reduced allocated time for shifting cultivation (Group 1).

Adequate Initial Input Level

- CSP activities consist of capital and production techniques and are effective for both increase of household income and reduction of shifting cultivation. But initial input capital is so small that impact on shifting cultivation is rather small (Group 4).
- However, initial input by the project is too small to stop shifting cultivation (Group 1).

Increasing Demand for Livestock Feeds Such As Corn and Cassava

- CSP activities like pig raising need to plant corns and cassava. This is one of the reasons that shifting cultivation areas do not decreased. However, corns and cassava for feed of livestock is better than planting upland rice. According to an extension staff, upland rice field rotate in a couple hectares but corn and cassava can plant the same place for a couple of years. Another counterpart denied this idea (Group 2).

(2) External Factors that Have Impact on Shifting Cultivation

Increasing Rubber Plantation

- CSP activities surely led to reduction of shifting cultivation. However, rubber plantation has expanded rapidly in recent years. At the early stage of rubber plantation, upland rice is often planted between the rubber saplings. So income increase looks not leading to reduction of shifting cultivation (Group 2).

Increasing Demand for Cash Crops

- Improvement of road condition push demand for commercial crop like corn, sesame, and others in villages along roads. Despite of introduction of CSP activities, increasing demand for commercial crops keeps reduction pace of shifting cultivation area slow (Group 4).
- Shifting cultivation areas have been converted to commercial crop farms including corns, job's tears, beans, etc. (Group 1).

Land Allocation

- Land allocation also prevents reduction of shifting cultivation area because shifting cultivation can be conducted in the allocated land (Group 4).

Industrial Tree Plantation

- Shifting cultivation areas have been converted to industrial tree plantations by companies. Some provinces have the strategy to promote industrial tree plantation (Group 1).

3.8. Relevance of Production Techniques of CSP activities

3.8.1. Questionnaire

- (1) Were introduced production techniques suit to needs of villagers? (N=36)
- a. all of them suit well: 17 persons (47%)
 - b. most of them suit well: 19 persons (53%)
 - c. some of them suit well but some were not : 0 persons (0%)
 - d. most of them not suit well: 0 persons (0%)
- (2) Were introduced production techniques continuously used by villagers? (N=36)
- a. all of them: 4 persons (11%)
 - b. most of them: 21 persons (58%)
 - c. some of them are used but some are not used: 11 persons (31%)
 - d. most of them are not used: 0 persons (0%)

3.8.2. Group Discussion

(1) Relevance of Production Techniques

Most of Production Techniques Are Relevant as Chosen by Villagers

- Production techniques introduced by CSP activities are relevant because villagers are the applicants (Group 4).
- Production techniques are relevance to the needs of farmers because villagers select techniques by themselves based on their needs (Group 1).
- Production techniques are relevance to the needs of farmers because selection of techniques is determined through discussions with villagers (Group 1).

(2) Continuous Use of Production Techniques

Most of Production Techniques Are Continuously Used

- Most of production techniques are relevant and still in use. The introduced production techniques applied continually were the vaccination for cows, water buffaloes, and pigs and the techniques of making pen for animals in Kokieng and Vang Heung villages (Group 4).

- Introduced production techniques appreciated by villagers are vaccinations, measures of feed and daily care of livestock for disease-free. Not used (never used) production techniques: ex) cutting teeth of baby pigs. Most of the introduced production techniques are still used (Group 2).
- The key to use production techniques continuously is to select techniques easy enough to use and understand the benefits. Production techniques that continuously used include 1) usage and management methods of vaccine, 2) management of livestock keeping healthy, and 3) fruit trees management of seedling and plantation. Production techniques that is not used any more include 1) fertilizer because villagers do not know the importance, 2) chicken raising because of disease risk, and 3) techniques to keep pond clean. In general, production techniques introduced by the project is easy to use and appreciated by villagers (Group 1).

Unused Production Techniques and the Reasons

- A production technique for fish culture is usually not conducted. Because draining of fish pond needs remove of existing fishes and purchase of new young fishes. Except this production technique, all others are successfully introduced and conducted (Group 1).
- Some techniques were not applied. (for example, compost making, poultry raising and fish raising.) Regarding to the compost making, villagers are not familiar with making compost and they did not know its importance (Group 1).
- Pens are not used in *sanam* or field for raising livestock because it is not so suitable. Villagers think grazing cattle in the open space in *sanam* is easy to practice (Group 4).
- Vaccination cannot be implemented regularly because 1) villagers do not keep records of vaccination, 2) they do not know the place to obtain (Group 4).
- Feed composition instructed by the project is not used in some villages because they usually feed what they obtain from forest and field. They hope to use feeds that can be got around their house for free (Group 4).
- Management of underbrush and/or fertilizer is also not well-implemented because it is very hard work for them (Group 4).
- Some production techniques are taught in classroom but not applied to the actual field due to lack of necessary materials (Group 4).
- Vaccination to chickens ceased to be implemented in some villages because 1) villages far from district town and it is difficult to obtain vaccines, 2) villagers do

not recognize the importance of vaccine (Group 3).

- Vaccination to chickens is not implemented any more because it cannot prevent diseases of chickens. Therefore, we want to advice villagers to get their pigs vaccinated but not to their chickens (Group 1).

3.9. Capacity Development of Extension Staffs

3.9.1. Questionnaire

- (1) Do you think your leadership and communication skills on extension activities improved than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much improved: 25 persons (69%)
 - b. improved: 11 persons (31%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. deteriorated: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) Do you think your planning and coordination skills on extension activities improved than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much improved: 19 persons (53%)
 - b. improved: 17 persons (47%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. deteriorated: 0 persons (0%)

- (3) Do you think you became more positive attitude toward extension activities than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much positive: 18 persons (50%)
 - b. positive: 18 persons (50%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. less positive: 0 persons (0%)

- (4) Do you become to be more confident in extension activities than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much more confident: 11 persons (31%)
 - b. more confident: 25 persons (69%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. less confident: 0 persons (0%)

3.9.2. Group Discussion

(1) Improved Abilities and knowledge

Learn through Many Experiences in the Field

- FORCOM project's policy of the emphasis on OJT in the villages is highly appreciated. We learned a lot about raising livestock from experiences with villagers and also got an ability to teach villagers. Abilities like consultation and answer to villagers' questions also got much improved through experiences at villages (Group 2).
- Abilities of explanation for villagers and solving-problems got improved through a lot of experiences at villages in support of the FORCOM project (Group 1).
- I had never been to villages for extension activity before FORCOM project began. I feel I learned very much from the project. I learned how to make plan and how to train villagers through experiences of the FORCOM project (Group 3).
- We learned a lot from the actual implementation after training for villagers (Group 4).
- Planning, teaching and monitoring skills got improved through the project (Group 2).

Learn How to Work with Villagers

- I learned how to work with villagers such as participatory working method, how to approach the community and participatory planning with villagers (self thinking and practicing) (Group 4).
- Skill of communication with villagers got improved through much more contacts with them (Group 4).

Understand Extension Work as a Series of Processes

- We can understand and conduct extension as series of process from village meetings, planning, implementation, to monitoring and solving-problems (Group 2).
- We understood as steps of extension work such as planning, implementing and monitoring (Group 4).

(2) Incentive and Positive Attitude

For Improvement of Villagers' Livelihoods and Forest Conservation

- Villagers' positive attitudes and their smiles are good incentive for extension activities (Group 4).

- Positive attitude: 1) Extension staffs hope to promote sustainable land and forest use among villagers. 2) Extension staffs hope to promote income generation for farmers and contribute poverty reduction (Group 1).

Abilities and Confidence Obtained through the Project Are Also Good Incentives

- Equipments and materials, FORCOM specialists and abilities learned through the FORCOM project are good incentive to conduct the project activities. Skills and knowledge obtained through the project contribute to positive attitude for extension activities (Group 2).

Many Occasions to Exchange Experiences among Extension Staffs of 6 Northern Provinces

- I enjoyed the project very much to have an opportunity to learn one another among extension staffs in 6 Northern Provinces through training and study tours organized by the project (Group 1).

Motorbike and Oil Fee

- Equipments and materials including motorbikes and oil enable us to visit villages (Group 4).
- Incentives: 1) Budget/funding from the project for extension works by district staffs. 2) Equipments / motorbike from the project (Group 1).

3.10. Villagers' Participation and Ownership

3.10.1 Questionnaire

- (1) Have you become to promote villagers participation and ownership more than before through FORCOM project? (N=36)
 - a. much more: 5 persons (14%)
 - b. more: 31 persons (86%)
 - c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. less: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) Can villagers manage CSP activities without your help? (N=36)
 - a. fully independently: 3 persons (8%)
 - b. almost independently: 10 persons (28%)
 - c. sometimes need help: 23 persons (64%)
 - d. often need help: 0 persons (0%)

- (3) Do you think that villagers actively participated in FORCOM' activities? (N=36)
 - a. very active: 15 persons (42%)
 - b. rather active: 16 persons (44%)
 - c. so so: 5 persons (14%)
 - d. not so active: 0 persons (0%)

3.10.2 Group Discussion

(1) Promoting Villagers Participation and Ownership

Development of Villagers' Abilities and Empowerment

- We explained the CSP's policy to promote villagers participation and ownership to villagers (Group 1).
- We tried delegating authorities related to CSP activities in an effort to promote villagers' participation and ownership (Group 3).
- Let villagers take responsibility for each activity (Group 1).
- Help villagers develop their own rules for managing activities (Group 1).

Planning by Villagers

- We tried to let villagers make CSP plan by themselves for the purpose of create abilities needed to its implementation (Group 1).

Management and Extension by Villagers

- During training for villagers, we tried that villagers do by themselves. We also tried that villagers extend by themselves. We train villagers, and then let them do by themselves in order to conduct CSP activities by themselves (Group 2).
- Villagers have developed ability to solving-problems through FORCOM project and now their income and living conditions also got better (Group 2).

Villagers' Contribution for the Purpose of Enhancement of Ownership

- We request villagers' contributions such as labor and materials available in the village for the purpose of encouragement of villagers' ownership (Group 3).

(2) Consideration of Low-Income Households

C/Ps' Efforts to Encourage Participation of Low-Income Households

- We tried low-income households to participate in the CSP activities. As can be seen in CSP Operation Manual, everybody can participate in the CSP activities with contribution in the form of sweat equity instead of money (Group 1).
- CSP activities with quick return (ex: goat raising in Namon) were allocated to low-income households (Group 1).
- We recommended villagers appropriate activities based on their labor capability/availability (Group 1).
- We recommended villagers activities that produce quick returns/incomes and low risks such as weaving and goat raising. (Group 1).
- Advised the village authority to encourage them to participate in activities of the project. As a result, 5 out of 7 participated in the activities of the project were the poor (Group 4).

The Well-Off Help The Poor in the Village

- We let low-income households actually go to see high-income households in the village. We took low-income households to high-income households planting hybrid corns (Group 3).
- Production groups consist of various income strata for the aims that better-off

households can help low-income households within the groups. Goat raising activity in Namon village is a good example of joint activities. Group members shares the profits from the sales of livestock equally as villagers jointly raise goats in a farm (Group 1).

(3) Independently and Voluntary Implementation of CSP Activities

Independent Management of CSP Activities by Villagers

- Some CSP activities including chicken raising is not independently implemented. Weaving and cattle raising in Namon village is fully managed by villagers themselves. Extension staffs just visit the village for monitoring (Group 1).
- Villagers can manage CSP activities by themselves but not expand by themselves. Ex; weaving in Phonthon/VTE, cattle raising in Namon/SYB (Group 1).
- Villagers manage vaccination by themselves without help of extension staffs (Group 1).

Voluntary Application of CSP Activities in Line with Conditions of the Villages

- As can be seen in Kokieng village of Viengthong district, CSP participants in Pangthong sell pigs in short time period of three months. Local people have their own management cycle of raising livestock, and this is the case that villagers voluntarily apply the existing CSP framework in line with the condition of their village (Group 4).
- In Dongkeo, raising chicken and pig activities of FORCOM project integrated into cattle raising as cattle steadily increases with less serious infections. Participants of chicken and pig activities found profit from cattle raising is higher and then sold their livestock and bought cattle. It can also be said that this is an interesting case of ownership and voluntarily participation in the project (Group 2).

4. Results of Interview with District Governors & PAFO

4.1. Evaluation of FORCOM Project and CSP Activities

4.1.1. Deputy Governor of Pakseng District

- The Deputy District Governor of Pak Xeng District appreciated that the extension of CSP activities was a good model for promoting local people to generate their incomes. FORCOM supported materials and equipments in stead of providing cash. This secures the supporting fund. Such fund is revolved within the villages and finally, it will become the village fund. The revolving system is a good example for fund generation in the villages.
- He also compared FORCOM to the existed EU project. The extension procedure was similar both FORCOM and EU. EU assigned the village chief to be responsible for the activities. After the project terminated, the supported fund was not continually revolved and finally, such fund disappeared. Unlike, FORCOM organized implementation committee and activities' groups to monitor the activities of villagers and report the progress of activities to extension staff of DAFO/PAFO. FORCOM's revolving system is implemented based on the agreement of villagers and controlled by the implementation committee in collaboration with village authority. Besides, the sustainability committee has been established to do the tasks of sustaining the project's outputs.

4.1.2. Deputy Governor of Viengkham District

- The deputy district governor explained that 4 villages, in which villagers practiced the shifting cultivation 100%, got supports from FORCOM (Samton, Phone Kham, Vang Heung and Done Khouné villages). Such fund was provided for animals raising (cows, pigs, goats, and poultry), and crops plantation (galangal, and pigeon pea for lac production). Through CSP's activities, villagers could generate their income, even though the provided fund was relatively limited. If compared with before running project, the livelihood of the villagers has been better improved.

- If compared FORCOM to EU and Lao-America projects, FORCOM has more advantages than others. The advantages of FORCOM are (1) implementation committee was organized in the village level and (2) the sustainability committee was established in different levels including provincial, district and village levels. These committees will be responsible for promoting and monitoring the supported activities of CSP. The revolving system of FORCOM is based on the agreement of villagers. In contrast, other two projects did not organize any committees to be responsible for monitoring the project's activities and the revolving system was based on the project. For example, in Lao-America Project villagers have to revolve the supported fund to other villagers within two years, even the income was not generated yet.

4.1.3. Deputy Governor of Sayaboury District

- The Deputy District Governor of Xayaboury District explained that FORCOM performed well, because the implementation of activities was based on the needs and the plan of villagers. When the plan was approved, the project supplied the capitals with contribution of villagers and then implements such plan. This process makes villagers to be responsible for the activities as their own properties. Currently, the project generates good outcomes, which are satisfied the participating villagers.
- On the other hands, FORCOM applied the extension methodology that appropriated with the situation of Laos. So the outputs of the project are successful obtained.
- He also compared FORCOM with other existing projects likes EU and IFAD. EU provided supports through the Agricultural Promotion Bank. After the project was terminated, the supported fund was returned to the bank, nothing kept in the villages. So the province has negotiated with the bank many times to get such fund for further application. Finally, the province gets some fund back and applies for other activities. IFAD provided loans not the grants. They have their own management system. Unlike FORCOM provided capitals for doing activities based on the needs of villagers and those capitals have to be revolved within the village to all villagers.

4.1.4. Head of PAFO of Sayaboury Province

- He said that the procedures, process of implementation, and policy of the project were well appropriated comparing to the extension system in Laos. Particularly, the extension of FORCOM was based on participation of the villagers; it focused on the building of the villagers' capacities in doing CSP's activities. Villagers can get not only the production techniques and fund, but also the improvement of skills in doing activities for their income generation. This indicated the sustainability of the project. Basically, villagers are able to implement the activities themselves and they become the local extension workers in their areas.
- However, there are some limited factors as follows:
 - (1) Sometime the capacity building in the village level is implemented urgently (short time). This makes some villagers did not fully get along with the techniques introduced (did not understand well), which may cause some activities failed such as chicken raising.
 - (2) The support from the project is still limited. For example, the project provides \$100 per family or 1 million kips per family. This figure is quite small and not enough for income generating to replace the income from the shifting cultivation practice.

4.2. Views of CSP Activities in the Future

4.2.1. Deputy Governor of Pakseng District

- As mentioned above the sustainability committee is organized to enable the sustainability of FORCOM's outputs. One of the committee's members is the deputy district governor, who plays an important role to support the continuation of CSP's activities.
- The district does not have budget for supporting those activities yet. However, the fund will be acquired from other sources: (1) the revolving fund of CSP activities; (2) grants from other projects; (3) fund from the government (fund for poverty reduction). Now some organizations come to support the similar activities as FORCOM. For example, World Vision has supported the animals raising activities in Hat Tung and Hat Ly villages. The revolving system is adopted as FORCOM's procedure. The Nayobay Bank also came to the district

and provided credits on pigeon pea plantation for lac production in 5 villages. However, villagers have to return the initial fund to the bank within 2 years plus 7% per year of interest.

- He expressed that extension staff of the district are ready to continue the CSP's activities. One to two agricultural staffs are assigned to work as extension staff in the village development groups. They will transfer knowledge and experiences gained from FORCOM to those village development groups. The district provides supports for those staff with the amount of 250,000 kip per month per head.

4.2.2. Deputy Governor of Viengkham District

- He expressed that the district will apply all lessons learned from FORCOM continuously. Supported fund will be revolved within the villages and expanded to other villages.
- The Head of DAFO added that even though the fund supported by FORCOM was still limited, villagers could get a lot of benefits from it. They also get benefits both in technical term and practical experiences from participating in CSP's activities, for instance the production techniques and income generation of households. He believes that the activities of CSP will be sustained, because villagers voluntarily applied and practiced those activities themselves. The supported fund will be revolved within the village and expanded to beyond villages. On the other hands, the sustainability committee has been setting up to carry out the task to sustain the outputs of FORCOM project.
- Two staff from DAFO was assigned to be coordinators of the project. They will carry out the tasks in collaboration with the project. After the project terminated, they will continue to work as district extension staff, who will transfer knowledge and experiences gained from FORCOM to villagers for further income generating promotion. Besides, they are responsible for monitoring and promoting the CSP's activities.
- The district does not have fund to support CSP's activities yet. However, the revolving fund will be one of the supporting sources. The other sources of supports for the income generating activities of villagers are available from government (fund for poverty reduction), private sectors and Nayobay Bank. However, the fund is provided as a credit system. It means that villagers have

to return initial fund and interest to the bank or concerned agencies. The interest is based on the activities and period of credit system (short term, medium term and long term), which is higher than the project suggested. For example, the interest for animals raising and crops cultivation ranks from 7% to 10% per year. Nayobay Bank has already provided credits for 18 villages and 6 more villages will be provided soon.

4.2.3. Deputy Governor of Sayaboury District

- Regarding to the sustainability of CSP's activities, some of them are already sustained for instance the paddy field expansion. The field will be continuously used for growing rice. In case they get enough rice from the field, they will never do shifting cultivation practice.
- The district will find some budgets for the staffs that are going to work in the villages. Such budgets will be allocated for supporting oil fee and daily allowance for those staffs. At the moment, the fund for supporting the activities of CSP will take from the revolving fund.
- Staff worked on supporting activities will be assigned and based in the village development groups. They will be formed into a team to work in the target village development groups. At least one agricultural staff or coordinator of the project is assigned to joint the team. The team has a task to promote income generating activities, which include the CSP's activities in those village groups.

4.2.4. Head of PAFO of Sayaboury Province

- The meeting of the sustainability committee has organized two times to discuss on how to extend the CSP's activities. First of all, the materials, equipments and fund that project supported will be used. In addition, the committee tries to make budget planning and submits to the government for approval. Such budget will be used for promoting the income generating activities based on FORCOM's extension methodology and process and supports for staff who works in the villages. However, the budget will be provided to villagers as a credit system with low interest. In case of the village

has revolved through the whole village, the initial fund will be taken and given to other villages. The interest is kept in the village fund for further utilization of the village.

- The staff works as coordinators of the project will be assigned to work in the village development groups. They will transfer knowledge and experiences gained from FORCOM to villagers who want to practice the income generating activities. The CSP's activities will be merged together with activities of village development groups. Two target villages of the project located in the village development groups are Namon and Natak villages.

4.3. Internalization of CSP into Extension / Development Plan

4.3.1. Deputy Governor of Pakseng District

- The district has set up the policy to alleviate the poverty by promoting income generating activities including CSP's activities. The activities will be supported and implemented in the village development groups, which includes the target villages of the project. To prepare for this action, the district staffs (including 1-2 agricultural staffs) are assigned to work in the target village development groups. They will help villagers in doing generating income activities by providing technical supports.
- The revolving system of FORCOM is a good option for generating village fund, which is in line with the district's policy. 39 villages out of 61 villages within the district have established the village funds (including villages supported by FORCOM). The government of Laos provides fund of 40 mill. to 50 mill. kips per village, so that the village can utilize such fund for doing income generating activities. However, the initial fund has to be returned to the district for expanding to other villages.
- The district will try hard to support the sustainability of the project's activities. Particularly, the fund villages got from the project will be revolved within the village and expanded to other villages. This will stabilize the households' income.

4.3.2. Deputy Governor of Viengkham District

- The policy of the district was based on the result of the district meeting that the strategic planning was setting up focusing on 3 big projects: (1) animals raising(cattle) for commercial purpose; (2) pigeon pea plantation for lac production (State company invested production cost, guaranteed for the products' price and sought markets for products); and (3) corns plantation(Vietnamese company provided seeds and production cost, guarantee for the prices and marketing). These are examples of income generating activities promoted within the district in parallel with CSP's activities.
- If FORCOM project is terminated, the fund and techniques that project provided will be revolved and expanded to other area that needs supports, for instance, the village groups of Vang Bong never gets supports from any organizations. The district has also planned to adopt and apply the production techniques, extension methodology and revolving system of the project through the whole district.

4.3.3. Deputy Governor of Sayaboury District

- The development plan of the district will include the CSP's activities. The district has focused on the formulation of village and village development groups. The purpose of the development is to promote the stabilized occupation, crops production for commercial purpose, and stop practicing shifting cultivation. For example, the activity of paddy field expansion will secure the rice production and finally, villagers will stop doing shifting cultivation. Another example is pigeon pea plantation for lac production. They can get income from selling the lac and if the income is increased, the shifting cultivation will be stopped automatically. It means that the purpose of district development plan is in line with the FORCOM project's purpose.
- Regarding to the extension of CSP's activities after the project terminated, the district has organized the village development groups, in which the target villages of the project are included for example Namon and Natak villages. Each village development group has prepared its own development plan. Then it is submitted to the district and province for approval. If the plan is approved, the budget will be provided as a credit system with low interest. It means that

the activities of CSP will be integrated into the income generating activities in the village.

4.3.4. Head of PAFO of Sayaboury Province

- Currently, the province has organized villages and village development groups to overcome the poverty in the local areas by providing supports for income generating activities. This includes the activities of CSP, because the target villages of the project are located in the village development groups such as Namon and Natak villages. It means that the activities of CSP will be included in the development plan of the district as well as the province.
- The development plan focuses on the stabilization of occupation, commercial crops production and stabilization of the shifting cultivation, which are in line with the purpose of FORCOM project. The province as well as the district has planned to applied lessons learned from FORCOM including planning steps, implementing and monitoring processes for promoting the income generation of villagers. Particularly, the revolving system of the project will be applied to all activities in the development groups.

4.4. Recommendation and Requests

4.4.1. Deputy Governor of Pakseng District

- He requested whether the materials and equipments (motorbikes, over-head projector, and computer) provided by the project can be transferred to the district for further utilization.

4.4.2. Deputy Governor of Viengkham District

- If the project has an opportunity to continue, Viengkham District one of the poorest districts in Luang Prabang Province, still needs supports from the project.

4.4.3. Head of PAFO of Sayaboury Province

- Regarding to the sustainability of the activities, after planning is made, we should consider the potential of villagers how much they can contribute and how much the project should support. If the activities are less, the responsibility of villagers will become less. For example, there are only few cows in the groups or few chicken; they will not take care as well as possible.
- The extension of the activities should be a good model for other villagers and those activities can be faster expanded. It means that model households of the activities should be formulated.
- The activities should be organized in groups in order to involve the poor families.

5. Results of Village Survey in the Project Sites

5.1. Impact of CSP Activities on Poverty Reduction

5.1.1. Questionnaire

1. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction

(1) Do you think CSP activities are effective to increase of household income?

- a. very effective: 22 persons (63%)
- b. effective: 12 persons (34%)
- c. so so: 1 persons (3%)
- d. ineffective: 0 persons (0%)

(2) How do you think about effectiveness of CSP activities to stabilization of household income?

- a. very effective: 19 persons (54%)
- b. effective: 16 persons (46%)
- c. so so: 0 persons (0%)
- d. ineffective: 0 persons (0%)

(3) Have your livelihood improved through the project?

- a. much improved: 22 persons (63%)
- b. improved: 13 persons (37%)
- c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
- d. deteriorated: 0 persons (0%)

(4) Do you become to be more confident in household economy than before the FORCOM project?

- a. much more confident: 25 persons (72%)
- b. more confident: 9 persons (26%)
- c. same as before: 1 persons (3%)
- d. less confident: 0 persons (0%)

5.1.2. Village Interview

(1) CSP Activities and Income Generation

Most of CSP Activities Bring Additional Income to Participating Households

- Except death of most fruit trees introduced by the project, all the activities had already turned a lot of profit to villagers. Even fruit planting activities, *mak tan* and pineapples had already been sold at the market. Among livestock raising activities, raising fish and goat is showing better results than those of pig and chickens. Despite infectible nature of pigs and chickens, those activities also contribute to household income of the participants (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- A couple of private companies now come to the village for villagers to grow more cash crops including hybrid corns, job's tear, and sesame. Especially last four years of project operating period, hybrid corns and job's tear planting area expanded. Some households plant 2 – 3 hectares of hybrid corns. These crops were planted in flat land and contributed to reduction of shifting cultivation area (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

Impact on Household Income is Different by CSP Activities

- All the CSP activities generate additional household income but their contributions are different by the activities. Pig raising and goat raising also contribute income generation very well. However, chicken in the village often died out due to pandemic even they adopted the production techniques introduced by the project. As for fruit trees planting activity, if the tree species fit in the soil of the village, it bears good fruit. In the village, mango, lychee and orange grow steadily and the participants hope they can sell the fruits in 2 – 4 years. However, rambutan and *lamyai* do not fit the soil of the village and they do not grow well and some of them have already died (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).
- Villagers think that all the activities contribute to improve of livelihood of participating households. There are 2 pig raising groups in the village and at first it works well. Most of the households got babies and make profit from selling them in the first year. But epidemic diseases spread among these pigs and contribution of pig raising activity to income generation deceased in the second year. Fish raising activity has no problem and brought profit to the

participants. Cattle raising activities also make profit to the participants. Posa activity also contributes to household income of participating households but the profit comes only a couple of months a year. Profitable activities are 1) cattle raising, 2) fish raising, and 3) posa. Villagers now can sell around 300 kg of posa per household per year. CSP activities brought villagers more income and many villagers make profit from small business like keeping shops and small-scale trade (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

- Weaving activity is better than livestock raising because it can be done in the house and do not need hard work as feeding. The product easily can be sold at good price and profit can be generated soon after the learning of basic techniques for about a couple of months (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- Pig raising required more time to take care such as preparing feeds and cleaning pen. Compared with goat that usually raising in the pasture, pigs grow faster in pen and can be sold in a couple of months (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).
- CSP activities with poor extension performances are 1) raising fishes, 2) fruit tree plantation, and 3) chicken raising. This is caused by low productivity of those activities. Good performers are 1) pig raising, 2) goat raising, 3) cattle raising, and 4) paddy field expansion (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

Some Activities Face Problems and Switched to Other Activities

- 5 out of 10 goat raising participants has sold their goats and bought small pigs after one year of raising goats. All households increased their number of goats to around 5 – 7 after one year's operation, but widespread diseases like foot-and-mouth and *tonben* forced participants to sell their goats at low price. In Van Heun, thus, pig raising is the most profitable of all CSP activities (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).
- Some activities have changed to other ones. Paddy field expansion activity has changed to lac activity (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- Some households received a pig with poor health and sold the pig and then bought two goats for raising (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

(2) External Factors

Demand for Cash Crops, Labor Opportunities Also Bring Additional Income to Households

- Increasing demands for agricultural products encourage villagers to grow more cash crops including hybrid corns and sesame and livestock such as poultries, pig, cattle and buffalo. Demands for weavings as souvenirs for tourists in Luang Prabang also bring additional income to villagers (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

Compared with Other Income Sources, Villagers Appreciate CSP Activities

- Increasing demand for cash crops such as corns, sesames and *posa* brought additional income to villagers in Hat Houay. However, incomes from these cash crops have some uncertainty because 1) income from cash crops comes only once a year, so there is great seasonal fluctuation, 2) prices of cash crops always change, and 3) harvest of these cash crops has a great dependence on weather. In these three points, livestock have a considerable advantage and villagers appreciate CSP activities provided by the project (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

Cash Crops Are Better Than Upland Rice in Terms of Income Sources

- Cash crops have advantages over upland rice. Rice can harvest only 2 tons per hectare and can be sold at 4.6 million kip, while harvest of hybrid corn reaches 6 – 7 tons and can be sold at 6 – 7 million kips (2007). In addition to the price difference, hybrid corns can be cultivated easier as it needs weed eradication twice a season, whereas rice needs four times during the season (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

5.2. Impact of CSP Activities on Shifting Cultivation Stabilization

5.2.1. Questionnaire

2. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

- (1) Do you think CSP activities are effective to stabilization of shifting cultivation?
- a. very effective: 16 persons (46%)
 - b. effective: 11 persons (31%)
 - c. so so: 8 persons (23%)
 - d. ineffective: 0 persons (0%)

- (2) Compared with before the implementation of FORCOM project, do you become to think stabilization of shifting cultivation more important?
- a. much more: 22 persons (63%)
 - b. more: 11 persons (31%)
 - c. same as before: 2 persons (6%)
 - d. less important: 0 persons (0%)

5.2.2. Village Interview

(1) CSP Activities and Shifting Cultivation

Villagers Think CSP Activities Are Effective To Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

- Pig, goat and chicken raising activities contributed reduction of shifting cultivation (however, the villagers' definition of "shifting cultivation" is often same as "upland rice production".) As the number of livestock increases, shifting cultivation area decreased. Upland rice area decreased gradually since the project began. In a couple of years, we will be able to stop shifting cultivation (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

However, Some Villagers Think Initial Investment Is Too Small To Stop It Immediately

- It passed that one year and four months after the project began, and each household now possesses 5 – 6 baby goats. However, if the project provides 5 million kip, we can buy 10 female goats. The second year of the project, we can stop shifting cultivation completely. If 200 million kip are provided for CSP activities, all the shifting cultivation activities will be stopped in a year or two. The activities with great impact on reduction of shifting cultivation are 1) goat raising, 2) cattle raising (not exist in the village), 3) tua he, 4) poi khan. Pig raising is also effective for reduction of shifting cultivation but chicken raising is not effective. Villagers think that good income generators means good impact for reduction of shifting cultivation (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- They calculated if 5 million kip per household and buy 10 female goats. They say they can stop shifting cultivation area in the second year. But even current number of 2 female at the first year, they already have 5-6 goats in the second year. They found it is too many goats if they get 10 female goats in the first year (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

- They say if you earn 10 million kip per year for 4 -5 persons household, you do not need to conduct shifting cultivation. Household of head of pig raising activity raised 20 pigs. They sold 5 and still have 15. Their shifting cultivation area decreased from 5 kron in 2 years ago and last year and decreased to 3 kron this year. (1 kron is 10kg of rice seeds) This year his family plant 20 kg of corn and 1,500 saplings of cassava for feed of pig and goat. They planted 1,200 cassava saplings last year and 1,500 this year in 1 wa (2m x 2m) in swan. They say swan is very small and better than upland rice in reduction of shifting cultivation area (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- Shifting cultivation has not decreased yet because the number of participating households is too small to impact on stabilization of shifting cultivation. Out of total 140 households in Tha village, only 40 households participate in the CSP activities. Even expansion by revolving system, it will take 7 – 10 years to curb shifting cultivation. Initial investment amount of 100 US dollars per household is also too small. 100 US dollars per household allow 2 households to share only one cattle. How can you expect from raising one cattle by 2 households? If you have 10 adult cattle, you can cover all the necessary expenditures by managing them (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

Raising Livestock in Pen Prevent Forest Degradation

- Before the project began, we raise livestock freely and damaged forest. Now we keep goat in three places and try to prevent forest degrade and eating crops villagers grow (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

Cattle Raising Activity Reduce Forest Fires

- Another advantage of cattle raising is that they eat weeds and trees grows faster than before. Now, reforestation can be seen in many parts of the village because forest fires have considerably decreased since the project began. Increased cattle eat more weeds and small amount of weeds, which is often the cause of expansion of forest fires, keep forest fires from spreading out (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

CSP Activities as an Alternative for Shifting Cultivation

- With assistance to the village by the FORCOM project, we manage to live in the face of continuous deterioration of the soil in shifting cultivation area (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

Increasing Number of Livestock Push Production of Corn and Cassava

- Goat and pigs like to eat cassava. Thus raising goat and pig contribute to reduction of upland rice but not shifting cultivation as a whole. However, corn and cassava for feed of livestock grow less area than reduction area of upland rice cultivation (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

(2) External Factors

Villagers Grow More Cash Crops Instead of Upland Rice

- Private companies come for villages to grow hybrid corns and job's tear for last couple of years. Villagers now reduce upland rice production and grow cash crops including hybrid corns and job's tear. They cannot stop planting upland rice because there is little paddy field to grow their staple food. Even growing upland rice, they do not have enough rice to eat. DAFO also advised villagers to grow cash crops instead of upland rice (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).
- Shifting cultivation area has considerably decreased since the project for last couple of years. One of the reasons is that the DAFO advises villagers not to plant upland rice but cash crops such as hybrid corns, job' tear and sesame. As newcomers in the village have no paddy field and are not participants of the CSP activities, they still engage in shifting cultivation (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

Villagers Claim Cash Crop Is Better Than Upland Rice in Terms of Forest Conservation

- Villagers think that shifting cultivation area decreases due to increase of household income from CSP activities. Even though villagers increase cash crops area such as hybrid corns, these crops gave less damage to forest in the villages. According to villagers, upland rice is planted after slash and burn in more dense forest than cash crops. Furthermore, upland rice area shall be changed every year, while hybrid-corns can be grown in the same place for a couple of years (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

Planting Industrial Trees Including Teak and Rubber

- In Namon, forestland and land were allocated to villagers around ten years ago. Villagers, who hope to be allocated more land, now plant teaks and rubber

trees in the allocated area instead of using as shifting cultivation area (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

Rubber Trees in Former Shifting Cultivation Area, While Cash Crop in Flat Land

- Hybrid corns and job's tear are planted in flatland and it is better than planting upland rice on slope land. On slope land, villagers now plant rubber tree, which is regarded as forestland in Laos. Aid project initiated by Chinese government promote Chinese to grow rubber trees with Lao villagers. Chinese say one rubber tree will produce 300,000 kip per year after 7 years of maturity. A head of CSP activity will plant 1,000 rubber trees in his shifting cultivation land this month. They think raising livestock and growing cash crops are important until rubber trees mature (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

(3) Project Participating Household that Fully Stopped Shifting Cultivation

Most Villagers Succeeded in Reduction of Shifting Cultivation but Households that Stop Completely Are Not Many

- Around 30 out of 44 households of CSP participating households from the beginning of the project have ceased from engaging in shifting cultivation completely during the project period. Villagers explained that most of the households could completely cease from shifting cultivation because they have paddy field for rice production and conducting CSP activities for cash income. Addition to these activities, relatives living in Sayaboury town invested in cattle raising in Namon village. Villagers, who have relatives in Sayaboury town, now raise around 20 – 30 cattle per household. The entrustment of cattle in Namon village began a couple of years ago and production techniques introduced by the project enable this new scheme. 20 – 30 cattle bear about 15 babies per year and relatives in Sayaboury and the household raising the cattle divide the baby cattle equally. Thanks to production techniques introduced by the project prevent these cattle from death by epidemic diseases (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).
- In Van Heun, 36 households conducted shifting cultivation on more than 50 hectares in 2005. Shifting cultivation area and engaging household decreased to 26 households in 2006 and 14 households of 14 hectares in 2007. But shifting cultivation means upland rice planted area. Instead of growing upland rice, villagers plant hybrid corns and lac. Same as in villages surveyed in

Pakseng District, Van Heun villagers also think that planting hybrid corns and lac is better than upland rice. Because growing hybrid corn and lac is more profitable and can be planted along streams, they can earn the same amount of money from less shifting cultivation area. A private joint venture company of Lao and Vietnamese signs contracts with villagers for the purchasing price of hybrid corn and they provide the seeds. As for lac production, a state own company of Agricultural Promotion Company gave a concession to a Lao private company and the company signs contracts with villagers for growing lac. All the purchased lac resin is exported to China (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

- Out of 52 households that have been participating in the CSP activities from the beginning of the project, about 10 households have stopped shifting cultivation. Only limited to upland rice, almost all participating households have ceased to plant. Now, most of the households that engaged in shifting cultivation grow cash crops such as hybrid corns, sesame, and *posa* for sale. One household can stop shifting cultivation completely due to their success in small-scale trade business. Another household can stop it completely because of increase of his income as a village doctor. Except these household, however, they stopped shifting cultivation completely mainly increase of household income generated by CSP activities such as fish, pig and goat raisings. Of course, income from sales of cash crop also another push factor for increase of household income as explained above (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- 27 households stopped shifting cultivation during the project period. Government officials are ordered to stop shifting cultivation by new regulations from the government. 3 out of 10 pig raising participants, 6 out of 10 goat raising participants, 3 of 4 chicken raising participants, 1 of 3 lac growing participants stopped shifting cultivation or upland rice planting area. But those households used 2 – 3 hectares for shifting cultivation at the time of beginning of the project, now are very busy in raising livestock, weaving, working for construction, making laolao as well as CSP activities. Deterioration of land quality brought by the practice of heavy shifting cultivation also forced them out from shifting cultivation. CSP activities of the project provided good opportunities when they face difficulties in shifting cultivation (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

Villages without Flatland Feel Difficulty in Stop Shifting Cultivation Completely

- All the 40 CSP participating households still engage in shifting cultivation because of insufficient flat land for agriculture. They expect raising livestock, hybrid corns, fruit plantation, and rubber plantation will be the alternatives to the shifting cultivation (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).
- The number of CSP participating households is 33. Only one household completely stopped shifting cultivation since the project began. The reason to stop shifting cultivation is that the head of household is teacher and he has enough money to buy foods and no time for shifting cultivation. However, shifting cultivation areas of all 33 households decreased since the project began (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

5.3. Relevance of CSP Activities

5.3.1. Questionnaire

3-1. Planning Stage (village meetings – plan formulation)

(1) How do you think about village meetings?

- a. very good: 22 persons (63%)
- b. good: 9 persons (26%)
- c. so so: 4 persons (11%)
- d. not so good: 0 persons (0%)

(2) How do you think about planning?

- a. very good: 22 persons (63%)
- b. good: 12 persons (34%)
- c. so so: 1 persons (3%)
- d. not so good: 0 persons (0%)

(3) Did you think you get a lot of knowledge and skills from Planning Stage (village meetings – plan formulation)?

- a. quite a lot: 4 persons (11%)
- b. a lot: 16 persons (46%)
- c. so so: 15 persons (43%)
- d. not so much: 0 person (0%)

3-2. Implementation Stage (training for villagers – procurement)

- (4) How do you think about training for villagers?
- a. very good: 25 persons (71%)
 - b. good: 7 persons (20%)
 - c. so so: 3 persons (9%)
 - d. not so good: 0 persons (0%)
- (5) How do you think about procurement of equipment and material?
- a. very good: 12 persons (34%)
 - b. good: 10 persons (29%)
 - c. so so: 8 persons (23%)
 - d. not so good: 5 persons (14%)
- (6) Did you think you get a lot of knowledge and skills from Implementation Stage (training for villagers – procurement)?
- a. quite a lot: 5 persons (14%)
 - b. a lot: 12 persons (34%)
 - c. so so: 18 persons (51%)
 - d. not so much: 0 persons (0%)

3-3. Monitoring Stage

- (7) Do you think monitoring stage components of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers?
- a. highly appropriate: 12 persons (34%)
 - b. appropriate: 19 persons (54%)
 - c. not so appropriate: 3 persons (9%)
 - d. not good at all: 1 persons (3%)
- (8) Did you learn much from your experience of monitoring?
- a. very much: 11 persons (31%)
 - b. much: 15 persons (43%)
 - c. so so: 9 persons (26%)
 - d. not so much: 0 persons (0%)

3-4. Relevance of Production Technique of CSP Activities

- (9) Were introduced production techniques suit to needs of villagers?
- all of them suit well: 7 persons (20%)
 - most of them suit well: 24 persons (69%)
 - some of them suit well but some were not : 4 persons (11%)
 - most of them not suit well: 0 persons (0%)
- (10) Were introduced production techniques continuously used by villagers?
- all of them: 7 persons (20%)
 - most of them: 26 persons (74%)
 - some of them are used but some are not used: 2 persons (6%)
 - most of them are not used: 0 persons (0%)

5.3.2. Village Interview

(1) CSP Stages as a Whole

Villagers Appreciate CSP Stages as a Whole

- They appreciated 3 stages of CSP activities (Planning Stage, Implementation Stage and Monitoring Stage) as their contents are well-considered and detail explanations (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- They think all stages worked very well and have no problems (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).
- From village meetings to monitoring, there is no problem in each stage of CSP activities (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

(2) Planning Stage (Village Meetings – Plan Formation)

Despite of Critics to Time of Village Meetings by C/P, Villagers Think It Appropriate

- When village meetings were held, we were very happy because foreign assistance comes to the village for the first time. Therefore, all the villagers support the village meetings, and everybody attended the meetings. Even non-participants attended the meeting because they know they finally receive livestock by revolving system. 5 times of villages meetings are also very good.

They think objectives of each of the meetings are very clear and meaningful (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

- The number of village meeting time is appropriate for villagers to understand. At first, it is difficult to understand but finally we can understand very well. Some villagers do not understand even after five times of village meetings. But villagers of understanding explained to those who do not understand after the meetings (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

(3) Implementation Stage (Training – Procurement)

Procurement is the Biggest Problem

- Contents of training are very appropriate and we can understand to implement the production techniques. We learned how to select good livestock to raise. We learned choose fat and healthy ones, but extension staffs provided us the one with diseases. Some pigs had been forced to eat garbage for the purpose of increasing weights of livestock. Extension staffs provided unhealthy pigs and they died in a couple of days. We had to buy substitute by our money and this is the most dissatisfaction matter with the project. We proposed that villagers should choose livestock if we have responsibility for livestock's death. Procurement of chickens and goats did not have any problems (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- Provided pigs died soon after the taking-over and two households bought goats instead of pigs by their own money. Other households that bought their pigs by themselves also thought they want to sell pigs and buy goats for fear of their pigs' death. They applied change of livestock to DAFO and they agreed with the proposal (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- Although some participants of pig raising received a poor-health pig, pig raising activity in Bouampaseng as a whole shows a good result. The number of pigs increased from initial 26 to 40 now. However, villagers think the reason why many baby pigs born from mothers provided by the project is poor health of provided ones. They received pigs in the morning and some of them ate nothing. They tried returned to extension staffs in the evening but they did not received. In a couple of days, such bad-health pigs died (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- Soon after extension staffs provided pigs for raising, 4 pigs died. After discussion between the village authority and DAFO, 4 households that bought substitute pigs by their own money were allowed to keep the livestock additional 6 to 12 months for breeding (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).
- Season for planting teak trees are hot dry season from February to April. However, money for purchase of teak saplings from the project provided in July and they planted in the same month. All of the teak saplings went rotten and died (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).
- At the training, it is recommended that eight adult female and two adult male cattle is a good composition to keep ten cattle. However, extension staffs

provided 5 adult females and 5 baby female cattle to villagers. So even after 1 year and half of taking care of the provided cattle, they have not got any benefit from the raising latter 5 baby cattle. They think revolving period should be longer (maybe 3 years) for cattle that grow slower than pigs and goats. Implementation Committee requested extension of raising cattle for another 1 year and half to DAFO and DAFO admitted the proposal (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

(4) Monitoring Stage

Funds Originally Provided by the Project Should Be Used by All the Villagers

- The project provided necessary vaccine and the Implementation Committee collected vaccination fee from villagers. Now only participants can use the money to buy necessary vaccines. However, the capital came from the project and the reserved money should be used by any villagers for the purchase of necessary vaccines (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

(5) Relevance of Production Techniques Introduced by the Project

Most of the Production Techniques Fit Needs of Villagers

- All of production techniques introduced were relevant to the needs of villagers even including chicken raising. Before we raise livestock freely but now use a lot of techniques introduced such as feeding, preventing diseases etc. (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- All of the production techniques introduced by the project are still being used. They can learned scientific management of fruit orchard and/or livestock raising. However, they hope to learn about permanent agriculture at slope land, and scientific management of paddy production. They think production technique of using chemical fertilizer and herbicide are also important but have not learned yet. They believe using herbicide will reduce heavy work of weed eradication (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- Most of the production techniques introduced by the project are still in use. Some of the production techniques were not suited to the village. A lot of works they have to do restrain them from implementing time-consuming production

techniques. For example, they learned they should clean pens once a week, but they usually clean only once a month. They have a lot of things to do; grow lac, hybrid corns, raise buffalo, make *lao lao* and no enough time for conducting all the techniques as instructed (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

- Introduced production techniques fit the needs of villagers very well. We raise livestock and fish, and take care of fruit trees as trained by extension staffs (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).
- Almost all production techniques introduced by the project fit the needs of the villagers (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

(6) Non-Participating Households

Some Villagers Want to Introduce Production Technique with Their Own Money

- Some villagers regard participation to the FORCOM activities as debt of 1 million kip to the project with need of payment of interest and do not want to participate in the project. However, they are interested in production techniques provided by the project. They invest by themselves and attend to training course provided by extension staffs as a part of FORCOM project (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- Even the household who do not want to participate in the CSP activities learned the production techniques introduced by the project and applied in the field. Learning production techniques is sometimes enough for the well-off villagers, who can invest their own money. But initial investment as well as production techniques is important especially to those who do not have money for investment. Therefore, initial investment is very important in poverty reduction in the village (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

Fear of Livestock Death Prevent the Poor from Participation

- Poor and incapable households are difficult in participating in the project. A incapable household once took part in the project of goat raising but it quit in a couple of months for fear of debt to the project by death of their livestock. If only well-off and usually skill-full household can participate in the project, the gap between rich and poor in the village will widen and it is not good for the village. Poor household do not have even house or daily food. So they cannot repay such a big money to buy livestock (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

Rich Households Do Not Eager to Participate in the CSP Activities

- Some households that earn much money from their small businesses do not want to participate in the activities. A couple of poor households without capability also can not participate in the activities (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

Many Villagers Hope to But Cannot Participate in the Project Because of Too Small Amount of Investment

- In Tha village, all the households hope to participate in the CSP activities but small amount of investment provided by the project keep most of villagers out from the participation (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

5.4. Capacity Development and Ownership of Village/ Villagers

5.4.1. Questionnaire

4-1. Capacity Development of Villagers

(1) Do you think your management ability improved than before through FORCOM project?

- a. much improved: 18 persons (51%)
- b. improved: 17 persons (49%)
- c. same as before: 0 persons (0%)
- d. deteriorated: 0 persons (0%)

(2) Do you think your solving-problems ability improved than before through FORCOM project?

- a. much improved: 16 persons (46%)
- b. improved: 17 persons (49%)
- c. same as before: 2 persons (6%)
- d. deteriorated: 0 persons (0%)

4-2. Villagers' Participation and Ownership

(3) Can villagers manage CSP activities without help of extension staffs?

- a. fully independently: 7 persons (0%)
 - b. almost independently: 12 persons (0%)
 - c. sometimes need to help: 11 persons (0%)
 - d. often need help: 5 persons (0%)
- (4) Do villagers share skills and experiences each other related to CSP activities?
- a. always: 16 persons (46%)
 - b. often: 15 persons (43%)
 - c. usually: 3 persons (9%)
 - d. sometimes: 1 persons (3%)
- (5) Do you voluntary apply CSP activities in line with the condition of the village?
- a. always: 17 persons (49%)
 - b. often: 18 persons (51%)
 - c. usually: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. sometimes: 0 persons (0%)
- (6) Did you enjoy participating in FORCOM project?
- a. enjoyed very much: 28 persons (80%)
 - b. enjoyed much: 7 persons (20%)
 - c. so so: 0 persons (0%)
 - d. not so enjoyed: 0 persons (0%)

4-3. Coordination and Institutionalization

- (7) Have communications between villages and extension staffs got better than before through FORCOM project?
 - a. much better: 20 persons (57%)
 - b. better: 14 persons (40%)
 - c. same as before: 1 persons (3%)
 - d. worse: 0 persons (0%)

- (8) Have extension staffs become to grasp village situation better than before through FORCOM project?
 - a. much better: 21 persons (60%)
 - b. better: 12 persons (34%)
 - c. same as before: 2 persons (6%)
 - d. worse: 0 persons (0%)

- (9) Have extension staffs become to solve problems more quickly when it happened in villages than before through FORCOM project?
 - a. much quicker: 13 persons (37%)
 - b. quicker: 20 persons (57%)
 - c. same as before: 2 persons (6%)
 - d. slower: 0 persons (0%)

- (10) Is the Implementation Committee set up with FORCOM project working well?
 - a. very well: 12 persons (34%)
 - b. well: 11 persons (31%)
 - c. so so: 10 persons (29%)
 - d. not so well: 2 persons (6%)

5.4.2. Village Interview

(1) Capacity Development of Villagers

Villagers Think Their Ability Related to Implementation of CSP Activities Has Much Improved

- We used to raise pigs and chickens without techniques, but the way of raising livestock has much improved through the project. As for pigs, we learned how to raise them including feeds, how to do when pigs are pregnant, how to feed to baby pigs and so on. As for chickens, we learned how to cure diseases and now it is much easier to raise chickens. As for goats, we did not know how to cure foot and mouth disease. Now we understood the treatment of food and mouth disease(Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

Villagers Learned Production Techniques and Management Scheme as Their Own Knowledge and Skills

- Village authority and head of CSP activities are confident in managing the activities by themselves. They think production techniques and management scheme instructed by extension staffs now become their own knowledge and skills, so they can manage by themselves (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).

Villagers Now Can Solve Problems By Themselves

- Before the project began, problems happened were reported to the village authority and ask district level for assistance. However, now, we can think and resolve problems by ourselves than before. Abilities of villagers enhanced by the project and we can solve most of problems by themselves (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

(2) Capacity Development of Village Organization

Planning and Management Experiences Can Be Applied to Village Management

- Experiences of planning and management have been applied to other activities in the villages (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).

Communication with DAFO IS Much Improved by Frequent Visits of Extension Staffs

- When we need vaccine for livestock, we phone to extension staffs and they will bring the vaccine in a short time. Before we did not telephone, or even did not get our livestock vaccinated. Therefore, the village and extension staffs of the district now can communicate much better than before the FORCOM project began in the village (Namon, Sayaboury, SYB).
- Before the beginning of the project, extension staffs do not come to the village. Now, they often visit the village. When they have any problems, we will ask extension staffs and they help the villagers much better than before (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

(3) Change of Awareness

FORCOM Project Enhanced Awareness of the Importance of Forest Conservation

- Since the project began in the village, villagers became to pay more attention to forest conservation. As a result, reforestation of former shifting cultivation area is going well. Forest conservation area was only 10 hectares in 2005 but now the village expands the area as large as 70 hectares (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).
- As FORCOM project as well as the government advises villagers to stop shifting cultivation and encourage forest conservation, villagers began to plant industrial trees like teak and rubber. Before the project began, we heavily depended on shifting cultivation. But we could introduce scientific methods to agricultural activities and began planting more cash crops instead of upland rice. The village has plan to plant rubber and teak trees in more than 600 hectares. At the time of being, rubber and teak trees has been planted more than 80 hectares (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

Villagers Promote Participation of the Poor in the Project Implementation

- We extend CSP activities by revolving system regardless of the income strata of the household. We tried the poor and the well-off households in the same activity groups in aims of helping one another. We are afraid that livestock of poverty and less-skillful household die and lose the capital (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

5.5. Perspective on Continuation and Expansion of CSP Activities

5.5.1. Questionnaire

5. Extension: 0 persons (0%) Revolving and Sustainability

(1) Do CSP activities expand smoothly within the village?

- a. very smoothly : 15 persons (43%)
- b. rather smoothly: 14 persons (40%)
- c. so so: 6 persons (17%)
- d. not so smoothly: 0 persons (0%)

(2) Do you think revolving system of the project work as planned?

- a. work very well: 8 persons (23%)
- b. work well: 1 persons (46%)
- c. so so: 9 persons (26%)
- d. not work well: 2 persons (6%)

(3) Do you think 'farmer to farmer' extensions are actively being conducted?

- a. very active: 18 persons (51%)
- b. rather active: 13 persons (37%)
- c. so so: 4 persons (11%)
- d. not so active: 0 persons (0%)

(4) Do you think CSP activities will continue and expand after project termination?

- a. continue and expand at faster pace: 14 persons (40%)
- b. continue and expand at the same pace as now: 15 persons (43%)
- c. continue but expand at slower pace: 6 persons (17%)
- d. continue but stop expanding: 0 persons (0%)

5.5.2. Village Interview

(1) Revolving System

Revolving System Works As Planned in Most of the Project in All Villages

- Revolving system definitely works well without problems (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

FORCOM's Revolving System Is Appreciated by Villagers

- FORCOM project is different from other projects in point that the project provides materials and equipments to be needed and not cash (Boampasen, Pakseng, LP).
- They also appreciated FORCOM project much better than other projects conducted in nearby villages. Korean International Cooperation Agency conducted similar project in nearby villages. However, the project has disappeared completely and nobody even talk about the project after its termination. They appreciated sustainability of FORCOM project because 1) the project train extension staffs and their skills will be apply in the field after the project termination, and 2) money and techniques will be expanded through successful revolving system introduced by the project (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- Lao-American and EU projects paid cash for purchase of livestock and finished. Investment amount of FORCOM project is rather small but has inherent system of increasing capitals and extending to other households in the form of revolving system (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

Revolving System Will Be Implemented Only After CSP Activities Bring Profits

- Initial investment comes from the project in July 2005 and one year and half had passed since then. But some households still have no baby livestock yet, so the village authority decided to extend the growing livestock period to two years and half. The households who do not want to participate in the project use the production techniques provided by the project but invest by their own money. Government officials also have enough money and no time to conduct CSP activities (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

Some Villages Propose Revolving System by Money or Integrate Revolving System into Village Fund

- Though current revolving system is conducted through livestock, revolving by money is recommended in the form of village fund. They partly agreed that village fund will not contribute to the improvement of livelihood of the poor as

current revolving system by livestock does. They said that the poor can borrow money at low interest rate when they face rice deficiency (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

Extension without Revolving System

- All 56 households that raising pigs adopted production techniques introduced by the FORCOM project regardless of members of the pig raising activity of CSP or not. For example, the village head who is a member of lac activity also raises pigs with production techniques introduced by the project. He pointed out that the capital is not so important because villagers afford to buy small pigs by their own money once they learn useful production techniques. If you need cash for purchase of livestock, you can borrow from the Policy Bank (Nayobay Bank) at low interest (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

(2) Extension

'Farmer to Farmer' Extension beyond the Village Boundary

- Farmers living in nearby 4 – 5 villages including Pak Keng, Houa Keng, and Hat Sagoan often come to ask villagers in Hat Houay for various production techniques (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).
- Participating households explains production techniques to those who do not participate in the activities in the village. We also bring textbooks to explain in other villagers with arrangement of the project. Farmers from near-by villages come to Namon village for asking the production techniques and villagers teach them. After that, they can do by themselves (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

Relevant Production Techniques Attract Investment from the Outside of the Village

- At the beginning of the project, most of the villagers do not want to participate in cattle raising activity. They think that they know how to raise cattle and buffalo very well as they raise these livestock since they built the village more than 100 years ago. However, before the project began, cattle often died from various diseases. Participants learned production techniques from the FORCOM project and all the households in the village now adopt the techniques for raising their livestock. Before the FORCOM project began in the village, villagers raise their cattle freely. But project participants raise

cattle in farm and all other households follow the way of raising. Now there are 20 – 30 farms in the village. This is the first point they appreciate for cattle raising activity.

(3) Sustainability

CSP Activities Will Be Expand by Revolving System to All Households in the Village

- The village authority and the Implementation Committee will try hard to keep revolving system work until all the households in the village receive the activities. They are planning to unify the revolving system into the Village Fund (Tha, Sayaboury, SYB).

Villages Think After All the HH Receives the Activities, Capital will be integrated into the VF

- Now, interests from the revolving system of CSP activities are paid into the Village Fund. After all the households in the village will receive the activities, the village authority hopes that capitals of the activities will be integrated into the Village Fund in the village (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

Skills and Knowledge Learned through the Project will be Applied in the Future

- Skills of building plans and writing proposals to the project learned through the project can be applied to various village activities in the future (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

Other Capital Source 1: Government Budget Allocation

- They also know the plant of lending money from government budget into village fund. But they appreciated less than revolving system of the FORCOM project because after 2 years they have to repay all the money plus interest to the government. After all households receive benefit from the FORCOM project through revolving system, the village authority will put all the seed money and interest into the village fund. They think the village fund united with revolving system of the project shall be used for short-term loans (usually 3 months, maximum 5 months) in line with the needs of villagers. As for lending for the purchase of livestock, special scheme can be applied to those who lost their livestock with inevitable reasons including death by diseases.

They think if they confirm the death of livestock is caused by inevitable diseases, they will lend money again to buy new livestock. And the household can repay all the borrowed money to the village fund by raising new livestock (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

Other Capital Source 2: The Policy Bank (Nayobay Bank)

- Village head of Hat Houay heard that Policy Bank (Nayobay Bank) lend 3 billion kip to 600 households in 25 villages in Viengkham district. They hope the bank will lend to their village as well (Hat Houay, Pakseng, LP).

Other Capital Source 3: Village Fund

- Current amount of capitals in village fund is more than 5 million kip. All the money was paid by villagers as purchase of stocks. One stock is 5,000 kip. Only stock holders have a right to borrow money from the Village Fund, but all the households in the village are the members. Once a year, they summary the account and divide profits by share holders. They hope original principal provided by the project will be united into the Village fund after all the villagers receive CSP activities by revolving system (Vanheun, Viengkham, LP).

Self-Evaluation Grid (4th Draft)

	Key Issues to be Discussed			Related Indicators	Related 5 Evaluation Criteria	Source of Data	
	Main Category	Sub-Category	Key Points				Envisaged Questions
1	Relevance of CSP as a tool	Relevance of supported production technique	<p>Compatibility of introduced production technique and needs of villagers</p> <p>Are introduced production techniques used properly?</p> <p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do villagers' planning abilities get improved? Do villagers participate in the project activities on their own initiatives? Do villagers understand the aim of the project? <p>Procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are procurement implemented efficiently? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point of compatibility and its reason. Points of non-compatibility and its reason (including recommendation) Is it easy to implement the contents of production technique training? Techniques continuously used and its reason. Techniques which are not used continuously and its reason (including recommendation) Are time and frequency of meetings appropriate? Are documents necessary for the planning appropriate? Isn't contribution of villagers as much as 50 percent of investment cost burden for villagers? Do villagers understand well about the aims of Type 1 and Type 2? Were project activities implemented on schedule? Is initial investment appropriate for sustainable activities of villagers? What are difficulties in procurement? Were procurements for project activities implemented on schedule? 	Output 1.2 Output 3.2	Relevance	Completed in 5 th JCC (P9) Internal Survey
		Relevance of management process of CSP activities			Relevance Efficiency Sustainability		

Attachment-1 (Self-Evaluation Grid)

	Key Issues to be Discussed			Related Indicators	Related 5 Evaluation Criteria	Source of Data
	Main Category	Sub-Category	Key Points			
1	Relevance of CSP as a tool	Relevance of management process of CSP activities	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of the situation on sharing information (village – district – province) Confirmation of problem solving structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do extension workers attend monthly meeting in villages? Have problem reporting system been improved? What is the difficulty for extension workers to monitor activities during project period? What is the difficulty for extension workers to monitor activities after project termination? 	Relevance Efficiency Sustainability	
2	Possibility of further CSP extension	Situation of CSP extension within the project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facts finding on technical transfer through revolving system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are revolving system implemented properly? Do project participants fully understand revolving system? (advantage, challenge, recommendation) Are regulations, repayment schedule, interest rate of revolving system adequate for villagers' ability? Not burden for villagers? Are revolving system implemented as planned? Are cashed funds managed properly in the villages? 	Sustainability	Monitoring sheet Internal Survey Household Survey

	Key Issues to be Discussed			Related Indicators	Related 5 Evaluation Criteria	Source of Data
	Main Category	Sub-Category	Key Points			
2	Possibility of further CSP extension	Situation of CSP extension within the project site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting facts of CSP extension without revolving systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the reason of extension (incentive) What is the reason of no-extension (disincentive) View on further extension in the future and the reasons. 	Project Purpose 1 Project Purpose 3 Output 1.4	Monitoring sheet Internal Survey Household Survey
		Possibility of CSP extension to other villages (Do you try transferring achievement of FORCOM project to other villages?)	<p>Do extension workers try transferring achievement of FORCOM project to other villagers? (collect facts on extension activities by gov. agencies)</p> <p>Can facts of extension from farmer to farmer be observed?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the reason of extension (incentive) How is the demonstration effect of IS/PS? What is the reason of no-extension (disincentive) 		
3	CSP's contribution to poverty reduction	CSP's contribution to income generation	How have villagers livelihood changed through CSP activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the obstacle to achieve poverty reduction? What is necessary for CSP activities to reduce poverty effectively? What is the reason for income generation? Are CSP activities appropriate tools for income generation? (need to analyze incentive, external factors, relevance of investment scale for the stabilization of shifting cultivation) 	Project Purpose 2 Project Purpose 5 Output 1.3 Output 3.3	Internal Survey Household Survey
			How do you give consideration to low-income households in implementation of CSP activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do you give consideration to low-income households in implementation of CSP activities? 		

	Key Issues to be Discussed			Related Indicators	Related 5 Evaluation Criteria	Source of Data	
	Main Category	Sub- Category	Key Points				Envisaged Questions
4	CSP's contribution to stabilization of shifting cultivation		Collecting facts of CSP activities' impact on stabilization of shifting cultivation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have participating households dependence on shifting cultivation reduced through CSP activities? What is the cause of reduction of shifting cultivation (need to analyze CSP activities contribution on stabilization of shifting cultivation, external factors) What is the cause of increase or unchanged of shifting cultivation area (Cause of ineffectiveness CSP activities, points for improvement) 	Overall goal 1 Overall goal 2 Project purpose 5	Relevance Impact	Internal Survey Household Survey
Ability development of extension workers (Achievement not measured in indicators)							

Notes: As of 21 May 2008. Translated from Japanese version.

Self-Evaluation by Counterparts

Schedule and Key Issues to be Discussed in Each Session of Group Discussion

	4 June 2008	5 June 2008
8:15 – 8:30	Explanation of Today's Schedule	
8:30 – 9:15	<p>1-1. CSP Planning Stage (Village meetings – Plan formulation)</p> <p>(1) What do you think about village meetings? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?</p> <p>(2) What do you think about planning? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?</p> <p>(3) What kinds of skills are necessary in conducting village meetings and planning? Did you become to be more confident in the skills?</p>	<p>2-1. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction</p> <p>(1) Do CSP activities contribute to household income? What is promoting and limiting factors of CSP activities toward increase of household income? Do you think input is enough for poverty reduction?</p> <p>(2) Do CSP activities contribute stabilization of household income through diversification of income generating activities?</p> <p>(3) What is external factors which affect household income?</p>
9:15 – 10:00	<p>1-2. CSP Implementation Stage (Training for villagers – Procurement of equipment and material)</p> <p>(1) What do you think about training for villagers? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?</p> <p>(2) What do you think about procurement of equipment and material? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty? How did you cope with it?</p> <p>(3) What kinds of skills are necessary in training and procurement? Did you become to be more confident in the skills?</p>	<p>2-2. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation</p> <p>(1) How do CSP activities affect area and time used for shifting cultivation ? What is promoting and limiting factors of CSP activities toward shifting cultivation stabilization? Do you think input is enough for stabilization of shifting cultivation?</p> <p>(2) Do you think CSP activities are good alternative to shifting cultivation? Why?</p> <p>(3) What is external factors which affect shifting cultivation?</p>
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee Break	
10:15 – 11:00	<p>1-3. CSP Monitoring Stage</p> <p>(1) What do you think about conducting monitoring? Does it work well? What is the weak point and difficulty?</p> <p>(2) What kinds of skills are necessary in monitoring? Did you become to be more confident in the skills?</p>	<p>2-3. Relevance of Production Techniques of CSP activities</p> <p>(1) Are introduced production technique harmonized with needs of villagers.</p> <p>(2) Are introduced production techniques used continuously? If not, why?</p>
11:00 – 12:00	Presentation of Each Group	
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 – 13:45	<p>1-4. CSP Extension, Revolving, Sustainability</p> <p>(1) <Extension> Do you try expanding CSP activities beyond village? Are there some cases of 'farmer to farmer' extension? Please tell the examples.</p> <p>(2) <Revolving> Does revolving system work well? Does revolving system have any problems and difficulties in implementation? Are there any cases of CSP activities expansion without revolving system?</p> <p>(3) <Sustainability> Do you think CSP activities will continuously used and expand within and beyond village after project termination? If no, what is the problem of CSP as a tool? Do you have any recommendation?</p>	<p>2-4. Capacity Development of Extension Staffs</p> <p>(1) How have your leadership and communication skills improved through FORCOM project? What did you learn from FORCOM project?</p> <p>(2) How have your planning and coordination skills improved through FORCOM project?</p> <p>(3) How have your incentive and positive attitude for extension activities been promoted through FORCOM project?</p>
13:45 – 14:30	<p>1-5. Coordination & Organizations</p> <p>(1) Has coordination system between villages and PAFO/DAFO got better through FORCOM activities? Do extension staffs grasp village situation well?</p> <p>(2) Is the Implementation Committee set up with FORCOM project working well? If no, why?</p> <p>(3) Are there any villages with village fund which is related to revolving system of FORCOM project? If exist, please tell the situation.</p>	<p>2-5. Villagers' Participation and Ownership</p> <p>(1) What did you do for promoting villagers participation and ownership?</p> <p>(2) How do you consider on low-income households in FORCOM project?</p> <p>(3) Can villagers manage CSP activities without your help? Do villagers voluntarily apply CSP activities in line with the condition of their village? How?</p>
14:30 – 14:45	Coffee Break	
14:45 – 16:00	Presentation of Each Group	

Questionnaire for C/P

(6 June 2008)

(PAFO/DAFOName.....)

5.6. Planning Stage (village meetings – plan formulation)

(1) Do you think planning stage components (village meetings – plan formulation) of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers?

a. highly appropriate, b. appropriate, c. not so appropriate, d. not good at all

(2) How do you feel when you implement planning stage (village meetings – plan formulation) with villagers?

a. very confident, b. rather confident, c. not so confident, d. not confident at all

(3) Did you learn much from your experience of supporting village meetings and plan formulation?

a. very much, b. much, c. so so, d. not so much

5.7. Implementation Stage (training for villagers – procurement)

(4) Do you think implementation stage components (training for villagers – procurement) of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers?

a. highly appropriate, b. appropriate, c. not so appropriate, d. not good at all

(5) How do you feel when you conduct implementation stage (training for villagers – procurement) with villagers?

a. very confident, b. rather confident, c. not so confident, d. not confident at all

(6) Did you learn much from your experience of training for village and procurement?

a. very much, b. much, c. so so, d. not so much

5.8. Monitoring/Evaluation Stage

(7) Do you think monitoring/evaluation stage components of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers?

a. highly appropriate, b. appropriate, c. not so appropriate, d. not good at all

(8) How do you feel when you conduct monitoring/evaluation stage with villagers?
a. very confident, b. rather confident, c. not so confident, d. not confident at all

(9) Did you learn much from your experience of monitoring and evaluation?
a. very much, b. much, c. so so, d. not so much

5.9. Extension, Revolving and Sustainability

(10) Do you try expanding CSP activities beyond village?
a. try very hard, b. try hard, c. ever tried, d. want to try but not yet, e. no idea to try

(11) Do you think revolving system of the project work as planned?
a. work very well, b. work well, c. so so, d. not work well

(12) Do you think CSP activities will continue and expand after project termination?
a. continue and expand at faster pace, b. continue and expand at the same pace as now, c. continue but expand at slower pace, d. continue but stop expanding, e. not continue

(13) Regarding to CSP improvement since the mid-term evaluation, is improved CSP useful for extension staff?
a. much better, b. better, c. same as the old one, d. worse, e. I don't know the difference (I don't know the old one)

5.10. Coordination and Institutionalization

(14) Have coordination and reporting systems between villages and PAFO/DAFO got better than before through FORCOM project?
a. much better, b. better, c. same as before, d. worse

(15) Have extension staffs become to grasp village situation better than before through FORCOM project?
a. much better, b. better, c. same as before, d. worse

(16) Have extension staffs become to solve problems when it happened in villages faster than before through FORCOM project?

- a. much faster, b. faster, c. same as before, d. slower

(17) Is the Implementation Committee set up with FORCOM project working well?

- a. very well, b. well, c. so so, d. not so well

2-1. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction

(18) Do you think CSP activities are effective to increase of household income?

- a. very effective, b. effective, c. so so, d. ineffective

(19) How do you think about effectiveness of CSP activities to stabilization of household income?

- a. very effective, b. effective, c. so so, d. ineffective

2-2. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

(20) Do you think CSP activities are effective to stabilization of shifting cultivation?

- a. very effective, b. effective, c. so so, d. ineffective

(21) Compared with before the implementation of FORCOM project, do you become to think stabilization of shifting cultivation more important?

- a. much more, b. more, c. same as before, d. less important

2-3. Relevance of Production Technique of CSP Activities

(22) Were introduced production techniques suit to needs of villagers?

- a. all of them suit well, b. most of them suit well, c. some of them suit well but some were not, d. most of them not suit well

(23) Were introduced production techniques continuously used by villagers?

- a. all of them, b. most of them, c. some of them are used but some are not used, d. most of them are not used

2-4. Capacity Development of Extension Staffs

- (24) Do you think your leadership and communication skills on extension activities improved than before through FORCOM project?
a. much improved, b. improved, c. same as before, d. deteriorated
- (25) Do you think your planning and coordination skills on extension activities improved than before through FORCOM project?
a. much improved, b. improved, c. same as before, d. deteriorated
- (26) Do you think you became more positive attitude toward extension activities than before through FORCOM project?
a. much positive, b. positive, c. same as before, d. less positive
- (27) Do you become to be more confident in extension activities than before through FORCOM project?
a. much more confident, b. more confident, c. same as before, d. less confident

2-5. Villagers' Participation and Ownership

- (28) Have you become to promote villagers participation and ownership more than before through FORCOM project?
a. much more, b. more, c. same as before, d. less
- (29) Can villagers manage CSP activities without your help?
a. fully independently, b. almost independently, c. sometimes need to help, d. often need help
- (30) Do you think that villagers actively participated in FORCOM' activities?
a. very active, b. rather active, c. so so, d. not so active

Village Questionnaire A

1. Relevance of CSP activities as a means of shifting cultivation stabilization and poverty reduction (income generation).

1-1. Relevance of CSP activities as a means of shifting cultivation stabilization

- (1) How do CSP activities affect area and time used for shifting cultivation? What is promoting and limiting factors of CSP activities toward shifting cultivation stabilization? Do you think input is enough for stabilization of shifting cultivation?
- (2) Do you think that CSP activities are good alternative to shifting cultivation? Why?
- (3) What are external factors which affect shifting cultivation?

1-2. Relevance of CSP activities as a means of poverty reduction (income generation)

- (1) Do CSP activities contribute to household income? What is promoting and limiting factors of CSP activities toward increase of household income? Do you think input is enough for poverty reduction?
- (2) Do CSP activities contribute stabilization of household income through diversification of income generating activities?
- (3) What are external factors which affect household income?

1-3. Relevance of CSP activities

- (1) Are introduced production techniques harmonized with needs of villagers?
- (2) Are introduced production techniques used continuously? If not, why?
- (3) <Relevance of each step of CSP> Advantage, weak point, problems, recommendation for 1) village meeting, 2) planning, 3) training, 4) procurement and 5) monitoring.

2. Capacity development and empowerment of village organization and villagers through the FORCOM project.

- (1) Can villagers manage CSP activities without help of extension staffs? How do villagers share skills and experiences related to CSP activities?
- (2) How do villagers voluntarily apply CSP activities in line with the condition of their village?
- (3) Capacity building (leadership, planning, communication, solving-problems, coordination, etc.) of village organization and villagers. What did you learn from the experience with the project?
- (4) Empowerment of village organization and villagers (implementation committee, village fund, self-motivated village management).
- (5) How has the villagers' attitude toward forest protection and management, and stabilization of shifting cultivation improved through FORCOM project?

3. Perspective and challenges for continuation and expansion of CSP activities.

- (1) <Extension> How is the extension within and beyond the village? Are there some cases of 'farmer to farmer' extension? Please tell the examples.
- (2) <Revolving> Does revolving system work well? Are there any cases of CSP activities expansion without revolving system?
- (3) <Sustainability> Do you think CSP activities will continuously used and expand within and beyond village after project termination? If no, what is the problem? Do you have any recommendation?

Village Questionnaire B

(Village.....Position.....Name.....)

1-1. Planning Stage (village meetings – plan formulation)

(1) How do you think about village meetings?

a. very good, b. good c. so so, d. not so good, e. not good at all

(2) How do you think about planning?

a. very good, b. good c. so so, d. not so good, e. not good at all

(3) Did you think you get a lot of knowledge and skills from Planning Stage (village meetings – plan formulation)?

a. quite a lot, b. a lot, c. so so, d. not so much, e. not at all

1-2. Implementation Stage (training for villagers – procurement)

(4) How do you think about training for villagers?

a. very good, b. good c. so so, d. not so good, e. not good at all

(5) How do you think about procurement of equipment and material?

a. very good, b. good c. so so, d. not so good, e. not good at all

(6) Did you think you get a lot of knowledge and skills from Implementation Stage (training for villagers – procurement)?

a. quite a lot, b. a lot, c. so so, d. not so much, e. not at all

1-3. Monitoring Stage

(7) Do you think monitoring stage components of CSP activities are appropriate for villagers?

a. highly appropriate, b. appropriate, c. not so appropriate, d. not good at all

(8) Did you learn much from your experience of monitoring?

a. very much, b. much, c. so so, d. not so much, e. nothing

1-4. Extension, Revolving and Sustainability

- (9) Do CSP activities expand smoothly within the village?
a. very smoothly , b. rather smoothly c. so so, d. not so smoothly, e. not smooth at all
- (10) Do you think revolving system of the project work as planed?
a. work very well, b. work well, c. so so, d. not work well, e. not work at all
- (11) Do you think 'farmer to farmer' extensions are actively being conducted?
a. very active, b. rather active, c. so so, d. not so active, e. not active at all
- (12) Do you think CSP activities will continue and expand after project termination?
a. continue and expand at faster pace, b. continue and expand at the same pace as now, c. continue but expand at slower pace, d. continue but stop expanding, e. not continue

1-5. Coordination and Institutionalization

- (13) Have communications between villages and extension staffs got better than before through FORCOM project?
a. much better, b. better, c. same as before, d. worse, e. much worse
- (14) Have extension staffs become to grasp village situation better than before through FORCOM project?
a. much better, b. better, c. same as before, d. worse, e. much worse
- (15) Have extension staffs become to solve problems more quickly when it happened in villages than before through FORCOM project?
a. much quicker, b. quicker, c. same as before, d. slower, e. much slower
- (16) Is the Implementation Committee set up with FORCOM project working well?
a. very well, b. well, c. so so, d. not so well, e. not work at all

2-1. CSP's Impact on Poverty Reduction

- (17) Do you think CSP activities are effective to increase of household income?
a. very effective, b. effective, c. so so, d. ineffective, e. not effective at all
- (18) How do you think about effectiveness of CSP activities to stabilization of household income?
a. very effective, b. effective, c. so so, d. ineffective, e. not effective at all

2-2. CSP's Impact on Stabilization of Shifting Cultivation

- (19) Do you think CSP activities are effective to stabilization of shifting cultivation?
a. very effective, b. effective, c. so so, d. ineffective, e. not effective at all
- (20) Compared with before the implementation of FORCOM project, do you become to think stabilization of shifting cultivation more important?
a. much more, b. more, c. same as before, d. less important

2-3. Relevance of Production Technique of CSP Activities

- (21) Were introduced production techniques suit to needs of villagers?
a. all of them suit well, b. most of them suit well, c. some of them suit well but some were not, d. most of them not suit well, e. none of them suit well
- (22) Were introduced production techniques continuously used by villagers?
a. all of them, b. most of them, c. some of them are used but some are not used, d. most of them are not used, e. none of them are used

2-4. Capacity Development of Villagers

- (23) Do you think your management ability improved than before through FORCOM project?
a. much improved, b. improved, c. same as before, d. deteriorated, e. much deteriorated

- (24) Do you think your solving-problems ability improved than before through FORCOM project?
a. much improved, b. improved, c. same as before, d. deteriorated, e. much deteriorated
- (25) Have your livelihood improved through the project?
a. much improved, b. improved, c. same as before, d. deteriorated, e. much deteriorated
- (26) Do you become to be more confident in household economy than before through FORCOM project?
a. much more confident, b. more confident, c. same as before, d. less confident, e. much less confident

2-5. Villagers' Participation and Ownership

- (27) Can villagers manage CSP activities without help of extension staffs?
a. fully independently, b. almost independently, c. sometimes need to help, d. often need help, e. they can do nothing without help of extension staffs
- (28) Do villagers share skills and experiences each other related to CSP activities?
a. always, b. often, c. usually, d. sometimes, e. never
- (29) Do you voluntary apply CSP activities in line with the condition of the village?
a. always, b. often, c. usually, d. sometimes, e. never
- (30) Did you enjoy participating in FORCOM project?
a. enjoyed very much, b. enjoyed much, c. so so, d. not so enjoyed, e. never enjoyed

Photos of Group Discussion (4 – 5 June 2008)



Atatchment-6 (Photos of Group Discussion)



Photos of Village Interview (12 – 19 June 2008)



I. 実績グリッド

大項目	小項目	情報源	収集方法
1. 投入	JICA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 長期専門家と短期専門家の計画時と実際の投入状況; 2008年6月までに派遣された専門家の人月 JICAから供与された機材リスト JICAが支払った年間のプロジェクト運営コスト、イニシャルサイト、普及訓練、パイロットサイト及びその他に対する活動ごとの内訳 日本において研修を受けた研修生の氏名、研修期間、研修目的、研修コース 	プロジェクト記録、専門家	聴取調査、文献調査
	GOL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> カウンターパートと業務内容のリスト。なお、県(provinces)と郡(districts)を含める。(2008年6月までに40名) プロジェクトの活動に要したカウンターパートの概算人月(情報入手が可能であれば) 過去4か年にプロジェクト実施に対して政府(国、県、郡)が投入した運営コスト 政府(国、県、郡)が供給した物的資源 	プロジェクト記録、専門家	聴取調査、文献調査
2. プロジェクト目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト目標のOVIIに示された達成実績 プロジェクトにより作成された「実績グリッド」の5ページに記載されている指標3について: 他の事例があるか(家畜は除く)。 34のサイトで運営されているCSPのリスト: 承認日、投資目的、経営体のステータス(グループか個人か)、経営体毎の回転資金額(あるいは、配布された製品の量)。 「実績グリッド」の表5に示された製品について: 経営体が資金を完済するのに必要な平均月数(あるいは予想月数) モニタリングデータが不十分な村の数(対象郡毎に) 	専門家、プロジェクト記録	聴取調査、文献調査
3. 上位目標	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 上位目標のOVIIに示され達成実績 プロジェクトサイトの一部を調査範囲に含む、DOF、MAFあるいは援助機関によるリモートセンシングをもちいた森林の減少・劣化状況の調査研究の事例はあるか? パイロットサイトにPhonthon (VTE)を選んだ理由 	プロジェクト記録、専門家	聴取調査、文献調査
4. 成果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 成果のOVIIに示された達成実績 「実績グリッド」の表7と表13の平均値(%)はどのように計算されたのか? プロジェクトで特定した推薦可能な低コスト生産技術のリスト 上記の技術の中で、CSPで採用された技術 専門家チームの見解としては、「森林及び土地利用」と「普及制度」の課題に係る提言報告書(成果-4)では、何がキーポイントとなるか? 	プロジェクト記録、専門家	聴取調査、文献調査
5. 活動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中間評価報告書(2006年8月)の付属資料3“活動の計画と実績”の更新版(作業分解構造を含むもの) 普及指導員に対する訓練コースの記録(開催地、訓練生の人数、訓練期間、目的、講師名) 村民に対する訓練コースの記録(開催地、訓練生の人数、訓練期間、目的、講師名) 受領したCSPプロポーザルの件数: IS、1PSから4PSフェーズ毎 プロジェクトにより作成されたマニュアル、ガイドライン、ニュースレター、その他の類似の文書成果品のリスト 	プロジェクト記録、専門家	聴取調査、文献調査

II. 実施プロセス

大項目	小項目	情報源	収集方法
1. 技術移転	<p>技術移転で困難であったこと</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクト活動におけるカウンターパートの役割について; 所属組織(NAFES、LPBとその他5県のPAFES、DAFO)で分類し、カウンターパートの役割と業務内容を示してください。 技術移転が実施されたケース 基礎調査を実施した過程(2004年3月～9月)において、何名のカウンターパートが調査に携わりましたか?また、その過程の中で、カウンターパートが技術移転を受ける機会がありましたか? 	NAFES、PAFES及びDAFOのカウンターパート、専門家、プロジェクト記録	聴取調査、文献調査
2. プロジェクト管理	<p>投入の管理</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 派遣専門家の専門性及びラオスにおける滞在期間に過不足はありましたか? IEC(情報、教育及びコミュニケーション)の短期派遣専門家の投入中止が与えた影響 LPBと他の5県におけるNAFESとPAFESのカウンターパートは、派遣専門家と十分にコミュニケーションをとる時間を十分持つことができましたか? NAFES/PAFES/DAFOのカウンターパートは、活動またはプロジェクト管理に十分な時間従事することができましたか? 	NAFES、PAFES及びDAFOのカウンターパート、専門家、プロジェクト記録	聴取調査、文献調査
	<p>運営管理 - 次の点について問題はありましたか?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAFESとJICAラオス事務所による意思決定過程やプロジェクト管理手法について JCCの開催頻度(年1回)について プロジェクト運営組織(派遣専門家、カウンターパート、NAFES)の中のコミュニケーションのあり方について 	プロジェクト記録 専門家	聴取調査
	<p>次のプロセスにおいて、プロジェクト実施を阻害する内部要因や外部要因がありましたか?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 村民が焼畑耕作に替えて実施可能な低コスト生産技術を特定する過程 DAFO、PAFESの普及指導員を訓練する過程 適切なプロジェクトサイトを見出し、CSPIに対するプロポーザルを選択する過程 CSPが資金提供され、実施される過程 CSPIに対するモニタリングを実施する過程 	NAFES、PAFES及びDAFOのカウンターパート、専門家	聴取調査
3. プロジェクトオーナーシップ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 実施機関とカウンターパートによるプロジェクトの認識 ターゲットグループによるプロジェクトの認識 ターゲットグループのオーナーシップと参加 	カウンターパート、プロジェクト記録	文献調査 聴取調査
4. ローカルコンサルタントによる予備調査の結果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6県カウンターパートによる自己評価の結果 郡行政責任者とPAFOとの聴取調査結果 プロジェクトサイト村落調査の結果 	Campa Lao社による予備調査報告書	文献調査

III. 評価グリッド

妥当性

評価設問		必要なデータ・情報	情報源	データ収集方法
大項目	小項目			
1. 関連国家政策の優先事項	貧困根絶と森林劣化の防止への課題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ プロジェクト文書 P1-4(プロジェクトの背景) ▪ NGPES、2020 年森林戦略 ▪ MAF 第 5 次 5 ヵ年計画(2001 年-2005 年) ▪ MAF 第 6 次 5 ヵ年計画(2006 年-2010 年) 	NAFES 専門家	文献調査
	地方の人的資源の開発	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAF第6次5ヵ年計画(2006年-2010年) 	NAFES 専門家	文献調査
2. 実施機関のニーズ	NAFES、PAFES、DAFOの各実施機関	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • プロジェクト文書、1-4-2項 • ラオス普及アプローチ(LEA) 	NAFES JICA	文献調査
3. ターゲットグループのニーズ	ターゲットグループ: プロジェクトサイトの村民、プロジェクトサイトのある郡の DAFO普及職員	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ プロジェクト文書、p.9-13 ▪ 基礎調査最終報告書 p.40-43(普及指導員の評価)、p.54-56(訓練カリキュラムの形成)、p.50-53(生計手段開発オプション) 	JICA 専門家	文献調査
4. ラオス北部地域のニーズ	北部地域: プロジェクト対象地域(6県)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ プロジェクト文書 p.9-13(開発課題と現状) 	JICA	文献調査
5. プロジェクトのアプローチは適切であったか?	セクター開発の課題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ プロジェクト文書 p.1-6 	JICA	文献調査
	ターゲットグループの選定	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 第一回及び第二回JCC報告書 	専門家	文献調査
	利益とコストの分配にかかる公正性	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 第一回及び第二回JCC報告書 • イニシャルサイト及びパイロットサイトにおける活動の要約(CSP段階) 	専門家	文献調査
	波及効果	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • プロジェクトサイト及びその近隣において“農民対農民”の普及がみられたケースはあるか? 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
6. 日本政府の援助方針と整合するか?	わが国ODAの優先課題との関連	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本のODA大綱(2003) 	JICA	文献調査
	ラオス国に対する援助計画あるいはガイドラインとの関連	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ラオス国に対する経済援助ガイドライン(最新版) 	JICA	文献調査
7. その他		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 中間評価調査(2006 年 8 月)以降、プロジェクトに影響を及ぼしうる国の政策変更や、マクロ経済の変化はあったか? 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査

有効性

評価設問		必要なデータ・情報	情報源	データ収集方法
大項目	小項目			
1. プロジェクト目標は達成できるか？	プロジェクト目標達成の進捗状況	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OVIIに示された達成の程度 	プロジェクト記録	文献調査
	プロジェクト目標の達成の見込み	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • プロジェクトの達成状況を検討する上で、5つの指標は同等の重みを持っていないように見える。重みを付ける観点から、指標を順位付けすることが可能か？ 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査
2. “成果からプロジェクト目標へ”の因果関係	プロジェクト目標の達成に対する成果の寄与	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6つの対象県において、以下のアプローチは、どれほど森林及び土地の持続的利用の達成に寄与できたか？ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LPBのISにおけるデモンストレーション - DAFO、PAFESに対する普及訓練 - 34箇所のプロジェクトサイトにおけるCPS 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • プロジェクトサイトの村に対するNPEPによる貧困格付け(2003)； 雨期のアクセス状況ほか 	NAFES 専門家	文献調査
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007年7月前後に分けたDAFO及びPAFES普及指導員によるプロジェクトサイトの訪問の記録 • 派遣専門家によるプロジェクトサイトの訪問の記録 	NAFES 専門家	文献調査
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Village Veterinary Worker”(DLFにより組織された普及指導員)の制度は、NAFES-PAFESの普及機関が活動を始めた2003年以降も維持されているか？ 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 本プロジェクトはサイト周辺地域への波及効果を確保する手段を含んでいたか？ • アプローチに回転資金が選ばれた理由 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査
	“成果からプロジェクト目標へ”の外部条件	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 外部条件の検証 • 外部条件実現の見込み 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査

効率性

評価設問		必要なデータ・情報	情報源	データ収集方法
大項目	小項目			
1. 投入の実績	投入の進捗チェック	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今までにプロジェクトに投入された人月数 • 今までに支払われたプロジェクト運営コスト 	プロジェクト記録	文献調査
	投入の適切性	投入は、時期、質、量及び活用の点において適切であったか？	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本側: 専門家、機材、本邦研修、プロジェクト運営予算 • ラオス側: カウンターパート、土地/建物/設備、プロジェクト運営予算 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 派遣専門家: 以下の専門分野はどのような活動で生かされたか？ - Participatory Resource Management (参加型資源管理) - Agroforestry (森林栽培または併農林業) - Agriculture and Forestry Techniques (農業及び林業技術) - Farming System Development (営農システム開発) 	専門家
2. 成果の達成	2008年6月時点の成果発現の状況及びその達成範囲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OVIIにより示された成果の達成状況 • 提言報告書(成果4)を完成させるタイムスケジュール 	プロジェクト記録	文献調査
	FORCAP資産の活用	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FORCAPからの資産を活用した事例 	専門家	聴取調査
3. 投入、活動、成果の因果関係	成果を達成する上で、投入の過不足はあったか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 人員または物的資源の投入に過不足があったか？ 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
	成果を達成とプロジェクト外部からの影響	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 成果を生み出す上で、プロジェクト外部から何らかの影響を受けたか？ 	NAFES 専門家	聴取調査
4. プロジェクトコストの効率性	プロジェクト目標は投入総額に見合うものか？	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 政府機関による普及事業への支援を行った過去の類似プロジェクトとの比較 	JICA	文献調査
5. 他の類似プロジェクトとの協調		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005年4月に開始したAQIP-IIを含め、他の類似プロジェクトと協調したケースがあるか？ 	プロジェクト記録 AQIP-II	文献調査 聴取調査

インパクト

評価設問		必要なデータ・情報	情報源	データ収集方法
大項目	小項目			
1. 上位目標達成の見込み	上位目標の達成予測	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OVIIに基づく上位目標達成の予測 • プロジェクト目標の達成程度に基づく予想 • プロジェクトサイトが位置する郡全体への波及効果発現の見込み 	プロジェクト記録 Champa Lao社予備調査報告書	文献調査
	上位目標達成の阻害要因	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 北部地域における人口増加率 • 上位目標達成を阻害するその他の要因 	2005年センサス(NSC) 専門家	文献調査 聴取調査
2. プロジェクト目標と上位目標の因果関係		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • プロジェクト目標と上位目標の間に論理の飛躍はあるか？ • プロジェクト目標から上位目標への外部条件の検証 • 外部条件実現の見込み 	専門家	聴取調査
3. 波及効果	普及訓練の実施を通して	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 政策立案、法案作成、制度、標準規格等への影響 • ジェンダー、人権、貧困等の社会文化的問題への影響 • 環境保全への影響 • 技術改革によってもたらされる社会的変化 • プロジェクトが対象とする社会、利害関係者、受益者への経済的影響 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
	IS及びPSにおけるCSPの管理運営を通して		カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
	ガイドライン及びマニュアルの作成を通して		カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査

自立発展性

評価設問		必要なデータ・情報	情報源	データ収集方法
大項目	小項目			
1. 政策面		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 持続されるべきプロジェクトの便益は何か プロジェクト終了後の政策支援の見込み 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
2. 組織面		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> プロジェクトのインパクトを強化する関連規則や法令枠組みの整備 プロジェクトの拡大あるいは反復を支援する体制 実施機関(NAFES、PAFES、DAFO)のオーナーシップ プロジェクト効果を持続するための実施機関の組織的能力 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
3. 財政面		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 政府から実施機関への今後の予算配分額 十分な予算を確保する手段 現在のNAFESの普及事業用年間予算 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
4. 技術面		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 技術移転方法(技術レベル、社会的・慣習的状況等)の受容能力 供与された機材類の利用と維持管理状況 プロジェクト拡大・反復のメカニズムを独自の活動として取り込む能力 プロジェクトの拡大・反復を持続させるための実施機関の能力 その他の地域に対する技術やテクノロジーの適用可能性 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査
5. 社会・文化面		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 女性、貧困者、その他の社会的弱者グループに対する適切な配慮を欠くことにより、持続性が損なわれる可能性 環境配慮の欠如により持続性が損なわれる可能性 	カウンターパート 専門家	聴取調査

- 備考
- 網掛け部分は入手済み情報あるいは他の関連事項で既に質問されているものを示す。
 - NAFES(national agriculture and forest extension service) 普及局
 - PAFES(provincial agriculture and forest extension service) 州農林事務所普及課
 - DAFO(district agriculture and forest office) 郡農林事務所
 - ここで言う「プロジェクト記録」は 2008 年 5 月から 6 月にかけて FORCOM プロジェクトが作成した実績グリッド、投入関連資料、活動実績などを総称して指す。

District (郡)	Village (村)	総世帯数	人口 (人)		道路アクセス	市場アクセス	電力	初等教育	備考
			合計	女性					
Long District Luang Namtha	Pakha	57	351	176	1	3	2	2	PS1
	Taohom	82	322	145	1	3	2	1	PS3
	Silimoon	57	361	142	1	3	1	1	PS2
	Chaleunsay	70	339	156	1	3	2	2	PS4
Sayaboury District Sayaboury	Natak	232	1302	636	1	3	2	1	PS1
	Nongnong	32	235	117	1	3	2	2	PS4
	Tha	136	776	317	1	3	2	2	PS2
	Namon	260	1683	804	1	3	2	1	IS
	Longseng	53	297	145	1	3	2	2	PS3
Pha Oudom District Bokeo	Pakhat	110	580	270	2	3	1	1	PS2
	Donkeo	59	349	174	2	3	1	3	PS1
	Pangthong	122	633	288	1	3	1	3	PS1
	Nahom	37	183	96	1	3	2	3	PS3
	Mokkhakang	55	325	146	2	3	2	2	PS4
Nan District LPB	Houayla	94	523	230	1	3	1	1	PS2
	Pongdong	109	533	263	1	3	1	1	IS
	Houysala	60	343	178	1	3	1	2	PS3
	Keomany	166	1082	481	1	3	2	1	PS4
Pakseng District LPB	Boamphaseng	91	537	262	2	3	2	1	PS2
	Houasakin	82	464	218	1	2	2	1	PS3
	Hat Houay	93	502	251	1	3	2	1	IS
	Hatngam	52	308	160	1	3	2	1	PS4
Viengkham District LPB	Donkhun	53	273	142	1	3	2	2	PS4
	Vangheung	55	294	115	1	3	2	2	PS1
	Phonkham	64	343	186	1	3	2	2	PS3
	Samton	72	443	230	1	3	2	2	IS
Viengthong District HPN	Namsat	45	235	115	1	3	2	2	PS1
	Kokieng	71	364	173	1	3	1	2	PS2
	Nampung	60	309	149	1	3	2	1	PS3
Houa Muang, HPN	Nakeng	26	156	74	1	3	2	2	PS4
Feuang District VTE	Nalang	152	820	412	1	3	1	1	PS2
	Phonthon	118	617	314	1	3	1	1	PS1
	Phonsai	158	734	365	1	3	1	1	PS4
	Nonhinhee	136	676	322	1	3	1	1	PS3
合計		3119	17292	8252					

出典："2007 Village List divided by districts and provinces collected from provincial reports",
National Statistics Center, 2007年。2005年センサスの資料も含まれている。

道路アクセス	1 = 雨期乾期とも通行可能、2 = 雨期は通行不可能、3 = 道路無し
市場アクセス	1 = 常設市場、2 = 非常設市場、3 = 市場無し
電力	1 = 公共施設による給電あり、2 = 給電無し
初等教育	1 = 教育体制は完全、2 = 教育体制は不完全、3 = 初等教育施設無し

Province (県)	District (郡)	村落数	貧困村	FORCOM 対象村落
Louang Prabang	Nan	不明	不明	4
	Pakseng	87	61	4
	Viengkham	113	100	4
Sayaboury	Sayaboury	不明	不明	5
Bokeo	Pha Oudom	95	66	5
Luang Namtha	Long	91	85	4
Houaphan	Viengthong	80	78	3
	Huamuang	88	85	1
Vientiane	Feuang	不明	不明	4
Total		554	475	34

出典：NPEP（2003年）

出典：FORCOM家計調査(2004年～2007年)
Total income in 2004 to 2007 (thousand kip)
Samton

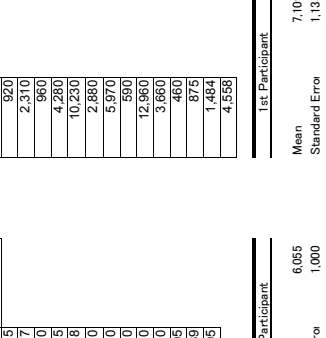
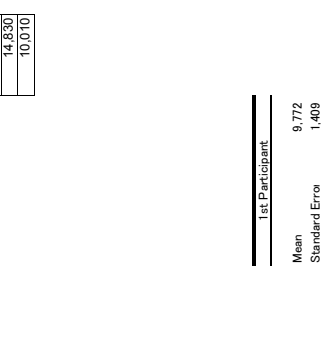
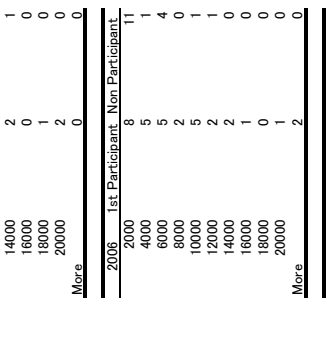
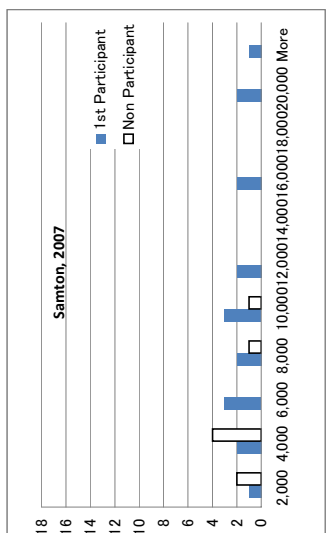
2004		2005		2006		2007	
1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant
1,166	3,150	1,375	12,600	1,432	4,250	4,700	3,950
9,168	1,945	13,480	6,170	12,500	731	7,879	9,450
4,417	3,013	4,100	937	2,804	525	1,830	2,350
1,495	3,266	4,950	560	9,939	1,190	18,600	1,760
5,570	1,675	930	4,016	680	5,080	2,991	2,440
2,719	685	10,050	2,585	5,479	150	8,890	7,650
11,036	877	1,490	4,650	10,400	1,070	21,300	2,464
22,608	736	5,337	5,170	4,350	600	9,700	650
3,911	655	1,240	4,980	15,250	910	6,150	5,700
3,030	840	2,020	1,276	9,960	237	8,790	7,738
2,200	2,540	868	2,515	6,100	5,213	14,800	9,550
2,355	2,939	2,805	4,838	18,500	6,530	10,684	8,550
4,571	2,174	8,505	1,255	2,025	2,550	3,665	3,340
7,230	3,405	9,150	838	9,150	5,900	10,684	3,100
2,233	1,165	645	2,630	22,008	8,625	2,240	6,500
10,938	3,004	10,300	310	27,008	10,264	15,275	9,500
8,097	2,417	19,665	8,605	9,750	1,370	10,942	8,500
18,566	1,583	2,071	3,820	27,055	1,370	19,595	4,000
6,320	6,038	8,670	2,057	6,736	920	2,310	10,010
1,042	1,935	5,837	2,310	960	960	4,280	10,010
39,155	573	16,750	560	4,280	4,280	10,230	11,688
2,400	2,000	11,688	2,000	10,230	2,880	5,970	2,880
660	660	7,740	660	2,880	2,880	5,970	5,970
9,109	9,109	19,750	3,080	560	560	12,960	12,960
4,610	4,610	1,850	1,850	3,960	3,960	460	460
1,435	1,435	3,405	3,405	460	460	875	875
800	800	1,439	1,439	1,464	1,464	4,589	4,589
7,105	7,105	4,589	4,589	4,589	4,589	4,589	4,589

Bin	2004	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	4,000	3	16
4,000	2,000	6	10
6,000	8,000	4	1
8,000	10,000	2	1
10,000	12,000	2	0
12,000	14,000	2	0
14,000	16,000	0	0
16,000	18,000	0	0
18,000	20,000	1	0
20,000	More	1	1

Bin	2005	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	4,000	11	6
4,000	6,000	5	4
6,000	8,000	2	1
8,000	10,000	2	1
10,000	12,000	3	0
12,000	14,000	2	0
14,000	16,000	0	0
16,000	18,000	1	0
18,000	20,000	2	0
20,000	More	0	0

Bin	2006	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	4,000	8	11
4,000	6,000	5	4
6,000	8,000	2	1
8,000	10,000	2	1
10,000	12,000	2	0
12,000	14,000	1	0
14,000	16,000	0	0
16,000	18,000	1	0
18,000	20,000	2	0
20,000	More	0	0

Bin	2007	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	4,000	2	0
4,000	6,000	2	0
6,000	8,000	1	0
8,000	10,000	1	0
10,000	12,000	2	0
12,000	14,000	0	0
14,000	16,000	1	0
16,000	18,000	2	0
18,000	20,000	1	0
20,000	More	1	0



Descriptive statistics	
1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	6,396
Standard Error	1,230
Median	4,571
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	5,638
Sample Varian	31,759,210
Kurtosis	3
Skewness	2
Range	21,566
Minimum	1,042
Maximum	22,608
Sum	134,326
Count	21

Descriptive statistics	
1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	3,478
Standard Error	1,275
Median	1,973
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	6,883
Sample Varian	48,789,111
Kurtosis	26
Skewness	5
Range	38,995
Minimum	160
Maximum	39,155
Sum	104,342
Count	30

Descriptive statistics	
1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	7,109
Standard Error	1,135
Median	5,479
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	6,519
Sample Varian	42,495,461
Kurtosis	2
Skewness	1
Range	26,595
Minimum	460
Maximum	27,055
Sum	234,605
Count	33

Descriptive statistics	
1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	9,772
Standard Error	1,409
Median	8,840
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	5,977
Sample Varian	35,718,743
Kurtosis	-1
Skewness	1
Range	19,470
Minimum	1,850
Maximum	21,300
Sum	175,891
Count	18

Descriptive statistics	
1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	3,914
Standard Error	1,078
Median	2,706
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	3,050
Sample Varian	9,301,424
Kurtosis	0
Skewness	1
Range	8,800
Minimum	650
Maximum	9,450
Sum	31,311
Count	8

Descriptive statistics	
1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	2,787
Standard Error	715
Median	1,280
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	3,033
Sample Varian	9,200,003
Kurtosis	1
Skewness	1
Range	10,114
Minimum	150
Maximum	10,264
Sum	50,165
Count	18

Total Income in 2004 to 2007 (thousand kip)

Pongdang

2004

1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	3rd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
4,766	14,735	866	5,441	2,210	1,450	10,725	8,620	9,700	27,600
2,280	21,480	1,450	2,210	1,450	1,450	10,790	6,651	11,000	9,000
1,470	7,615	5,348	5,348	6,520	3,320	10,704	3,320	31,200	2,700
3,120	1,500	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	10,870	9,200	10,870	9,200
12,840	21,770	3,865	3,865	4,320	14,400	6,400	34,000	18,400	34,000
5,194	2,505	1,000	1,000	8,812	24,200	9,100	15,400	19,980	15,400
4,360	6,692	1,976	1,976	1,976	5,100	5,100	19,980	14,650	5,850
13,760	8,830	1,300	1,300	8,132	4,770	4,770	18,020	14,650	18,020
4,080	4,980	480	4,460	220	3,750	3,750	2,000	12,700	2,000
10,000	600	160	1,760	11,100	1,105	1,105	11,100	7,500	9,740
7,990	3,596	1,765	2,109	1,765	6,300	6,300	9,842	18,850	9,740
20,390	5,005	1,150	2,925	1,150	7,390	7,390	12,500	16,350	12,500
13,416	8,275	2,074	2,074	2,137	23,166	23,166	11,000	11,280	8,380
3,685	150	931	2,185	150	18,905	18,905	14,400	16,350	14,400
7,416	9,760	5,890	1,295	5,890	12,200	12,200	25,650	25,650	21,190
1,621	1,411	6,740	2,210	6,740	2,390	2,390	13,100	13,100	12,413
2,449	2,726	2,641	2,641	9,225	6,260	6,260	40,704	40,704	9,950
3,351	2,012	3,030	6,010	3,030	10,150	10,150	11,390	19,610	11,390
5,165	6,664	2,704	3,810	2,704	6,275	6,275	6,200	6,770	6,200
2,035	7,700	2,977	2,486	2,977	4,960	4,960	5,530	11,690	5,530
6,983	4,830	4,830	7,750	16,338	4,080	4,080	5,300	3,795	16,300
10,700	5,403	3,775	5,550	5,403	11,200	11,200	5,100	27,510	21,750
3,550	7,150	5,807	5,807	1,400	6,280	6,280	10,390	10,000	10,000
10,799	915	20,032	14,230	2,605	5,400	5,400	12,700	12,700	12,700
5,993	5,597	9,564	9,564	5,010	22,530	22,530	3,650	9,300	9,300
5,895	3,872	5,000	5,000	2,010	4,700	4,700	13,150	10,900	10,900
35,470	15,150	3,100	3,100	6,660	2,350	2,350	9,680	10,900	10,900
5,050	3,550	860	860	19,030	27,900	27,900	3,700	31,316	31,316
4,497	1,700	1,000	1,000	6,300	27,894	27,894	3,580	17,809	17,809
2,370	5,480	5,095	4,280	1,750					
6,482									

Descriptive statistics

1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	7,324
Standard Error	1,220
Median	5,165
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	6,794
Sample Varian	46,180,605
Kurtosis	9
Skewness	3
Range	34,000
Minimum	1,470
Maximum	35,470
Sum	5,050
Count	227,047
	31

1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	6,144
Standard Error	1,035
Median	4,998
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	5,670
Sample Varian	32,149,621
Kurtosis	2
Skewness	2
Range	21,630
Minimum	141
Maximum	184,316
Sum	184,316
Count	30

2005

1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	3rd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
5,441	866	2,210	5,441	2,210	1,450	10,725	8,620	9,700	27,600
2,210	1,450	1,450	2,210	1,450	1,450	10,790	6,651	11,000	9,000
5,348	6,520	3,320	5,348	6,520	3,320	10,704	3,320	31,200	2,700
1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	1,720	10,870	9,200	10,870	9,200
3,865	4,320	14,400	3,865	4,320	14,400	6,400	34,000	18,400	34,000
1,500	1,000	8,812	1,500	1,000	8,812	24,200	9,100	15,400	15,400
2,505	1,976	1,976	2,505	1,976	1,976	5,100	19,980	14,650	5,850
4,360	6,692	1,300	4,360	6,692	1,300	4,770	8,132	14,650	18,020
13,760	8,830	480	13,760	8,830	480	3,750	2,000	12,700	2,000
4,080	4,980	1,150	4,080	4,980	1,150	6,300	9,842	18,850	9,740
10,000	600	160	10,000	600	160	7,390	12,500	16,350	12,500
7,990	3,596	1,765	7,990	3,596	1,765	23,166	11,000	11,280	8,380
20,390	5,005	1,150	20,390	5,005	1,150	18,905	14,400	16,350	14,400
13,416	8,275	2,074	13,416	8,275	2,074	12,200	25,650	25,650	21,190
3,685	150	931	3,685	150	931	2,390	13,100	13,100	12,413
7,416	9,760	5,890	7,416	9,760	5,890	6,260	40,704	40,704	9,950
1,621	1,411	6,740	1,621	1,411	6,740	10,150	11,390	19,610	11,390
2,449	2,726	2,641	2,449	2,726	2,641	6,275	6,200	6,770	6,200
3,351	2,012	3,030	3,351	2,012	3,030	4,960	5,530	11,690	5,530
5,165	6,664	2,704	5,165	6,664	2,704	4,080	5,300	3,795	16,300
2,035	7,700	2,977	2,035	7,700	2,977	11,200	5,100	27,510	21,750
6,983	4,830	4,830	6,983	4,830	4,830	6,280	10,390	10,390	10,390
10,700	5,403	3,775	10,700	5,403	3,775	5,400	12,700	12,700	12,700
3,550	7,150	5,807	3,550	7,150	5,807	22,530	3,650	9,300	9,300
10,799	915	20,032	10,799	915	20,032	4,700	13,150	10,900	10,900
5,993	5,597	9,564	5,993	5,597	9,564	2,350	9,680	10,900	10,900
5,895	3,872	5,000	5,895	3,872	5,000	27,900	3,700	31,316	31,316
35,470	15,150	3,100	35,470	15,150	3,100	27,894	3,580	17,809	17,809
5,050	3,550	860	5,050	3,550	860				
4,497	1,700	1,000	4,497	1,700	1,000				
2,370	5,480	5,095	2,370	5,480	5,095				
6,482			6,482						

Descriptive statistics

1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	4,514
Standard Error	771
Median	3,100
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	4,291
Sample Varian	18,409,445
Kurtosis	7
Skewness	2
Range	19,382
Minimum	650
Maximum	20,032
Sum	139,938
Count	31

1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	4,353
Standard Error	865
Median	2,420
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	4,796
Sample Varian	22,427,573
Kurtosis	3
Skewness	2
Range	18,870
Minimum	160
Maximum	19,030
Sum	130,596
Count	30

2006

1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	3rd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
9,700	27,600	12,370	9,700	27,600	12,370	11,000	9,000	11,000	9,000
11,000	9,000	17,050	11,000	9,000	17,050	31,200	2,700	31,200	2,700
3,320	2,700	8,000	3,320	2,700	8,000	10,870	9,200	10,870	9,200
18,400	34,000	7,800	18,400	34,000	7,800	6,400	34,000	18,400	34,000
24,200	15,400	18,000	24,200	15,400	18,000	9,100	15,400	19,980	15,400
19,980	5,850	9,950	19,980	5,850	9,950	5,100	19,980	14,650	5,850
14,650	18,020	1,770	14,650	18,020	1,770	4,770	8,132	14,650	18,020
4,500	2,000	9,740	4,500	2,000	9,740	7,500	9,740	18,850	9,740
7,500	9,740	12,500	7,500	9,740	12,500	23,166	11,000	11,280	8,380
18,850	12,500	16,300	18,850	12,500	16,300	18,905	14,400	16,350	14,400
11,280	8,380	21,190	11,280	8,380	21,190	12,200	25,650	25,650	21,190
16,350	14,400	12,413	16,350	14,400	12,413	6,260	40,704	40,704	9,950
25,650	21,190	11,390	25,650	21,190	11,390	10,150	11,390	19,610	11,390
13,100	12,413	6,200	13,100	12,413	6,200	6,275	6,200	6,770	6,200
40,704	9,950	5,530	40,704	9,950	5,530	4,960	5,530	11,690	5,530
19,610	11,390	3,795	19,610	11,390	3,795	4,080	5,300	3,795	16,300
6,770	6,200	21,750	6,770	6,200	21,750	11,200	5,100	27,510	21,750
5,530	11,690	10,000	5,530	11,690	10,000	6,280	10,390	10,390	10,390
3,795	16,300	12,700	3,795	16,300	12,700	5,400	12,700	12,700	12,700
27,510	21,750	9,300	27,510	21,750	9,300	4,700	13,150	10,900	10,900
10,000	10,000	31,316	10,000	10,000	31,316	2,350	9,680	10,900	10,900
12,700	12,700	17,809	12,700	12,700	17,809	27,900	3,700	31,316	31,316
9,300	9,300		9,300	9,300		27,894	3,580	17,809	17,809
2,000	4,000		2,000	4,000					
4,000	6,000		4,000	6,000					
6,000	8,000		6,000	8,000					
8,000	10,000		8,000	10,000					
10,000	12,000		10,000	12,000					
12,000	14,000		12,000	14,000					
14,000	16,000		14,000	16,000					
16,000	18,000		16,000	18,000					
18,000	20,000		18,000	20,000					
20,000			20,000						

Descriptive statistics

1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	15,595
Standard Error	1,662
Median	12,700
Mode	#N/A
Standard Devi	8,949
Sample Varian	80,088,941
Kurtosis	1
Skewness	1
Range	36,908
Minimum	3,795
Maximum	40,704
Sum	452,664
Count	29

Total income in 2004 to 2007 (thousand kip)

Namoun

2004

1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
3,045	8,200	1,770	1,238	1,770	2,700	6,010	1,190	2,500	6,000	1,190	1,190
3,570	1,370	6,570	622	6,570	19,770	2,850	10,300	3,528	6,000	10	13
4,107	7,710	5,340	5,480	5,340	4,400	4,000	8,320	15,084	12,250	6	4
3,865	16,875	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,600	1,020	16,000	14	3
5,892	1,190	9,300	9,300	9,300	5,374	8,130	4,300	10,000	4,600	4	1
11,230	7,850	2,150	2,150	9,000	24,170	8,350	1,435	6,930	33,700	2	0
14,664	15,820	13,240	1,305	4,400	30,720	15,635	234,200	12,000	14,000	0	0
5,936	5,850	1,700	900	1,700	12,100	3,650	71,950	2,200	10,110	1	1
7,176	10,180	4,400	7,145	1,430	18,000	1,500	8,100	1,300	10,000	1	1
5,700	3,330	3,330	30,800	390	5,450	4,800	35,420	10,600	6,150	0	0
4,450	850	1,950	1,950	100	9,380	1,570	14,930	18,200	10,590	4	0
4,400	3,895	3,425	32,400	3,425	4,550	15,080	20,150	3,140	3,100	13	18
6,333	830	3,500	6,330	1,850	6,350	1,850	11,467	5,952	6	6	
3,975	1,985	5,170	5,170	1,300	9,100	7,320	21,500	6,950	9	3	
9,350	803	3,550	10,880	14,185	17,400	7,500	2,825	2,250	3	3	
3,055	1,650	10,880	10,880	10,475	15,400	1,400	16,430	5,785	3	1	
11,016	960	4,970	4,970	1,620	18,350	7,860	16,300	11,700	2	2	
1,125	1,880	760	688	688	16,170	5,200	9,018	1	1	0	
26,130	2,805	2,000	2,000	4,650	4,250	9,460	19,600	14,000	3	0	
8,906	3,895	4,860	4,860	2,060	10,100	16,020	15,775	18,000	1	2	
20,050	689	2,280	2,280	950	6,900	2,600	16,520	18,000	0	1	
4,950	1,790	20,175	16,780	1,790	8,150	3,460	20,510	20,000	2	0	
13,938	962	7,800	7,800	1,100	6,210	11,337	20,440	14,360	2	1	
5,000	536	9,976	10,550	1,000	6,220	1,501	17,066	18,000	4	4	
5,700	4,229	36,760	18,000	655	17,950	11,100	5,460	6,480	2	6	
2,070	7,655	13,090	655	150	7,400	1,500	5,600	8,000	9	3	
5,559	2,100	6,060	6,060	1,970	5,750	2,400	35,408	10,000	8	5	
5,650	5,670	4,400	4,400	450	12,100	1,500	14,360	12,000	3	3	
3,110	4,090	100	4,950	100	10,250	1,500	9,500	16,000	3	0	
17,525	9,300	16,037	16,037	0	104,320	5,500	19,000	20,000	6	0	
4,955	3,900	4,316	4,316	0	5,490	15,000	7,160	39,520	2	1	
2,746	4,650	10,285	10,285	0	4,316	7,160	1,700	18,000	3	1	
2,659	3,500	23,950	23,950	0	10,285	39,520	2,700	16,000	2	2	
4,308	2,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	11,000	1,100	18,000	20,000	1	1	
5,570	13,850	2,380	2,380	0	23,300	2,380	23,300	20,000	4	0	
1,211	1,211	34,290	34,290	0	20,427	2,710	2,710	2,710	2	0	
1,650	4,610	7,010	7,010	0	5,685	2,710	2,710	2,448	2	1	
4,365	5,900	3,670	3,670	0	20,500	2,448	76,300	2,000	2	4	
27,640	840	21,840	21,840	0	12,100	1,500	14,360	8,000	3	2	
1,750	19,120	1,450	1,450	6,100	6,100	6,100	10,000	12,000	3	3	
7,866	15,760	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,880	6,880	76,300	16,000	4	2	

2005

1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
1,238	1,770	2,700	6,010	1,190	2,500	6,000	1,190	2,500	6,000	1,190	1,190
622	6,570	19,770	2,850	10,300	3,528	6,000	10	13	14	3	1
5,480	5,340	4,400	4,000	8,320	15,084	12,250	6	6	4	4	4
5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,600	1,020	16,000	14	3
9,300	9,300	5,374	8,130	4,300	10,000	4,600	4,300	10,000	4,600	2	2
1,305	4,400	30,720	15,635	234,200	12,000	14,000	71,950	2,200	10,110	1	1
1,430	1,500	18,000	1,500	8,100	12,100	3,650	18,000	16,000	18,000	1	1
4,800	4,800	5,450	4,800	390	35,420	10,600	10,600	10,700	10,700	1	1
100	1,950	9,380	1,570	14,930	18,200	10,590	14,930	18,200	10,590	4	0
3,425	3,425	4,550	15,080	20,150	3,140	3,100	20,150	3,140	3,100	13	18
1,850	1,850	6,350	1,850	11,467	5,952	6	11,467	5,952	6	6	3
1,300	5,170	9,100	7,320	21,500	6,950	9	21,500	6,950	9	3	3
14,185	17,400	17,400	7,500	2,825	2,250	3	2,825	2,250	3	1	1
10,475	15,400	15,400	1,400	16,430	5,785	3	16,430	5,785	3	1	1
1,620	18,350	16,300	7,860	16,300	11,700	2	16,300	11,700	2	2	2
688	16,170	5,200	9,018	1	1	0	9,018	1	1	0	0
4,650	4,250	9,460	19,600	14,000	3	0	19,600	14,000	3	0	2
2,060	10,100	16,020	15,775	18,000	1	2	15,775	18,000	1	2	2
950	6,900	2,600	16,520	20,510	2	0	16,520	20,510	2	0	1
1,790	8,150	3,460	20,510	20,440	1	1	20,510	20,440	1	1	1
1,100	6,210	11,337	20,440	17,066	4	4	20,440	17,066	4	4	4
1,000	10,250	1,500	10,250	19,000	2	0	10,250	19,000	2	0	1
4,950	5,500	7,160	39,520	16,000	6	0	39,520	16,000	6	0	6
1,500	12,100	1,500	12,100	14,360	3	3	12,100	14,360	3	3	3
1,500	104,320	5,500	19,000	20,000	2	0	19,000	20,000	2	0	0
1,500	5,490	15,000	7,160	39,520	2,710	2	7,160	39,520	2	1	1
0	4,316	10,285	10,285	0	4,316	7,160	1,700	18,000	3	1	1
0	4,650	23,950	23,950	0	10,285	39,520	2,700	16,000	2	2	2
0	3,500	1,100	1,100	1,100	11,000	1,100	18,000	20,000	1	1	1
0	2,100	2,380	2,380	0	23,300	2,380	23,300	20,000	4	0	0
0	13,850	34,290	34,290	0	20,427	2,710	2,710	2,448	2	1	1
0	1,211	7,010	7,010	0	5,685	2,710	2,710	2,448	2	1	1
0	4,610	3,670	3,670	0	20,500	2,448	76,300	2,000	2	4	4
0	5,900	12,100	1,500	14,360	8,000	3	10,000	12,000	3	3	3
0	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,880	6,880	76,300	16,000	4	2	2
0	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,880	6,880	76,300	16,000	4	2	2

2006

1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
2,700	6,010	2,500	6,000	1,190	2,500	6,000	1,190	2,500	6,000	1,190	1,190
19,770	2,850	10,300	3,528	6,000	10	13	14	3	14	3	1
4,400	4,000	8,320	15,084	12,250	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,000	5,600	1,020	16,000	14	3
8,130	4,300	10,000	4,600	4,300	10,000	4,600	4,300	10,000	4,600	2	2
15,635	234,200	12,000	14,000	71,950	2,200	10,110	18,000	16,000	18,000	1	1
10,110	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	1	1
10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,600	1	1
10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	10,590	4	0
3,140	3,100	20,150	3,140	3,100	20,150	3,140	3,100	20,150	3,140	13	18
5,952	6	11,467	5,952	6	11,467	5,952	6	11,467	5,952	6	6
6,950	9	21,500	6,950	9	21,500	6,950	9	21,500	6,950	9	3
2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	3	1
5,785	3	16,430	5,785	3	16,430	5,785	3	16,430	5,785	3	1
11,700	2	16,300	11,700	2	16,300	11,700	2	16,300	11,700	2	2
1,1	1	9,018	1	1	9,018	1	1	9,018	1	1	0
14,000	3	19,600	14,000	3	19,600	14,000	3	19,600	14,000	3	0
18,000	1	15,775	18,000	1	15,775	18,000	1	15,775	18,000	1	2
20,510	2	16,520	20,510	2	16,520	20,510	2	16,520	20,510	2	0
20,440	1	20,440	20,440	1	20,440	20,440	1	20,440	20,440	1	1
17,066	4	17,066	17,066	4	17,066	17,066	4	17,066	17,066	4	4
19,000	2	19,000	19,000	2	19,000	19,000	2	19,000	19,000	2	0
16,000	6	16,000	16,000	6	16,000	16,000	6	16,000	16,000	6	6
8,000	9	8,000	8,000	9	8,000	8,000	9	8,000	8,000	9	3
10,000	3	10,000	10,000	3	10,000	10,000	3	10,000	10,000	3	3
12,000	2	12,000	12,000	2	12,000	12,000	2	12,000	12,000	2	1
16,000	1	16,000	16,000	1	16,000	16,000	1	16,000	16,000	1	1
18,000</											

Total Income in 2004 to 2007 (thousand kip)
Hat Hourly

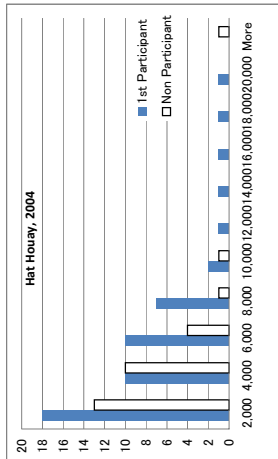
Bin	2004			2005			2006			2007		
	1st Participant	Non Participant	Count	1st Participant	Non Participant	Count	1st Participant	Non Participant	Count	1st Participant	Non Participant	Count
2,000	44,600	1,100	4,450	44,600	1,100	4,450	44,600	1,100	4,450	44,600	1,100	4,450
4,000	4,600	5,320	4,940	4,600	5,320	4,940	4,600	5,320	4,940	4,600	5,320	4,940
6,000	2,880	3,960	3,420	2,880	3,960	3,420	2,880	3,960	3,420	2,880	3,960	3,420
8,000	2,040	2,760	2,400	2,040	2,760	2,400	2,040	2,760	2,400	2,040	2,760	2,400
10,000	1,860	2,520	2,190	1,860	2,520	2,190	1,860	2,520	2,190	1,860	2,520	2,190
12,000	1,680	2,280	1,980	1,680	2,280	1,980	1,680	2,280	1,980	1,680	2,280	1,980
14,000	1,500	2,040	1,770	1,500	2,040	1,770	1,500	2,040	1,770	1,500	2,040	1,770
16,000	1,320	1,800	1,560	1,320	1,800	1,560	1,320	1,800	1,560	1,320	1,800	1,560
18,000	1,140	1,560	1,350	1,140	1,560	1,350	1,140	1,560	1,350	1,140	1,560	1,350
20,000	960	1,320	1,140	960	1,320	1,140	960	1,320	1,140	960	1,320	1,140
More	4,238	4,365	4,492	4,238	4,365	4,492	4,238	4,365	4,492	4,238	4,365	4,492
2,000	3,330	1,120	2,210	3,330	1,120	2,210	3,330	1,120	2,210	3,330	1,120	2,210
4,000	4,460	1,340	3,120	4,460	1,340	3,120	4,460	1,340	3,120	4,460	1,340	3,120
6,000	2,850	950	1,900	2,850	950	1,900	2,850	950	1,900	2,850	950	1,900
8,000	2,850	1,850	2,350	2,850	1,850	2,350	2,850	1,850	2,350	2,850	1,850	2,350
10,000	1,920	1,850	1,885	1,920	1,850	1,885	1,920	1,850	1,885	1,920	1,850	1,885
12,000	6,170	3,420	4,915	6,170	3,420	4,915	6,170	3,420	4,915	6,170	3,420	4,915
14,000	5,170	3,290	4,230	5,170	3,290	4,230	5,170	3,290	4,230	5,170	3,290	4,230
16,000	6,170	3,290	4,230	6,170	3,290	4,230	6,170	3,290	4,230	6,170	3,290	4,230
18,000	5,280	1,015	2,200	5,280	1,015	2,200	5,280	1,015	2,200	5,280	1,015	2,200
20,000	5,900	7,740	6,820	5,900	7,740	6,820	5,900	7,740	6,820	5,900	7,740	6,820
More	2,340	2,650	2,500	2,340	2,650	2,500	2,340	2,650	2,500	2,340	2,650	2,500
2,000	6,400	7,300	6,850	6,400	7,300	6,850	6,400	7,300	6,850	6,400	7,300	6,850
4,000	18,454	1,271	19,725	18,454	1,271	19,725	18,454	1,271	19,725	18,454	1,271	19,725
6,000	1,400	1,875	1,637	1,400	1,875	1,637	1,400	1,875	1,637	1,400	1,875	1,637
8,000	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
10,000	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950
12,000	7,380	4,200	5,890	7,380	4,200	5,890	7,380	4,200	5,890	7,380	4,200	5,890
14,000	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820
16,000	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820	4,820
18,000	9,324	15,050	12,270	9,324	15,050	12,270	9,324	15,050	12,270	9,324	15,050	12,270
20,000	4,770	8,600	6,600	4,770	8,600	6,600	4,770	8,600	6,600	4,770	8,600	6,600
More	17,330	5,600	21,600	17,330	5,600	21,600	17,330	5,600	21,600	17,330	5,600	21,600
2,000	3,190	1,800	2,495	3,190	1,800	2,495	3,190	1,800	2,495	3,190	1,800	2,495
4,000	7,775	3,200	5,487	7,775	3,200	5,487	7,775	3,200	5,487	7,775	3,200	5,487
6,000	4,790	2,890	3,840	4,790	2,890	3,840	4,790	2,890	3,840	4,790	2,890	3,840

Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	Standard Error	Mean	Standard Error
Mean	4,445	4,445	4,133	4,133
Standard Error	907	907	1,455	1,455
Median	3,238	3,238	2,185	2,185
Mode	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Standard Dev	4,305	4,305	5,118	5,118
Sample Vari	18,520,056	18,520,056	63,520,056	63,520,056
Kurtosis	3	3	5	5
Skewness	2	2	2	2
Range	19,294	19,294	44,500	44,500
Minimum	180	180	300	300
Maximum	19,474	19,474	44,800	44,800
Sum	231,158	231,158	123,883	123,883
Count	52	52	30	30

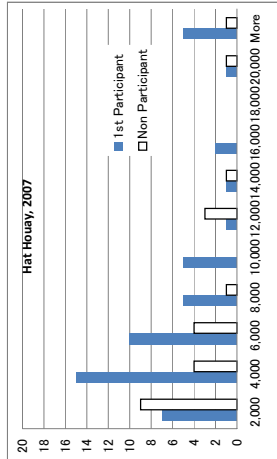
Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	Standard Error	Mean	Standard Error
Mean	4,851	4,851	4,133	4,133
Standard Error	1,582	1,582	1,455	1,455
Median	4,585	4,585	2,185	2,185
Mode	1,250	1,250	#N/A	#N/A
Standard Dev	4,364	4,364	5,118	5,118
Sample Vari	19,041,438	19,041,438	26,195,118	26,195,118
Kurtosis	2	2	2	2
Skewness	1	1	2	2
Range	19,287	19,287	22,470	22,470
Minimum	30	30	30	30
Maximum	19,317	19,317	22,500	22,500
Sum	257,637	257,637	123,889	123,889
Count	51	51	30	30

Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	Standard Error	Mean	Standard Error
Mean	8,951	8,951	6,181	6,181
Standard Error	1,282	1,282	1,585	1,585
Median	4,585	4,585	3,645	3,645
Mode	1,250	1,250	#N/A	#N/A
Standard Dev	8,015	8,015	7,044	7,044
Sample Vari	64,242,432	64,242,432	49,617,432	49,617,432
Kurtosis	4	4	2	2
Skewness	2	2	2	2
Range	39,138	39,138	34,210	34,210
Minimum	302	302	60	60
Maximum	39,440	39,440	34,270	34,270
Sum	420,142	420,142	146,390	146,390
Count	51	51	24	24

Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	Standard Error	Mean	Standard Error
Mean	8,554	8,554	6,181	6,181
Standard Error	1,674	1,674	1,585	1,585
Median	4,770	4,770	3,645	3,645
Mode	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Standard Dev	12,072	12,072	7,044	7,044
Sample Vari	145,723,432	145,723,432	49,617,432	49,617,432
Kurtosis	20	20	2	2
Skewness	4	4	2	2
Range	76,100	76,100	34,210	34,210
Minimum	400	400	60	60
Maximum	76,500	76,500	34,270	34,270
Sum	448,300	448,300	146,390	146,390
Count	52	52	24	24



Bin	2004	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	2,000	18	13
4,000	4,000	10	10
6,000	6,000	7	4
8,000	8,000	10	4
10,000	10,000	2	1
12,000	12,000	10	0
14,000	14,000	1	0
16,000	16,000	1	0
18,000	18,000	1	0
20,000	20,000	0	0
More	More	0	0

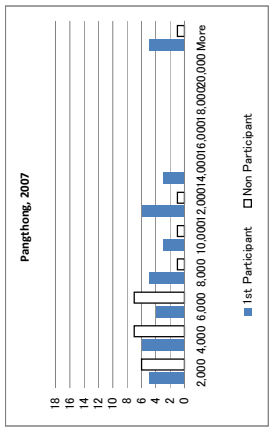
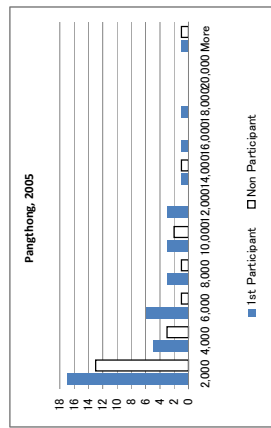


Bin	2007	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	2,000	13	8
4,000	4,000	12	11
6,000	6,000	4	3
8,000	8,000	3	3
10,000	10,000	2	2
12,000	12,000	8	0
14,000	14,000	2	0
16,000	16,000	1	1
18,000	18,000	1	0
20,000	20,000	1	0
More	More	0	0

出典: FORCOM家計調査(2005年~2007年)
Total Income in 2005 to 2007 (thousand kip)

Pangthong

Bin	2005		2006		2007	
	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	2,845	1,988	6,770	15,808	10,500	3,470
4,000	810	1,798	2,120	2,860	6,811	7,780
6,000	1,628	839	16,991	2,604	3,664	4,080
8,000	781	13,065	8,070	2,410	11,405	1,600
10,000	1,547	1,120	3,150	785	618	1,980
12,000	5,533	1,525	7,237	6,461	6,130	1,350
14,000	3,880	955	2,885	5,113	12,395	150
16,000	12,970	3,660	1,559	3,920	23,920	10,627
18,000	6,415	8,410	3,400	2,441	24,235	9,619
20,000	5,953	3,960	10,381	4,460	10,800	5,438
More	326	1,590	740	13,907	8,064	4,230
2,000	18,670	7,821	5,000	690	7,170	2,626
4,000	1,350	9,340	2,140	1,540	9,912	26,660
6,000	1,147	1,965	5,300	1,214	9,518	1,016
8,000	1,870	39,200	6,194	1,970	12,371	4,613
10,000	1,288	5,346	4,880	730	2,900	4,440
12,000	7,970	1,010	2,370	2,360	3,170	2,276
14,000	11,278	1,300	3,200	4,018	5,860	2,666
16,000	1,350	8,700	3,000	1,120	4,185	4,910
18,000	1,682	1,300	3,562	5,903	1,110	3,635
20,000	1,688	2,075	180	260	10,711	5,136
More	10,556	4,091	3,902	500	10,339	2,720
2,000	4,901	4,940	4,706	2,250	23,850	2,200
4,000	10,526	6,520	2,250	1,346	21,346	5,046
6,000	6,560	8,260	10,520	6,520	5,046	22,821
8,000	3,418	9,690	19,110	12,686	12,686	6,346
10,000	8,610	2,122	15,822	6,346	6,346	5,246
12,000	3,418	2,122	2,122	5,246	5,246	1,471
14,000	1,826	1,826	17,820	1,726	1,726	3,746
16,000	20,038	620	620	1,726	1,726	3,746
18,000	5,100	1,826	1,826	2,086	2,086	2,086
20,000	1,826	1,826	1,826	2,086	2,086	2,086
More	15,712	1,826	1,826	2,086	2,086	2,086
2,000	938	938	938	938	938	10,719
4,000	3,134	1,928	3,134	1,928	3,134	1,928
6,000	4,540	4,540	4,540	4,540	4,540	4,540
8,000	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530



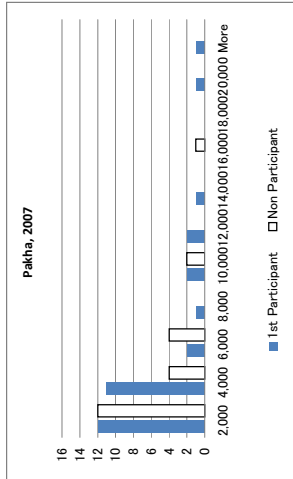
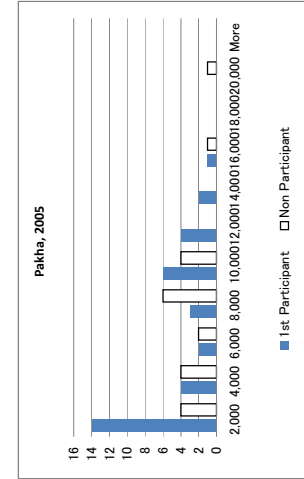
Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	5,284	4,826	5,338	3,486
Standard Error	766	1,615	871	869
Median	3,418	1,872	3,150	2,395
Mode	1,350	1,300	#N/A	#N/A
Standard Dev.	4,902	7,574	5,439	4,078
Sample Varian	24,028,264	57,387,355	29,585,920	16,628,578
Kurtosis	1	5	1	5
Skewness	1	3	2	2
Range	19,712	34,381	19,900	15,556
Minimum	326	839	180	150
Maximum	20,038	35,200	19,110	15,808
Sum	216,629	106,180	208,189	15,808
Count	41	22	39	22

Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant
Mean	8,724	4,770	8,724	4,770
Standard Error	1,124	1,090	1,124	1,090
Median	6,811	3,553	6,811	3,553
Mode	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Standard Dev.	6,835	5,338	6,835	5,338
Sample Varian	46,714,786	28,498,383	46,714,786	28,498,383
Kurtosis	1	13	1	13
Skewness	1	3	1	3
Range	23,761	26,540	23,761	26,540
Minimum	474	150	474	150
Maximum	24,235	26,690	24,235	26,690
Sum	322,796	114,472	322,796	114,472
Count	37	24	37	24

Total Income in 2005 to 2007 (thousand kip)

Pakha

2005		2006		2007	
1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant
6,300	2,950	3,850	5,200	1,820	3,000
8,710	8,350	9,750	3,510	1,725	610
761	8,600	900	5,750	2,270	14,055
400	7,950	0	2,71	9,200	2,690
3,846	6,800	400	3,530	2,300	820
3,550	5,820	500	1,150	1,150	1,050
8,605	2,050	500	2,400	2,090	1,020
750	962	4,200	10,020	2,200	0
6,600	6,680	200	7,750	420	4,300
9,400	7,460	100	7,700	520	2,340
6,100	7,430	1,400	6,000	1,724	9,000
2,050	5,700	1,320	2,050	2,750	2,900
750	8,640	7,530	8,680	720	1,800
7,800	300	4,103	1,300	6,000	1,220
11,980	14,600	800	6,300	20,400	1,020
600	3,000	650	6,300	6,345	1,920
1,900	9,980	3,400	9,848	9,848	1,000
473	240	1,500	1,740	1,966	4,900
1,940	6,925	6,000	600	3,905	45
2,250	18,310	3,194	12,700	1,350	4,140
180	900	4,100	9,400	11,690	5,420
8,100	2,120	2,800	600	3,820	9,800
1,000	4,100	2,250	4,100	12,650	1,000
350	9,090	300	300	18,710	300
12,200	7,750	7,750	1,000	1,000	1,000
9,200	3,050	3,050	1,400	1,400	4
11,100	5,030	5,030	3,420	3,420	2
5,900	7,050	6,500	5,300	2,900	1
10,620	9,550	700	2,900	2,900	2
13,700	700	4,500	2,225	3,340	0
14,272	4,500	816	10,900	10,900	1
240	816	5,950	3,340	3,340	0
8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704	8,704	1
80	700	80	700	80	0
400	700	400	700	400	0
10,350	700	10,350	700	10,350	0



Descriptive statistics

1st Participant		Non Participant	
Mean	5,282	Mean	6,168
Standard Err	766	Standard Err	971
Median	4,673	Median	6,740
Mode	400	Mode	#N/A
Standard Dev	4,594	Standard Dev	4,556
Sample Var	21,100,247	Sample Var	20,798,664
Kurtosis	-1	Kurtosis	1
Skewness	0	Skewness	1
Range	14,192	Range	18,070
Minimum	80	Minimum	240
Maximum	14,272	Maximum	18,310
Sum	180,161	Sum	135,687
Count	36	Count	22

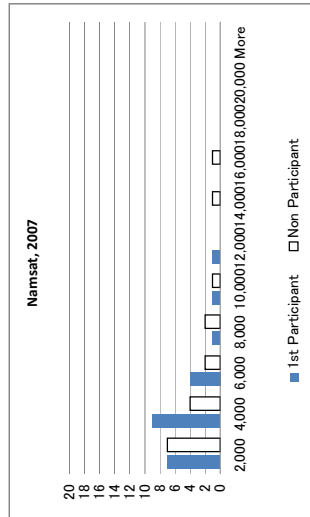
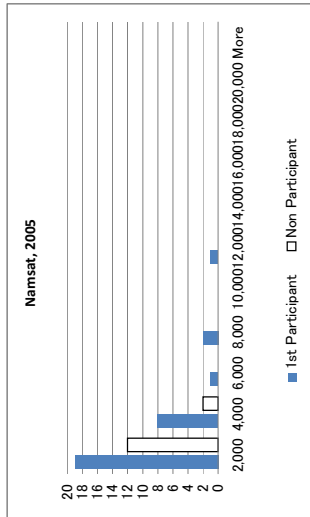
1st Participant		Non Participant	
Mean	3,342	Mean	4,537
Standard Err	511	Standard Err	759
Median	2,925	Median	4,100
Mode	500	Mode	6,300
Standard Dev	2,978	Standard Dev	3,638
Sample Var	8,868,904	Sample Var	13,240,145
Kurtosis	0	Kurtosis	-1
Skewness	1	Skewness	0
Range	9,750	Range	12,550
Minimum	0	Minimum	1,500
Maximum	9,750	Maximum	12,700
Sum	113,623	Sum	104,357
Count	34	Count	23

1st Participant		Non Participant	
Mean	4,759	Mean	3,211
Standard Err	909	Standard Err	722
Median	2,300	Median	1,920
Mode	#N/A	Mode	1,020
Standard Dev	5,221	Standard Dev	3,509
Sample Var	27,255,191	Sample Var	12,316,120
Kurtosis	3	Kurtosis	3
Skewness	2	Skewness	2
Range	20,100	Range	14,055
Minimum	300	Minimum	0
Maximum	20,400	Maximum	14,055
Sum	157,052	Sum	73,850
Count	33	Count	23

Total income in 2005 to 2007 (thousand kRp)

Namsat	2005			2006			2007		
	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant	1st Participant	Non Participant	2nd Participant
7,904	199	940	2,332	10,340	1,490	5,200	10,340	1,490	5,200
580	560	7,220	11,860	2,360	15,298	2,400	2,360	15,298	2,400
1,443	370	2,220	820	4,760	2,400	17,730	4,760	2,400	17,730
3,840	560	750	7,192	1,065	5,110		1,065	5,110	
10,342	210	4,800	390	2,360	1,050		2,360	1,050	
1,370	3,758	2,000	620	410	3,620		410	3,620	
1,085	481	3,310	350	960	2,445		960	2,445	
1,042	537	0	1,105	6,050	3,250		6,050	3,250	
830	440	356	4,080	3,970	9,130		3,970	9,130	
170	560	1,814	3,900	3,525	825		3,525	825	
1,885	1,095	2,092	1,518	5,098	4,250		5,098	4,250	
645	1,768	3,400	1,450	3,210	7,710		3,210	7,710	
3,770	3,300	1,000	910	9,778	1,095		9,778	1,095	
845	937	540	830	865	825		865	825	
1,025		720	9,358	910	13,660		910	13,660	
5,950	596	1,290	670	670	550		670	550	
560	710	14,400	1,900	3,135	1,900		3,135	1,900	
390	568	5,050	5,330	7,710			5,330	7,710	
2,430	680	2,310	4,430						
6,348	360	300	2,045	3,790			3,790		
2,478	2,770	2,770	360	360			360		
1,580	1,230	3,100	3,100	3,100			3,100		
1,120	1,965	1,120	3,180	3,180			3,180		
830		4,000							
281									
2,875									
2,442									
1,543									
2,116									
1,601									
2,986									

Histogram	2005			2006			2007		
	Bin	1st Participant	Non Participant	Bin	1st Participant	Non Participant	Bin	1st Participant	Non Participant
2,000	2,000	19	12	2,000	14	12	2,000	7	7
4,000	4,000	8	2	4,000	7	3	4,000	9	4
6,000	6,000	1	0	6,000	2	1	6,000	4	2
8,000	8,000	2	0	8,000	0	1	8,000	1	2
10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	1	1
12,000	12,000	1	0	12,000	0	0	12,000	1	0
14,000	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	1
16,000	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0	16,000	0	0
18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	0
20,000	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
More	More	0	0	More	0	0	More	0	0



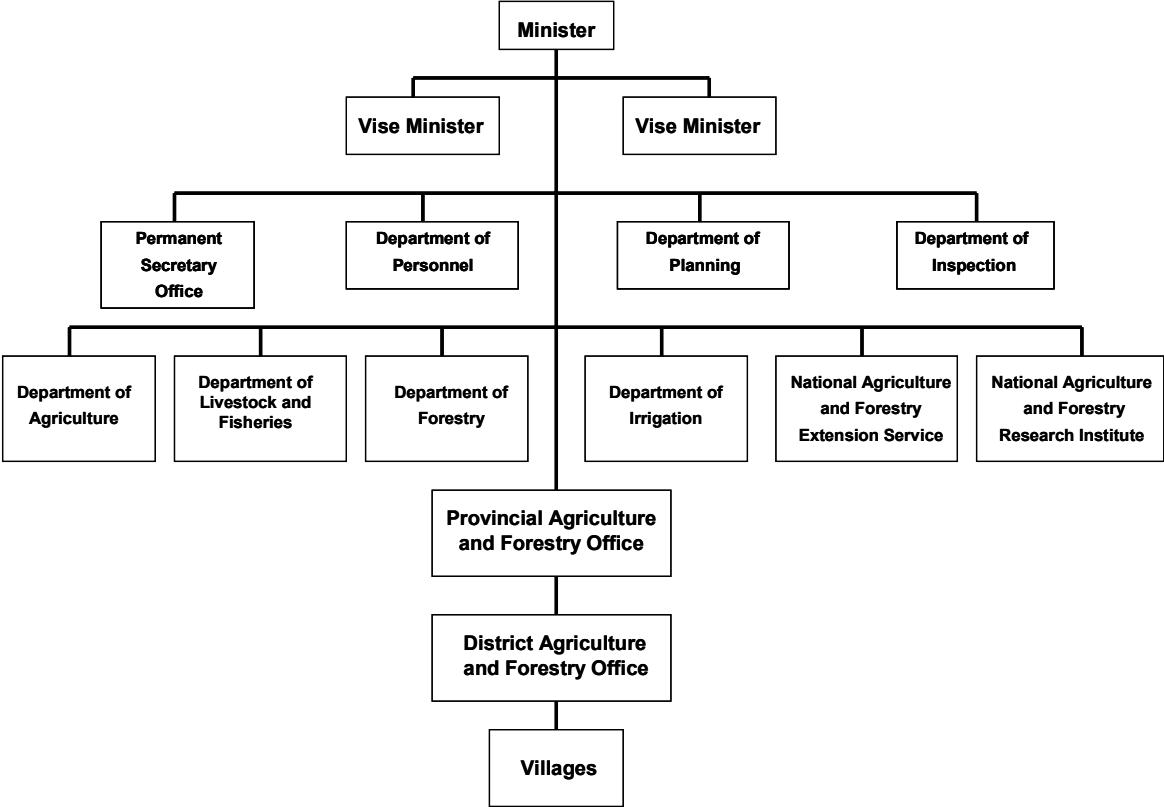
Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	2,332	2,116	3,464
Standard Err	425	362	559	1,048
Median	1,543	1,890	3,180	2,848
Mode	830	#N/A	2,360	825
Standard Dev	2,367	1,773	2,679	4,445
Sample Var	5,601,490	3,144,999	7,177,771	19,780,424
Kurtosis	4	2	2	1
Skewness	2	1	1	1
Range	10,172	7,220	9,980	14,748
Minimum	170	0	360	550
Maximum	10,342	7,220	10,340	15,298
Sum	72,306	50,787	79,676	82,298
Count	31	24	23	18

Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	2,332	2,116	3,464
Standard Err	425	362	559	1,048
Median	1,543	1,890	3,180	2,848
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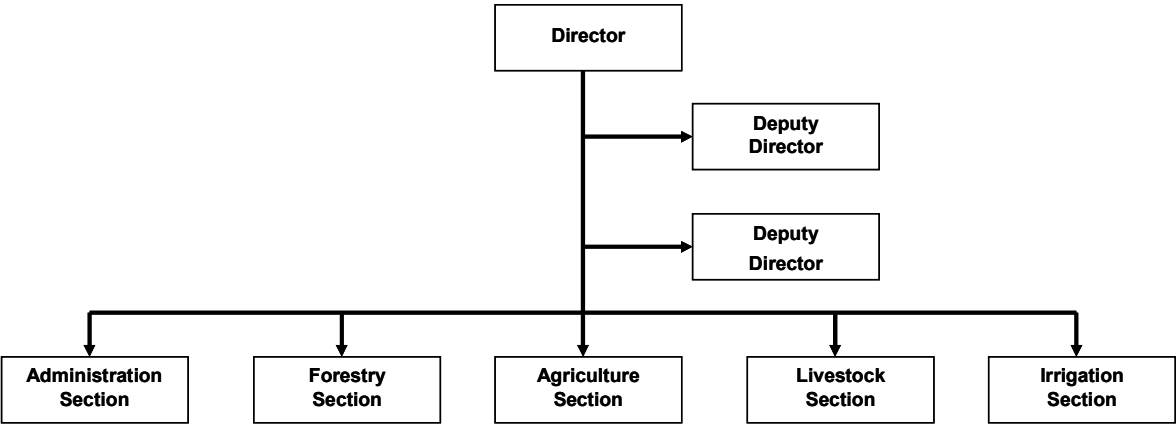
Descriptive statistics	1st Participant		Non Participant	
	Mean	2,332	2,116	3,464
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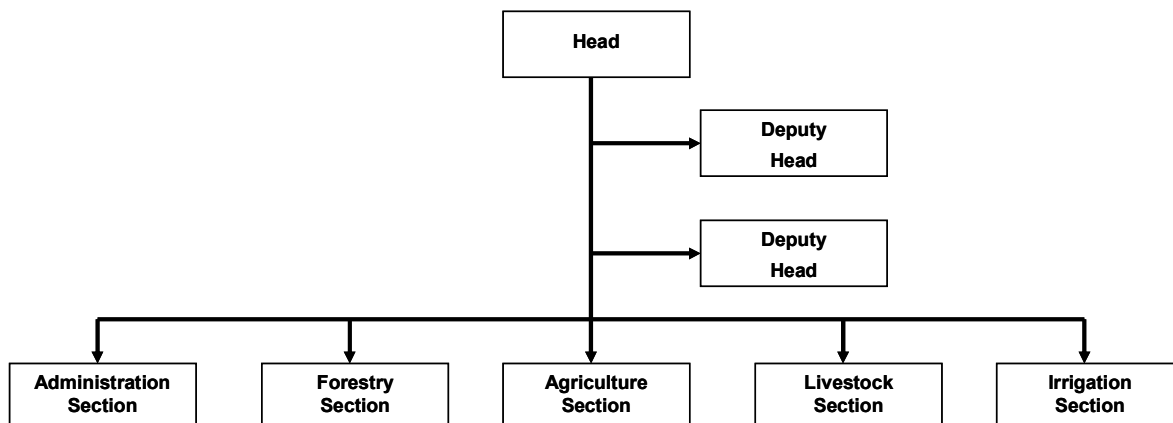
農林省



地方行政機関農林事務所



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