

ແຜນພັດທະນາຂະແໜງການປ່າໄມ້

**ກອງປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ກ່ຽວກັບການຂຽນໂຄງການ ເພື່ອກະກຽມສະເໜີເຂົ້າໃນແຜນງານຮ່ວມມື ສາມຝ່າຍ
ວັນທີ 09-10 ມີນາ 2010.**

ສະເໜີໂດຍ: ທ. ລິນທອງ ຄຳດີ ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າ ກອງສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້

**ແຜນພັດທະນາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ
ຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ແບບຍືນຍານ
ປີ 2010-2015**

ສະພາບລວມ

- ອີງໃສ່ການສຶກສາການປ່ຽນແປງການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ເນື້ອທີ່ ປ່າໄມ້ ສົກປີ 2002-2003: ເນື້ອທີ່ປ່າທັງໝົດມີ 71,6% (17 ລ້ານ ເຮັກຕາ)
- ເນື້ອທີ່ປ່າອຸດົມສົມບູນ 41,5% (9,7 ລ້ານເຮັກຕາ), ທຽບໃສ່ ປີ 1992 ປະມານ 47% (11,2 ລ້ານ ເຮັກຕາ)
- ປ່າບໍ່ອຸດົມສົມບູນ: ປ່າເຫຼົາ, ເຂດປ່າຊູດໂຊມທີ່ສາມາດຟື້ນຟູ ດ້ວຍທຳມະຊາດ ກວມ 25,6% (6 ລ້ານເຮັກຕາ)
- ປ່າໄມ້ປ່ອງ ກວມ ປະມານ 2,3% (539.000 ຮຕ)
- ປ່າບໍ່ສາມາດຟື້ນຟູດ້ວຍທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ດິນປອກໄຫຼ້ນ ກວມ 2,2% (516.900 ຮຕ)

ຄາດໝາຍສູ້ຊີນ ແຕ່ ປີ 2010 ຫາ 2015

- ປັບປຸງລະບົບນິຕິກຳດ້ານວຽກງານປ່າໄມ້, ໃຫ້ເປັນລະບົບຄົບຊຸດ ແລະ ເສຍແຜ່ເຊື່ອມຊຶມ ໃຫ້ສັງຄົມຢ່າງທົ່ວເຖິງ.
- ຍົກລະດັບຄວາມປົກຫຸ້ມປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ໄດ້ 65%.
- ຟື້ນຟູປ່າໃຫ້ໄດ້ 3,9 ລ້ານ ຮຕ.
- ບູກໄມ້ໃຫ້ໄດ້ 200.000 ຮຕ (500.000 ຮຕ ຮອດປີ 2020).
- ສຳຫຼວດຈັດສັນ 3 ປະເພດປ່າໃຫ້ໄດ້ 60%.
- ປັບປຸງກອງທຶນພັດທະນາປ່າໄມ້ ຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ ເຂັ້ມແຂງ.
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການຂະຫຍາຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວ ຈາກການ ທຳລາຍ ປ່າໄມ້.

7 ໂຄງການຫຼັກ

1. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້
2. ສ້າງຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້
3. ພື້ນພູປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຊັບພະຍາກອນ ປ່າໄມ້ ເພື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍ ທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ.
4. ສົ່ງເສີມການປູກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ
5. ອະນຸລັກຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຊີວະນານາພັນ, ອະນຸລັກພັນໄມ້, ພັນພືດ ແລະ ສັດປ່າທີ່ຫາຍາກໄກ້ຈະສູນພັນ.
6. ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດເຮືອນແກ້ວ ຈາກການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້.
7. ການສົ່ງເສີມ ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວປ່າໄມ້ທຳມະຊາດ.

1. ໂຄງການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ 133 ຕື້ ກີບ

- ສ້າງແຜນຈັດສັນ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ເຂດປ່າຜະລິດ 43 ເຂດ ທົ່ວປະເທດ, ເນື້ອທີ 2,4 ລ້ານ ຮຕ. (48 ຕື້ກີບ).
- ສ້າງແຜນຈັດສັນປ່າສະຫງວນ 3,5 ລ້ານ ຮຕ, ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ 4,7 ລ້ານ ຮຕ ລວມ 8,4 ລ້ານ ຮຕ (80 ຕື້ ກີບ)
- ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດລະບຽບ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍປ່າໄມ້ (5 ຕື້ ກີບ)

2. ໂຄງການສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ວາງແຜນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ (50 ຕື້ ກີບ)

- ສຳຫຼວດ ແລະ ແບ່ງເຂດການນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນແຕ່ລະ ປະເພດ ໃນ ລະດັບຊາດ, ແຂວງ ແລະ ເມືອງ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ປ່າ ສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ. ປ່າປ້ອງກັນໃຫ້ໄດ້ 8,2 ລ້ານ ຮຕ, ປ່າສະຫງວນ 4,7 ລ້ານ ຮຕ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ 3,1 ລ້ານ ຮຕ. (10 ຕື້ ກີບ)
- ສຳຫຼວດກຳນົດເຂດເພື່ອຮອງຮັບການລົງທຶນປູກໄມ້ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງປ່າ ຂອງດົງ ເນື້ອທີ່ປະມານ 500.000 ຮຕ ໃນເຂດປ່າຊຸດໂຊມ ແລະ ດິນປອກໄຫຼນ (5 ຕື້ ກີບ)
- ສຳຫຼວດ ປະເມີນການປ່ຽນແປງຄວາມປາກຫຸ້ມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ ເພື່ອສົມ ທຽບ ລະຫວ່າງ 2010. (7 ຕື້ກີບ)
- ສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ລະບົບຂໍ້ມູນດ້ານປ່າໄມ້ ທົ່ວ ປະເທດ (30 ຕື້).

3. ໂຄງການພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ພັດທະນາຊັບພະຍາ ກອນປ່າໄມ້ ເພື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍ ທາງດ້ານ ເສດຖະກິດ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ 100 ຕື້ກີບ

- ປ່າທຳມະຊາດທີ່ຊຸດໂຊມ ເຊັ່ນ ປ່າເຫຼົ່າ ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ 3,9 ລ້ານ ຮຕ ໃນນັ້ນນອນຢູ່ໃນປ່າ:
 - ປ້ອງກັນ 2,4 ລ້ານ ຮຕ.
 - ປ່າສະຫງວນ 0,8 ລ້ານ ຮຕ.
 - ປ່າຜະລິດ 0,7 ລ້ານ ຮຕ.

4. ໂຄງການສົ່ງເສີມປູກໄມ້ເປັນສິນຄ້າ

- ເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍ: ປ່າຊຸດໂຊມ ແລະ ດິນປອກໂຫຼ້ນ ທີ່ບໍ່ນອນ ໃນ ສາມປະເພດປ່າ: ປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ປ່າສະຫງວນ ແລະ ປ່າຜະລິດ, ງົບປະມານ 20 ຕື້ກີບ , ການລົງທຶນສ່ວຍໃຫຍ່ເລັ່ງໃສ່ ນັກລົງທຶນພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ.

5. ໂຄງການອະນຸລັກ ຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຊີວະນານາພັນ ແລະ ອະນຸລັກ ພັນພືດ ແລະ ພັນສັດໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ປະມານ 15 ຕື້ກີບ

- ເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍ: ປ່າສະຫງວນ 21 ແຫ່ງ, ງົບປະມານ ການລົງທຶນຈາກຕ່າງປະເທດ.

**6. ໂຄງການຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການປ່ອຍອາຍພິດ
ເຮືອນແກ້ວຈາກການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້
100 ຕື້ ກີບ ທຶນຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ**

- ປະເມີນການບັນຈຸທາດກາກບອນ ໃນປ່າໄມ້, ການ
ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ ການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້, ການພັດທະນາຄວາມຮູ້
ຄວາມສາມາດ ໃນການສຳຫຼວດ, ວັດແທກ ແລະ ຊີ້-ຂາຍ
ທາດກາກບອນ ປ່າໄມ້, ການສ້າງສູນຂໍ້ມູນດ້ານປ່າໄມ້
(Forest Information Management Center).
- ເຂດເປົ້າໝາຍ: ເຂດມີການທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້, ການຈຸດປ່າ
ເຮັດໄຮ່ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ເຂດພາກເໜືອ

ຂອບໃຈ

Forestry Sectoral Development plan

By Mr. Linthong Khamdy

Deputy head of Forestry Inventory and Planning

Sustainable Forestry Resources plan and Management from 2010-2015

Overview:

- According to the study on land use and forestry area in 2003: the total forest area covers 71.6% (17 million ha)
- Rich forest area covers 41.5% (9.5 million ha) compared to 1992 with 47% (11.2 million ha)
- Fallow and degraded forestry area covers 25.6% (6 million ha)
- Bamboo forest area covers 2.3% (593,000 ha)
- None rehabilitation forestry area by nature covers 2.2% (516,900 ha)

Expected outcome since 2010 to 2015

- Improve legal framework and disseminate to public
- Increase forest cover area to 6.5%
- Rehabilitation of forest area to 3.9 million ha
- Plantation to 200,000 ha (500,000 ha to 2020)
- Inventory and planning 3 types of forest to 60%
- Improve forest resources fund
- Reduce the toxic of green house from forest destruction

7 main projects

1. Forest and forest land conservation
2. Inventory and planning forest regeneration
3. Forest and forestry resources rehabilitation aiming at economic concern and environmental protection
4. Industrial tree plantation
5. Biodiversity conservation
6. Reduce toxic to glass zone by forestry destruction
7. Promote eco-tourism

Project for forest and forest land conservation (133 billion kip)

- Plan for land allocation and production forest management in 43 areas nationwide or 2.4 million ha (48 billion kip)
- Plan for conservation area allocating 3.5 million ha, and protection forest 4.7 million ha: the total of 8.4 million ha (80 billion kip)
- Monitoring and evaluation of regulation and forestry law implementation

Project for Industrial tree plantation promotion

- Target area: degraded forest and blank mountain including 3 types of forest such as protection forest, conservation forest, and production forest which cost 20 billion kip, domestic and foreign investors are mainly attracted for investment

Project for forestry resources and biodiversity conservation, and endangered plants and wildlife species conservation at a cost of 15 billion kip

- Target area: 21 conservation areas funded by foreign investment

Project for reducing toxic to glass zone by forestry destruction: 100 billion kip funded by grant aids

- Assessing carbon contain in forest, reducing forest destruction, developing forestry inventory capacity, measuring and forestry carbon trading, and Forest Information Management Center
- Target area: forest destructing area, and slash and burn area especially in Northern part.



LECTURE ON ASEAN AWARENESS

9-10 MARCH 2010, VIENTIANE

H.E. SAYAKANE SISOUVONG
Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN
for ASEAN Political Security Community





OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- ASEAN CHARTER
- BLUEPRINTS
- NEW MECHANISMS UNDER ASEAN CHARTER
- ASEAN SECRETARIAT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
- NEW ERA
- ASEAN PEOPLE'S NEW CONSCIENCE



ASEAN CHARTER

- ✓ ASEAN becomes a rules-based inter-governmental organisation with a legal personality with the entry into force of the ASEAN Charter on 15 December 2008.
- ✓ The entry into force of ASEAN Charter brings about new mechanisms and institutional changes.





ASEAN BLUEPRINTS

❖ Three Pillars:

1. ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)
2. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
3. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

❖ Time Frames



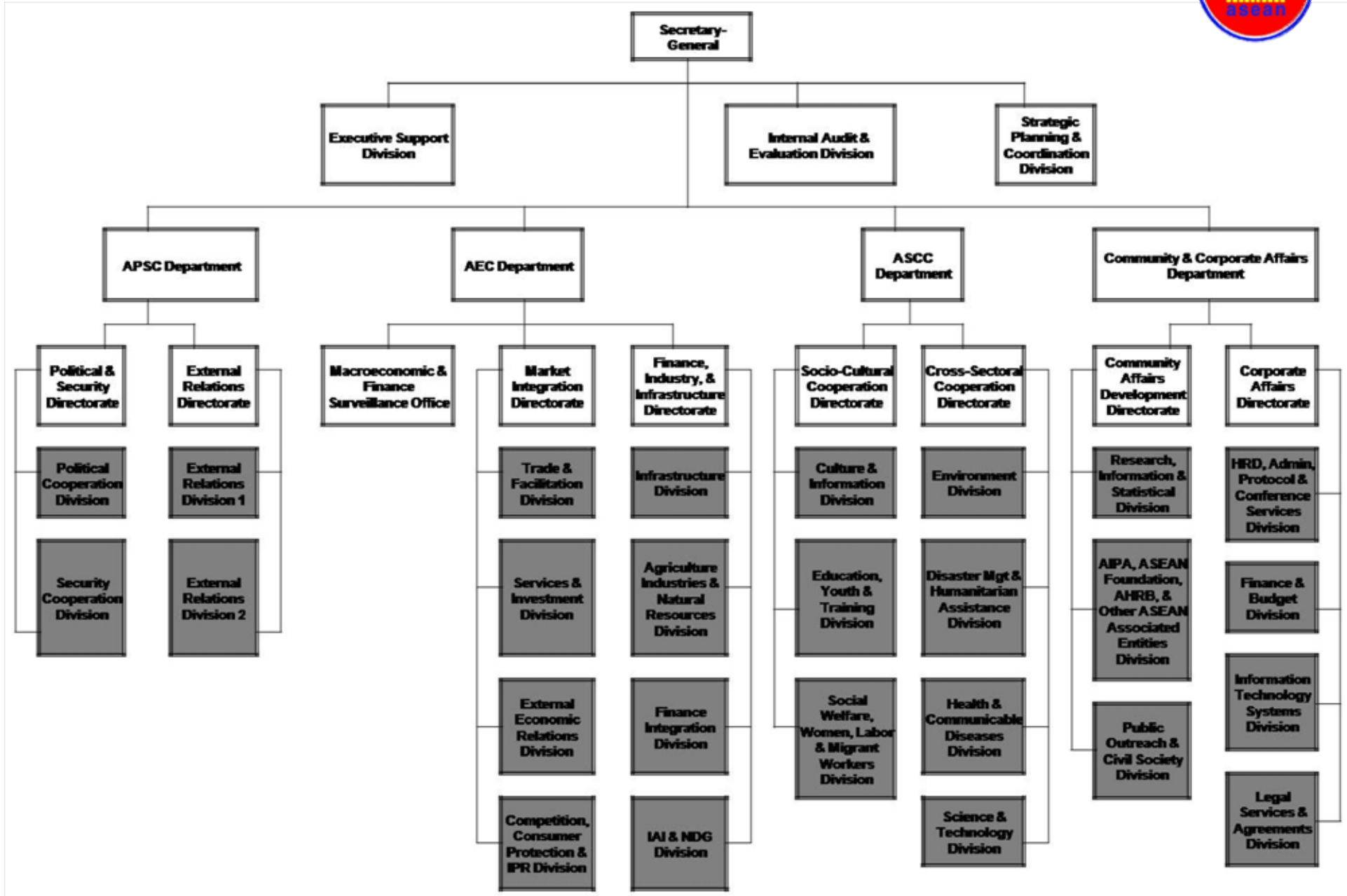


NEW MECHANISMS UNDER ASEAN CHARTER

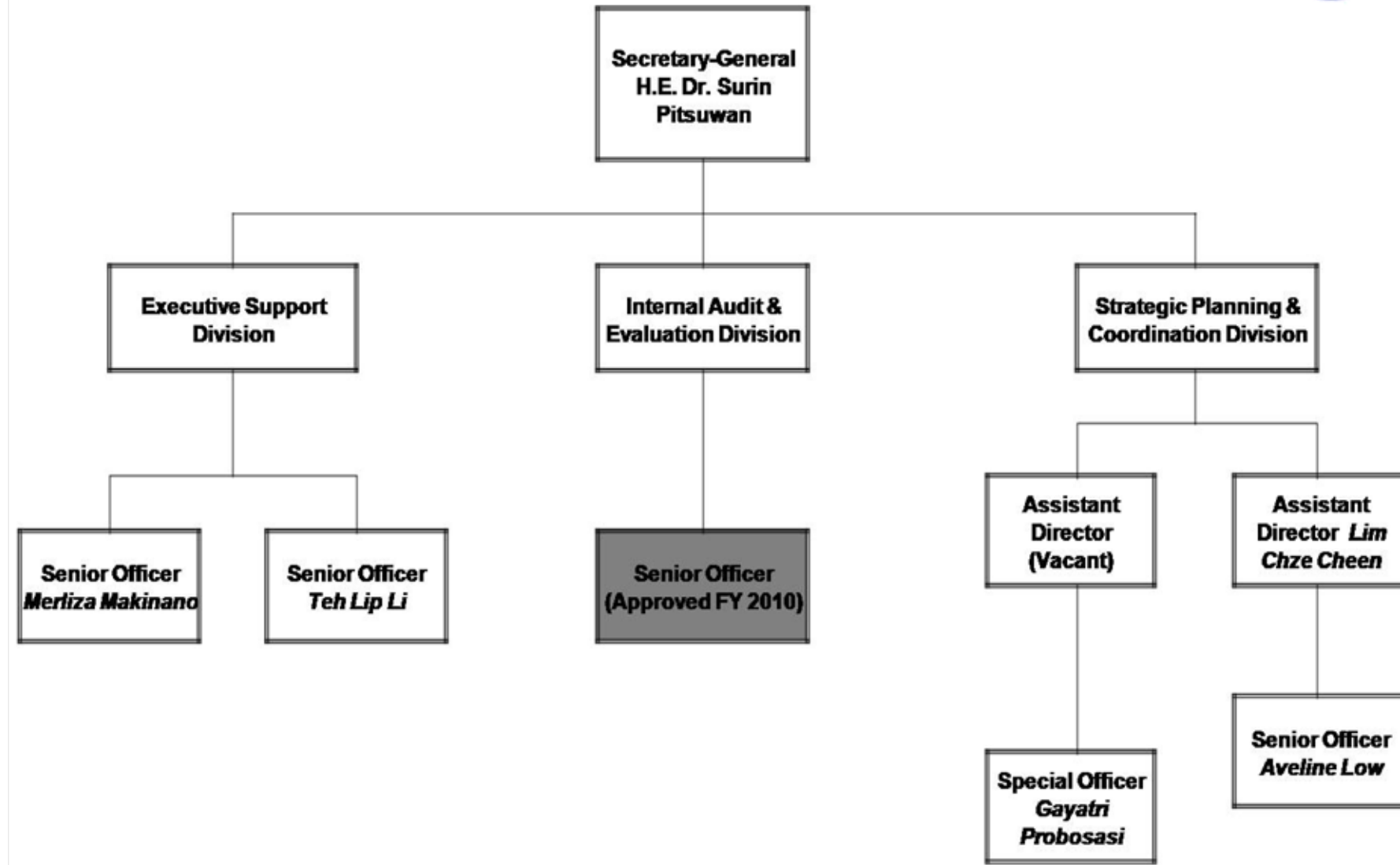
- ASEAN Summit
- ASEAN Coordinating Council (ACC)
- ASEAN Community Councils:
 1. APSC Council
 2. AEC Council
 3. ASCC Council
- Committee of Permanent Representatives to ASEAN (CPR)
- ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission for Human Rights' (AICHR)



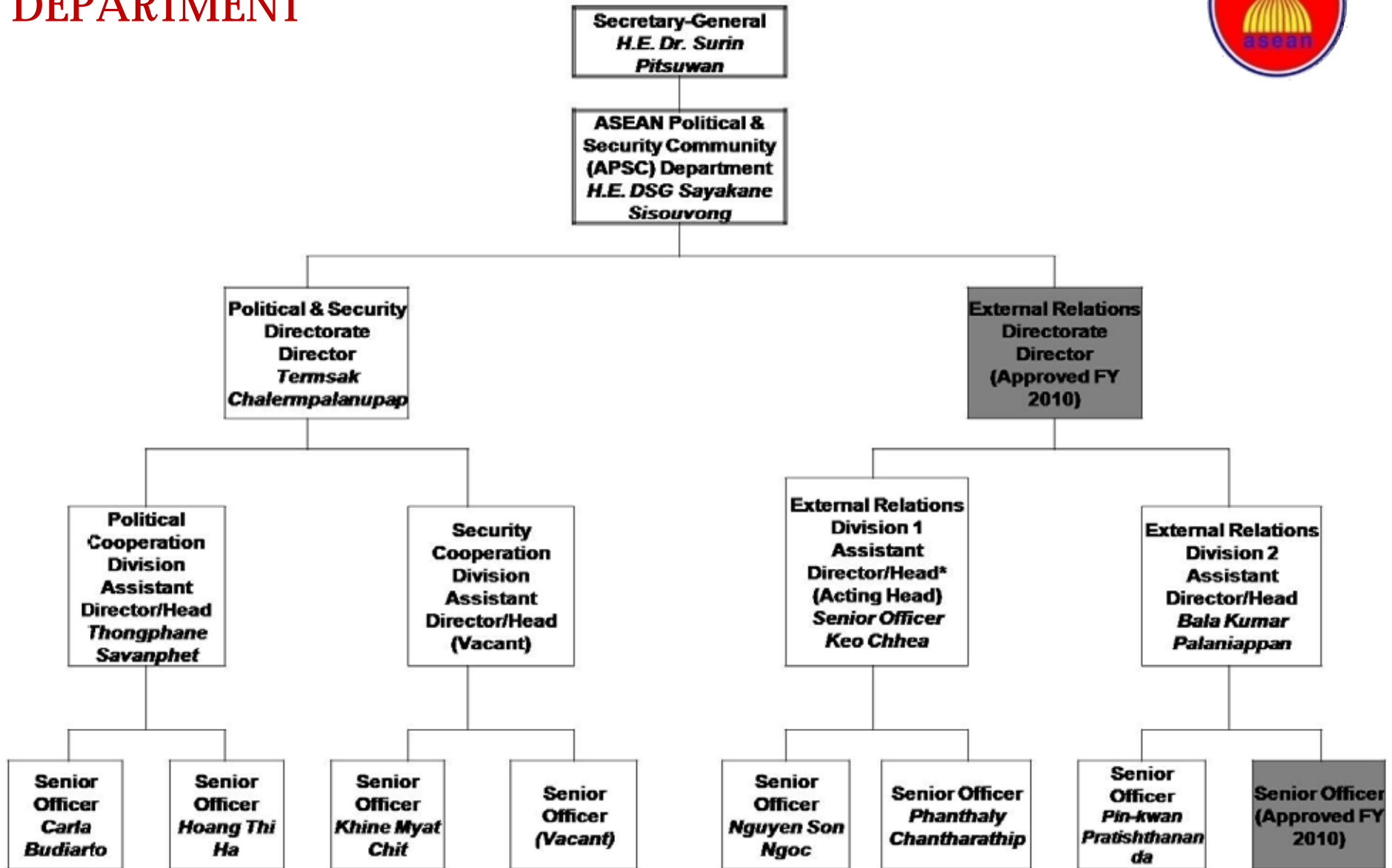
ASEAN SECRETARIAT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



OFFICE OF SECRETARY-GENERAL



ASEAN POLITICAL & SECURITY COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT

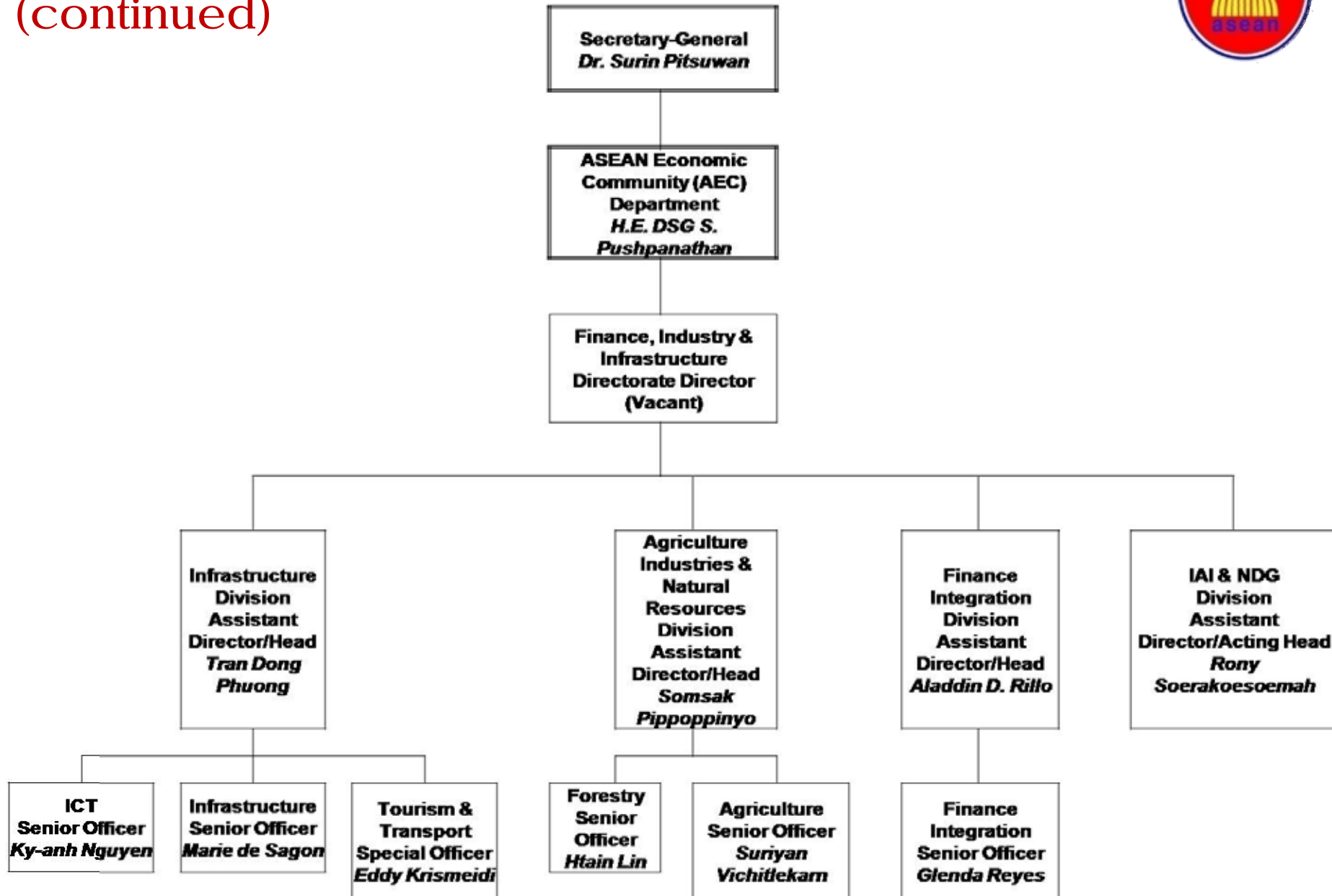


* ADR External Relations Division 1 is currently being shortlisted.

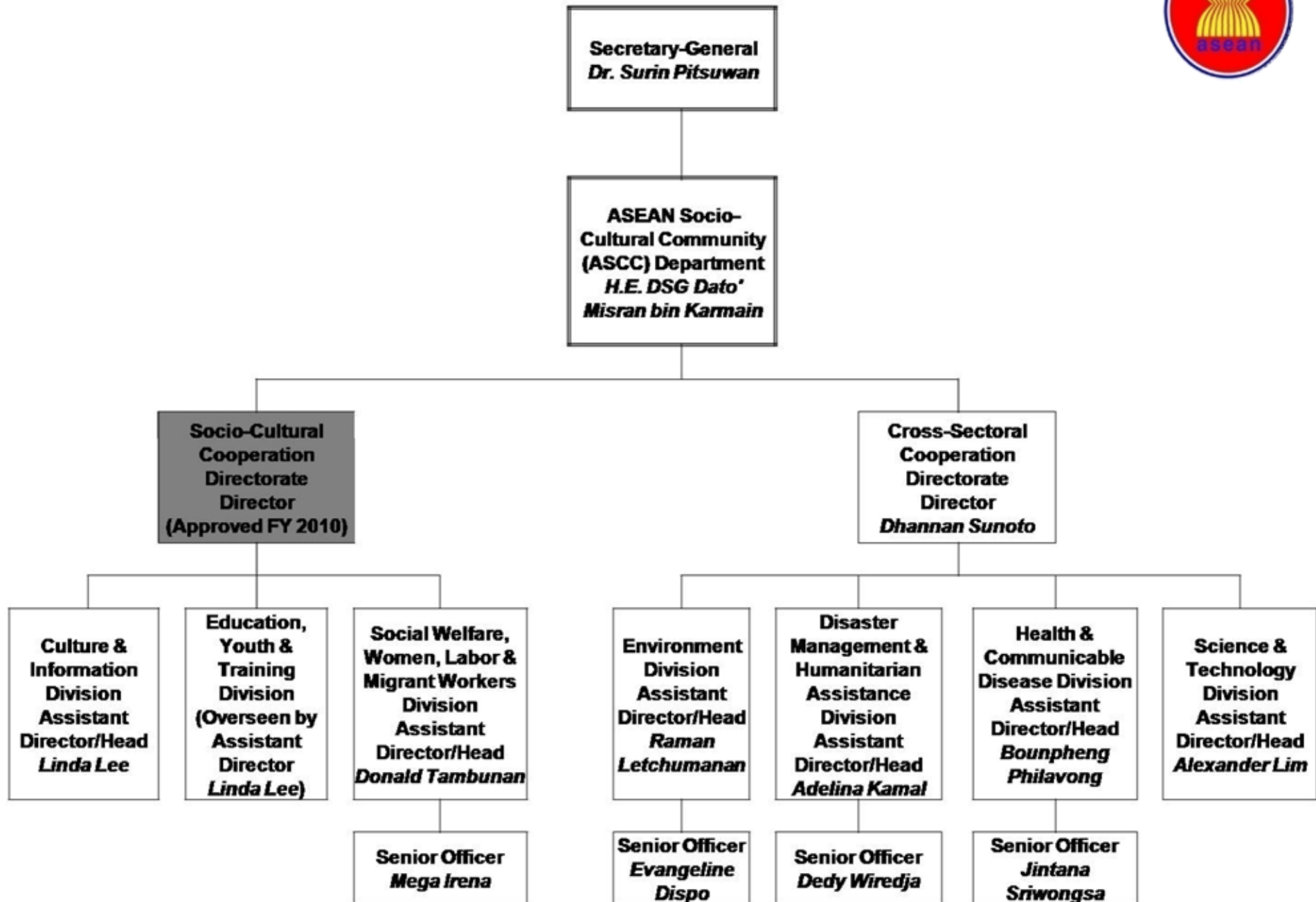
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT



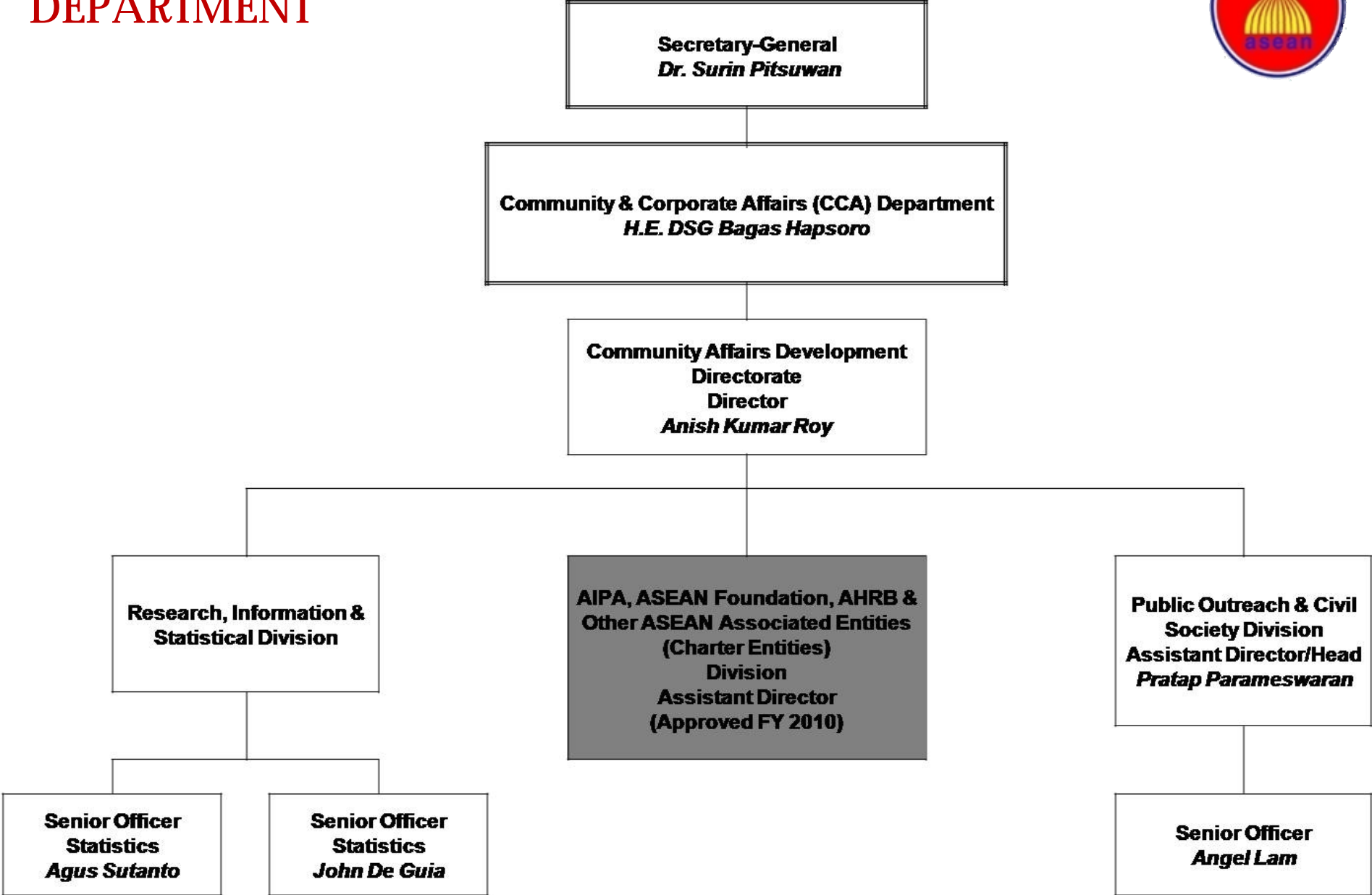
ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT (continued)



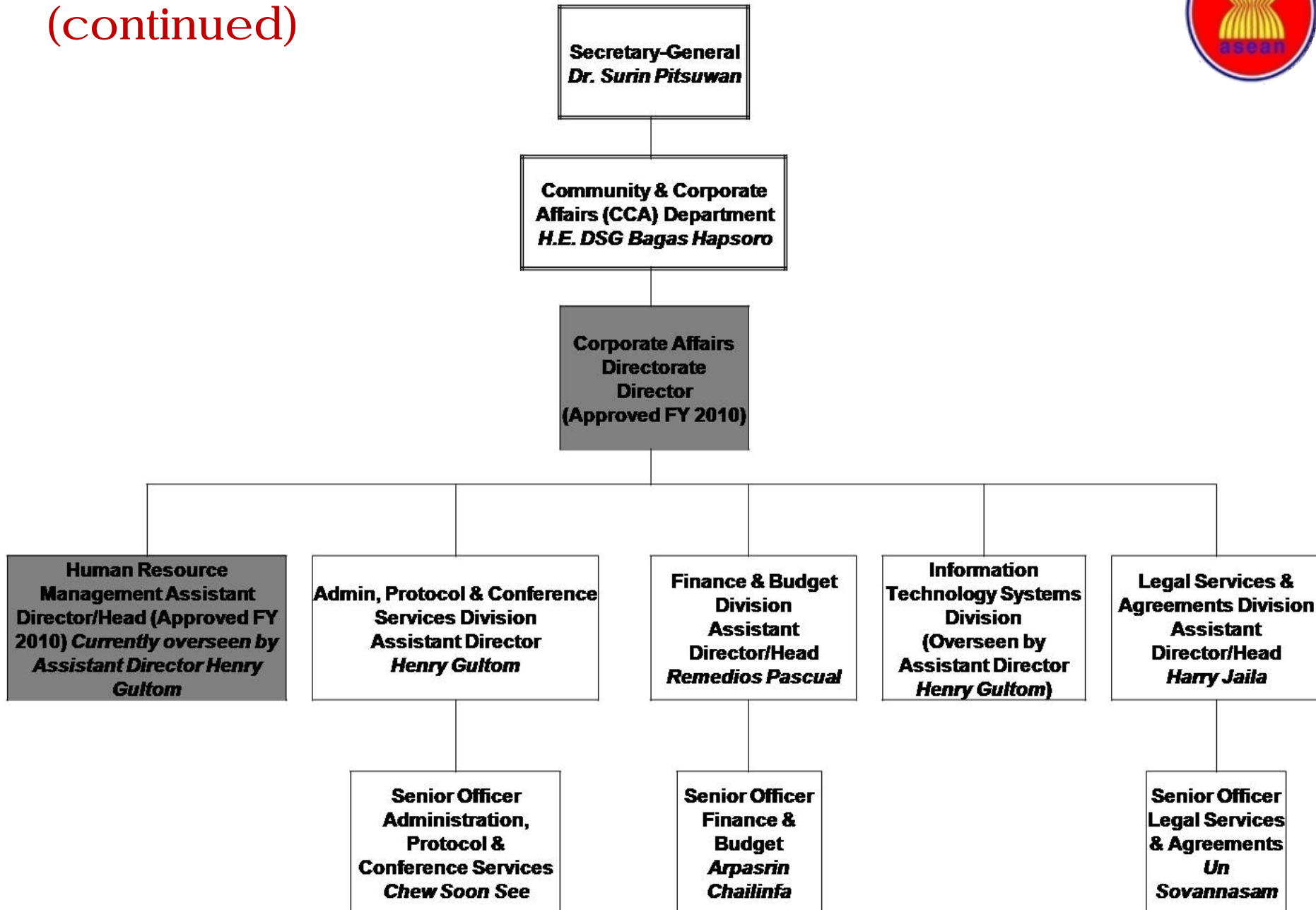
ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT



COMMUNITY AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT



COMMUNITY AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT (continued)



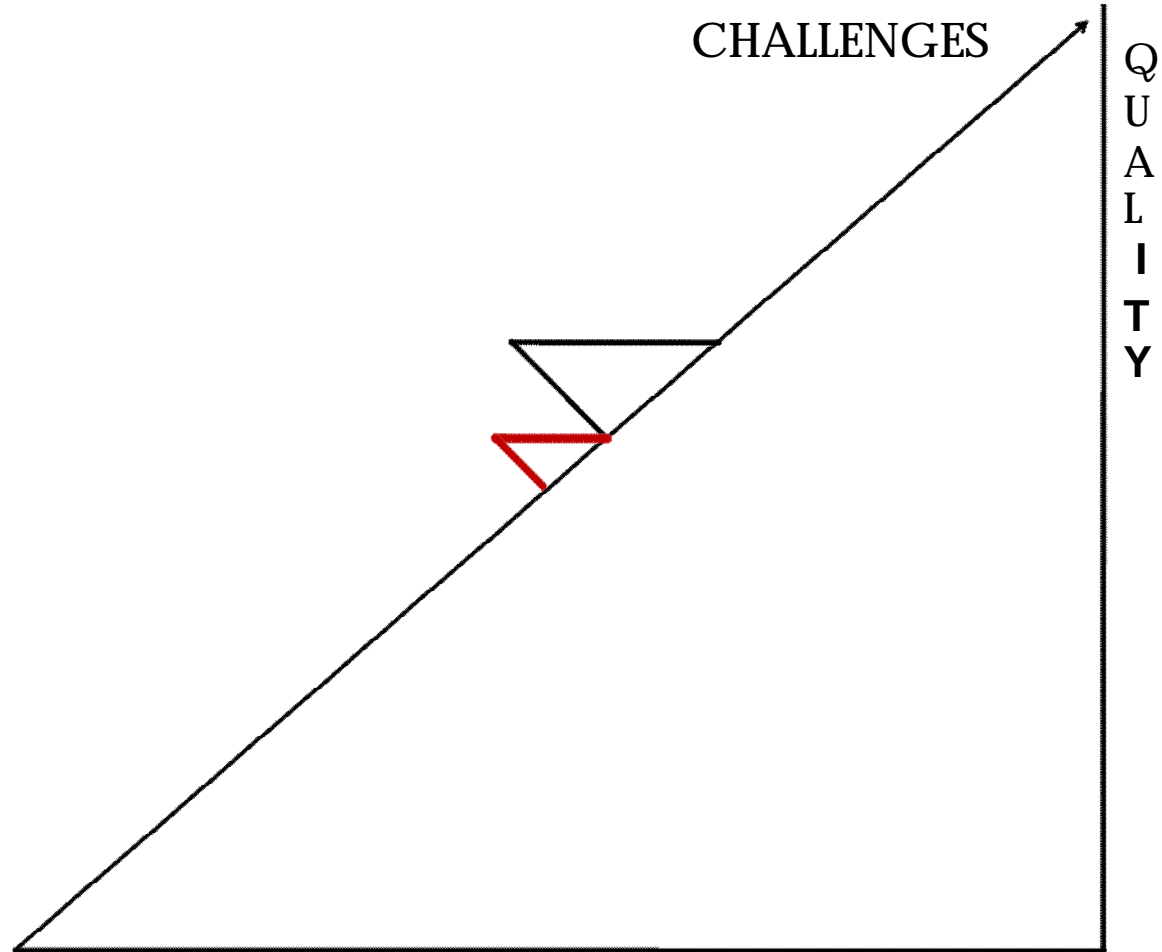


ASEAN has entered into new era
which provides both:

- Opportunities, and
- Challenges >> Build ASEAN Community

To bring more benefits, what to do?

- Know ourselves?
- Know about ASEAN?
 - IAI
 - NDG
 - Regional connectivity
- Know about its external partners?





ASEAN People's New Conscience

a. Build ASEAN Community

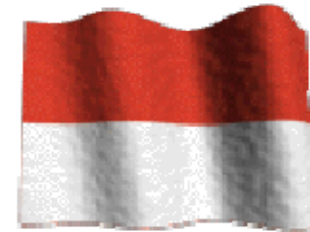
b. Regional approach is better and brings more benefit

c. Coordination





Thank You



One Vision, One Identity, One Community



ASEAN Project Development Guidelines

LPP Workshop on Awareness Building of ASEAN Integration
and Project Formulation
Vientiane, 9-10 March 2010

Basic Definition

Project → an agreed set of activities and resources designed to achieve specific immediate objectives within a given budget and time limit.

Purpose of an ASEAN Project

To solve a regional problem or meet a regional need

ASEAN Project Document

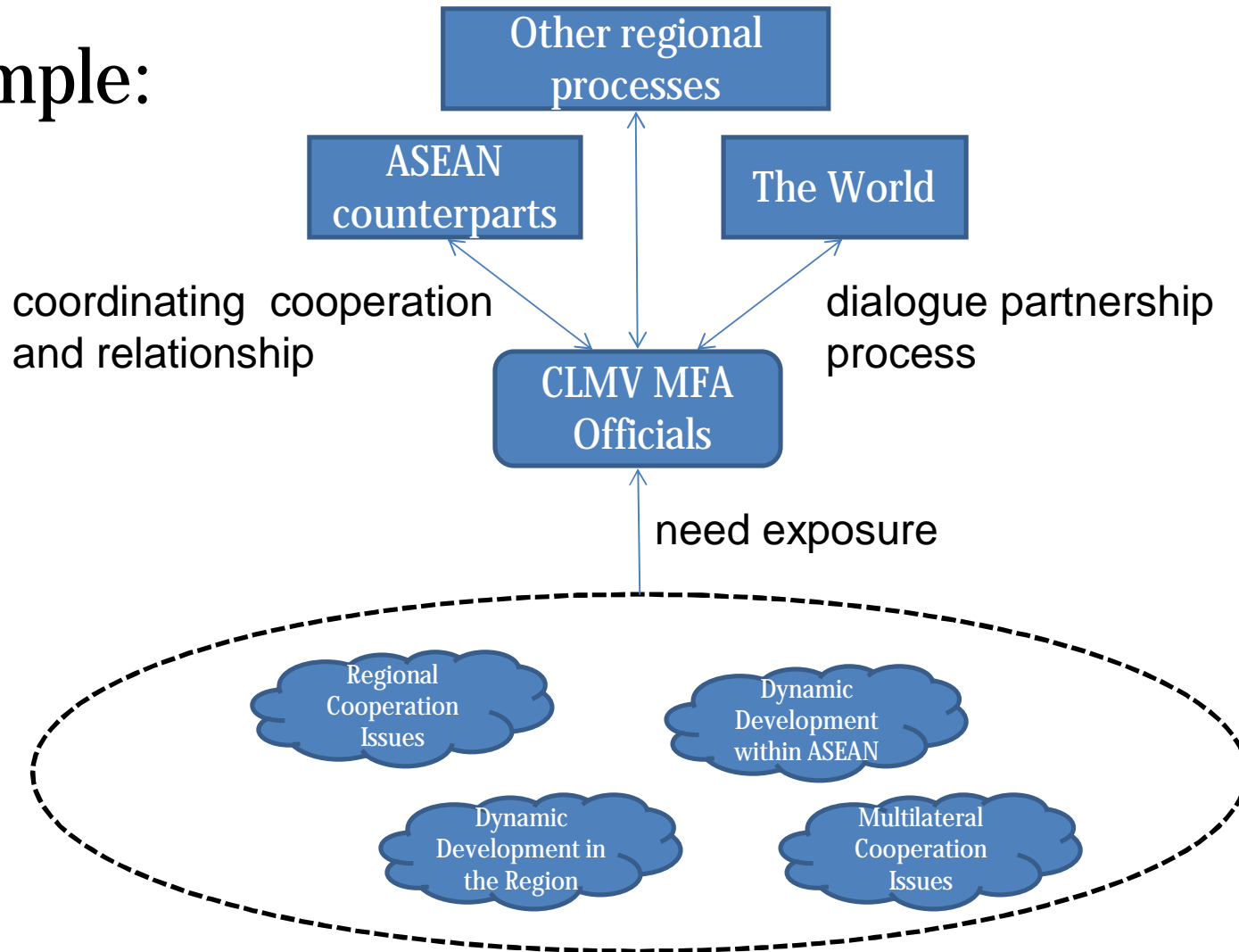
1. Problem to be addressed
2. Background, problem analysis and justification
3. Possible solutions
4. Objective and success criteria
5. Outputs
6. Indicative work plan
7. Management and implementation arrangements
8. Inputs
9. Budget and funding arrangements
10. Attachments

1. Problems to be Addressed

- Define the problem (s) that the project will address.
- Limited to a brief statement of the problem, as determined in the problem analysis.
- One project should focus on one large problem.
- The statement of a single problem will lead to the statement of a single objective.

1. Problems to be Addressed

Example:



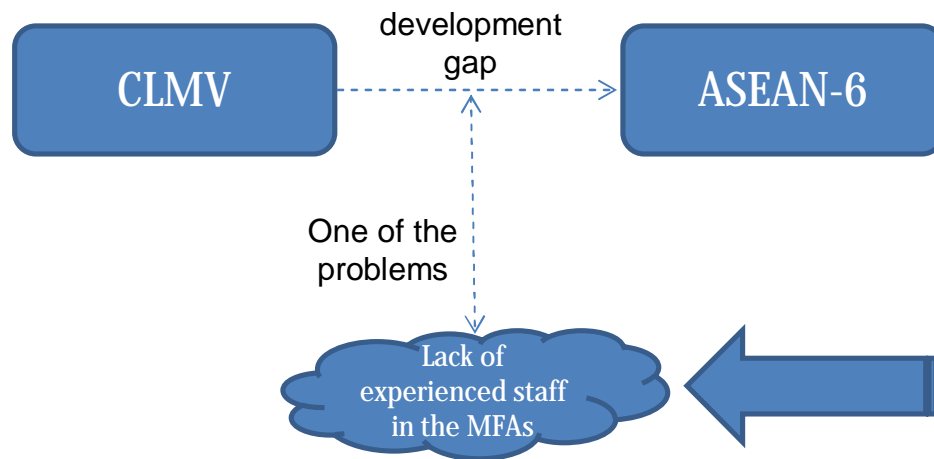
2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

a. Background

- Provide factual information about the context of the problem that is to be addressed.
- Include description of the present situation, any related current and past ASEAN activities, and the relevant ASEAN policies and plans of action.

2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

Example:



Capacity building of the CLMV Attachment Officers from the MFA of CLMV countries to respond, from the national level, to the needs and requirements of ASEAN so that ASEAN could meet the challenges as well as tap the opportunities presented by dynamic developments in the region.

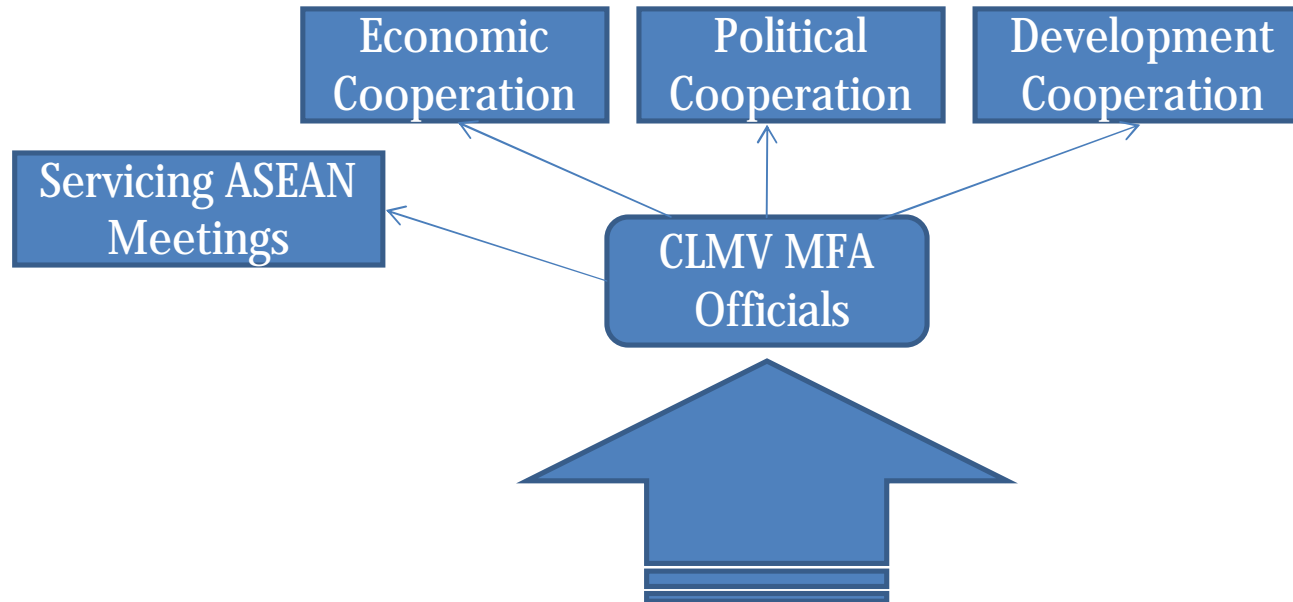
2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

b. Problem analysis

What are the underlying causes of the problem to be addressed?

2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

Example:



- exposed to ASEAN and multilateral meetings as well as selected conferences
- require greater exposure to regional and multilateral cooperation so that they could be fully involved in the ASEAN integration process and external relations.
- gain first-hand experience

2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

- Regionality

Is the problem regional in nature? Can the problem and its causes be effectively and appropriately addressed at the regional level?

- Participation

Which ASEAN member countries want to participate in this project?

- Beneficiaries

Who will be the likely beneficiaries of a solution to the problem or need?

2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

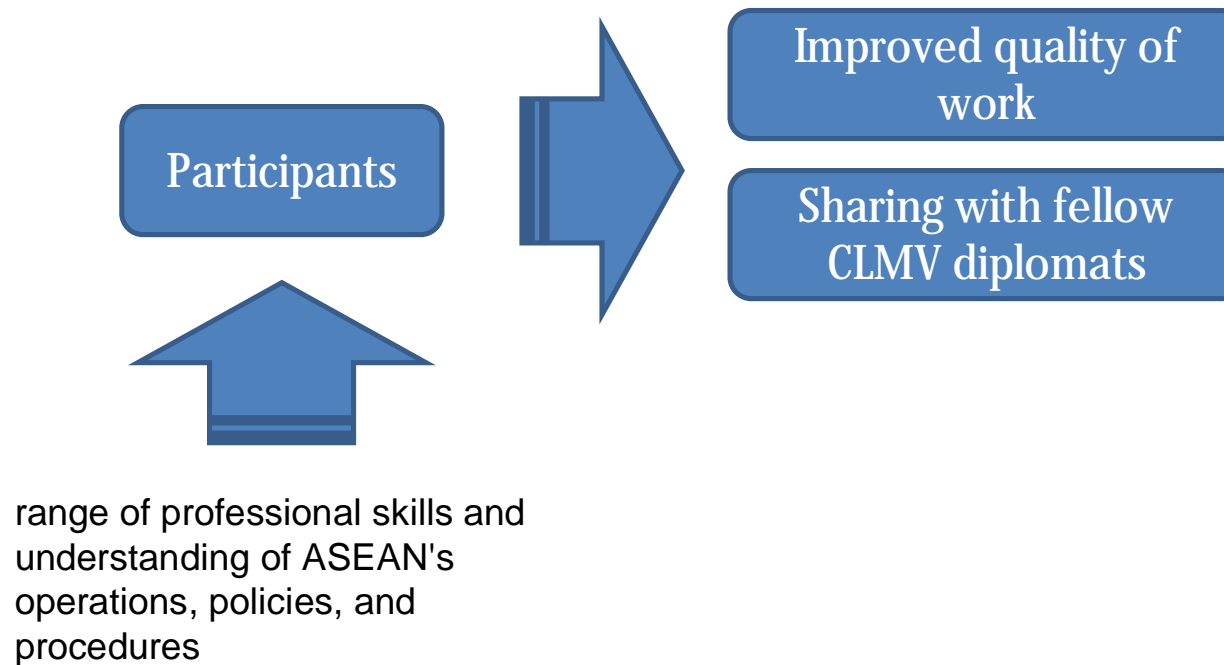
- Commitment and sustainability

What complementary national actions are interested member Governments currently implementing to address the problem or would be needed along with regional action to fully address the problem?

Are the concerned ASEAN member Governments committed to bearing the costs of required complementary national actions and the long-term costs of regional action?

2. Background, Problem Analysis and Justification

Example:

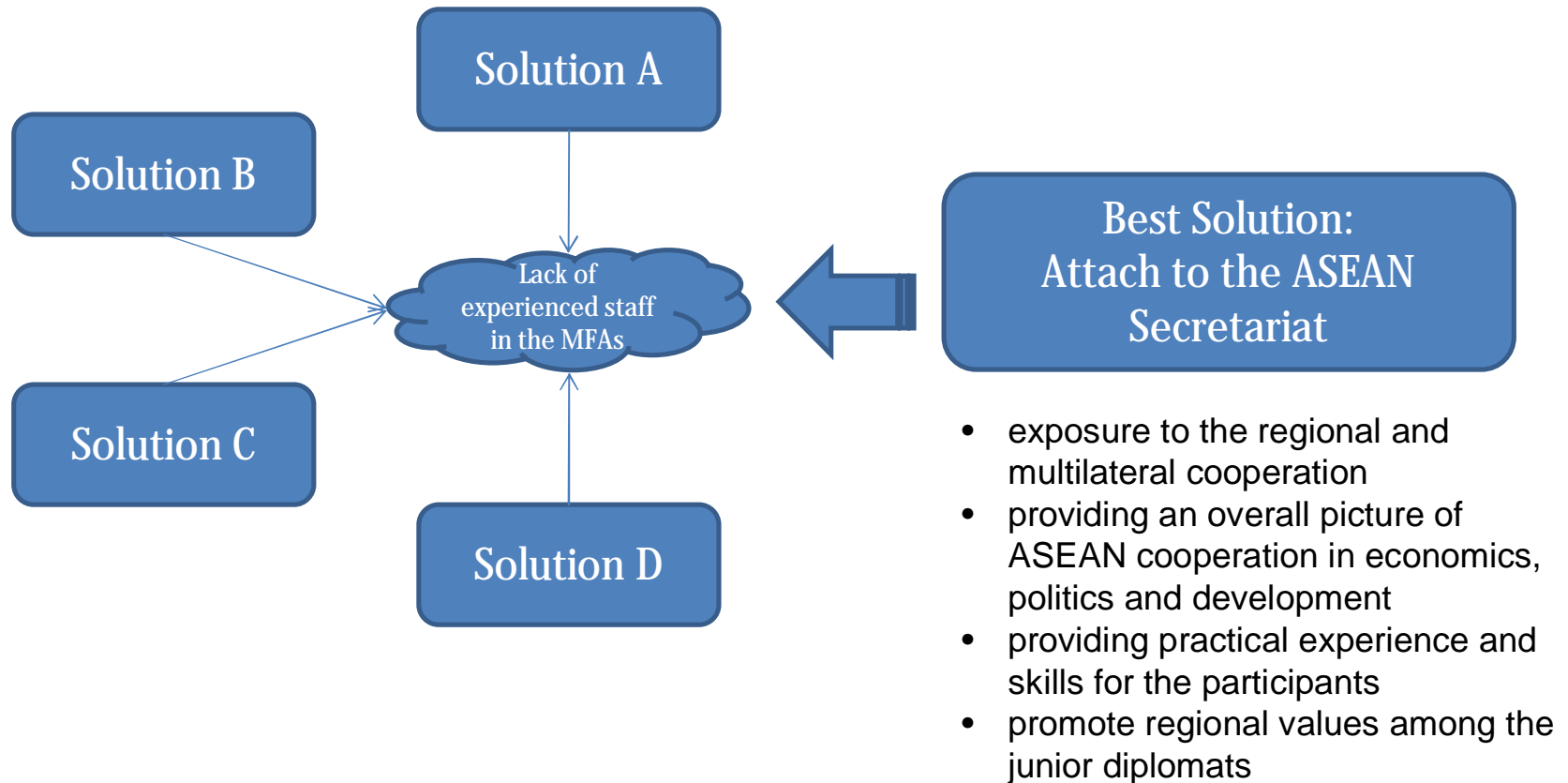


3. Possible Solution

- Ensure that alternative strategies or approaches to solving the project problem have been identified and assessed.
- What possible approaches to the problem were identified in the problem analysis? Are there other possibilities?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of pursuing each option?
- What would be the consequences of doing nothing?
- What strategy has been selected as the best approach to solve the problem?
- Why is this option regarded as the best approach?

3. Possible Solution

Example:



4. Objective and Success Criteria

a. Objectives

- the statement of the results to be achieved by the project or activity (the objective)
- the statement of criteria for successful achievement (the success criteria)
- In other words, the objective should define a desired solution to the identified problem

4. Objective and Success Criteria

Example:



- To address the need for the junior diplomats or officials of the MFAs of the CLMV countries to be exposed to issues relating to regional and multilateral cooperation
- To introduce the junior diplomats or officials of the MFAs of the CLMV countries to the activities and scope of work of the ASEAN Secretariat and involve them in series of high-level meetings within the ASEAN framework and related meetings and conferences;
- To provide an environment in which the junior diplomats of the MFAs of CLMV countries can enrich their understanding; experience and skills in specific areas of ASEAN regional cooperation that they are interested in;
- To assist the MFAs of CLMV countries to improve their quality and services provided by their officers; and
- To promote awareness of the work of ASEAN and create a sense of regionalism among the young diplomats of the MFAs of CLMV countries.

4. Objective and Success Criteria

b. Success indicators

The success criteria will set the *qualitative* standards for successful achievement.

- Characteristics
- Specifications (capabilities)

4. Objective and Success Criteria

Example:



- Successful implementation of the Programme;
- Conducive environment for intellectual exchange and knowledge on issues of regional and multilateral cooperation;
- Understanding the issues and matters pertaining to ASEAN (dialogue partnership, regional integration and cooperation, etc.);
- Understanding the management of regional policies, projects and cooperation.

4. Objective and Success Criteria

c. Success measures

The success criteria will set the quantitative standards for successful achievement.

- Number (how many?)
- Time (when?)
- Size (how much? What size?)

4. Objective and Success Criteria

Example:



- Fulfillment of quota for participants from each CLMV;
- Number of papers and assignments produced and completed during attachment period at the ASEAN Secretariat;
- Participation in the preparation of ASEAN-related activities (technical meetings capacity building, etc.);
- Positive feedback from participants regarding this Programme, upon completion;
- Supervisors' feedbacks/reviews upon completion of the Attachment Officers' working period.

5. Outputs

- Outputs are results or products that are produced and utilized in order to achieve an objective.
- Several outputs may be necessary to enable the achievement of an objective.

5. Outputs

Example:



- A better understanding of ASEAN as a region;
- A better appreciation of ASEAN mechanisms and processes;
- Improved skills in organising and conducting ASEAN meetings as well as the protocols and arrangements involved;
- A good grasp of organising and executing meetings between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners;
- Knowledge and skill in preparing the meeting reports and other important papers;
- Better understanding of ASEAN Secretariat's work through involvement in preparation of various ASEAN meetings at the ASEAN Secretariat and abroad;
- A better understanding of regional and multilateral economic, political and development cooperation in ASEAN;
- Establish good working relation with the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives;
- Improved skills in coordinating ASEAN cooperation activities and servicing ASEAN meetings.

6. Indicative Work Plan

- The indicative work plan should be prepared using scheduling software.
- This work plan should identify and graphically illustrate the activities in the logical order that is necessary for the production of each output.
- *Example: please refer to the sample proposal*

7. Management and Implementation Arrangements

a. Management Arrangement

- Identify who shall be the project's Sponsoring ASEAN Body
- Identify who shall be the designated project manager
- Specify to whom the project manager must report and with which other ASEAN bodies he/she must coordinate the project's work.
- *Example: please refer to the sample proposal*

7. Management and Implementation Arrangements

b. Implementation Arrangement

- Define the organizational unit or the personnel who will actually produce the project's outputs.
- Identify the implementers (e.g. consultants, experts or personnel of ASEAN Governments or the Secretariat).
- Reporting requirements and relationships should be explained as an element of the implementation arrangements.
- Identify "parties responsible" for implementation of each activity

7. Management and Implementation Arrangements

c. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

- Describe the evaluation strategy for this project
- *Example: please refer to the sample proposal*

8. Inputs

Resources, usually in the form of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies or funds, that are provided for the production of outputs

Example: please refer to the sample proposal

9. Budget and Funding Arrangements

- The selected inputs and their costs are consolidated on a project budget which should be presented on a spreadsheet under the following headings: contracts (individual, corporate or institutional); equipment; supplies and services; travel and daily subsistence allowance (not related to contracts).
- If more than one funding source is proposed, a budget should be prepared for each one.
- *Example: please refer to the sample proposal*

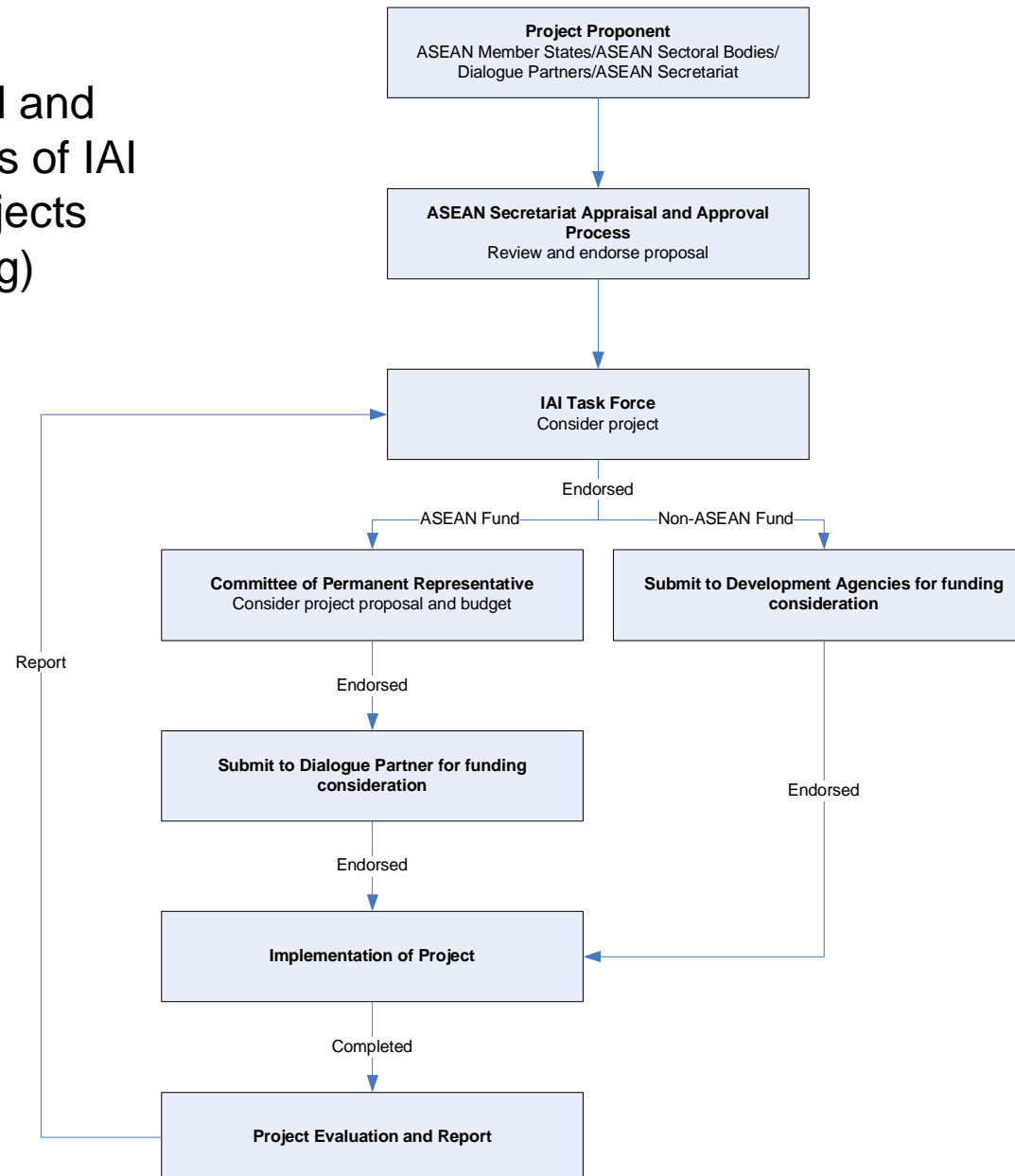
10. Attachments

- Mobilization Plan.
- Explanation of Budget Estimates
- Terms of Reference (TOR) for Contracts.
- Specifications for equipment.
- Other Attachments.

What's Next?

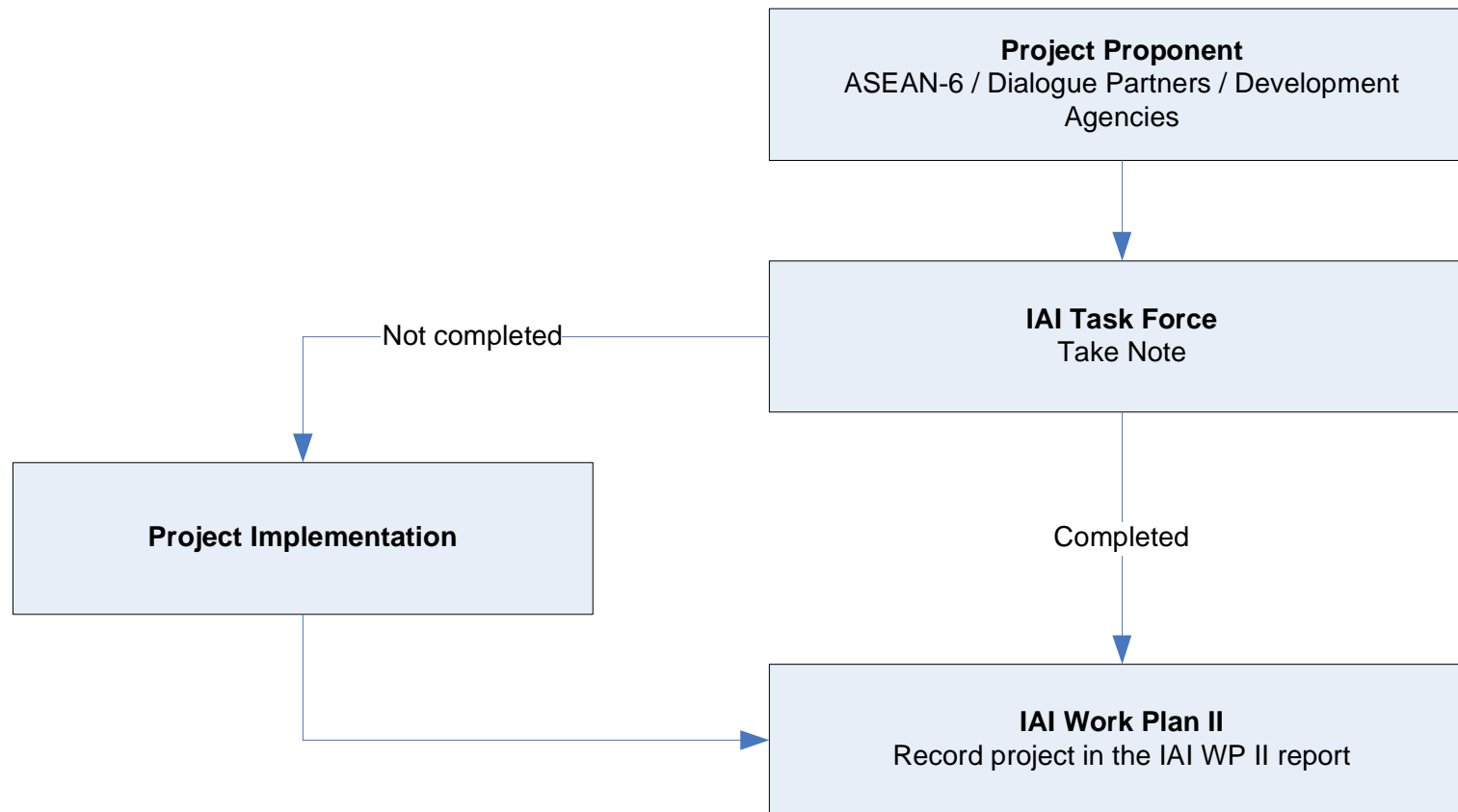
Procedure for Endorsement of the IAI Work Plan II Projects

Project Appraisal and Approval Process of IAI Work Plan II Projects (Seeking Funding)



Procedure for Endorsement of the IAI Work Plan II Projects

Fully Funded Projects for
Implementation under the
IAI Work Plan II



Khob Chai!

ການວິເຄາະເຄືອບັນຫາ ແລະ ເຄືອຈຸດປະສົງ (Problem and Objective tree analysis)

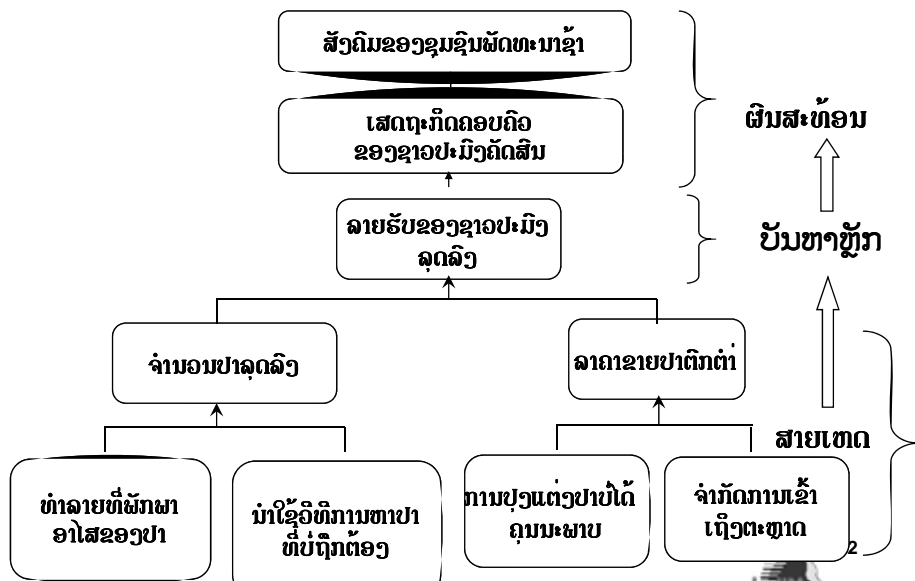
ບັນຫາ ແມ່ນຫຍັງ? (What is the problem?)

ບັນຫາ ແມ່ນສະພາບຸດ້ານລົບທີ່ເປັນຢູ່ (ແມ່ນໃຜມີບັນຫາ?)
ບັນຫາ ບໍ່ແມ່ນການທີ່ຂາດທາງແກ້ ແຕ່ແມ່ນສະພາບຸດ້ານລົບທີ່ມີໃນ
ປັດຈຸບັນ

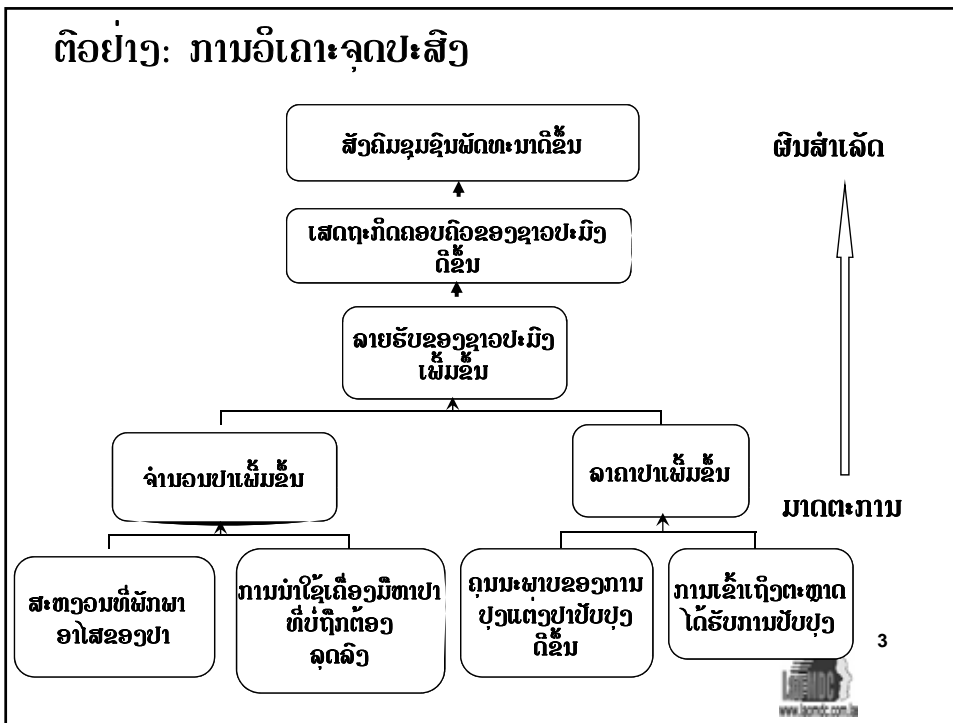
ການວິເຄາະເຄືອບັນຫາ Problem tree analysis
ແມ່ນແຜນວາດທີ່ສະແດງໃຫ້ເຫັນເຖິງ ສາຍພົວພັນ ລະຫວ່າງ ສາຍເຫດ-
ແລະ ຜົນສະທ້ອນ ຂອງບັນຫາຕົ້ນຕໍ.



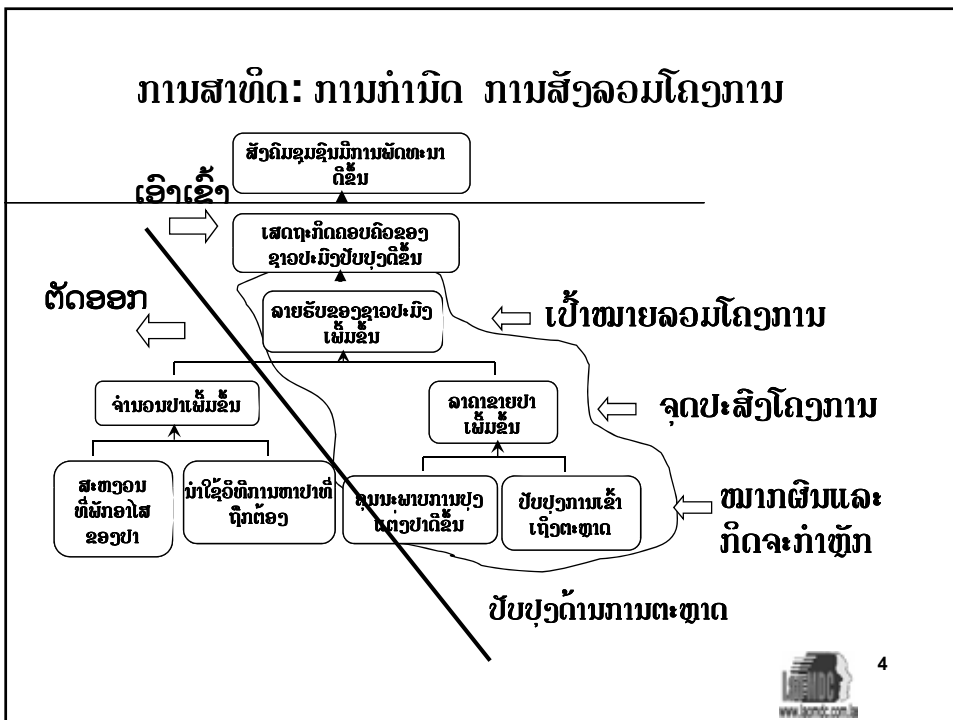
ຕົວຢ່າງ: ການວິເຄາະບັນຫາ (Problem tree)



ຕົວຢ່າງ: ການວິເຄາະຈຸດປະສົງ



ການສາທິດ: ການກຳນົດ ການສັງລວມໂຄງການ



ຕົວຢ່າງແຜນລວມໂຄງການ			
	ຕົວຊີ້ບອກ	ແຫຼ່ງພິສູດ	ຂໍ້ສົມມຸດຖານ
ເປົ້າໝາຍ ລາຍຮັບຂອງຊາວ ປະມົງ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ	75% ຂອງສະມາຊິກທັງໝົດ 3600 ຕົວຂອງສະໜອງຊາວປະມົງຍັງ...ລາຍຮັບເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ 25% ໃນທ້າຍຂອງໂຄງການ	ສອບຖາມຕົວຈິງກັບສະໜອງຊາວປະມົງ	
ຈຸດປະສົງສະເພາະ ລາຄາປາຂອງຊາວປະມົງ ເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ	ໃນທ້າຍໂຄງການ ລາຄາຂອງປາ 1 ໂຕນຂອງສະໜອງຊາວປະມົງ ມີລາຄາເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນ ປາໄດ 20%, ປາເໝີນ 35%, ປາ ສະກາງ 25%	ສຳຖືຕົວຕົວກຳລາຄາຂອງສະໜອງ	ບໍ່ປະກົດການໃຜເວັ້ນເຜີຍໃນລະດັບສູງກວ່າປົກກະຕິ
ຫມາກຜົນ 1. ຄຸນນະພາບການປຸງແຕ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການປັບປຸງ	ຈຳນວນປາປຸງແຕ່ງທີ່ຕະຫຼາດຕໍ່ວັນລວມ 10% ຫຼັງຈາກ 1 ປີແລະ 50% ໃນທ້າຍຂອງໂຄງການ	ບົດບັນທຶກຂອງສະໜອງຊາວປະມົງ	ລັດຖະບານຍັງຖືເອົາການສົ່ງເສີມການປະມົງເປັນບຸລິມະສິດ
2. ປັບປຸງການເຂົ້າເຖິງຕະຫຼາດ	ປັບປຸງແຕ່ງໂຕສະໜອງຊາວປະມົງໃນ ເມືອງປະກົດຢູ່ໃນຕະຫຼາດ ແລະ ສາມາດສົ່ງຂາຍຢູ່ໃນຕະຫຼາດໃຫ້ຈຳນວນ 25 % ຂອງຜະລິດຕະພັນປາ	ບົດສະຫຼອດຕະຫຼາດ ແລະ ບົດບັນທຶກຂອງສະໜອງ	



ຕົວຢ່າງແຜນລວມໂຄງການໂດຍລວມ (ຕໍ່)			
	ຕົວຊີ້ບອກ	ແຫຼ່ງພິສູດ	ຂໍ້ສົມມຸດຖານ
ກົດຈະກຳຫຼັກ 1.1 ລົງທຶນເຂົ້າໃນໜ່ວຍງານປຸງແຕ່ງ 1.2. ຝຶກອົບຮົມຊາວປະມົງໃນການນຳໃຊ້ໜ່ວຍງານປຸງແຕ່ງ 1.3. ຕັດຕັ້ງເຄື່ອງເຢັນສຳລັບກັບເຮົາສາປາ ແລະ ການຂົນສົ່ງ 2.1. ສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດໃນການຕໍ່ລອງໃຫ້ສະໜອງ 2.2. ຈັດຕັ້ງຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຂອງສະໜອງຢູ່ໃນຄຸນນະກຳມະການການປະມົງແຫ່ງຊາດ 2.3. ຈັດຕັ້ງການໂຄສະນາກ່ຽວກັບຜະລິດຕະພັນຂອງສະໜອງ	ປັດໃຈນຳເຂົ້າ - ໜ່ວຍງານປຸງແຕ່ງ 5 ໜ່ວຍ - ຝຶກອົບຮົມ 4 ຄັ້ງ (10 ວັນ) ສຳລັບ 5 ຕົວ - ຝຶກອົບຮົມຕົ້ນການນຳເສາ 10 ຄັ້ງ - ການໂຄສະນາຕ່າງໆ	ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍ 150,000 40,000 300,000 50,000 ລວມ : 540,000	

