

ラオス国
森林管理・住民支援計画
(FORCOM)
中間評価調査報告書

平成19年3月
(2007年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
ラオス事務所

ラオ事
JR
07-010

ラオス国
森林管理・住民支援計画
(FORCOM)
中間評価調査報告書

平成19年3月
(2007年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
ラオス事務所

序 文

国際協力機構は、ラオス国政府からの技術協力の要請に基づき、2004年2月から同国においてラオス国「森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト」を実施している。

プロジェクトの中間地点である2006年8月8～24日までの間、日本及びラオス側での合同評価を通じて協力期間前半における活動の実績の確認と評価及び後半に向けての課題の抽出と提言を行うことを目的として、当機構地球環境部 森林・自然環境グループ 森林・自然環境保全第一チーム長の三次啓都を団長とする中間評価調査団を同国に派遣した。

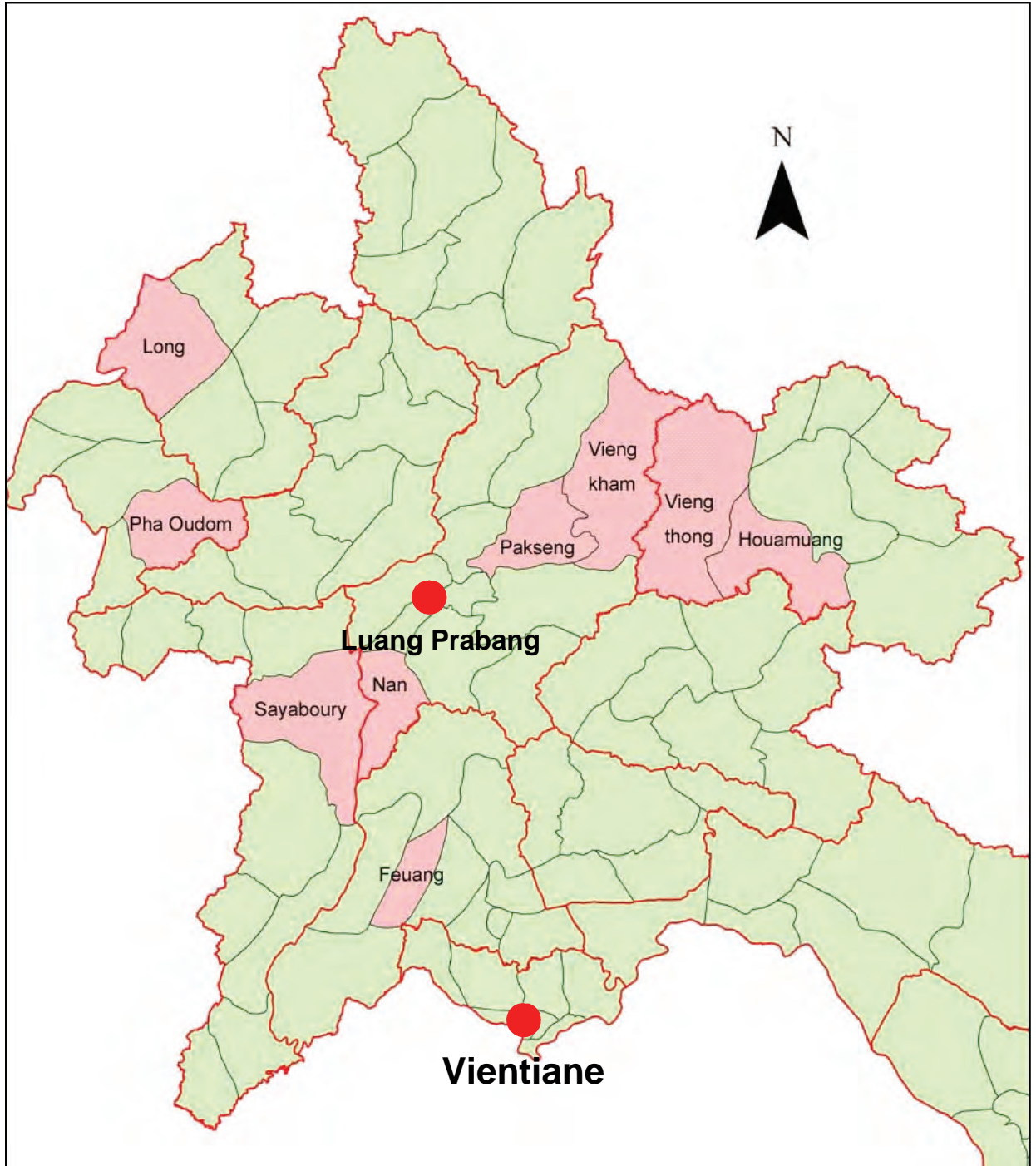
本報告書は、これらの中間評価調査団による現地調査や協議の内容・結果をまとめたものであり、今後の協力事業の更なる発展の指針となることを目的としている。

最後に、調査の実施にあたりご協力をいただいた内外の関係各位に対し、心より感謝の意を表します。

平成19年3月

独立行政法人 国際協力機構
ラオス事務所
所長 高島 宏明

プロジェクト対象地域地図



略語一覧

AFC	Afforestation Centre (造林センター)
APB	Agriculture Promotion Bank (農業振興銀行)
C/P	Counterpart (カウンターパート)
CPI	Committee for Planning and Investment (計画投資委員会)
CSP	Community Support Program (住民支援プログラム)
DAFEO	District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office (郡農林普及事務所)
DLF	Department of Livestock and Fishery (農林省畜水産局)
DOA	Department of Agriculture (農林省農業局)
DOF	Department of Forestry (農林省林野局)
DOP	Department of Planning (農林省計画局)
FORCOM	Forest Management and Community Support Project (森林管理・住民支援計画)
FSIP	Forestry Strategy Implementation Promotion Project (森林戦略実施促進計画)
FY	Fiscal Year (会計年度)
GIS	Geographic Information System (地理情報システム)
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation (ドイツ技術協力公社)
HQ	Headquarters (本部)
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee (合同調整委員会)
J/E	Japanese Expert (日本人専門家)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency (国際協力機構)
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display (液晶ディスプレイ)
LEA	Lao Extension Approach (ラオスの普及アプローチ)
LEAP	Lao Extension for Agriculture Project (ラオス農業普及プロジェクト)
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (農林省)
NAFES	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (農林業普及局)
NAFRI	National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (農林業研究局)
NGO	Non Governmental Organization (非政府組織)
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (国家成長・貧困撲滅戦略)
NOFIP	National Office of Forestry Inventory and Planning (国家森林資源・計画事務所)
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products (非木材林産物)
NUOL	National University of Laos (ラオス国立大学)
ODA	Official Development Assistance (政府開発援助)
OJT	On the Job Training (職場での実地研修)
PAFEC	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center (県農林普及センター)
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (県農林局)

PAFTC	Paksuang Agriculture and Forestry Technical College (パクスアーン農林短期大学)
PC	Personal Computer (パソコン)
PDM	Project Design Matrix (プロジェクト設計要約表)
PO	Plan of Operations (作業計画)
PRF	Poverty Reduction Fund (貧困削減基金)
PSO	Permanent Secretary Office (農林省官房)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency (スイス国際開発協力庁)
TFAP	Tropical Forestry Action Plan (熱帯林行動計画)
VES	Village Extension System (村落普及システム)

中間評価調査結果要約表

1. 案件の概要	
国名：ラオス	案件名：森林管理・住民支援計画（FORCOM）
分野：森林資源管理、村落開発	援助形態：プロジェクト方式技術協力
所轄部署：JICA ラオス事務所	協力金額（評価時点）：6.8 億円
協力期間	(R/D): 2004 年 2 月～2009 年 2 月
	(延長):
	(F/U):
	(E/N)（無償）：
	先方関係機関：農林省（MAF）普及局（NAFES）
	日本側協力機関：農林水産省林野庁
	他の関連協力：ラオス国養殖改善普及計画フェーズ II と一部サイトにおいて連携活動を実施
<p>1-1 協力の背景と概要</p> <p>ラオスの農林セクターは国内総生産の半分を生産し人口の約 80%が農林業で生計を立てている。特に林業は国民経済、村落の生計および環境の分野で重要な役割を果たしている。北部地域の農業生産では焼畑耕作が主で、近年の土地利用区分を見ると焼畑の休閑地が急増し 2002 年には北部の土地利用の 60%を占めるに至っている。北部では森林減少率が全国よりも高く、これは焼畑の増加が主原因であると考えられている。</p> <p>森林管理・住民支援プロジェクトは、焼畑によらない生計手段確立のための住民支援活動（CSP: Community Support Program）を通して、地方農家の焼畑耕作への依存を軽減し、焼畑による森林減少に歯止めをかけることを目的としたプロジェクトであり、2004 年 2 月から 5 年間の予定で開始された。CSP が支援する生計手段は、豚、ヤギ等の畜産、養殖、アグロフォレストリー（併農林業）、機織、果樹栽培、水田の拡張等である。</p> <p>1-2 協力内容</p> <p>(1)上位目標：プロジェクトサイトの属する郡において焼畑による森林減少率が低下する。</p> <p>(2)プロジェクト目標：プロジェクトサイトおよび周辺において、持続的な土地・森林利用につながる活動が住民主体により広まる。</p> <p>(3)成果</p> <p>成果 1: イニシャルサイトにおいて適切な土地・森林利用に基づく活動が展示される。</p> <p>成果 2: 研修を通じて普及職員（DAFEO/PAFEC）が普及に関する技術を身につける。</p> <p>成果 3: パイロットサイトの住民と普及職員が主体となって、CSP を通して、適切な土地・森林利用に基づく活動が実施される。</p> <p>成果 4: 持続的な土地・森林利用と普及制度・手法に係る提言がなされる。</p> <p>(4)投入（2004 年度～2006 年度）</p>	

日本側

長期専門家派遣： 延べ7名

短期専門家派遣： 延べ5名

研修員受入： 計8名

機材供与： 普及用バイク、事務備品等、計 176,230USD

ローカルコスト負担： 612,417USD

相手国側

カウンターパート配置：中央カウンターパート9名、県郡実施チーム29名

専門家およびナショナルスタッフ執務室：土地および事務室提供

実施経費負担：40,000 USD

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	(担当分野：氏名職位) 三次啓都 団長・総括 JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全第一チーム長 佐々木貢 森林保全 JICA ラオス事務所員 石川みゆき 評価計画 JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境保全グループ職員	
調査期間	2006年8月8日～8月24日	評価種類：中間評価

3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 実績の確認

(1) 活動

全般的に予定通りに活動は実施されている。プロジェクト開始の最初の6ヶ月は、プロジェクト全体の土台を築くための作業に用いられ、この間に実施された基礎調査とワークショップを通じてPDM、PO及びプロジェクト文書が見直され改訂がなされた。2004年8月から主なプロジェクト活動が着手され、この段階以降からは、イニシャルサイトのほとんどの活動が計画に沿って実施されている。パイロットサイトの活動は予定の2005年第3四半期よりも少し早く同年第2四半期に開始された。

成果4下の活動に一部遅れが見られる。その理由はCSPの成果とそのインパクトがまだ分析できる段階にいたっていないためである。(CSPのレビューと分析は2007年6月に実施する予定)

(2) 成果

生産活動の成果は、徐々に見えつつある。全てのイニシャルサイトで家畜の数が増大している。しかしながら、生産物の販売はまだ少なく、今のところ大きな収入の増加にはつながっていない。いくつかの果樹で収穫が可能になりつつあり、リボルビングシステムによる活動の拡大も確認されつつある。Farmer to Farmer 普及を通じて他村への普及の可能性も出てきている。イニシャルサイト及びパイロットサイトでの成果は活動開始後2年程度で目に見えてくると考えられる。

(3) プロジェクト目標

イニシャルサイトでの生産活動が開始されたのが 2005 年 6 月であるため、プロジェクト目標の指標については、明確な数字は出てきていない。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性

本プロジェクトはラオスの主要政策及び JICA の国別事業実施計画に整合していること、ラオスにおける基本的な普及方法として定められた LEA (Lao Extension Approach) を採用していること、ほとんどの活動対象村を「国家成長・貧困削減戦略 (NGPES)」で指定された貧困郡の中から選定していることなどにより、妥当性は高いと判断される。

(2) 有効性

CSP 活動開始後 1 年あまりを経過したのみであり、生産活動による結果はまだあまり見られておらず、現段階での有効性の判断は困難であるが、計画に基づく実施状況は順調である。

成果 1、2 及び 3 は、焼畑移動耕作への依存度を低減させるための代替的な収入源に結びつくことからプロジェクト目標の達成に寄与するものであるが、効果的な活動の実施のためには「持続的な土地・森林利用につながる技術」が明確化され、活動に反映されることが必要である。

(3) 効率性

概括すると、投入の質・量についてはともに計画に照らして適当であると判断されるが、成果の発現からの効率性の判断は現時点では困難である。しかし、活動そのものは順調に推移しており、いくつかの成果は既に発現し始めている。

(4) インパクト

活動開始からの期間が短いことから、明らかなインパクトは現段階では正・負ともに見られない。プロジェクト目標と上位目標との乖離も見られず、多くの重要な要素は満たされるものと思われる。とりわけ、訓練を受けた普及職員が継続して普及業務に携わることが必要である。

(5) 自立発展性

財政的な制約から、プロジェクト活動終了後に同規模の活動が対象県によって継続されることは困難だと見られる。自立発展性確保のためには予算措置の拡充やプロジェクト活動の管理・運営能力の強化など、考慮されるべき課題が存在する。

予算の制約のある中で、普及業務のためいくらかの事業予算はラオス側から配賦されているが、年間の必要額を確保するのは困難である。また CSP の初期投資額についてはラオス政府からの配分はなく、これらへの対応策が求められる。

日本人専門家と共に活動を実施することを通じ、カウンターパートの計画・実施・問題解決及び技術のレベルは、自らの手でプロジェクト活動を実施できる水準に達している。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

(1) 計画内容に関すること

該当無し。

(2) 実施プロセスに関すること

該当無し。

3-4 問題点および問題を惹起した要因

(1) 計画内容に関すること

該当無し。

(2) 実施プロセスに関すること

該当無し。

3-5 結論

イニシャルサイトでの生産活動は順調に推移しており、普及職員及び参加住民に対する研修も適時実施しており、パイロットサイトでの活動も計画通りに進展している。しかしながら、対象村落での成果はまだ明確に現れていないため、現時点での判断は次期尚早と考えられる。

3-6 提言

- (1) CSP の有効性を高めるため、量（対象村数の速やかな拡大）よりも質（普及職員の能力の向上など）の確保を重視すべき。
- (2) CSP の有効性の検証及びプロジェクト期間終了後の CSP の持続性確保を検討する場合（ワーキング・グループ）の設置が重要（MAF/NAFES が主導すべき）。想定される活動としては、①CSP を改善し一般化することを目指し、県・郡レベルの知識及び経験の共有を図る、②外部リソースによる CSP 活動拡大の可能性について検証する、③上記2活動をはじめとする CSP の改善の過程・結果をモニタリングする。
- (3) CSP の継続性確保のため、プロジェクト期間中にラオス側の取組みの強化が必要。NAFES、県、郡は予算の獲得・増大に引き続き努力すること、またプロジェクト終了後に向けて、CSP 活動に充てるべき他の財源について調査・検討することが必要。
- (4) オーナーシップ向上の観点から、プロジェクトの運営・管理体制の見直し・改善、スタッフの TOR の明確化が必要。対象県の PAFEC/PAFO 長、必要に応じて県の財政当局を含め、四半期ごとを目途に双方向の意見・情報交換を行う定期的な会議の開催が必要。

3-7 教訓

- (1) プロジェクトの概念と実施プロセスを理解するためにプロジェクト文書をラオス語で作成したこと。ラオス側の理解を深めるために関連文章をラオス語に翻訳することはきわめて重要であった。
- (2) 中間評価のための準備評価委員会を設けたこと。このプロセスを通じてラオス側メンバーの能力向上とオーナーシップ醸成に寄与した。

3-8 フォローアップ状況

該当無し。

目 次

序文

プロジェクト対象地域地図

略語表

評価調査結果要約表

第1章 プロジェクトの背景・概要.....	1
第2章 調査目的	2
第3章 調査日程	2
第4章 調査団構成	2
第5章 調査の流れ	2
第6章 中間評価実施結果.....	6
第8章 その他参考事項.....	9
附属資料1 調査日程	13
附属資料2 調査メンバーリスト.....	15
附属資料3 協議議事録(Minutes of Meeting)	17
Annexes.....	35

第1章 プロジェクトの背景・概要

ラオスは国土面積の80%が山岳地帯である。TFAPの報告によると、1940年には70%であった森林率が、2002年には41.5%にまで低下した。その要因として、焼畑移動耕作、不法伐採、貧困による土地の他用途への転用などが挙げられる。ラオス政府は地域の環境保護の目的の他、水源涵養のための国土の保全や山岳地帯での貧困対策を目的とした森林保全を進めるべく、地域住民、外国ドナーと共に努力している。

また、ラオス政府は2020年までに森林率を80%にまで回復する計画を立てており、そのための制度を確立しつつある。1996年には森林法を制定し、2001年6月には村落森林管理に関する省令を制定した。しかしながら村落における森林管理に関しては、地方政府役人の森林管理に関する技術的な水準の低さや予算不足により十分な活動が行われているとは言い難い。村落森林管理を地方政府が村民とともに実施することは地域の森林保全に役立つのみならず、地域の貧困削減、地球的な環境保全に効果がある。

この問題を解決するために日本政府はビエンチャン県バンビエン郡、ヒンフープ郡にて1996年から2003年に森林保全・普及事業を実施してきた。1996年7月から2年間の準備フェーズでは、住民参加を基本とした森林保全復旧モデル形成のための基本構想と行動計画を策定し、1998年7月から2003年7月の第二フェーズの5年間ではビエンチャン県で分収林、アグロフォレストリー、織物など生計向上活動を含む活動を実施し、村落森林管理計画モデル策定と県レベルでの人材育成を行った。

ラオス政府は、ラオス北部の森林保全・普及とあわせて貧困削減を早急に行うため、ビエンチャン県で実施された森林管理計画を北部6県に普及することを目的とした技術協力を我が国に要請した。

上位目標、プロジェクト目標、成果目標は下記のとおり。

上位目標：プロジェクトサイトの属する郡において焼畑による森林減少率が低下する。

プロジェクト目標：

プロジェクトサイト及び周辺において、持続的な土地・森林利用につながる活動が住民主体により広まる。

成果：

1. イニシャルサイトにおいて適切な土地・森林利用に基づく活動が展示される。
2. 研修を通じて普及職員（DAFEO/PAFEC）が普及に関する技術を身につける。
3. パイロットサイトの住民と普及員が主体となって、住民支援プログラム（CSP）を通して、適切な土地・森林利用に基づく活動が実施される。
4. 持続的な土地・森林利用と普及制度・手法に係る提言がなされる。

第2章 調査目的

5年間の協力期間の中間地点にある本プロジェクトの投入実績、活動実績、実施プロセス、計画達成度を、PDM及び活動計画に基づき、調査・確認し、課題・問題点を整理する。また、JICA事業評価ガイドラインに基づき、5項目（妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、自立発展性）の観点から評価を実施し、プロジェクトが順調に成果発現に向けて実施されているか検証する。

かかる調査結果を踏まえ、プロジェクト後半に向けた今後の活動の方向性について関係者と協議し、提言するとともに、必要に応じプロジェクトデザインの改訂について関係者と協議を行う。これら結果を取りまとめた合同評価表を作成する。

第3章 調査日程

2006年8月8日～8月24日（附属資料1参照）

第4章 調査団構成

（附属資料2参照）

第5章 調査の流れ

(1) FORCOMプロジェクトに係る中間評価の考え方

FORCOMプロジェクトでは中間評価を、(1)日・ラオ合同評価調査団による“中間評価”だけでなく、中間評価に向けて、(2)プロジェクトスタッフ（県実施チームも含む）による“自己評価”、(3)プロジェクトスタッフ、JICA事務所スタッフ及び農林省関係者からなる評価準備委員会による“評価準備調査”も含む一連の評価作業全体を中間評価としてとらえている。

(2) FORCOMにおける中間評価の意義

PDMやPO等に則して、これまでの実績やプロセスの整理と、今後への提言の抽出が基本的な目的となるが、それに加えて、この中間評価の機会を利用して、「プロジェクトの持続性確保のための戦略をレビューし、ラオス側と考え方の共有を図る」ことを、もう1つの

大きな目的とする。

(3) FORCOM 中間評価の重点評価項目

FORCOM 中間評価の実施に当たっては、基本姿勢として、評価 5 項目のうちの「自立発展性」に重点を置くこととする。根拠は、以下のとおりである。

- FORCOM は投入も大きく、対象地域もラオス北部 6 県と広域であり、裨益者も多く多様なプロジェクトである。従って、あらゆる側面からまんべんなく調査・評価を行うことは、評価結果を表面的なものにする可能性があり、ある程度、何を検討することがプロジェクトのためになるのか、ポイントを絞る必要があること。
- FORCOM のプロジェクトの組み立て上、プロジェクト目標や上位目標の達成は、プロジェクトの直接投入・成果が継続し、波及することへの期待に大きく依存する性格を持つ。つまり、投入とそこから得られる成果の全ては、プロジェクト終了後の自立発展のためにとらえられること。
- 妥当性や有効性の調査及び評価・分析に関して、FORCOM の場合プロジェクト開始後、対象地域やターゲットグループの実情を確認した上で、短期専門家の派遣を通じて PDM の振り返り・改訂を行った経緯があるため、通常の間接評価の場合よりも計画や指標の見直し部分の重心は軽くなるのではないかと考えられること。
- ラオス国内で過去に実施された農業・農村開発案件からの教訓として、プロジェクトの自立発展性のための取り組みは、ラオス政府に一任するのではなく、プロジェクトの実施期間中に、プロジェクト活動に内部化して取り組む必要があるという点が認識されていること。

(4) 議論すべき主な論点

ア. プロジェクト終了後の CSP (Community Support Program) の姿

制度の内容(現在作成しているガイドラインの方向性で良いか)、制度の位置づけ(MAF 内での管轄等)、初期投資資金の出処について協議を始め、ラオス側に制度として残す方策を探る必要がある。

イ. プロジェクトの実施方針

FORCOM は当初から焼畑に代わる生産活動や普及手法の構築に重点を置いて限定されたサイトで活動を行っているが、MAF 側にはサイトの数も大々的に増やし、1 村あたり支援活動数を絞り込むことなど、より貧困削減に直結した活動に重点を置いて欲しいとの要請がある。

(注) このことは、プロジェクト上位目標の「森林の保全」の扱いにも関係する。

ウ. ローカルコスト負担（普及員としての活動基盤整備）

ラオス側の財政事情を考慮して、県・郡実施チームに対して、機材供与したバイクの燃料費、イニシャルサイト関係郡スタッフへの旅費を臨時的に支援している（パイロットサイト関係県・郡スタッフへは支援していない。）。

普及員としての DAFEO 職員の村への移動費（バイク燃料費、旅費等）の確保が重要である。このことは、プロジェクト終了後の自立発展性にも大きく関わっている。

(5) FORCOM 中間評価において留意すべき事項

ア. ラオス側との合意の重要性

FORCOM は、中間評価実施に際して、プロジェクトの実施全般に関して、ラオス側、特にラオス農林省（MAF）との合意の上で進める必要がある。その理由は、以下のとおりである。

- JCC 会議等を通じて、中間評価に関しては、すでに MAF 側から、ラオス側の意見を汲み上げ、じっくり議論をして合意を形成するべきであるとの申し入れがされていること。
- 将来的に FORCOM の構築した仕組みがラオスの農林普及の中の制度として確立されるか否かは、プロジェクトの自立発展性を大きく左右する重要な問題である。これに向けて FORCOM は「提言を行う」という PDM 上の活動があるが、「提言」とは言っても、その内容を詰めるプロセスを共有し、できる限りの点まで合意を取り付けておかなければ、その提言が採用される可能性が低いこと。
- プロジェクト実施に際しても、プロジェクトの方向性や実施戦略について、プロジェクトと MAF が同じ考え方を共有していなければ、最終的な「提言」内容に違いが出るのが予想されること。

イ. 中央カウンターパート等との評価プロセスと結果の共有

FORCOM の特徴のひとつとして、日本人専門家（5 名）に加え、プロジェクトオフィスに常勤している中央カウンターパート（9 名）と各対象県・郡で FORCOM の活動を担当している県・郡実施チーム（29 名）というように、プロジェクトの実施主体構成が多様である。

中間評価を通じて抽出されるプロジェクトへの提言は、プロジェクト運営体制の改善のためにも、この中央カウンターパートと県・実施チームにも評価プロセスと結果を

共有することが望ましいと考えられる。

ウ. 目に見えにくい成果への配慮

FORCOM の特徴として、①農林業という時間がかかり且つ季節や気候に左右される活動の支援を行っていること、②農民を直接の相手として活動を進めていること、③普及員（県農林業普及センター（PAFEC）・郡農林業普及事務所（DAFEO）職員）の普及に対する能力向上、及び④農民による活動のマネジメント能力や森林保全に対する意識の向上を成果としてねらっていることから、短期的な成果が目に見えにくいことが予測される。

このため、FORCOM の中間評価においては、特に、普及員のキャパシティの向上、農民のキャパシティの向上について、適切に実績が評価される必要がある。具体的には、成果達成に向けたプロセスの評価をどう行うか、また、キャパシティの向上をどう計るか、検討が必要である。

(6) FORCOM 中間評価（本隊）の実施プロセスとデザイン

本隊調査では、日本側及びラオス側で合同評価チームを結成し、これまでになされた自己評価、評価準備調査の結果も踏まえプロジェクト活動を調査、評価するとともに、プロジェクト目標の達成を見据えた協力期間後半の活動の方向性及び必要に応じて計画の軌道修正の必要性について提言を行う。

かかる調査・評価結果ならびに提言について、合同評価チームにおいて報告し、合意事項を合同評価表としてミニッツ (Minutes of Meeting) として取りまとめ、署名する。

第6章 中間評価実施結果

2006年8月14～22日に、日ラオ合同ミッションメンバーによる中間評価調査を実施し、評価レポートの作成及び議事録（M/M）の署名交換を行った。

(1) 合同ミッションの主な日程（日程詳細は別紙1、メンバーは別紙2）

8月14日 協議の進め方について確認（準備委員会での協議経過を踏まえ、論点を絞って行う）

8月15日 イニシャルサイト視察、活動参加者からの報告およびインタビュー

8月16～17日 県・郡関係者を交えたワークショップ

8月18～20日 中間評価準備委員会の報告及びワークショップの結果に基づく協議、評価レポート案の確認・協議、ミッションからの提言事項に関する協議、ミニッツ案の作成・協議

8月21日 ミニッツ案、評価レポート案についての最終調整

8月22日 ミニッツ署名交換、日本大使館報告

(2) 中間評価に対する日本側の考え方（対処方針会議で確認済み）

今回の調査の特色として、日ラオ合同の評価準備委員会が組織され、全5回計21日間に及ぶ協議を通じてこれまでの活動を振り返り検証する作業が積み重ねられていることが挙げられ、本調査は評価準備委員会の延長線上にあるものと位置づけられることから、基本方針として、評価準備委員会での成果を踏まえつつ、特に自立発展性の確保のための協議に重心を置くこととし、ラオス側の自助努力によりプロジェクト終了後もCSP（Community Support Programme）活動を継続していくことを促す契機としたい。

(3) 評価5項目に基づく結果

ア) 妥当性

本プロジェクトはラオスの主要政策及びJICAの国別事業実施計画に整合していること、ラオスにおける基本的な普及方法として定められたLEA（Lao Extension Approach）を採用していること、ほとんどの活動対象村を「国家成長・貧困削減戦略（NGPES）」で指定された貧困郡の中から選定していることなどにより、妥当性は高いと判断される。

イ) 有効性（予測）

CSP活動開始後1年あまりを経過したのみであり、生産活動による結果はまだあまり見られておらず、現段階での有効性の判断は困難であるが、計画に基づく実施状況は順調である。

成果 1,2 及び 3 は、焼畑移動耕作への依存度を低減させるための代替的な収入源に結びつくことからプロジェクト目標の達成に寄与するものであるが、効果的な活動の実施のためには「持続的な土地・森林利用につながる技術」が明確化され、活動に反映されることが必要である。

ウ) 効率性

概括すると、投入の質・量についてはともに計画に照らして適当であると判断されるが、成果の発現からの効率性の判断は現段階では困難である。しかし、活動そのものは順調に移っており、いくつかの成果は既に発現し始めている。

長期専門家の配置は適切であると見られるが、短期専門家については予算の制約から、IEC 及び Village Fund Development の 2 分野で配置できていない。このためこの分野の活動に遅れが見られる。カウンターパートの配置・本邦研修・機材調達・管理部門及び CSP 活動への投入はいずれも適切であったと考えられる。

エ) インパクト (予測)

活動開始からの期間が短いことから、明らかなインパクトは現段階では正・負ともに見られない。プロジェクト目標と上位目標との乖離も見られず、多くの重要な要素は満たされるものと思われる。とりわけ、訓練を受けた普及職員が継続して普及業務に携わることが必要である。

オ) 自立発展性 (見込み)

財政的な制約から、プロジェクト活動終了後に同規模の活動が対象県によって継続されることは困難だと見られる。自立発展性確保のためには予算措置の拡充やプロジェクト活動の管理・運営能力の強化など、考慮されるべき課題が存在する。

予算の制約のある中で、普及業務のためいくらかの事業予算はラオス側から配賦されているが、年間の必要額を確保するのは困難である。また CSP の初期投資額についてはラオス政府からの配分はなく、これらへの対応策が求められる。

日本人専門家と共に活動を実施することを通じ、カウンターパートの計画・実施・問題解決及び技術のレベルは、自らの手でプロジェクト活動を実施できる水準に達している。

(4) 本調査団からの提言

ア) CSP の有効性を高めるため、量 (対象村数の速やかな拡大) よりも質 (普及職員の能力の向上など) の確保を重視すべき

イ) CSP の有効性の検証及びプロジェクト期間終了後の CSP の持続性確保を検討する場 (ワーキング・グループ) の設置が重要 (MAF/NAFES が主導すべき)

(想定される活動)

- ・ CSP を改善し一般化することを目指し、県・郡レベルの知識及び経験の共有を図る
- ・ 外部リソースによる CSP 活動拡大の可能性について検証する
- ・ 上記 2 活動をはじめとする CSP の改善の過程・結果をモニタリングする

ウ) CSP の継続性確保のため、プロジェクト期間中にラオス側の取組みの強化が必要
NAFES、県、郡は予算の獲得・増大に引き続き努力すること、またプロジェクト終了後に向けて、CSP 活動に充てるべき他の財源について調査・検討することが必要

エ) オーナーシップ向上の観点から、プロジェクトの運営・管理体制の見直し・改善、スタッフの TOR の明確化が必要

対象県の PAFEC/PAFO 長、必要に応じて県の財政当局を含め、四半期ごとを目処に双方向の意見・情報交換を行う定期的な会議の開催が必要

(5) ラオス側高官のコメント (8 月 21 日)

農林省 パリサック官房長

- ・ 今回の中間評価で採用された参加型評価のプロセスは有益であった
- ・ 内容については特に問題なしと考える (コメントは JCC の場で)
- ・ 予算確保については、CPI が配分する予算の優先順位付けなど、制度化のためのメカニズムの確立が必要
- ・ 経常予算については、予算申請のための計画づくりに県の財政当局とプロジェクトが一緒に取り組むことが有効
- ・ Bank for Poverty Lending が設立されたのでその活用も一考に値する
- ・ CSP のコンセプトを説明するリファレンスペーパーを作ってはどうか (他ドナーによる CSP の展開に資する)

NAFES アノン局長

- ・ CSP の制度化については、ワーキング・グループで議論を深めるのが有益
- ・ 予算面については NAFES も予算獲得に努力したい
- ・ 普及システムを機能させるためにプロジェクトも積極的な関与を
- ・ プロジェクト終了後のステップをどうしていくかの検討が必要

第7章 中間評価調査後の主な予定

平成18年8月30、31日 第三回合同調整委員会

10月中間評価調査団報告書作成

平成19年1月 第四回合同調整委員会（今後の作業状況を踏まえ開催）

7月 プロジェクト活動の成果をみるため評価委員会を設置

8月 第五回合同調整委員会（評価結果の報告等）

第8章 その他参考事項

今回採用した中間評価の取組み方法は、カウンターパートや各省からの参加者にとってキャパシティ・ビルディングの場として大変有用であり、彼ら自身のオーナーシップの向上にも寄与したものと認められる。

ワーキング・グループのあり方としては、ドナー協調の場として農林省下に設置されているコア・ワーキング・グループ及びその傘下のサブ・ワーキング・グループのいずれかを活用することが考えられる。（パリサック官房長から既存の枠組みを活用するのが良いとの示唆あり）

今後のCSP改善等の道筋をつけるには、ラオス側はもとよりプロジェクト側からの積極的な関与も必要不可欠と考えられるところ、このための短期専門家（3～4か月程度必要か）等の投入を検討する余地がある。（予算措置も含む）

附 属 資 料

附属資料 1 : 調査日程

附属資料 2 : 調査メンバーリスト

附属資料 3 : 協議議事録(Minutes of Meeting)

Schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation

Date	Day	Evaluation Mission	
		Lao members	Japanese members
8-Aug	Tue		(Eva. Planning) NRT 10:00 ⇒ BKK 14:30 by TG643
9-Aug	Wed		(Eva. Planning) BKK 08:20 ⇒ VTE 09:30 by TG690
			(Eva. Planning/Forest Mgt) Meeting at JICA Office 13:30 Courtesy call to Embassy of Japan 15:00 Courtesy call to NAFES, MAF 16:30 Meeting with FSIP
10-Aug	Thu		09:00 – 17:00 Meeting with JICA Experts (Review of Preparatory Committee)
11-Aug	Fri		09:00 – 17:00 Discussions on evaluation with Experts and preparation of draft evaluation report
12-Aug	Sat		VTE 11:00 ⇒LPB 11:40 by QV101 13:30 Discussion on evaluation at FORCOM Office in LPB
13-Aug	Sun		(Leader) NRT 10:50⇒ BKK 15:25by NH953 09:00 – 18:00 Information collection/ preparation for workshops
14-Aug	Mon	VTE 13:00 ⇒ LPB 13:40 by QV635	(Leader) BKK 11:30⇒ LPB 13:25by PG632 8:00 Meeting with Experts 13:25 Meet with Team Leader 14 : 00Courtesy call to LPB PAFO
			15:30 Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team and FORCOM project members
15-Aug	Tue		Visit to Pongdong Village (Initial Site), Nan District, Luang Prabang Province 07:30 Leave LPB ⇒ 09:00 Arrival at Pongdong Village 09:00 – 12:00 Briefing on CSP by village head, site visit 13:30 Leave Pongdong Village ⇒ 15:00 Arrival at LPB 15:00 Review of site visit by Joint Evaluation Mission and FORCOM staff
16-Aug	Wed		Workshop with Provincial and District officers and FORCOM staff
17-Aug	Thu		Workshop with Provincial and District officers and FORCOM staff
18-Aug	Fri		Review of the workshop and evaluation results by Joint Evaluation Team
19-Aug	Sat		Preparation of draft Evaluation Report by Joint Evaluation Team
20-Aug	Sun		Finalization of draft Evaluation Report by Joint Evaluation Team LPB 17:00 ⇒VTE 17:40 by QV 645
21-Aug	Mon		Review of the final draft of Evaluation Report by MAF/NAFES and JICA
22-Aug	Tue		Signing of the Minutes of Meeting Reporting of the evaluation results at JICA Office and the Embassy of Japan

23-Aug	Wed		VTE 10:30 ⇒ BKK 11:35 by TG691
		(Team Leader)	(Evaluation Planning)
24-Aug	Thu		Arrival in Narita early morning

List of members of Lao-Japan Joint Mid-term Evaluation for Forest Management and Community Support Project

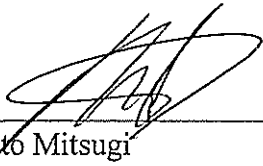
No.	Name	Assignment	Position	Organization
1	Mr. Khamstone Sysanhouth	Team Leader (Laos)	Director, Information Center Permanent Secretary Office	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
2	Ms. Thongsawat Boupna		Deputy Head, Technical and Project Supervision Division	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
3	Ms. Chongchit Chanthalanon		Head, Project Monitoring Division, Department of International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4	Mr. Banlousit Thithouplok		Deputy Head of M&E Division	Committee for Planning and Investment
5	Ms. Khamvay Nanthavong		Information Center, Permanent Secretary Office	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
6	Mr. Bounkham Siackhasone		Deputy Chief, Administration Division, Department of Inspection	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
7	Mr. Hiroto MITSUGI	Team Leader (Japan)	Team Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team I, Group I, Global Environment Department	JICA Headquarters
8	Mr. Mitsugu SASAKI	Forest Management	Assistant Resident Representative	JICA Laos Office
9	Ms. Miyuki ISHIKAWA	Evaluation Planning	Forestry and Nature Conservation Team I, Group I, Global Environment Department	JICA Headquarters

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

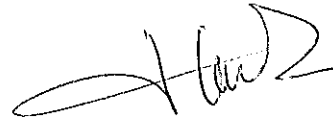
The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as the “Japanese Team”), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”), headed by Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, visited the Lao People’s Democratic Republic from August 14 to August 23, 2006, for the purpose of conducting a mid-term evaluation of the Forest Management and Community Support Project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) and having consultations with the Project personnel and other parties concerned on the implementation of the Japanese Technical Cooperation for the Project.

As a result of a series of surveys and discussions, both sides, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter referred to as “MAF”) and Joint Evaluation Team came to the understanding concerning the matters referred to in the report of the Joint Mid-term Evaluation, which is attached hereto.

Vientiane, August 22, 2006



Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi
Team Leader
Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mr. Anonh Khamhung
Director General
National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

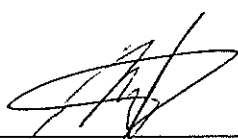
**REPORT OF THE JOINT MID-TERM EVALUATION
ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR THE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROJECT**

The Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Japanese Team”), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as “JICA”), headed by Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, visited the Lao People’s Democratic Republic from August 14 to August 23, 2006, for the purpose of conducting Mid-term Evaluation of the Forest Management and Community Support Project (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”).

For this purpose, the Japanese Team and the Lao authorities concerned formed the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”). The Team evaluated performance and achievements of the Project through field visits, interviews and had a series of discussions in respect of desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for the successful implementation of the Project.

The Team agreed on the contents of the Evaluation Report attached hereto. As a result of the discussions, the Team agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the attached Evaluation Report.

Vientiane, August 22, 2006



Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi
Team Leader
Japanese Mid-term Evaluation Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mr. Khamson Sysanhouth
Team Leader
Lao Mid-term Evaluation Team,
Permanent Secretary Office
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

1 Introduction

The cooperation for the Forest Management and Community Support Project started in February 2004, and Japan International Cooperation Agency will cooperate with the National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (hereinafter referred to as “NAFES”) until February 2009. After two years and six months of the implementation, the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) was formed for the Mid-term Evaluation.

1.1 Objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation was conducted with the following objectives:

- (1) to assess the achievement level of project purpose and outcomes through the review of input, project activities, and implementation process, and evaluate the project plan by means of the five evaluation criteria¹;
- (2) to discuss the direction of future activities and possible amendments to project plans, i.e. Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO);
- (3) to make the Mid-term Joint Evaluation Report between Japanese and Lao evaluation teams; and
- (4) to discuss any topics necessary for the Project activities.

1.2 Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

The Joint Evaluation Team consists of the following members:

(1) Japanese members

a) Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi (Team Leader)

Team Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team I, Group I (Forestry and Natural Environment), Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency

b) Mr. Mitsugu Sasaki (Forest Management)

Assistant Resident Representative, Japan International Cooperation Agency in Lao PDR

c) Ms. Miyuki Ishikawa (Evaluation Planning)

Project Officer, Forestry and Nature Conservation Team I, Group I (Forestry and Natural Environment), Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency



¹ Refer to 3.3.2 for the definitions of five evaluation criteria.

(2) Lao members

- a) Mr. Khamphone Sysanhouth (Team Leader)
Director, Information Center, Permanent Secretary Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- b) Ms. Thongsavat Boupha (Deputy Team Leader)
Deputy Head of Extension and Project Supervision Division, National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- c) Ms. Chongchith Chanthalanonh (Team Member)
Director of Monitoring and Operation Division, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- d) Mr. Banlousith Chitnoublok (Team Member)
Deputy Head of Division, Department for Investment, Monitoring and Evaluation, Committee for Planning and Investment
- e) Ms. Khamvay Nanthavong (Team Member)
Deputy Director of Information Center, Permanent Secretary Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- f) Mr. Bounkham Siackhasone (Team Member)
Deputy Chief of Administration Division, Department of Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

1.3 Schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation

The Joint Mid-term Evaluation was conducted from August 14 to August 23, 2006. The detailed schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation is attached as Annex 1. It should be noted that prior to the Mid-term Evaluation, Preparatory Committee meetings had been held five times (from May through early August 2006) to conduct self-evaluation and set key issues to be discussed in the Mid-term Evaluation.

2 Outline of the Project

2.1 Background of the Project

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

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

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

2.2 Summary of the Project

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

- (1) Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites;
- (2) Extension staff (DAFEO/PAFEC²) gain extension skills and techniques through training;
- (3) Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff; and
- (4) Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.

² DAFEO refers to District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, while PAFEC refers to Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center.

3 Process and Methodology of Mid-term Evaluation

3.1 Set-up of the Preparatory Committee for Mid-term Evaluation

With a view to enhancing the ownership and capacity of NAFES and other agencies concerned, the Preparatory Committee, consisting of members from the Project, Lao agencies concerned and JICA, was established prior to the Mid-term Evaluation to jointly conduct self-evaluation and set key issues to be discussed during in the Mid-term Evaluation. The Preparatory Committee held meetings five times during May and early August 2006 and presented the results of self-evaluation and recommendations to the Mid-term Evaluation Team.

Among the recommendations was that the Mid-term Evaluation Team should discuss the following five issues:

- Ownership of the Counterpart and target beneficiaries;
- Form of CSP after the project termination;
- Strategy for providing alternative to shifting cultivation;
- Local budget allocation (operational cost for PAFEC and DAFEO staff's activities);
- Definition of shifting cultivation area.

The Team agreed to acknowledge the results presented by the Preparatory Committee and to focus on the five issues mentioned above in conducting evaluation.

3.2 Methodology of the Mid-term Evaluation

The Mid-term Evaluation was carried out by the Team consisting of both members from Japanese and Lao sides (refer to 1.2 for the members) based on the JICA's Project Evaluation Guideline.

The methodology of the evaluation is as follows:

- i) a review of progress and achievements against PDM and PO (refer to Annex 2 and 3);
- ii) a review of implementation process;
- iii) evaluation of the Project by means of the five evaluation criteria, i.e. 'relevance', 'effectiveness', 'efficiency', 'impact' and 'sustainability';
- iv) consolidation of recommendations for improved implementation of the Project and for expected achievements of the Project Purpose by the end of the Project duration.

3.3 Evaluation Question and Indicators

The evaluation questions and indicators for the Mid-term evaluation are indicated in the Evaluation Grid, attached in Annex 4.

Through the discussions of the Preparatory Committee, it was suggested that



modifications be made to Objectively Verifiable Indicators for clarification and more accuracy in wording. The Team decided to use the modified indicators to conduct the Mid-term Evaluation as in Annex 4 (also refer to Annex 13: Comparison between Current and Proposed Indicators).

3.4 Data Collection Method

3.4.1 Data Collection Method

The Team collected data through

- i) reviews of documents;
- ii) interviews with the concerned counterpart personnel, Japanese experts, and others concerned;
- iii) a workshop with the counterpart personnel, Japanese experts, Heads of PAFEC and DAFEO from Luang Prabang and Sayaboury Provinces; and
- iv) field surveys at Project sites.

3.4.2 Criteria of Evaluation for Analysis

(1) Relevance

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

(2) Effectiveness

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

(3) Efficiency

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

(4) Impact

Impacts of the Project activities were identified by focusing both on positive and negative, direct and indirect impacts caused or to be caused by the Project. These impacts

included the impacts which had not been originally expected in the Project plan. In addition, probability to attain the overall goal and contribution of the Project were evaluated.

(5) Sustainability

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

4 Project Performance and Implementation Process

4.1 Accomplishment of the Project

Accomplishment of the Project was measured in terms of Inputs, Activities, Outputs and Project Purpose, as specified in the Record of Discussion on the Project, PDM and PO.

4.2 Input

(1) Japanese Side

(a) Experts

i) Long-term experts (refer to Annex 7)

Since the commencement of the project in February 2004, seven long-term experts have been dispatched for the total of 167 man/month³: 1) Chief Advisor; 2) Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion; 3) Community Development; 4) Training and Extension; 5) Participatory Resource Management; and 6) Program Coordinator. No major delay in assignment of long-term experts has been observed.

ii) Short-term experts (refer to Annex 7)

So far five short-term experts have been dispatched for the total of 6.2 man/month in the following fields: 1) Organizational Analysis/Evaluation; 2) Livestock Development; 3) Agroforestry; 4) Agriculture and Forestry Techniques Extension; and 5) Farming System Development. In later 2006, one short-term expert in Farming System Development/NTFP Management is planned to be dispatched in September and another in sustainable land and forest use planning in November.

Dispatch of a short-term expert in Information, Education, Communication planned for 2004 was cancelled due to a budgetary constraint.



³ The figures of man/month are actual amount of input as of mid August 2006.

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

i) Counterpart Training

In total, seven counterpart personnel have received training in Japan on participatory resource management, training/extension and community development.

In 2006, four counterpart personnel will participate in training on participatory resource management, training/extension and community development, and one personnel will receive training on forest management.

ii) Group Training

In 2005, one personnel participated in a group training course on Project Formulation for Human-Security Focused Regional Development.

(c) Training of Lao counterpart personnel in the third country (refer to Annex 8)

One counterpart staff has received third-country training on Participatory Approaches in Managing Extension Delivery System in the Philippines in 2005.

(d) Machinery and Equipment (refer to Annex 9)

For the effective implementation of the Project, US\$ 176,230 has been disbursed in total for the procurement of equipment and machinery. Major equipment include 4WD vehicle, motorbike, photocopy machine, notebook/desktop PC, printer, LCD projector, GIS software. All the equipment and machinery has been provided without major delay.

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

A total amount of US\$ 612,417, equivalent to approximately 70.2 million Japanese Yen, was disbursed by Japan by the end of Fiscal Year 2005 as local operational costs, including facilities (e.g. project office building in Luang Prabang) and CSP materials.

In addition, part of costs of fuel and travel for Initial Sites activities and costs of fuel for Pilot Sites activities have been covered by Japan and during 2004 and 2006. The total costs for fuel and travel amount to 66.7 million kip, or approximately US\$ 6,600 and 67.4 million kip, or approximately US\$ 6,675, respectively.

(2) Lao Side

(a) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel (refer to Annex 11)

A total of twelve counterpart personnel have been assigned for the Project so far for the total of 285 man/month.

As of August 2006, seven personnel from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry

Office of Luang Prabang are assigned as technical staff, while five personnel from National Agriculture and Extension Service are assigned as both managerial and technical staff including Project Director. Deputy Project Director post was created in May 2004 to facilitate the communication between NAFES and the Project. Also, Deputy Project Manager post was created by NAFES in September 2005 to facilitate project management.

The administration staff has not been provided as planned by NAFES/MAF so far.

(b) Budgetary allocation by Laos (refer to Annex 12)

So far US\$3,000, or approximately 344,000 Japanese Yen, has been provided for project operation by Government of Laos. For the operation and maintenance of the Afforestation Centre in Vientiane Province, US\$ 37,000 has been provided.

Expenses for water and power supply for the Project Coordination Office in Vientiane have been also financed by the Lao Government.

(c) Provision of land, office spaces and facilities

The Lao Government has provided an office building on the property of the National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service as the FORCOM Project Coordination Office, and land for the project office in Luang Prabang Province as in-kind contribution.

4.3 Activities

Overall, project activities have been implemented as planned. The first six months was spent to lay the groundwork for the overall project operations, where PDM, PO, and Project Document were revised through the basic survey and workshops. Since the inception of major project activities in Aug. 2004, most activities in Initial Sites have been implemented according to the original plan. The activities in Pilot Sites started a little earlier than the original plan because the project was positively received by the target provinces and there was a keen interest from some districts in the target Provinces to expand the project activities.

The activities under Output 4 tend to be delayed; this is because recommendations need to be drafted based on thorough analysis of CSP and its impacts, which is yet to be conducted to the full extent (the review and analysis of CSP will be conducted in June 2007).

4.4 Outputs

Through the discussions of the Preparatory Committee, it was suggested that modifications be made to objectively verifiable indicators for clarification and more accuracy in wording. The Team agreed to the suggestion and decided to use the modified indicators to conduct the Mid-term Evaluation (refer to Annex 13 for the modified indicators). The

following evaluation is based on the modified indicators for the Outputs.

(1) Overall assessment:

It is difficult to judge achievement level of Outputs from the indicators. The progress of implementation in Output 1, 2 and 3 are on schedule. Outputs from production activities have started to become visible. As the recommendations to be made as Output 4 need to be based on the results of activities, Output 4 is delayed compared to the plan.

(2) Obstructing factor:

The implementation in the Sites and ensuring the smooth production of output took more time and efforts than expected. This has led to delays in coordination activities described in Output 4.

(3) Cause and effect relationship to produce Output:

As described in the earlier, the technical aspect which leads to sustainable land and forest use should be effectively reflected in the implementation. The concept of “techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use” should be clarified. In addition, a relevant manual should be prepared through case studies and trials so that it will be reflected in the implementation of activities such as in training and Project Sites.

(4) Timing of Input:

The quantity and quality of input was mostly appropriate. However, the cancellation of short-term expert in Information, Education and Communication (IEC) has caused the delay in planning more strategic IEC, which is supposed to promote information exchanges among villagers. The budgetary cut for the proposed annual plan in the same fiscal year caused the delay in procurement, such as livestock, in some Sites.

4.5 Project Purpose

As mentioned in 4.4, the objectively verifiable indicators were modified based on the suggestion by the Preparatory Committee. The following evaluation is based on the modified indicators for the Project Purpose.

The achievement of the Project Purpose is not much visible yet. The implementation of production activities in Initial Sites has started since June 2005.

The project may focus more on capacity building of extension staff and villagers.

(1) Provision of input:

The progress of the implementation is smooth in terms of providing inputs and monitoring activities for the past one and a half years. DAFEO staff has often visited the target villages, working closely with Implementation Committees and participating

villagers in the Sites.

(2) Output:

The outputs of the production activities have gradually become visible. The number of livestock increased in all Initial Sites and the participants' rice cultivation area is also expanded. However, the sales of the produce are still small and hence only a small increase in income has been seen so far. Some fruits have been harvested from the fruit trees planted last year. The Project observed the expansion within the villages through revolving of first input. Although the Project needs to further promote activities of farmer exchange, the impact of the Project has a possibility of expansion to other farmers in the village and to other villages by means of farmer-to-farmer exchange and IEC tools.

It is expected that outputs from the Initial/Pilot Sites implementation will become visible from the 2nd year onward.

(3) Possible obstructing factor to fulfill the Project Purpose:

Project's support to gasoline for Pilot Site activities, as well as gasoline and daily subsistence allowance for Initial Sites activities, is expected to be terminated in July 2007. This might make DAFEO staff's visit to the villages difficult; thus this might possibly hamper the progress of the Project unless appropriate financial support that should come from PAFEC/DAFEO is provided.

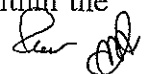
5 Evaluation Results

5.1 Relevance

The relevance of the project is high.

Shifting cultivation is the major means for supporting livelihood of most of villagers in Northern part of Laos. Alternative production activities other than shifting cultivation for farmers are crucial for sustainable land and forest use and stabilizing shifting cultivation. "Stabilization of shifting cultivation" is addressed as one of the main policies in 6th Five-year Development Plan of MAF for 2006-2010. It also contributes to the achievement of poverty alleviation addressed in National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES), national policy of Lao PDR. The Project's emphasis of strengthening human resource capacity is also relevant to "Human Resource Development" mentioned in MAF's 6th Five-year Development Plan. These are also consistent with JICA's cooperation strategy for Lao PDR, such as sustainable rural development in harmony with natural environment.

The project strategy and approach is appropriate because Lao Extension Approach (LEA) designated by NAFES is taken as basic extension methods. Within the



framework of LEA, the project focuses on Village Extension System by introducing CSP in order to help farmers in improving production capacity and on-farm management capacity. The project has a system, which ensures participating opportunity to all the villagers as well as cost sharing by participants. Therefore, the project approach is fair enough as an ODA project.

Most of the target villages are located in poor districts designated in NGPES where villagers depend on subsistent farming for their livelihoods. Also, district and provincial extension staff are beneficiaries. Since ripple effect of the project will be occurred farmer-to-farmer extension mechanism facilitated by extension staff, selection of target group is appropriate. To assure the occurrence of ripple effect, the project needs to further promote expansion measures, such as farmer exchanges.

5.2 Effectiveness

It is difficult to judge the effectiveness of the project.

It is difficult to judge the achievement of the Project Purpose, because outcomes of production activities are not much visible yet. The progress of implementation, however, is smooth.

Outputs 1, 2 and 3 contribute to the achievement of the Project Purpose as they provide target villagers with the alternative productions and income sources, which is necessary to reduce dependence on shifting cultivation. However, for the effective implementation, the concept of “techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use” will be clarified, and a relevant manual should be prepared through case studies and trials so that it will be reflected in the implementation of activities such as in training and Project Sites. Output 4 is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the project outputs.

Technical transfer to the counterparts and villagers is implemented as planned. Some indicators (Indicator 4 of Project Purpose and Indicator 2.1 of Output 2) show that a level of capacity building of extension staff achieved the target figure. However, according to the workshop and interviews, specific knowledge and skills such as production techniques, problem-analysis and problem-solving skills, facilitation skills, and knowledge on monitoring and village fund management are observed insufficient to achieve the Project Purpose. The Project needs to strengthen the capability of counterpart personnel and villagers.

Signs of expansion of the Project impact were observed within the village. The Project should promote expansion to other villages as a next step by means of farmer-to-farmer exchange, exchange visits, and IEC tools.

The project plans to terminate gasoline cost provision in September 2007. In case the provinces cannot allocate necessary budget, and consequently extension staff do not go to the villages, it might possibly hamper the progress of the Project.

R. M. M.

5.3 Efficiency

Overall, the quantity and quality of Input was mostly appropriate based on the plan. The project activities itself are implemented on schedule.

It is difficult to judge achievement level of Outputs from the indicators so far, because only one year and a few months has past since the production activities started at the village level; Outputs are not significant yet but have started to become visible.

Expert dispatch has been made appropriately.

According to the plan, an appropriate number of long-term experts have been dispatched with relevant technical level and experiences.

Short-term experts with relevant technical level and experiences have mostly been dispatched based on the plan. Two short-term experts in the field of IEC and Village Fund Development have not been dispatched due to the reduction of JICA budget. It has caused the delay in implementing more strategic IEC to promote information exchange among villagers.

Sufficient number of counterpart are assigned by NAFES and other related organizations.

Most of the counterpart personnel are assigned at the beginning of the Project except for Acting Project Manager, who replaced the retired former Project Manager in June 2005. One NAFES staff member has been assigned to the Project in September 2005. All of the technical counterpart personnel are permanent staff in agriculture and forestry extension sector with relevant technical background. The number of the technical counterpart personnel has been sufficient.

Counterpart Training has been implemented well.

Eight counterpart personnel have been trained in Japan up to now, and five counterparts will be trained in October 2006. The quality and the quantity of the training have been appropriate. Some counterpart personnel have been able to utilize the techniques such as bio-fertilizer acquired through the training. The knowledge such as community development through self-support groups for agricultural extension and income generation groups, has been applied in the implementation of activities with farmers. The contribution level of the counterpart training to the Outputs is considered to be medium.

Equipment procurement has been appropriate.

Timing of provision of the equipment has been appropriate. In general, items, specifications and the quality of the provided equipment are appropriate.

The provided equipment is essential for the Project activities and has been fully utilized. The maintenance of computer, printer and motorbikes in the local areas is mostly

difficult due to the lack of access to concerned quality service provider, spare parts, and so on. The allocation of local budget for maintenance is not available either. Counterpart personnel spent costs for maintenance and repair by themselves.

Although administrative and CSP implementation costs were appropriate, some procurement has been delayed.

The quantity was appropriate in total so far. However, the reduction of JICA's total budget plan for Japanese Fiscal Year 2005 caused some delays in CSP procurement at the end of Japanese Fiscal Year 2005.

Cost-efficiency is difficult to judge.

Comparison of cost-efficiency to similar projects is difficult as there is no project with similar overall design in terms of Inputs, Outputs, approach, target area, and so forth.

5.4 Impact

It is difficult to judge the impact of the project.

The current level of achievement is yet to be known since the positive results of activities only started to be shown recently after one year and a few months of implementation in Initial Sites, and about a half year in Pilot Sites.

Gaps between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal are not foreseen yet. Most of the Important Assumptions would be satisfied; especially trained extension staff should remain and continue extension work. No positive or negative impact can be seen so far.

It should be noted that the achievement level of the Overall Goal is difficult to assess through the Indicator 1 for the following reasons. First of all, there are various definitions of shifting cultivation used by MAF. Second, the baseline data is not available to assess the achievement level. Lastly, the correlation between shifting cultivation area and forest cover is not clear. Thus, it has been suggested by the Team that the Indicator 1 should be deleted.

5.5 Sustainability

Due to the financial constraints, it is difficult to continue the Project activities by target provinces on the same scale after the Project termination. For securing sustainability, there are some issues to be considered as follows:

- Policy support: stabilization of shifting cultivation, is mainstreamed in the related policies and strategies of the Government of Laos at present.



- Management capacity: NAFES and PAFEC in 6 target provinces have commitment and should make effort to increase of capacity in addition to budgetary allocation to the Project. DAFEO management capacity would be varied in terms of human resource allocation and capability of decision-making. At present NAFES and PAFEC in 6 target provinces are not able to manage the relevant activities by themselves.

Despite the constraint of the budgets, some operation cost has been provided. Currently there is difficulty in ensuring budgets although NAFES, PAFEC and DAFEO make an annual request of recurrent cost for running the Project. For initial investment of CSP, no budget has been allocated by the Government. The Project plans to prepare the recommendations on budget for both CSP and operation cost within the project period.

By working together with Japanese experts in planning, implementing, and problem solving, technical level of the counterpart personnel has been raised to a certain level to implement the Project activities by themselves.

The measures to endorse the expansion mechanism by the implementing agency is not seen, because it is early to judge the feasibility of expansion mechanism introduced by the Project at present.

Various technical transfer methods, which the Project adopts depending on target groups, are appropriate for local extension staff and villagers.

6 Recommendations and lessons

6.1 Recommendations

Through the Preparatory Committee meetings and the two-day workshop during the Joint Mid-term Evaluation, valuable suggestions and recommendations were raised. It was agreed that the Joint Evaluation Team acknowledges the results of discussions and recommendations from the Preparatory Committee. In addition, the Team takes into account the proposals presented during the two-day workshop. The record of the workshop is attached as Annex 13.

In order for the Project to ensure successful implementation in the second half of the Project duration, the Joint Mid-term Evaluation Team recommends that the following actions be taken by the concerned agencies of the Government of Laos, in particular MAF/NAFES, and the Project:

In order to enhance the effectiveness of CSP, it is strongly suggested that the Project focus on further improvement of quality (i.e. capacity building) rather than quantity (i.e. increase the rapid pace of expanding CSP sites). For enhanced quality of CSP, capacity building of extension workers is essential. Capacity building through extension training

should be ensured by NAFES as stipulated in the Ministerial Provision (0685/MAF01; 07.30.2001).

It is highly recommended that a “working group” be organized to discuss necessary actions for continued implementation of CSP in the Initial Sites and Pilot Sites and its application to outside the Initial Sites and Pilot Sites toward the end of the Project. Necessary actions to be discussed at the working group as represented in the following:

- facilitating sharing of information and experiences between provincial and district levels and among districts in the process of improving and generalizing CSP for diffusion toward internalizing CSP in the extension system;
- testing the effectiveness of CSP with a possibility to utilize external resources for expanding it after the project termination outside the Initial Sites and Pilot Sites supported by the FORCOM Project;
- monitoring the process and outcomes of improving CSP in particular the two activities mentioned above.

The MAF/NAFES should take the lead in the work of the suggested working group, whereas the Project is expected to support its efforts and facilitate the work of the suggested working group.

The Team recognizes that ensuring sustainability of CSP requires enhanced involvement of concerned agencies of the Government of Laos in CSP during the project, particularly in increasing budget allocation for CSP. In addition, the Government contribution to operational costs of PAFEC/DAFEO shall be increased during the project. For instance, local operational costs for extension activities of PAFEC and DAFEO staff, i.e. fuel and travel, should be provided by the Government of Laos as proposed by the Preparatory Committee for the Mid-term Evaluation. Hence, it is suggested that DAFEO/PAFO/NAFES should continue its efforts in increasing the budget allocation to CSP during the Project, and also explore the possibility of seeking potential budgets from the Government of Laos, private sources, and Village Development Fund for CSP activities toward the end of the project.

It is suggested that the improvement to the project’s internal operation and management structure will enhance the sense of ownership. To this end, it is suggested that the internal operation and management structure be reorganized with clear TOR for management team’s oversight function and the role of counterpart personnel assigned to the Project office in Luang Prabang and Provincial Implementing Teams. In addition, the responsibilities of each staff member in planning work should be clarified, and reporting and feedback mechanism for operation and technical backstopping should be improved for better functioning of project management. Moreover, it is suggested that the Project should organize regular meetings with PAFEC and PAFO Heads in 6 target Provinces every three months for enhanced information exchange and two-way communication. Budgetary matter shall be included in the meeting topic and the Provincial Department of Planning and Investment shall be involved in the meeting if necessary.

6.2 Lessons learned

- (1) Project documents in a local language for better understanding of the Project concepts and implementation process

It has been suggested that project documents describing project concepts and strategy, e.g. Project Document and Record of Discussion, should be translated into a language of counterpart at the initial stage of project implementation so that the common understanding of project concepts and strategy can be developed. In addition, documents related to management issues should be translated into a language of counterpart and be shared with counterpart to enhance counterpart's understanding of project management and involvement in decision making.

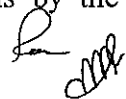
- (2) Process of the Preparatory Committee meetings for the Mid-term Evaluation

It was suggested that the whole process of the Preparatory Committee meetings for evaluation has contributed to building capacity of counterpart and participating agencies and to enhancing their sense of ownership.

7 Revision of PDM and PO

As mentioned in 4.5, the Team decided to use modified indicators to conduct the Mid-term Evaluation. It is thus proposed that the indicators in the current PDM should be replaced by the modified indicators.

In addition, the key modifications made in PDM and PO based on the recommendations in 6.1 will be brought to the 3rd Joint Coordination Committee held on 30-31 August 2006 for discussion and approval. If comments or suggestions are to be made by the Committee, they will be reflected in PDM and PO through discussions by the counterpart and Japanese experts by the end of September, 2006.



Annexes

- Annex 1: Detailed schedule of the mid-term evaluation
- Annex 2: Current Project Design Matrix (PDM)
- Annex 3: Plan of Operation (plan and achievement)
- Annex 4: Evaluation grid
- Annex 5: Accomplishment grid
- Annex 6: Implementation process
- Annex 7: List of Japanese experts
- Annex 8: List of Lao counterpart personnel trained in Japan
- Annex 9: List of machinery and equipment provided by Japan
- Annex 10: List of local cost borne by Japan
- Annex 11: List of Lao counterpart personnel
- Annex 12: List of local cost borne by Laos
- Annex 13: Comparison between Current Indicators and Proposed Indicators
- Annex 14: Results of a two-day workshop conducted during the Mid-term Evaluation



Annex 1: Detailed schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation

Schedule of the Mid-term Evaluation

Date	Day	Evaluation Mission	
		Lao members	Japanese members
8-Aug	Tue		(Eva. Planning) NRT 10:00 ⇒ BKK 14:30 by TG643
9-Aug	Wed		(Eva. Planning) BKK 08:20 ⇒ VTE 09:30 by TG690
			(Eva. Planning/Forest Mgt) Meeting at JICA Office 13:30 Courtesy call to Embassy of Japan 15:00 Courtesy call to NAFES, MAF 16:30 Meeting with FSIP
10-Aug	Thu		09:00 – 17:00 Meeting with JICA Experts (Review of Preparatory Committee)
11-Aug	Fri		09:00 – 17:00 Discussions on evaluation with Experts and preparation of draft evaluation report
12-Aug	Sat		VTE 11:00 ⇒ LPB 11:40 by QV101 13:30 Discussion on evaluation at FORCOM Office in LPB
13-Aug	Sun		(Leader) NRT 10:50 ⇒ BKK 15:25 by NH953 09:00 – 18:00 Information collection/ preparation for workshops
14-Aug	Mon	VTE 13:00 ⇒ LPB 13:40 by QV635	(Leader) BKK 11:30 ⇒ LPB 13:25 by PG632 8:00 Meeting with Experts 13:25 Meet with Team Leader 14:00 Courtesy call to LPB PAFO
		15:30 Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team and FORCOM project members	
15-Aug	Tue	Visit to Pongdong Village (Initial Site), Nan District, Luang Prabang Province 07:30 Leave LPB ⇒ 09:00 Arrival at Pongdong Village 09:00 – 12:00 Briefing on CSP by village head, site visit 13:30 Leave Pongdong Village ⇒ 15:00 Arrival at LPB 15:00 Review of site visit by Joint Evaluation Mission and FORCOM staff	
16-Aug	Wed	Workshop with Provincial and District officers and FORCOM staff	
17-Aug	Thu	Workshop with Provincial and District officers and FORCOM staff	
18-Aug	Fri	Review of the workshop and evaluation results by Joint Evaluation Team	
19-Aug	Sat	Preparation of draft Evaluation Report by Joint Evaluation Team	
20-Aug	Sun	Finalization of draft Evaluation Report by Joint Evaluation Team LPB 17:00 ⇒ VTE 17:40 by QV 645	
21-Aug	Mon	Review of the final draft of Evaluation Report by MAF/NAFES and JICA	
22-Aug	Tue	Signing of the Minutes of Meeting Reporting of the evaluation results at JICA Office and the Embassy of Japan	
23-Aug	Wed		VTE 10:30 ⇒ BKK 11:35 by TG691
		(Team Leader) VTE 10:30 ⇒ BKK 11:35 by TG691 BKK 22:40 ⇒ NRT 06:45 by NH954	(Evaluation Planning) VTE10:30⇒BKK 11:35 byTG691 BKK 23:10⇒NRT 07:30 byTG642
24-Aug	Thu	Arrival in Narita early morning	

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

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2004												Person in Charge	Human Resources	Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs	Course of Technical Transfer	Status	Outlets	Progress and Problems
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
2.1 Study and identify training needs and current level of extension skills and techniques of DAFEO and PAFEC staff.	2.1.1 Conduct a survey to study the training needs of extension staff in the 6 Northern Provinces (PAFEC) and in Initial Site districts (DAFEO) and their current level of skills.	- Data compiled on training needs of extension staff in extension staff's training needs, educational backgrounds, work experiences, previous training, etc. (Basic Study Report)													Training and Extension Expert and CP	Training and Extension Expert and CP, PAFEC and DAFEO Staff	NA	Training Cost	There was no CP joined in the study on this area.	A	The Basic Study, between April - August 04, compiled the reports on their general experience in extension and the training needs of 6 PAFECs and DAFEO.	
	2.1.2 Conduct a survey to study the training needs of trainee candidates (extension staff) and their current level of skills.	- Above mentioned data of trainee candidates compiled. (questionnaire survey, etc.)														Training and Extension Expert and CP	Training and Extension Expert and CP	NA	Training Cost	There was no CP joined in the study on this area.	A	The data such as educational backgrounds, working experiences, major training experience of all staff in PAFEC/DAFEO Provincial Implementation Teams having been participated surveyed and compiled.
2.2 Formulate training plans.	2.2.1 Compile information of training curricula on related subjects developed by government and other donors.	- List of existing training curricula on related subjects prepared. (Basic Study Report)													Training and Extension Expert and CP	Reports/Documents of Government and donors	General Implementation Cost	There was no CP joined in the study on this area.	A	The Basic Study also compiled the information on the currently available training curricula, materials and trainers in the concerned sector.		
	2.2.2 Prepare training plan for the extension staff from the 6 Northern Provinces, who will participate in On-the-job training at the Initial Sites.	- Training plan 1 prepared.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs, NAFES Staff	Training Cost	The CP in T/E team prepare the 6 monthly training plan with assistance of the Expert in Team.	B1	(Note: Link with activities 1.2.4 to 1.2.8) The 1st on-the-job training plan for Provincial Teams were prepared in the mid of October 2004. Also the training plan for Provincial Implementation Team and Initial Site DAFEO is prepared in every 6 months.		
	2.2.3 Prepare a training plan for counterparts assigned to the Project (stationed in Luang Prabang).	- Training plan 2 prepared.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs, NAFES Staff	Training Cost	The CP did not involved in the planning the CP training.	B1	The regular training together with 6 Provincial Teams is planned for CPs. Also about 40 day short term training in Japan is prepared each year. The PJ also conducted English and computer training was planned in Luang Prabang office.		
2.3 Prepare training texts materials and conducive training environment.	2.3.1 Prepare a plan to coordinate project's training activities with other related training programmes.	- Training activities coordination plan prepared.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs, Experts and CPs of AQIP, LEAP, etc., NAFES Staff	Training Cost	There was no CP joined in the study on this area.	C	This activity is pending due to the current PJ capacity. The PJ does not have enough capacity to carry out the training for extension staff from other provinces or districts.		
	2.3.2 Compile and purchase training materials published by government and other donors.	- Training materials compiled.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	Training material	Training Cost	The procurement of training materials in Basic Survey was done by consultants. After that the CP in T/E team checked the availability of training materials by contacting related organizations and purchased it.	C	No plan was prepared for the extension staff other than who work for the P.J.		
2.3.2 Develop necessary training materials.	2.3.2.1 Prepare a plan to coordinate project's training activities with other related training programmes.	- Training activities coordination plan prepared.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs, Experts and CPs of AQIP, LEAP, etc., NAFES Staff	Training Cost	There was no CP joined in the study on this area.	C	Coordinated training plan could be prepared with JICA AQIP P.J. The coordination of CP training with Lao Extension for Agriculture Project was not possible due to the overall PJ plan and the training place.		
	2.3.2.2 Develop necessary training materials.	- Training materials developed.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs, Relevant Districts of MAE, Short Term Expert	Training material/ Training Cost	The CP in T/E team prepared some training materials. Other materials were prepared by trainers from outside and checked by the CP in T/E team.	B1	The technical training materials necessary for Provincial Implementation Team and farmer training were purchased and collected during the Basis survey and also after the 1st badge of farmer training.		
															Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs, Relevant Districts of MAE, Short Term Expert	Training material/ Training Cost	The CP in T/E team prepared some training materials. Other materials were prepared by trainers from outside and checked by the CP in T/E team.	B1	The start of preparing training materials was slightly delayed but currently on going.		

Activities	Desired Activities	Expected Results	2004				2005				2006				Person In Charge	Human Resources	Inputs Available and Equipment for Activities at AFRC/AFRCO Centres	Operational Costs	Outputs	Progress and Problems
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
2.3.3	Maintain and furnish training facilities.	Equipment and tools of use. - Training facilities improved.													Project Coordinator/ Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs Staff of AFRC/AFRCO Centres	Cost for activities at AFRC/AFRCO Centres	Training facilities in FORCOM Luang Prabang office and Agriculture and Forestry Extension Training Center are maintained properly. Equipment and materials as well. For AFRC, 80,000,000 Kip was provided by NAFES, and there was a revenue of 70,000,000 Kip from training service (Jun 04-Jun 05).		
2.4	Conduct training courses based on training plans. (theory, OJT, Study tours)	- Motivation, skills, and knowledge of extension staff improved.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs at AFRC, PAFEC, AFRCO, and DAFRCO Staff Short Term Expert	Training Cost	The series of training were implemented according to the plan: 1. OJT in Initial Site for 6 Provincial Teams: 20 times; 2. Orientation and training on Initial Site activities: 7 times; and 3. Training for Pilot Site implementation: 4 times. (Jun '05)		
2.4.1	Conduct training courses targeting the extension staff from the 6 Northern Provinces, who will participate in On-the-job training at the Initial Sites.														Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs at AFRC, PAFEC, AFRCO, and DAFRCO Staff Short Term Expert	Training Cost	The series of training were implemented according to the plan: 1. OJT in Initial Site for 6 Provincial Teams: 20 times; 2. Orientation and training on Initial Site activities: 7 times; and 3. Training for Pilot Site implementation: 4 times. (Jun '05)		
2.4.2	Conduct training courses for counterparts assigned to the Project (stationed in Luang Prabang).	- Motivation, skills, and knowledge of extension counterparts improved.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs at AFRC, PAFEC, AFRCO, and DAFRCO Staff Short Term Expert	Training Cost	The series of training were implemented according to the plan: 1. OJT in Initial Site for 6 Provincial Teams: 20 times; 2. Orientation and training on Initial Site activities: 7 times; and 3. Training for Pilot Site implementation: 4 times. (Jun '05)		
2.4.3	Conduct training courses for other extension staff (or provincial and district level) from the 6 Northern Provinces.	- Motivation, skills, and knowledge of extension staff improved.													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs at AFRC, PAFEC, AFRCO, and DAFRCO Staff Short Term Expert	Training Cost	The series of training were implemented according to the plan: 1. OJT in Initial Site for 6 Provincial Teams: 20 times; 2. Orientation and training on Initial Site activities: 7 times; and 3. Training for Pilot Site implementation: 4 times. (Jun '05)		
2.5	Monitor and evaluate activities conducted by the trainees.	- Effectiveness of training confirmed. (Results of the examinations)													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs	Training Cost	Although the PJ is conducting understanding check after training, it is agreed within the PJ that the examination of the extension staff's understanding toward their duty should be done one a year due to the complexity making and analysing it.		
2.5.1	Conduct course completion examinations.														Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs	Training Cost	Although the PJ is conducting understanding check after training, it is agreed within the PJ that the examination of the extension staff's understanding toward their duty should be done one a year due to the complexity making and analysing it.		
2.5.2	Assist trainees in preparing action plans at the time of course completion.	- Planning and project formulation skills of trainees are improved. (Action plans of the trainees)													Training and Extension Expert and CP	All Experts and CPs	Training Cost	Although the PJ is conducting understanding check after training, it is agreed within the PJ that the examination of the extension staff's understanding toward their duty should be done one a year due to the complexity making and analysing it.		
2.5.3	Periodically monitor and evaluate extension staff on the status of implementing their action plans (random sampling). (Note: This activity is linked with activity 3.5.3)	- Impact of training assessed. - Trainees followed-up.													Experts and CPs responsible for the respective provinces	All Experts and CPs, Local Consultant, Short Term Expert	Training Cost	Each Project Team has Provincial District in charge, and regularly check and monitor the Provincial Teams work by frequent communication and regular visits. In case there would be problems, those issues would be re-trained in the next training.		

Legend:
 Activities that take place at a given time.
 Sporadic activities and/or activities that will be implemented at different timings
 Activity Progress
 On-the-job Training at Initial Sites.
 Activities related to 2.4.3 (different symbol is used to distinguish them from
 Activities that will be continued over a given time, but in low intensity.
 Progress: A=already completed, B1=on schedule, B2=behind the schedule, C= activity started but not expected to be completed, D=not able to start

Plan of Operations

Output3: Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2006												Progress and Problems		
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
3.1 Formulate Community Support Programme (CSP) based on the findings from Output 1.	3.1.1 Based on the results of Output 1, revise the CSP Operational Guidelines (draft).	- CSP Operational Guidelines (revised draft) prepared. - CSP Operational Manual (revised) prepared.														Completed	The major update of CSP Operational Guidelines was completed in May '06. However, the update of the formats are always conducted according to the necessity.
	3.1.2 Organise a workshop to receive comments, and finalize CSP Operational Guidelines.	- CSP Operational Guidelines prepared.															Completed
3.2 Select proposals submitted for CSP.	3.2.1 Announce proposal application periods to PAFOs of the 6 Northern Provinces.															Completed	The 3 times of announcement is issued to 6 PAFOs so far.
	3.2.1.1 Invite proposals from the 4 Pilot Villages.	Proposals invited.														Completed	Among 8 villages which the Basic Study surveyed, 2 out of 4 pilot villages (4 villages are Initial Sites) were invited to submit proposal.
	3.2.1.2 Invite proposals from the 6 Northern Provinces.	Proposals invited once every 6 months.														Completed	The 3 times of announcement is issued to 6 PAFOs so far. The announcement will be issued twice a year: May and October. The 1st announcement: May 2005 The 2nd announcement: Nov 2005 The 3rd announcement: May 2006
	3.2.2 Appraise project proposals submitted (review of proposals and visit the sites).	- Proposals reviewed. - Sites visited as required. (Review records)														Completed	The PJ team regularly joined the planning process with villagers as a part of monitoring. The contents of the proposal are discussed in the details for necessary updates and appraisals. The number of received CSP proposals are: 1st budget: 7 proposals from 7 villages in 6 districts, in total (50+) activities. 2nd budget: Final proposal are yet to arrive at the PJ.
	3.2.3 Select proposals based on set criteria.	- CSP projects selected. (Records of CSP appraisal)														Completed	The number of CSP proposal selected by the PJ: + The 1st budget (May '05): 7 proposals from 7 villages in 6 districts, in total 46 activities (Type 1: 16 activities, and Type 2: 30 activities) Total amount of 7 proposals is 1,586,000,000 Kip in which FORCOR supports 596,000,000kip. (Plan only) + The 2nd budget (Nov '05): 7 proposals from 7 villages in 7 districts. The number of activities not identified clearly.
	3.2.4 Send notifications to relevant organizations regarding selection results.	- Same as above (Notification letters)														Completed	The 1st draft of the steps of implementation and the draft CSP strategy and its framework of support was prepared by the mid of October. Then new contents and documents prepared for each step were added onto it.

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2004				2005				2006				Person in Charge	Human Resources	Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs	Concept of Technical Transfer	Outputs	Progress and Problems	
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4								
3.3 Support villagers based on the proposals approved.	3.3.1 Purchase and supply tools and materials that are supported by the project.	Activities conducted effectively by farmers utilizing tools and equipment.																		As of April '06, the 1st budget proposals, 19 activities out of 46 activities have been completed procurement of tools and material which amounted to 265,101,000 Kip as of April '06.		
	3.3.2 During CSP implementation, provide guidance on how to handle issues that are difficult to solve at the Provincial level.	Problem solving capability improved at the provincial level. Extension organizations and their channels of communication																			The PJ team regularly communicated with Implementation Teams and give guidance on how to handle the problems.	
	3.4.1 Support PAFFEC and DAFOE in holding orientation sessions to Pilot Site participating farmers.	Minimization on extension and series of responsibility of PAFFEC and DAFOE enhanced. Skills of PAFFEC and DAFOE in facilitating farmers are improved. Farmers' understanding about CSP enhanced.																			(Note: Link to activity 2.4-1) The PJ completed training and orientation for Pilot Site implementation for 4 times. (Jun '05- Jun '06)	
	3.4.2 Support PAFFEC and DAFOE in conducting technical training for Pilot Site participating farmers.	Skills of PAFFEC and DAFOE in facilitating farmers, and in providing technical advice are improved. Improvement of farmers' technical skills.																				The participating farmers in the 1st budget of Pilot Sites are joined the farmer training conducted by DAFOE and/or PAFFEC staff since January '06.
	3.4.3 Support activities that are initiated by the participating farmers, such as information exchange, visits to each others' farms, etc.	Improvement of farmers' knowledge, skills, and motivation. Networking among farmers enhanced.																			The exchange visits for Pilot Site villages: 1 time, Lac production group, Vanhauang, Viangtham district. The study tour for Pilot Site activity group: 1 time, Cattle raising group, Phnomone, Fung district	
3.5 Monitor and evaluate activities implemented under CSP.	3.5.1 Develop operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation.	Operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation prepared.																			The exchange visits for Pilot Site villages: 1 time, Lac production group, Vanhauang, Viangtham district. The study tour for Pilot Site activity group: 1 time, Cattle raising group, Phnomone, Fung district	
	3.5.2 Collected data for indicators (Objectively Verifiable Indicators in the PDW).	Data collected for indicators of Output 3 (2.2 end.3) and Project Purpose (1-5) at the time of commencement of CSP activities, and prior to final evaluation.																			(Note: Link to activity 1.5.1) The draft Operational Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation was produced in Jan '06 and finalized in May '06 after a few months of experiment period.	
	3.5.3 Support DAFOE extension staff in monitoring and evaluation (provide monitoring formats, give advice on monitoring methods, etc.).	DAFOE extension staff are able to conduct monitoring. Recommendations are made by DAFOE staff on how to improve CSP.																			(Note: Link to activity 1.5.2) Household Income and Expenditure Surveys for Pilot Site participants were conducted in Dec-Jan '05 by local consultants and necessary data was collected.	

Progress: A=already completed, B1=on schedule, B2=behind the schedule, C= (activity started but)not expected to be completed, D=not able to start

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2004				2005				2006				Person in Charge	Human Resources	Inputs Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs	Outputs	Progress and Problems
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
3.5.4	Conduct monitoring of the Pilot Site activities (monitoring by the project).	- Monitoring results are fed into project activities. (project monitoring report)																	Provincial Implementation Teams start using monitoring formats from Jun '06.	
3.5.5	Review CSP at the mid-term (before the 3rd batch of proposal invitation).	- CSP Operational Guidelines revised. - CSP Operational Manual revised. - Plan of operations reviewed and revised (as required).																	(Note: Ling to activity 3.1.1.) This major update of CSP Operational Guidelines was completed in May '06. However, the update of the formats are always conducted according to the necessity.	
3.5.6	Analyses results of monitoring and evaluation (from 3.5.3 to 3.5.5) and summarize the experiences of CSP. (Note: leading to activity 4.4.2)	- Results of CSP experiences summarized (Successes and failures of CSP, constraints faced during implementation, and lessons learnt).																	(This activity is planned in the early 2008.)	
3.6	Disseminate information and publicize CSP.	- Plan for PR activities prepared.																		
3.6.1	Formulate a concrete plan to publicize the results of CSP activities effectively.	- Plan for PR activities prepared.																		
3.6.2	Publicize examples of CSP activities (techniques and management) to farmers. (Note: This activity is linked with activity 1.4.5)	- Information disseminated regularly.																		
3.6.3	Publicize CSP to relevant government organizations (central government, provinces, and districts) and other donors. (Note: Link with activity 4.2.1 concerning donors)	- Recognition of CSP among relevant government organizations and donors is increased.																		

Legend:

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

☐ CSP related activities for 4 Pilot Villages
 ▨ CSP related activities for the 1st batch of proposal invitation.
 ▩ CSP related activities for the 2nd batch of proposal invitation.
 ▧ CSP related activities for the 3rd batch of proposal invitation.
 ▦ CSP related activities for the 4th batch of proposal invitation.

Progress: A=already completed, B1=on schedule, B2=behind the schedule, C= (activity started but)not expected to be completed, D=not able to start

Activities	Detailed Activities	Expected Results	2004				2005				2006				Person in Charge	Human Resource	Inputs Materials and Equipment	Operational Costs	Contents of Technical Transfer	Outputs	Progress and Problems					
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4												
4.4 Prepare recommendation reports to MAF at the time of mid-term and final evaluation.	4.4.2 Among the documents developed by the project during the implementation process (e.g., guidelines, manuals, operational guidelines, technical papers, etc.), identify those that can be used widely, and present them in forms that can be easily used by other organizations.	- Documents prepared and published.																				The PJ is not in a position to develop such method because the refinement of current method should come first.				
	4.4.1 Prepare the recommendation report at the time of mid-term evaluation, based on the monitoring and evaluation results of Outputs 1-3, and submit to MAF for comments.	- Recommendation report on sustainable land and forest use practices and extension systems and methods submitted. (Mid-term Recommendation Report) - Comments received from MAF.																						The PJ is not in a position to make the recommendation ready because the refinement of current method should come first. The scope of the recommendation is under formulation which needs refinement.		
	4.4.2 Prepare the recommendation report at the time of final evaluation, based on the monitoring and evaluation results of Outputs 1-3, and submit to MAF for comments.	- Recommendation report on sustainable land and forest use practices and extension systems and methods (including recommendations on steps towards institutionalising CSP modality) submitted. (Final Recommendation Report) - Comments received from MAF.																								
4.5 Organise a workshop to present the Recommendation Report.	4.5.1 Hold a workshop at the time of mid-term evaluation, and present the recommendation report.	- Positive response received from participants on the contents of the Recommendation Report.																								The PJ is not in a position to make the recommendation ready because the refinement of current method should come first. The scope of the recommendation is under formulation which needs refinement.
	4.5.2 Hold a workshop at the time of final evaluation, and present the recommendation report.	- Positive response received and consideration given by participants on the contents of the Recommendation Report.																								

Legend: Activities that take place at a given time.

Sporadic activities and/or activities that will be implemented at different timings in the respective project locations.

Activities that will be continued over a given time, but in low intensity.

Activity Progress

Annex 4: Evaluation Grid

1. Relevance

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Survey result
1.1	Needs		
(1)	Relevance with the needs of northern Laos, particularly target areas "target area and society" is authorities and communities in 6 provinces (Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, Houaphan, Luang Namtha, Bokeo and Vientiane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.9-13 (Development issue and its current situation) Self-evaluation workshop, interviews with C/P, Japanese Experts (J/E)	The Overall Goal ("Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.") is still relevant with the needs of Laos. 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.
(2)	Relevance with the needs of target groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.9-13 Basic Study Final Report p.40-43 (Assessment of extensionists), p.54-56 (Formation of training curriculum), p.50-53 (Livelihood development option) 	The Project Purpose ("Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers") is 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 PAFEC/DAFEO 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.
1.2	Priority in Policy		
(1)	Consistency with concerned development policy of Laos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.1-4 (Background of the Project) NGPES, FS2020 MAF 5th Five year plan (2001-2005) MAF 6th Five year plan (2006-2010) C/P, J/E, policy documents	The Overall Goal and the Project Purpose are still consistent with national policies (National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy: NGPES) of Laos. Under NGPES, MAF has following policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilization of shifting cultivation: MAF 5th and 6th 5 year development plan 2001-2005, 2006-2010 respectively (2.2.3 Directive and targets for shifting cultivation stabilization programme, rural development and poverty alleviation programme, under 'II. Directives and targets of the 6th Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) for Agriculture and Forestry Development',) designate the stabilization of shifting cultivation as one of the most important goals of agriculture and forestry sector in Laos. Human resource development in agriculture and forestry sector: 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 receive 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. (2.2.6 'Directives and targets in Human Resource Development Programme', under 'II. Directives and targets of the 6th Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) for Agriculture and Forestry Development' presented to the Government Meeting on 28 -29 June 2005). Poverty Eradication: The Project also involves the rural poor, most of whose major occupation is shifting cultivation.
(2)	Consistency with Japan's ODA policies and JICA's Cooperation Plan for Laos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODA policy documents JICA Cooperation Plan for Laos 	The Overall Goal and the Project Purpose are still consistent with ODA policies of Japan ('JICA strategy for agriculture and forestry sector' under Priority area 4 Sustainable Rural Development in Harmony with the National Environment, in JICA's Cooperation Strategy 2006-2010).
1.3	Appropriateness as a means to achieve development goals		
(1)	Appropriateness of the Project strategy in achieving the GoL's targets (Appropriateness of the approach, target areas, coordination with other donors in Agriculture, Forestry and Extension sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p1-4 (Background of the Project) Project Document p.4-6 (National and International Efforts) CSP-Guideline p.1-7 (CSP's approach) Progress Summary, p.9 (4.2 Coordinate with other donors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriateness: Appropriate. The Project strategy contributes to the GoL's effort of achieving stabilization of shifting cultivation which is the important policy of agriculture and forestry sector and poverty eradication. Approach: Appropriate. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extension methods: The Project takes the NAFES designated Lao Extension Approach (LEA) with more focus on Village Extension System(VES). CSP: Provision of small scale grant to target villages together with farmer training help farmers to upscale their production. The management of CSP also facilitates village development by villagers themselves, but some improvement of CSP still needed. Target places: So far 8 districts, most of which selected from the GoL's NGPES designated poor districts, in 6 northern Provinces. Although the villages with very poor access by car/boat cannot be accessed by the PROJECT for security regulation by JICA, budgetary, and staff capacity reasons, the target villages are appropriate according to both sides agreement.
(2)	Appropriateness of the selection of target groups (Beneficiaries, scale, men-women ratio of participating farmers, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.25 (Target Group) Project Document p.21-22 (Operational Arrangement) 1st JCC report Annex-3 2nd JCC report Annex-7 (Basic information on Initial Sites and Pilot Sites) CSP Manual Doc 2-2 (Gender consideration, consideration for minority group) and Doc 5 (Basic policy on CSP planning and selection) Summary of Activities in Initial Sites & Pilot Sites 	Appropriateness: appropriate (target is on schedule) (Initial Sites and 1st Pilot Site) 1. Category of beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are participating villagers most of whom are subsistent farmers, and District and Provincial extension staff. 2. The scale of beneficiary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries are 11 villages with 10 kinds, and 24 activities in total (Type 1) and at village level so far is 497 households. Target villages so far: 11 villages in 8 districts in 6 Provinces. The number of target villages is expected to be expanded by 14villages/year. The beneficiary among extension staff so far counted 30 persons in 8 districts in 6 Provinces. 3. Gender consideration <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ISI and PSI committee members: total 110 (Male 97, Female 13) (4 Initial Sites and 7

			<p>of the first Pilot Sites)</p> <p>(2) Activities for women: weaving, fish raising, cotton processing</p> <p>(3) Activities involvement women: high in particular pig raising, chicken raising,</p> <p>(4) C/P selection: 2 women C/P in central and 4 women in 6 Provincial Implementation Teams.</p>
(3)	Spillover effect or possibility of expansion to other groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicators for PDM p.4 ▪ CSP Guideline p.1-6 (Activities situation and expansion system) ▪ Self-Evaluation Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Appropriateness</u>: At present, ripple effect is partially seen. There is possibility of expansion to the other villagers/villages. • <u>Expansion within the target village</u>: The expansion within the villages started by revolving of first input.(19 Households so far) • <u>Expansion to other villages</u>: The impact of the Project has a possibility of expansion to other farmers in the village and to other villages by means of study tour. The Project should pay attention more promotion of farmer exchanges or other measures (farmer to farmer extension and IEC tools) of expansion in order to ensure expansion of the Project effect to other areas.
(4)	Fairness in distribution of benefits and costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st & 2nd JCC report p.10-11 (Budget of the Project Level) ▪ CSP Manual p.26-27, Doc 13 (CSP Level: Procurement of the Equipment/ Materials) ▪ CSP Manual Doc 6, 10 (CSP Level: Revolving system) ▪ CSP Guideline p.11-13 (Financial Arrangement) ▪ Summary of Activities in Initial Sites & Pilot Sites (CSP Level) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>System of fairly distribute benefits of the CSP: Fair.</u> (1) All the villagers have opportunity to participate in the Project's whole village meeting and know the benefit of participating in the Project. (2) The selection of the 1st participants is discussed within the village according to the selection criteria in CSP guideline. (3) Setting up of village Implementation Committee to oversee the distribution of benefits. (4) The 1st participating households share at least 50% (include in-kind: labor and materials) cost of investment for production activities. (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.
1.4	Others		
(1)	Any changes in the environment (political, economic, social, etc.) after the ex-ante evaluation (conducted at the project formulation phase)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Important Assumptions) Project Document p. 1-4 (Background of the Project) 	<p>Changes in context where the project is situated at the time of Ex-Ante Evaluation.</p> <p>The Project's direction and implementation is along with the updated strategy and extension system.</p> <p>(1) Extension system: Lao Extension Approach (LEA) was established by in October 2005. Organization structure and mandate of extension organization (PAFEC and DAFEO) were clearly defined.</p> <p>(2) Forestry Strategy 2020 was endorsed by in July 2005.</p>

2. Effectiveness

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Survey result
2.1	Effectiveness (in fulfilling Project Purpose) (prospects only)		
(1)	Achievement level of the Project Purpose	Review of accomplishment grid, progress reports, JCC reports, self-evaluation workshop and interviews C/P & J/E	<p>The achievement of the Project Purpose is not much visible yet. The implementation of production activities in Initial Sites has started since June 2005.</p> <p>The project may focus more on capacity building of extension staffs and villagers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of input: The progress of the implementation is smooth in terms of providing inputs and monitoring of activity for the past 1+ year. DAFEO staff often visit the target villages working closely with Implementation Committees and participants in the Sites. • Output: The outputs of the production activities get gradually visible. The number of livestock increased in all Initial Sites and the participants' rice cultivation area is also expanded, however, only few the sales of the produce and income from it are seen. Few fruit tree which planted last year made fruits. The Project observed the expansion within the villages through revolving of first input. Although the Project need further promote activities of farmer exchange, the impact of the Project has a possibility of expansion to other farmers in the village and to other villages by means of farmer to farmer exchange and IEC tools. <p>It is expected that from the 2nd year onward of the Initial/Pilot Sites implementation will see much of visible outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Obstructing factor to fulfill the Project Purpose: the termination of Project's gasoline cost provision, for Initial Sites gasoline cost and daily subsistence allowance as well, which is due in July 2007 would make PAFEC/DAFEO staff in the target areas would make DAFEO staff's visit to the villages thus would possibly hamper the progress of the Project.
(2)	Any factors hindering the achievement of the <i>Project Purpose</i>	▪ Progress Summary, p.1-9 (Progress and Problems)	• Nothing particular.
2.2	Causal relation: from the Outputs to Project Purpose		
(1)	Contribution of <i>Outputs</i> to achieving the <i>Project Purpose</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM(Project purpose, Outputs) ▪ Progress Summary, p.1-9 (Details of Outputs) ▪ Progress Summary, p.1-9 (Details of Outputs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs 1, 2, and 3 directly contribute to the achievement of the Project Purpose as they provide target villagers with the alternative productions and income sources ("the activities leading to sustainable land and forest use") necessary to reduce dependence on shifting cultivation. However, the technical aspect which leads to sustainable land and forest use should be effectively reflected in the implementation. The concept of 'techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use' will be clarified and prepared then prepare a concerned manual through gathering case studies and trials. Then reflect it to the implementation of activities such as in training and in Project Sites. • According to Indicator 4 (satisfaction level of villagers) of Project Purpose and Indicator 2.1 (basic knowledge of extension under FORCOM) of Output 2, it is observed that a level of capacity building of extension staffs achieved the target figure. However, specific knowledge/skill/technique, such as production techniques, skills of problem analyzing and solving, facilitation skill are observed insufficient comparing to the project experts, through daily activities. • According to Indicator 1.5 of Output 1 (basic understanding on linkage between FORCOM activity and sustainable land and forest use), there are some possibility to achieve (Achievement level 3). Specific knowledge/skill/technique, such as skills of monitoring, problem analysis and solving, and village fund management are observed in insufficient level. • The project needs to focus more on capacity building mentioned above of extension staffs and villagers. • Output 4 is designed to provide the Project and other government stakeholders with the recommendations on more effective approaches and methods of agriculture and forestry extension as well as on appropriate land and forest use.
(2)	Validity of <i>Important Assumptions</i> (vis-à-vis the <i>Output -Purpose</i> relation) at the time of evaluation	▪ PDM (Important Assumptions)	According to the current trend in changes and transfer of the staff so far, those Important Assumptions are valid at this moment.
(3)	Probability of the Important Assumptions to being satisfied	▪ PDM (Important Assumptions)	Most of the Important Assumptions would be satisfied.

3. Efficiency

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Survey result
3.1	Achievement level of Outputs		
(1)	Achievement level of Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM ▪ PO ▪ Indicators for PDM ▪ Progress Summary, p.1~9 (Expected Results, Outputs) ▪ Self-Evaluation Report <p>Accomplishment grid, progress reports, C/P, J/E</p>	<p>Refer to Implementation Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall assessment: It is difficult to judge achievement level of Outputs from the indicators. The progress of implementation in Output 1, 2 and 3 are on schedule. Outputs from production activities are started to be visible. Therefore, the recommendation by Output 4, which needs to refer produces from activities, is delayed compared to the plan. • Obstructing factor: The implementation in the Sites, ensuring the smooth production of output, took much of time and efforts than expected. This leads to delays in coordination activities described in Output 4. • Cause and effect relationship to produce Output: As described in the earlier, • Timing of Input: The quantity and quality of input was mostly appropriate. However, the cancellation of IEC short-term expert has caused the delay in doing a more strategic IEC which is supposed to promote information exchanges among villagers. The budgetary (cut) for the proposed annual plan in the same fiscal year caused the delay in procurement, such as livestock, in some Sites.
(2)	Any factors facilitating/hindering the achievement of the Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM ▪ PO ▪ Progress Summary, p.1~9 (Progress and Problems) ▪ Self-Evaluation Report ▪ Accomplishment grid, progress reports, C/P, J/E 	<p>Promoting factors: The Project promoted the commitment of local authority in the target areas. Commitment of some of the District authorities leads to smooth implementation of target villages.</p>
3.2	Appropriateness of Input (1) Japan		
(1)	Long-term experts	Accomplishment grid, progress reports, C/P, J/E	<p>Refer to Input > Expert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing: Appropriate. The Experts were dispatched at appropriate timing. • Quality: The experts with relevant technical level and experiences have been dispatched based on the plan. • Quantity: The appropriate number of the experts has been sufficient based on the plan.
(2)	Short-term experts	-do.-	<p>Refer to Input > Expert</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing: Timing of most of dispatch has been adequate. • Quality: The experts with relevant technical level and experiences have been dispatched. • Quantity: The proposal to dispatch of 2 short-term experts, IEC and the one for village fund development were not granted due to the reduction of JICA budget. The detailed IEC strategy of the Project is yet to be prepared although the basic strategy is prepared
(3)	C/P training in Japan	-do.-	<p>Refer to Input > Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing: Appropriate. • Quality: The quality of the training has been appropriate. • Quantity: Appropriate. However, it may have been better to reduce the number of visits for the purpose of giving more focus on some key topics. • Utilization: Some C/Ps have been able to utilize the techniques such as bio-fertilizer acquired through the training. The knowledge such as community development through self-support groups for agricultural extension and income generation groups, applied in the implementation of activities with farmers. The contribution level of the C/P training to the Outputs is considered to be medium.
(4)	Equipment	-do.-	<p>Refer to Input > Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing: Timing of provision of the equipment has been appropriate. • Quality & Quantity: In general, the items, specifications and the quality of the provided equipment are appropriate. • Utilization & management: The provided equipment is essential for the Project activities and has been fully utilized. The maintenance of computer, printer and motorbikes in the local areas is mostly difficult due to the lack of access to concerned quality service provider, spare parts, and so on. The allocation of local budget for maintenance is not available either. C/Ps spent costs for maintenance and repair by themselves.
(5)	Administrative and CSP Implementation costs	-do.-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing, Quantity, Utilization: Although the quantity was appropriate in total so far, the reduction of FY 2005 JICA total budget plan caused some delays in CSP procurement in the end of FY 2005. • Others: Due to budget constraints, the Lao side has been able to provide a few Inputs as planned in R/D, including travel costs for the C/P. The related costs have been borne by the Japanese side.
	Appropriateness of Input from (2) Laos		
(1)	C/P Personnel	Accomplishment grid, progress reports, C/P, J/E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timing: Most of the C/Ps are assigned between April and June 2004 at the beginning of the Project except for Acting Project Manager who replaced the retired former Project Manager in June 2005. One NAFES staff has been assigned to the Project in September 2005. • Quality & Quantity: C/Ps have been assigned more than committed number in R/D. All of the technical C/Ps are permanent staff in agriculture and forestry extension sector with relevant technical background. The number of the technical C/Ps has been sufficient. (Note: Translation of important Project documents into Lao is needed for C/P who has the little English capacity to access.)
(2)	Administrative staff		Administrative staff has not been provided by NAFES/MAF, but by the Project.

		-do.-	(Note: As for the C/Ps, sufficient number have provided by Lao side.)
(3)	Land, buildings and other facilities	-do.-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Timing, Quantity, Quality</u>: Timing of provision of land and space was appropriate. ▪ <u>Utilization & management</u>: Generally appropriate.
(4)	Others (running expenses)	-do.-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Timing</u>: The timing of budget allocation by NAFES is delayed toward the end of FY (in FY 2004 and 2005). • <u>Quantity</u>: Insufficient, although NAFES is making an effort on budget allocation. • At provincial and district level, administrative cost except stationary is borne by the authorities.
3.3	Important Assumptions	C/P, J/E	No particular changes in the Important Assumptions.
3.4	Cost-efficiency; Comparison to the similar project		There is no similar project in term of the overall design, which can be compared, because of different Inputs, Outputs, approach, target area, and so on.
3.5	Coordination with other relevant projects	Progress reports, J/E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>JICA Project</u>: The coordination with AQIP Project on farmer training in aquaculture was discussed in several occasions. But the PROJECT did not make concrete plan. • <u>Other Project</u>: The concrete coordination plan with other projects were not ready although FORCOM intended to make some proposal to change in LEA by conducting activity with LEAP staff in Pakseng District. The Project has also exchanged general information with the projects below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lao Extension for Agriculture Project (LEAP) - SIDA Upland Agriculture and Forestry Research Project - GTZ Rural Development in Mountainous Areas (Sayaboury) - Regular coordination meeting with Projects under PAFEC Luang Prabang

4. Impact (prospect)

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Survey result
4.1	Prospect of the achievement of the Overall Goal		
(1)	Prospect of achieving the Overall Goal based on the past record of Input, Output, and the progress of activities (by 2011 to 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Overall Goal) ▪ Indicators for PDM (Overall Goal and Baseline) ▪ Progress Summary ▪ Project reports, study report, and interview with C/P, J/E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prospect to achieving the Overall Goal</u>: The current level of achievement is yet to known since the positive results of activities only started to be shown recently after one year and a few months of implementation in Initial Sites, and about a half year for Pilot Sites.
(2)	Any factors hindering the achievement of the Overall Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Overall Goal) ▪ Self-Evaluation Report (Overall Goal & Project Purpose) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing particular.
4.2	Causal relation: from Project Purpose to Overall Goal		
(1)	Any logical leap between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Overall Goal and Project Purpose) ▪ Project Document p.26~27 (Background) ▪ Indicators for PDM (Overall Goal and Project Purpose) ▪ 'Objective Tree of FORCOM and beneficiaries at the Output and PJ Purpose Level' ▪ Self-Evaluation Report (Overall Goal & Project Purpose) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Gaps between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal</u>: Not foreseen yet.
(2)	Validity of Important Assumptions (vis-à-vis the Activities-Output relation) at the time of evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Important Assumptions) ▪ Project Document p.36 (Important Assumptions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Important assumption</u>: Most of the Important Assumptions would be satisfied, except a case that trained extension staffs do not continue extension work.
(3)	Probability of these Assumptions being satisfied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Important Assumptions) 	Most of the Important Assumptions would be satisfied.
4.3	Spillover effects		
(1)	Other impacts, positive or negative, observed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Influence on policy making and the preparation of law, system, and standards, etc. ○ Influence on social and cultural issues such as gender, human rights, poverty, etc. ○ Influence on environmental conservation ○ Influence and social change induced by technical revolution ○ Economic influence on the target society, project stakeholders, and beneficiaries (In case negative impacts are observed, have any countermeasures taken by the project?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PDM (Overall Goal) ▪ Indicators for PDM (Overall Goal and Project Purpose) ▪ Project Document p.18~20, Annex15 (Sites expansion) ▪ CSP Guideline p.4-5 (CSP expansion) ▪ CSP Guideline p.12 (Revolving system, Village fund) ▪ CSP Guideline p.13-14 (Environmental and social consideration, Communication consideration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Any expected impacts other than the Overall Goal</u>: No positive/negative impact can be seen, so far.
(2)	Any countermeasures taken by the project to mitigate negative impacts, if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-Evaluation Report 	No particular negative impacts can be seen, so far.
(3)	Any differences in the impacts by gender, ethnicity and social class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st JCC report Annex-3 ▪ 2nd JCC report Annex-7 (Basic information on Initial Sites and Pilot Sites) ▪ Self-Evaluation Report 	It is not seen any differences in the impacts by the gender, ethnicity and social class.

5. Sustainability (prospect)

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Survey result								
5.1	Institutional and organizational sustainability										
(1)	Sustainability of policy support after the termination of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.20 (Strategy to enhance sustainability) Project Document p.1-4 (Background) MAF 10-year Plan (2001-2010) Review of the policy document, questionnaire, interview with C/P 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilization of shifting cultivation: The issue is mainstreamed in the 6th MAF 5-Year Plan (2006-2010) and Forestry Strategy 2020 (Village Land Use and Forest Management) 								
(2)	Development of relevant regulations and other regulatory framework to enhance the impacts of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.20 (Strategy to enhance sustainability) MAF 10-year Plan (2001-2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension system and Approach: The 6th MAF 5-Year Plan (2006-2010) and 'Research and Extension' in Cross Cutting Areas' in Forestry Strategy 2020 giving. 								
(3)	System to support the expansion or replication of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.18-20, p26-27, Annex-15 (Sites expansion) CSP-Guideline p.4-5 (CSP expansion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring sustainability at policy/system: Generalization of CSP, for example, is not yet foreseen. The project prepares the recommendation within the project period (Output 4). 								
(4)	Ownership of the implementing agencies (NAFES, PAFO, DAFEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document Annex-13 (Implementing Agencies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership: Recognition to the project is high. Participation level in the project is high. The ownership of the local implementation agency is yet to be seen. (ownership: recognition the project activity as a part of routine work). 								
(5)	Institutional capacity of the implementing agencies for maintaining the project effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.20 (Strategy to enhance sustainability) 'Institutional Analysis' by Ms. Yoshida, Short-term Expert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary extension organizations at national, provincial and district level exist. If CSP will be generalized, extension staffs to maintain project effects after the project termination are allocated. The C/Ps are permanent employees from NAFES (3 persons), Provincial Agriculture Forestry Office of Luang Prabang (7 persons from 3 different technical divisions), all of whose employment is guaranteed. The C/Ps joined the Project at the beginning of the Project, thus return to their organizations at the termination of the Project. Management capacity: NAFES and 6 PAFECs have commitment and effort to increase of capacity other than budgetary allocation necessary to the Project. DAFEO management capacity would be varied in terms of human resources allocation and decision making. At present NAFES or 6 PAFECs are not able to manage the relevant activities by themselves. If the capacity will be built, they can manage after the termination of the project. 								
5.2	Financial sustainability										
(1)	Expected allocation of budget to the implementing agencies from the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st & 2nd JCC reports p.10-11 (Disbursed Budget) Result of Inputs by GOL and JICA (2006) <p>Review of the progress reports, JCC reports, interview with c/P and J/E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgetary allocation (operation cost): Some budget has been provided even though constraint of government budget. Currently there is difficulty to ensure budget allocation although NAFES, PAFECs and DAFEOs concerned make an annual request of recurrent cost for running the Project. Budgetary allocation for initial investment (CSP): No budget has been allocated from the Government. 								
(2)	Measures to secure sufficient budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the progress reports, JCC reports, interview with C/P and J/E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently there is difficulty to ensure budget allocation although NAFES, PAFECs and DAFEOs concerned make an annual request of recurrent cost for running the Project. 								
5.3	Technical sustainability										
(1)	Acceptability of technical-transfer methods (technical level, social and customary etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORCOM's Views on Sustainability CSP Manual p.1-31 (Implementation of CSP at village level) Self-Evaluation Report 	<p>The project adopts five main types of technical transfer methods corresponding with each target group; 1. Training in classroom, 2. On-the-Job Training (OJT), 3. Study tour, 4. Farmer-to-farmer exchange, and 5. Counterpart training in abroad (Japan). 1, 2, 3 and 5 seem to be appropriate for local extension staffs and villagers. Farmer-to-farmer exchange will be conducted in near future.</p>								
(2)	Utilization and maintenance of equipment and machinery provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd JCC Report p.11 (Maintenance and running cost) Self-Evaluation Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical: The project provided equipment is appropriate to the local use. Maintenance of equipment and materials: Mostly appropriate except for the maintenance of computers. 								
(3)	Incorporation of the mechanism of expansion and replication into the project as its own activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.19, 39 (Sites expansion) FORCOM's Views on Sustainability CSP-Guideline p.4-5 (CSP expansion) CSP Manual Doc-10 (Revolving system) 	<p>Expansion mechanism by the implementing agency: The movement for endorsement of expansion mechanism by the implementing agency is not seen, because it is early to judge the feasibility of expansion mechanism introduced by FORCOM at present.</p>								
(4)	Capacity of the implementing agencies for sustaining the mechanism of expansion and replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.18-20, Annex-15 (Sites expansion) CSP-Guideline p.4-5 (CSP expansion) interview with C/P and J/E 	<p>Through working together with Japanese experts in planning and implementing, and problem solving, technical level of the C/Ps has been raised at certain level to implement the Project activities by themselves.</p>								
(5)	Applicability of techniques/technologies to other areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Document p.18-20, Annex-15 (Sites expansion) CSP-Guideline p.4-5 (CSP expansion) FORCOM's Views on Sustainability Monitoring sheet for checking the level of applying trained techniques. 	<p>Expansion mechanism by project: Expansion mechanism is incorporated.</p> <p>Main expansion mechanism by the project:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>System</td> <td>Community Support Programme (CSP) as a whole</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchanges</td> <td>Farmer to farmer exchange method</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revolving of materials</td> <td>Revolving of materials and funds within target village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication, IEC</td> <td>Newspaper, poster, radio, TV, brochure</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	System	Community Support Programme (CSP) as a whole	Exchanges	Farmer to farmer exchange method	Revolving of materials	Revolving of materials and funds within target village	Communication, IEC	Newspaper, poster, radio, TV, brochure
System	Community Support Programme (CSP) as a whole										
Exchanges	Farmer to farmer exchange method										
Revolving of materials	Revolving of materials and funds within target village										
Communication, IEC	Newspaper, poster, radio, TV, brochure										

			<u>Expansion mechanism by the implementing agency:</u> The movement for endorsement of expansion mechanism by the implementing agency is not seen, because it is early to judge the feasibility of expansion mechanism introduced by FORCOM at present.
5.4	Social, cultural, environmental sustainability		
(1)	Possibility of the sustainability being hindered due to the lack of appropriate consideration for women, the poor, and other socially disadvantaged groups	▪ CSP Guideline p.13-14 (Social and communication consideration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Social, cultural, and environmental aspect:</u> The Project consideration to those sectors is mostly appropriate. Thus the obstructing factor to sustainable Project effect is unforeseen. • <u>Others:</u> Nothing particular.
(2)	Possibility of the sustainability being hindered due to the lack of environmental consideration	▪ CSP Guideline p.13-14 (Environmental consideration)	• Nothing particular.
(3)	Any impediments to sustainability	▪ How to proceed FORCOM Mid-term Evaluation (4. Key issues to be discussed)	• Nothing particular.

Necessity of adjusting the direction or the path

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Prospect to achieve Project Purpose:</u> The current level of achievement is limited to preliminary level so far, however the display of some positive results is observed in the activities under Output 1 to 3. • <u>Adjustment to the Input, activities, and the Outputs:</u> No particular adjustment would be necessary. • <u>Changes in issues to be considered and the risks after Ex-Ante Evaluation:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Extension system (2) Policy in land and forest use Those policies and system in two sectors have been developed after the Ex-Ante Evaluation. The Project's direction and implementation is along with these policy or system. • <u>Needs to pay special attention</u> <p>The project needs to give more focus on capacity building of villagers and extension staffs (PAFEC and DAFEO). The capacity of villagers and extension staffs has been developed at certain level through project activities. However, it has not reached to sufficient level to ensure sustainability of village level activities, such as production activities and village extension.</p> Countermeasures to be conducted: (1) postpone announcement of 4th Pilot Sites (Oct 2006) in order to review activity and to strengthen the capacity of extension staffs and villagers. (2) increase trainings for extension staffs and villagers, such as farmer-to-farmer exchange and OJT for village level activities, production techniques, village extension, monitoring, problem analyzing and solving, and marketing information.

Note

- "Stabilization of sifting cultivation" is a one of the strategies to prevent degradation forest area in Lao P.D.R. Each farmer can cultivate and produce crops legally in own allocated forest land.

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

PDM code	Indicators as per PDMe	Source/ Method	Results (as of 15 August 2006)																																																																						
Overall Goal Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.	Indicator 1 Five years after project termination (year 2014), upland rice production area by shifting cultivation is reduced in the districts where project sites are located, compared to the time of project initiation.	Interviews with Japanese experts (J/E) and counterpart personnel (CP); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports	It was suggested by the Evaluation Mission that Indicator 1 be deleted because there is no accurate and reliable data available to assess the change in upland rice production area and also because the correlation between upland rice area and the increase of forest cover is not clear. Thus measuring the achievement level of the Indicator is not possible.																																																																						
	Indicator 2 Five years after project termination (year 2014), the per annum average degradation area is reduced in the districts where project sites are located, compared to the term of 1992-2002 level of the per annum average degradation area of current forest.		The availability of reliable data to assess the change in forest area is limited. However, the achievement level of Indicator 2 can be assessed based on the data from the National Forestry Inventory Planning (NOFIP). NOFIP survey is conducted every 10 years, and the next survey is expected to be conducted in 2012, when the assessment of the achievement level will be possible. <Reference> Change of current forest area by district (1992-2002)																																																																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Province</th> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th rowspan="2">District</th> <th rowspan="2">Total land area (ha)</th> <th colspan="2">Current Forest area (ha)</th> <th rowspan="2">Average Degradation Area/year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1992 Area (ha)</th> <th>2002 Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Luang Prabang</td> <td>1</td> <td>Pakseng</td> <td>164,308</td> <td>17,390</td> <td>21,967</td> <td>-458</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Nan</td> <td>140,427</td> <td>41,189</td> <td>55,064</td> <td>-1,388</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Viengkham</td> <td>337,831</td> <td>123,379</td> <td>90,952</td> <td>3,243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>4</td> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>315,637</td> <td>112,262</td> <td>123,926</td> <td>-1,166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokeo</td> <td>5</td> <td>Pha Oudom</td> <td>186,735</td> <td>35,538</td> <td>67,289</td> <td>-3,175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Namtha</td> <td>6</td> <td>Long</td> <td>251,354</td> <td>185,502</td> <td>159,827</td> <td>2,568</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaphan</td> <td>7</td> <td>Viengthong</td> <td>403,434</td> <td>210,886</td> <td>197,305</td> <td>1,358</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vientiane</td> <td>8</td> <td>Feuang</td> <td>93,079</td> <td>52,277</td> <td>41,880</td> <td>1,040</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Total</td> <td>1,892,805</td> <td>778,423</td> <td>758,210</td> <td>2,021</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Province	No	District	Total land area (ha)	Current Forest area (ha)		Average Degradation Area/year	1992 Area (ha)	2002 Area (ha)	Luang Prabang	1	Pakseng	164,308	17,390	21,967	-458	2	Nan	140,427	41,189	55,064	-1,388	3	Viengkham	337,831	123,379	90,952	3,243	Sayaboury	4	Sayaboury	315,637	112,262	123,926	-1,166	Bokeo	5	Pha Oudom	186,735	35,538	67,289	-3,175	Luang Namtha	6	Long	251,354	185,502	159,827	2,568	Houaphan	7	Viengthong	403,434	210,886	197,305	1,358	Vientiane	8	Feuang	93,079	52,277	41,880	1,040	Total			1,892,805	778,423	758,210	2,021
Province	No	District	Total land area (ha)					Current Forest area (ha)			Average Degradation Area/year																																																														
				1992 Area (ha)	2002 Area (ha)																																																																				
Luang Prabang	1	Pakseng	164,308	17,390	21,967	-458																																																																			
	2	Nan	140,427	41,189	55,064	-1,388																																																																			
	3	Viengkham	337,831	123,379	90,952	3,243																																																																			
Sayaboury	4	Sayaboury	315,637	112,262	123,926	-1,166																																																																			
Bokeo	5	Pha Oudom	186,735	35,538	67,289	-3,175																																																																			
Luang Namtha	6	Long	251,354	185,502	159,827	2,568																																																																			
Houaphan	7	Viengthong	403,434	210,886	197,305	1,358																																																																			
Vientiane	8	Feuang	93,079	52,277	41,880	1,040																																																																			
Total			1,892,805	778,423	758,210	2,021																																																																			
<p>Source: NOFIP (National Forestry Inventory and Planning)</p> <p>Note 1: Definition: Current forest includes natural forests and forest plantations. It is used to refer to land with a tree canopy cover of more than 20% and area of more than 0.5ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5m (Source: Forest Strategy 2020).</p> <p>Note 2: For those 4 districts where decreased the per annum average degradation area of current forest, the Project regards that the indicator would be realized in case those districts would increase current forest area compared to 2002 level.</p>																																																																									

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

	<p>Indicator 3</p> <p>More than 50% of the first participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area*.</p> <p>*shifting cultivation area in FORCOM's context means the total area of upland rice cultivation and other upland crops by the method of slash and burn.</p> <p>Note: The disaggregated data of upland rice area in allocated area and unallocated area are not available. The definition of shifting cultivation area used by FORCOM for this indicator is the total area of upland rice cultivation and other upland crops by the method of slash and burn.</p>		<p>There is some prospect to achieve the target specified by Indicator 3. Through the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, the shifting cultivation areas in four Initial Sites have been reduced in 49.6 % (69 HH) of the total number of the first participating households (139 HH) on average during 2004 and 2005.</p> <p>More than 40 % of the first participating households have either decreased or abolished shifting cultivation area according to FORCOM's definition in all the four Initial Sites, but Hat Houay Village has seen an increase in the total shifting cultivation area by 4.2 ha mainly because non-rice crop production in shifting cultivation area has increased.</p> <p>Looking at the areas under upland rice production only, all the Initial Sites have seen a reduction in the area of production due to the shift toward the production of paddy rice (by opening new paddies with the project support), fodder/feeds, and cash crops (e.g. sesame, job's tears, corns).</p> <p>The comparison between participating and non-participating households merely suggests a slight difference in the change in shifting cultivation area (2004 - 2005), hence the impact of the project support is yet to become significant. Only Samton Village has seen a decrease in shifting cultivation area among the participating households and an increase among non-participating households.</p> <p><Reference> Change in shifting cultivation area in the first participating households during 2004-2005</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="611 929 1392 1355"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Category</th> <th colspan="3">Hat Houay</th> <th colspan="3">Samton</th> <th colspan="3">Pongdong</th> <th colspan="3">Namon</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">HH</th> <th colspan="2">Area (ha)</th> <th rowspan="2">HH</th> <th colspan="2">Area (ha)</th> <th rowspan="2">HH</th> <th colspan="2">Area (ha)</th> <th rowspan="2">HH</th> <th colspan="2">Area (ha)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Ave.</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Ave.</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Ave.</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Ave.</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Increase</td> <td>21</td> <td>0.84</td> <td>17.7</td> <td>9</td> <td>0.59</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>14</td> <td>0.46</td> <td>6.4</td> <td>17</td> <td>0.63</td> <td>10.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Decrease</td> <td>19</td> <td>-0.47</td> <td>-9.0</td> <td>6</td> <td>-0.99</td> <td>-6.2</td> <td>12</td> <td>-0.67</td> <td>-8.5</td> <td>11</td> <td>-0.52</td> <td>-9.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Stopped</td> <td>3</td> <td>-1.50</td> <td>-4.5</td> <td>1</td> <td>-1.00</td> <td>-1.0</td> <td>1</td> <td>-0.30</td> <td>-0.3</td> <td>8</td> <td>-0.64</td> <td>-5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. No change</td> <td>6</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>4</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. No practice</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>49</td> <td></td> <td>4.2</td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>-1.7</td> <td>31</td> <td></td> <td>-2.4</td> <td>42</td> <td></td> <td>-4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ratio of B+C</td> <td colspan="3">45%</td> <td colspan="3">41%</td> <td colspan="3">42%</td> <td colspan="3">45%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)</p> <p>Note 1: Definition: Shifting cultivation area in this context means the total area of upland rice cultivation area and the other upland crops by the method of slash and burn.</p> <p>Note 2: The number of total HH surveyed is not equaled to the first participating HH of the PJ due to the availability during the survey.</p> <p><Reference> Comparison of change of shifting cultivation area during 2004-2005</p> <p>P: Participating HH; Non-P: Non-participating HH</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="624 1624 1379 1832"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Hat Houay</th> <th colspan="2">Samton</th> <th colspan="2">Pongdong</th> <th colspan="2">Namon</th> </tr> <tr> <th>P</th> <th>Non-P</th> <th>P</th> <th>Non-P</th> <th>P</th> <th>Non-P</th> <th>P</th> <th>Non-P</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(No. of HH)</td> <td>49HH</td> <td>30HH</td> <td>17HH</td> <td>30HH</td> <td>31HH</td> <td>30HH</td> <td>42HH</td> <td>30HH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004 (ha/HH)</td> <td>1.15</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>1.80</td> <td>1.36</td> <td>1.25</td> <td>0.94</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>0.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005 (ha/HH)</td> <td>1.24</td> <td>1.18</td> <td>1.70</td> <td>1.63</td> <td>1.17</td> <td>0.90</td> <td>0.45</td> <td>0.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change (ha/HH)</td> <td>0.09</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>-0.11</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>-0.08</td> <td>-0.03</td> <td>-0.10</td> <td>-0.20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)</p> <p>Note 1: Definition: Shifting cultivation area in this context means the total area of upland rice cultivation area and the other upland crops by the method of slash and burn.</p> <p>Note 2: The number of total HH surveyed is not equaled to the first participating HH of the PJ due to the availability during the survey.</p>	Category	Hat Houay			Samton			Pongdong			Namon			HH	Area (ha)		HH	Area (ha)		HH	Area (ha)		HH	Area (ha)		Ave.	Total	Ave.	Total	Ave.	Total	Ave.	Total	A. Increase	21	0.84	17.7	9	0.59	5.5	14	0.46	6.4	17	0.63	10.7	B. Decrease	19	-0.47	-9.0	6	-0.99	-6.2	12	-0.67	-8.5	11	-0.52	-9.9	C. Stopped	3	-1.50	-4.5	1	-1.00	-1.0	1	-0.30	-0.3	8	-0.64	-5.1	D. No change	6	0.00	0.0	1	0.00	0.0	4	0.00	0.0	3	0.00	0.0	E. No practice	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0	Total	49		4.2	17		-1.7	31		-2.4	42		-4.3	Ratio of B+C	45%			41%			42%			45%				Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon		P	Non-P	P	Non-P	P	Non-P	P	Non-P	(No. of HH)	49HH	30HH	17HH	30HH	31HH	30HH	42HH	30HH	2004 (ha/HH)	1.15	1.00	1.80	1.36	1.25	0.94	0.55	0.64	2005 (ha/HH)	1.24	1.18	1.70	1.63	1.17	0.90	0.45	0.44	Change (ha/HH)	0.09	0.18	-0.11	0.27	-0.08	-0.03	-0.10	-0.20
Category	Hat Houay				Samton			Pongdong			Namon																																																																																																																																																																									
	HH	Area (ha)			HH	Area (ha)		HH	Area (ha)		HH	Area (ha)																																																																																																																																																																								
		Ave.	Total	Ave.		Total	Ave.		Total	Ave.		Total																																																																																																																																																																								
A. Increase	21	0.84	17.7	9	0.59	5.5	14	0.46	6.4	17	0.63	10.7																																																																																																																																																																								
B. Decrease	19	-0.47	-9.0	6	-0.99	-6.2	12	-0.67	-8.5	11	-0.52	-9.9																																																																																																																																																																								
C. Stopped	3	-1.50	-4.5	1	-1.00	-1.0	1	-0.30	-0.3	8	-0.64	-5.1																																																																																																																																																																								
D. No change	6	0.00	0.0	1	0.00	0.0	4	0.00	0.0	3	0.00	0.0																																																																																																																																																																								
E. No practice	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0																																																																																																																																																																								
Total	49		4.2	17		-1.7	31		-2.4	42		-4.3																																																																																																																																																																								
Ratio of B+C	45%			41%			42%			45%																																																																																																																																																																										
	Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon																																																																																																																																																																													
	P	Non-P	P	Non-P	P	Non-P	P	Non-P																																																																																																																																																																												
(No. of HH)	49HH	30HH	17HH	30HH	31HH	30HH	42HH	30HH																																																																																																																																																																												
2004 (ha/HH)	1.15	1.00	1.80	1.36	1.25	0.94	0.55	0.64																																																																																																																																																																												
2005 (ha/HH)	1.24	1.18	1.70	1.63	1.17	0.90	0.45	0.44																																																																																																																																																																												
Change (ha/HH)	0.09	0.18	-0.11	0.27	-0.08	-0.03	-0.10	-0.20																																																																																																																																																																												

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

<u>Project Purpose</u>	<u>Indicator 1</u>	Interviews with Japanese experts (J/E) and counterpart personnel (CP); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports	According to the preliminary survey, no villages have reached the target of 50 % increase in the number of participating households as of 31 July 2006. The number of participating households is on the increase in Initial Sites except Samton Village as a revolving system was introduced to expand project activities to other households. There has been no change in the 1 st Pilot Sites where the revolving system has just been introduced recently.																																																																																								
Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers.	At the time of project termination, the number of participating households increases by more than 50% from the number of 1 st participating households in the project sites, where production activities started before April 2007.		Overall, the number of participating households has increased by 3%. As the project activities expand through the revolving system, the number of participating households is expected to start increasing steadily as the one revolving cycle takes from 1.5 years to 5 years.																																																																																								
<Reference> Change in the number of participating households																																																																																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Province</th> <th>District</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Number of first participating HHs (A)</th> <th>Number of participating HHs as of June 2006 (B)</th> <th>B/A (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Initial Sites</td> <td>219 (Mar 2006)</td> <td>234</td> <td>99.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Luang Prabang</td> <td>Pakseng</td> <td>Hat Houay</td> <td>61</td> <td>64</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viengkham</td> <td>Samton</td> <td>42</td> <td>41</td> <td>95.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nan</td> <td>Pongdong</td> <td>46</td> <td>47</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>Namon</td> <td>70</td> <td>82</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">1st Pilot Sites</td> <td>262 (May 2006)</td> <td>263</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Bokeo</td> <td rowspan="2">Pha Oudom</td> <td>Donkeo</td> <td>26</td> <td>26</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pangthong</td> <td>43</td> <td>43</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Namtha</td> <td>Long</td> <td>Pakha</td> <td>41</td> <td>41</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaphan</td> <td>Vengthong</td> <td>Namsat</td> <td>23</td> <td>23</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Prabang</td> <td>Viengkham</td> <td>Vangheung</td> <td>29</td> <td>29</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>Natak</td> <td>50</td> <td>51</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vientiane</td> <td>Feuang</td> <td>Phonthon</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">TOTAL</td> <td>481</td> <td>497</td> <td>99.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Province	District	Village	Number of first participating HHs (A)	Number of participating HHs as of June 2006 (B)	B/A (%)	Initial Sites			219 (Mar 2006)	234	99.3	Luang Prabang	Pakseng	Hat Houay	61	64	100	Viengkham	Samton	42	41	95.2	Nan	Pongdong	46	47	100	Sayaboury	Sayaboury	Namon	70	82	100	1 st Pilot Sites			262 (May 2006)	263	100	Bokeo	Pha Oudom	Donkeo	26	26	100	Pangthong	43	43	100	Luang Namtha	Long	Pakha	41	41	100	Houaphan	Vengthong	Namsat	23	23	100	Luang Prabang	Viengkham	Vangheung	29	29	100	Sayaboury	Sayaboury	Natak	50	51	100	Vientiane	Feuang	Phonthon	50	50	100	TOTAL			481	497	99.8
Province	District	Village	Number of first participating HHs (A)	Number of participating HHs as of June 2006 (B)	B/A (%)																																																																																						
Initial Sites			219 (Mar 2006)	234	99.3																																																																																						
Luang Prabang	Pakseng	Hat Houay	61	64	100																																																																																						
	Viengkham	Samton	42	41	95.2																																																																																						
	Nan	Pongdong	46	47	100																																																																																						
Sayaboury	Sayaboury	Namon	70	82	100																																																																																						
1 st Pilot Sites			262 (May 2006)	263	100																																																																																						
Bokeo	Pha Oudom	Donkeo	26	26	100																																																																																						
		Pangthong	43	43	100																																																																																						
Luang Namtha	Long	Pakha	41	41	100																																																																																						
Houaphan	Vengthong	Namsat	23	23	100																																																																																						
Luang Prabang	Viengkham	Vangheung	29	29	100																																																																																						
Sayaboury	Sayaboury	Natak	50	51	100																																																																																						
Vientiane	Feuang	Phonthon	50	50	100																																																																																						
TOTAL			481	497	99.8																																																																																						
Source: Activity summary (FORCOM)																																																																																											
Note 1: "Activities" means activities leading sustainable land and forest use, which FORCOM project supported as Type 1 and Type 2.																																																																																											
Note 2: For the Type 1 activity implemented by Village Authority or village Women's Union, the continuation of activity will be counted as 'one' in the table.																																																																																											
Note 3: Date collection is to be done by sampling survey due to huge number of first participants.																																																																																											

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

Indicator 2
Compared to the annual income of first participating households before implementing the project activities, more than 50% of the first participating households in Initial Sites and 1st Pilot Sites are being able to increase the trend of income by 30% from the project production activities at the time of project termination.

Note: Date collection is to be done through a sampling survey due to a huge number of the first participants. The target of "30%" income increase does not include the annual inflation rate of 7%.

According to the preliminary survey, 1 % of the participating households achieved the target of 30 % income increase as of 31 July 2006. Participating households in most of the Initial Sites have increased their incomes by 1 - 10 % through the project-supported production activities, especially those generating quick returns (i.e. pig raising, fish raising and weaving). The significant reduction in income in Pongdong Village is due to the draught (Jul.-Aug.2005) and flooding (Aug. 2005), and subsequent damage to agricultural production.

As the implementation of the activities in Initial Sites started about 15 months ago, and half a year ago in 1st Pilot Sites, most of the production activities have not brought major incomes to the participating households yet. However, weaving and pig raising are relatively quick to generate incomes and thus are expected to bring a steady flow of incomes as the activities continue, hence expected increase in incomes by the project termination.

<Reference > Change in amount of annual income by project site (Unit:1,000 kip)

Initial/Pilot Sites	Village	Annual Income 2004 (A)	Annual Income 2005 (B) (change from 2004)	Target (2009) (A x 1.3 or B x 1.3) plus inflation rate
Initial Sites	Hat Houay (LPB)	4,445	4,851	7,015
	Pongdong (LPB)	7,324	4,514	11,521
	Samton (LPB)	6,396	7,620	10,062
	Namon (SYB)	7,397	7,691	11,636
1 st Pilot Sites	Pangthong (BKO)	-	5,284	7,830
	Pakha (LNT)	-	5,282	7,828
	Namsat (HPN)	-	1,882	2,789
	Phonthon (VTE)	-	10,970	16,257

Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)

<Reference> Income from the project production activities in 4 Initial Sites (Unit: million kip)

Activity	Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon	
	May 2005	July 2006	May 2005	July 2006	May 2005	July 2006	May 2005	July 2006
Paddy field expansion	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1.6
Posa tree planting	-	-	0	0.3	-	-	-	-
Fruit tree planting	0	0.7	-	-	0	0	0	0
Cattle raising	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig raising	0	3.1	0	1.3	0	4.0	0	4.9
Goat raising	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken raising	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0.5
Fish raising	0	2.1	-	-	0	1.8	0	0
Weaving	0	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agroforestry (Lac production)	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Total Income	0	14.4	0	1.7	0	5.8	0	7.1

Source: Data from the monitoring by FORCOM

<Reference> Total income change of participating households by activity in 2004-2005

Activity	Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Paddy field expansion	7	7	-	-	0	3	2	7
Posa tree planting	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Fruit tree planting	3	2	-	-	3	7	5	3
Cattle raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Pig raising	6	4	2	4	3	7	4	5
Goat raising	7	11	4	3	2	4	-	-
Chicken raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Fish raising	2	0	-	-	0	2	-	-
Total HH	25	24	8	9	8	23	16	26
Percentage	51%	49%	47%	53%	26%	74%	38%	62%

Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

<p><u>Indicator 3</u></p> <p>By the time of project termination, there are households that were not involved in the project that have adopted techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use, in the surrounding areas of all project sites.</p>		<p>The project has clarified what "techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use" means and produced a list of main techniques that have been introduced by the project. In addition, a draft guideline on sustainable land and forest use has been prepared and is expected to be completed by July 2007.</p> <p>The expansion of such techniques to non-participating households has not been significant as it has been only 15 months since main production activities started in Initial Sites. Nonetheless, it has been observed through the 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Survey (Jan. 2006) that non-participating households have started adopting some of the techniques, specifically livestock vaccinations, in the villages of Namon and Samton. The expansion of the techniques is expected to pick up momentum toward the latter half of the project period when a farmer-to-farmer extension approach is to be adopted.</p>																																																																										
<p><u>Indicator 4</u></p> <p>In at least 60% of the villages where Pilot Sites are located, at least 50% of participating households assess the extension staff's performance to have been improved (at the time of project termination).</p>		<p>At the time of the Mid-term evaluation, the assessment of extension staff performance from Pilot Sites was not available because the extension activities in Pilot Sites started only recently, and it is considered too early to assess the improvement of extension staff's performance. Instead, the performance assessment was conducted in four Initial Sites, where extension staff had been supporting villagers for 15 months, and one of the first Pilot Sites which had been involved in the project for the past year.</p> <p>The assessment reveals that in all the villages but Pongdong, more than 80 % of the interviewed households consider that extension staff has improved their performance. Specifically, all the households interviewed in the villages of Namon (Initial Site) and Natak (Pilot Site) assessed the performance very positively. Pongdong villagers' assessment was affected by the reduction in agricultural production caused by flooding in Aug. 2005.</p> <p><Reference> Result of extension staff's performance survey (preliminary survey) IS: Initial Site; PS: Pilot Site</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="605 1084 1414 1487"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Village</th> <th rowspan="2">Number of Interviewed households</th> <th colspan="2">Score</th> <th rowspan="2">Ratio of HH with over 20 points (%)</th> <th rowspan="2">Average Score</th> <th rowspan="2">Highest score</th> <th rowspan="2">Lowest score</th> </tr> <tr> <th>19 or less</th> <th>20 or more</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F=E/B</th> <th>G</th> <th>H</th> <th>J</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hat Houay (IS)</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> <td>83</td> <td>21.8</td> <td>25</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pongdong (IS)</td> <td>10</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>40</td> <td>18.6</td> <td>22</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samton (IS)</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>80</td> <td>21.6</td> <td>24</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Namon (IS)</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>100</td> <td>27.2</td> <td>29</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Natak (PS)</td> <td>11</td> <td>0</td> <td>11</td> <td>100</td> <td>27.4</td> <td>29</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>38</td> <td>8</td> <td>30</td> <td>79</td> <td>23.4</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Ratio of cleared villages</td> <td colspan="2">80 %</td> <td colspan="2">Ratio of cleared households</td> <td colspan="2">79%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><Scoring method> Six questions were asked to selected participating households to assess extension staff's performance. The scoring for performance assessment is as follows: 5 points - Excellent, 4 points - Better, 3 points - Good, 2 points - Poor, 1 point - Bad. Performance is considered to have improved if the scoring by a household is over 20 points of the total score (30 points).</p>	Village	Number of Interviewed households	Score		Ratio of HH with over 20 points (%)	Average Score	Highest score	Lowest score	19 or less	20 or more	A	B	D	E	F=E/B	G	H	J	Hat Houay (IS)	6	1	5	83	21.8	25	17	Pongdong (IS)	10	6	4	40	18.6	22	15	Samton (IS)	5	1	4	80	21.6	24	19	Namon (IS)	6	0	6	100	27.2	29	26	Natak (PS)	11	0	11	100	27.4	29	26	Total	38	8	30	79	23.4	-	-	Ratio of cleared villages		80 %		Ratio of cleared households		79%	
Village	Number of Interviewed households	Score			Ratio of HH with over 20 points (%)	Average Score					Highest score	Lowest score																																																																
		19 or less	20 or more																																																																									
A	B	D	E	F=E/B	G	H	J																																																																					
Hat Houay (IS)	6	1	5	83	21.8	25	17																																																																					
Pongdong (IS)	10	6	4	40	18.6	22	15																																																																					
Samton (IS)	5	1	4	80	21.6	24	19																																																																					
Namon (IS)	6	0	6	100	27.2	29	26																																																																					
Natak (PS)	11	0	11	100	27.4	29	26																																																																					
Total	38	8	30	79	23.4	-	-																																																																					
Ratio of cleared villages		80 %		Ratio of cleared households		79%																																																																						

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

	<p><u>Indicator 5</u></p> <p>By the time of project termination, at least 30% of the project participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.</p>		<p>(Refer also to the Indicator 3 of the Overall Goal)</p> <p>Through the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, the shifting cultivation areas in four Initial Sites have been reduced in 49.6 % (69 HH) of the total number of the participating households (139 HH) during 2004 and 2005.</p> <p>In all the four Initial Sites, more than 40 % of the participating households have either decreased or abolished shifting cultivation area, achieving the target specified by Indicator 5.</p> <p>The change in Pilot Sites was too early to assess at the time of the Mid-term evaluation; the change in shifting cultivation area in Pilot Sites is going to be monitored regularly.</p> <p><Reference> Households with reduced shifting cultivation area in Initial Sites (2004 - 2005)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="608 593 1397 896"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Hat Houay</th> <th colspan="2">Samton</th> <th colspan="2">Pongdong</th> <th colspan="2">Namon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total number of households (HH)</td> <td colspan="2">49</td> <td colspan="2">17</td> <td colspan="2">31</td> <td colspan="2">42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Increase</td> <td>21 HH</td> <td>43%</td> <td>9 HH</td> <td>53%</td> <td>14 HH</td> <td>45%</td> <td>17 HH</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decrease</td> <td>19 HH</td> <td>39%</td> <td>6 HH</td> <td>35%</td> <td>12 HH</td> <td>39%</td> <td>11 HH</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stopped</td> <td>3 HH</td> <td>6%</td> <td>1 HH</td> <td>6%</td> <td>1 HH</td> <td>3%</td> <td>8 HH</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No change</td> <td>6 HH</td> <td>12%</td> <td>1 HH</td> <td>6%</td> <td>4 HH</td> <td>13%</td> <td>3 HH</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not practice in '04-'05</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> <td>0</td> <td>0%</td> <td>3 HH</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decrease + stopped</td> <td>22 HH</td> <td>45%</td> <td>7 HH</td> <td>41%</td> <td>13 HH</td> <td>42%</td> <td>19 HH</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)</p>		Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon		Total number of households (HH)	49		17		31		42		Increase	21 HH	43%	9 HH	53%	14 HH	45%	17 HH	40%	Decrease	19 HH	39%	6 HH	35%	12 HH	39%	11 HH	26%	Stopped	3 HH	6%	1 HH	6%	1 HH	3%	8 HH	19%	No change	6 HH	12%	1 HH	6%	4 HH	13%	3 HH	7%	Not practice in '04-'05	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3 HH	7%	Decrease + stopped	22 HH	45%	7 HH	41%	13 HH	42%	19 HH	45%
	Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon																																																																				
Total number of households (HH)	49		17		31		42																																																																				
Increase	21 HH	43%	9 HH	53%	14 HH	45%	17 HH	40%																																																																			
Decrease	19 HH	39%	6 HH	35%	12 HH	39%	11 HH	26%																																																																			
Stopped	3 HH	6%	1 HH	6%	1 HH	3%	8 HH	19%																																																																			
No change	6 HH	12%	1 HH	6%	4 HH	13%	3 HH	7%																																																																			
Not practice in '04-'05	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3 HH	7%																																																																			
Decrease + stopped	22 HH	45%	7 HH	41%	13 HH	42%	19 HH	45%																																																																			
<p><u>Output 1</u></p> <p>Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.1</u></p> <p>At least one technique* that can be promoted by the project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.</p> <p>**"Technique" is defined as technique/s introduced by the project, which leads to sustainable land and forest use, and is acceptable for villagers with simple, low cost, more income and success/promising examples. This technique includes managerial ones such as training methods, system/process of making production activity plan, etc.</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2</u></p> <p>Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 60% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50 % of the techniques introduced.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (CP); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>The project clarified what "techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use" means and produced by August 2006 a list of main techniques introduced by the project for each activity. The techniques promoted by the project follow basic principles of the project activities: environmentally sound, simple and affordable, and conducive to reducing pressure on land and forest resources.</p> <p>The techniques identified so far include both technical and managerial ones, for instance (i) formulation of activity group and collective monitoring; (ii) detailed plan-do-see process of CSP planning with villagers; (iii) a package of livestock raising techniques; and (iv) watering technique by the use of bamboo.</p> <p>The list of the techniques is expected to be reviewed and refined by June 2007.</p> <p>As the list of main techniques introduced by the project for each activity has recently been prepared, appropriate data on the rate of households practicing such techniques have not been collected to assess the achievement level as of August 2006.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it has been observed through monitoring that a relatively large part of participating households have continued to practice techniques that are used for popular activities such as pig and goat raising and fruit tree planting. For instance, techniques for improving livestock health (e.g. vaccination) have been widely applied because farmers see a relatively prompt change in productivity and thus potential incomes.</p> <p>It has to be clarified whether the Indicator means 50% of <u>all the techniques</u> introduced or of <u>core techniques</u> only.</p>																																																																								

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

Indicator 1.3

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

(Refer also to Indicator 2 of Project Purpose)

According to the preliminary survey, 1 % of the participating households achieved the target of 30 % income increase as of 31 July 2006. Participating households in most of the Initial Sites have increased their incomes by 1 -10 % through the project-supported production activities, especially those generating quick returns (i.e. pig raising, fish raising and weaving). The significant reduction in income in Pongdong Village is due to the draught (Jul.-Aug.2005) and subsequent damage to agricultural production.

As the implementation of the activities in Initial Sites started about 15 months ago, most of the production activities have not brought major incomes to the participating households yet. However, weaving and pig raising are relatively quick to generate incomes and thus are expected to bring a steady flow of incomes as the activities continue, hence expected increase in incomes by the project termination.

Note: Date collection is to be done through a sampling survey due to a huge number of the first participants.

<Reference > Change in amount of annual income by project site

(Unit:1,000 kip)

	Village	Annual Income(A)	Annual Income (B)	Target (2007)
		2004	2005 (change from 2004)	(A x 1.2 or B x 1.2) plus inflation
Initial sites	Hat Houay (LPB)	4,445	4,851	6,081
	Pongdong (LPB)	7,324	4,514	10,019
	Samton (LPB)	6,396	7,620	8,750
	Namon (SYB)	4,445	4,851	10,350

Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)

<Reference> Income from the project production activities in 4 Initial Sites

(Unit: million kip)

Activity	Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon	
	May 2005	July 2006	May 2005	July 2006	May 2005	July 2006	May 2005	July 2006
Paddy field expansion	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	1.6
Posa tree planting	-	-	0	0.3	-	-	-	-
Fruit tree planting	0	0.7	-	-	0	0	0	0
Cattle raising	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig raising	0	3.1	0	1.3	0	4.0	0	4.9
Goat raising	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken raising	-	-	0	0	-	-	0	0.5
Fish raising	0	2.1	-	-	0	1.8	0	0
Weaving	0	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agroforestry (Lac production)	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Total Income	0	14.4	0	1.7	0	5.8	0	7.1

Source: Data from the monitoring by FORCOM

<Reference> Total income change of participating households by activity in 2004-2005

Activity	Hat Houay		Samton		Pongdong		Namon	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Paddy field expansion	7	7	-	-	0	3	2	7
Posa tree planting	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Fruit tree planting	3	2	-	-	3	7	5	3
Cattle raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Pig raising	6	4	2	4	3	7	4	5
Goat raising	7	11	4	3	2	4	-	-
Chicken raising	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Fish raising	2	0	-	-	0	2	-	-
Total HH	25	24	8	9	8	23	16	26
Percentage	51%	49%	47%	53%	26%	74%	38%	62%

Source: 1st and 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (FORCOM)

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

	<p>Indicator 1.4</p> <p>The trend of increase in the number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province is seen.</p>	<p>At the time of the Mid-term evaluation, there is no reliable data available on the number of visitors to Initial Sites except for Hat Houay Village.</p> <p>For better recording of visitors, the project distributed record books to Initial Sites in April 2005. The trend of the number of visitors has since been properly monitored through the record books and monthly meetings of Initial Sites Implementation Committees.</p> <p>The small number of visitors, especially those from neighboring villages, indicates limited publicity among potential beneficiaries and stakeholders. This may be due to the delayed input of a short-term expert on IEC (Information, Education, Communication) and the subsequent delay in the development of an effective information dissemination strategy.</p> <p><Reference> Number of visitors to Initial Sites (As of 31 July 2006)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Initial Site</th> <th>Hat Houay</th> <th>Pongdong</th> <th>Samton</th> <th>Namon</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Term</td> <td>May '06 - July '06</td> <td>May '06-July '06</td> <td>May '06-July '06</td> <td>May '06 -July '06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of visitors</td> <td>78 person</td> <td>Around 10 (estimate)</td> <td>None</td> <td>Around 100 (estimate)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Details</td> <td>Breakdown Neighboring villagers 11 Ministry of A&F PAFO 35 Pakseng district health staff 13 JICA 9 Other Japanese 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Visitor book and interview with villagers</p>	Initial Site	Hat Houay	Pongdong	Samton	Namon	Term	May '06 - July '06	May '06-July '06	May '06-July '06	May '06 -July '06	Number of visitors	78 person	Around 10 (estimate)	None	Around 100 (estimate)	Details	Breakdown Neighboring villagers 11 Ministry of A&F PAFO 35 Pakseng district health staff 13 JICA 9 Other Japanese 10																																																																																																																													
Initial Site	Hat Houay	Pongdong	Samton	Namon																																																																																																																																												
Term	May '06 - July '06	May '06-July '06	May '06-July '06	May '06 -July '06																																																																																																																																												
Number of visitors	78 person	Around 10 (estimate)	None	Around 100 (estimate)																																																																																																																																												
Details	Breakdown Neighboring villagers 11 Ministry of A&F PAFO 35 Pakseng district health staff 13 JICA 9 Other Japanese 10																																																																																																																																															
	<p>Indicator 1.5</p> <p>Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Sites to the visitors by themselves (by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities).</p>	<p>The preliminary assessment conducted in Aug 2006 indicates that 80 % of the key villagers have sufficient understanding of the Community Support Program, change in socio-economic conditions and land/forest use in village after the introduction of the project, and expected improvements to land/forest use that are brought as a result of continued implementation of CSP activities in the future (see the results below).</p> <p>The final assessment of the achievement is scheduled to be conducted in June 2007.</p> <p><Reference> Results of preliminary survey for explanation capability of key villagers</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Village</th> <th>Position</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Evaluation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Full score</td> <td>54</td> <td>18</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Hat Houay</td> <td>Village head</td> <td>49</td> <td>18</td> <td>13</td> <td>12</td> <td>92</td> <td>Passed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC head</td> <td>54</td> <td>18</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>100</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head (Fruit)</td> <td>39</td> <td>12</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>68</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">Pongdong</td> <td>Village head</td> <td>34</td> <td>12</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>67</td> <td>Failed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head (Fruit)</td> <td>44</td> <td>18</td> <td>13</td> <td>8</td> <td>83</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head (Goat)</td> <td>30</td> <td>12</td> <td>14</td> <td>8</td> <td>64</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head (Agro.)</td> <td>34</td> <td>18</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>72</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head (Pig)</td> <td>26</td> <td>18</td> <td>16</td> <td>10</td> <td>70</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Samton</td> <td>Deputy head</td> <td>46</td> <td>15</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>79</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC head(Village head)</td> <td>46</td> <td>18</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> <td>82</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head</td> <td>43</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>66</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Namon</td> <td>Deputy head</td> <td>41</td> <td>15</td> <td>13</td> <td>4</td> <td>73</td> <td>F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISIC head(Village head)</td> <td>53</td> <td>18</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>99</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group head (Cow)</td> <td>43</td> <td>18</td> <td>11</td> <td>10</td> <td>82</td> <td>P</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>618</td> <td>237</td> <td>182</td> <td>142</td> <td>1,179</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Average</td> <td>41.2</td> <td>15.8</td> <td>12.1</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>78.6</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Pass =12/15</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Preliminary interview survey conducted in Aug 2006</p> <p>Note 1: Scoring method: Scoring 80 points out of 100 points is considered "pass (achieving the level specified by Indicator 1.5)" for Head (Deputy) of village and chairman of ISI committee, and 60 points for others (ISI committee members, Group head).</p> <p>Note 2: Q1: Describe Community Support Program (CSP): purpose, planning method, implementation process, techniques introduced by CSP, revolving system, and monitoring system. Q2: How have the production activity, finance, and life of village changed since the introduction of CSP activities? Q3: How have the situations of land, forest and forest land use in the village changed since the introduction of CSP activities? Q4: How do you think the land, forest and forest land use in the village will be in the future if villagers continue to implement CSP activities?</p>	Village	Position	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Evaluation	Full score		54	18	16	12	100		Hat Houay	Village head	49	18	13	12	92	Passed	ISIC head	54	18	16	12	100	P	Group head (Fruit)	39	12	9	8	68	P	Pongdong	Village head	34	12	11	10	67	Failed	Group head (Fruit)	44	18	13	8	83	P	Group head (Goat)	30	12	14	8	64	P	Group head (Agro.)	34	18	10	10	72	P	Group head (Pig)	26	18	16	10	70	P	Samton	Deputy head	46	15	8	10	79	F	ISIC head(Village head)	46	18	8	10	82	P	Group head	43	9	8	6	66	P	Namon	Deputy head	41	15	13	4	73	F	ISIC head(Village head)	53	18	16	12	99	P	Group head (Cow)	43	18	11	10	82	P	Total		618	237	182	142	1,179	-	Average		41.2	15.8	12.1	9.5	78.6	-	Pass =12/15							80%
Village	Position	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Evaluation																																																																																																																																									
Full score		54	18	16	12	100																																																																																																																																										
Hat Houay	Village head	49	18	13	12	92	Passed																																																																																																																																									
	ISIC head	54	18	16	12	100	P																																																																																																																																									
	Group head (Fruit)	39	12	9	8	68	P																																																																																																																																									
Pongdong	Village head	34	12	11	10	67	Failed																																																																																																																																									
	Group head (Fruit)	44	18	13	8	83	P																																																																																																																																									
	Group head (Goat)	30	12	14	8	64	P																																																																																																																																									
	Group head (Agro.)	34	18	10	10	72	P																																																																																																																																									
	Group head (Pig)	26	18	16	10	70	P																																																																																																																																									
Samton	Deputy head	46	15	8	10	79	F																																																																																																																																									
	ISIC head(Village head)	46	18	8	10	82	P																																																																																																																																									
	Group head	43	9	8	6	66	P																																																																																																																																									
Namon	Deputy head	41	15	13	4	73	F																																																																																																																																									
	ISIC head(Village head)	53	18	16	12	99	P																																																																																																																																									
	Group head (Cow)	43	18	11	10	82	P																																																																																																																																									
Total		618	237	182	142	1,179	-																																																																																																																																									
Average		41.2	15.8	12.1	9.5	78.6	-																																																																																																																																									
Pass =12/15							80%																																																																																																																																									

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

<u>Output 2</u>	<u>Indicator 2.1</u>	Interviews with Japanese experts (J/E) and counterpart personnel (C/P); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports	<p>According to the result of the first examination for the Central counterpart personnel and provincial teams conducted in June 2006, 58 % of the trainees scored 4 or better, virtually achieving the target specified by Indicator 2.1 (refer to the result below).</p> <p>There is highly likely that the target will be achieved by the termination of the Project if the training will continued to be provided as planned.</p> <p>Though the first examination was designed and conducted by the project, it has been proposed that an extension</p> <p><Reference> Result of 1st examination for central C/P and provincial teams</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="597 479 1361 568"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Score</td> <td>0-30</td> <td>31-50</td> <td>51-70</td> <td>71-80</td> <td>81-100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of Persons</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> <td>17</td> <td>4</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: The 1st Examination for FORCOM Agriculture and Forestry Extension Staff conducted in June 2006</p> <p>Note: Examinees were tested on 50 questions in the following five areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Agriculture and forestry extension system in Laos ii) Working attitudes and standard of conduct iii) FORCOM project iv) Community Support Program (CSP) v) Monitoring and evaluation 	Level	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Score	0-30	31-50	51-70	71-80	81-100		No. of Persons	0	0	15	17	4	36
Level	1	2	3	4	5	Total																		
Score	0-30	31-50	51-70	71-80	81-100																			
No. of Persons	0	0	15	17	4	36																		
	<u>Indicator 2.2</u>		<p>The PC proposed to delete this indicator because it is not an appropriate indicator to assess the capability of each provincial team. Instead, the following Indicator 2.3 and 2.4 were proposed to be added.</p>																					
	<u>Indicator 2.3</u>		<p>As Indicator 2.3 has been newly added by the Preparatory Committee for the Joint Mid-term Evaluation, there is no data available to assess the achievement.</p> <p>The standard training contents are planned to be prepared by the end of October based on the past training conducted by the project for extension staff. The contents are expected to include both farmer training method and technical skills for production. The performance will be assessed through monitoring of raining activities using a check sheet.</p>																					
	<u>Indicator 2.4</u>		<p>As Indicator 2.4 has been newly added by the Preparatory Committee for the Joint Mid-term Evaluation, there is no data available to assess the achievement.</p> <p>Monitoring will be conducted from October 2006 when the standard training contents are prepared.</p>																					
<p>Extension staff (DAFEO/PAF EC) gain extension skills and techniques through training.</p>	<p>More than 60 % of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination at least once a year.</p> <p>At least 4 CSP proposals are submitted during the project period from the Provinces where trainees are based.</p> <p>Provincial implementation team provides necessary training for each production activity, covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.</p> <p>More than 60 % of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.</p> <p>Note: Calculation method: Total number of participants who replied "Understood" in each training / Total number of participants of each training</p>																							

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

Output 3	Indicator 3.1	Interviews with Japanese experts(J/E) and counterpart personnel (CP); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports	As of August 2006, 22 Pilot Sites have been selected through three selection processes and the CSP activity plan has been approved and implemented in 14 of the chosen sites. Among the six target provinces, Luang Prabang and Bokeo have already achieved the target specified by Indicator 3.1, while other four provinces are also expected to have reached the target by the next selection period planned for May 2007 (selection is conducted twice a year, i.e. May and October, but the 4th selection to be conducted in October 2006 will be postponed till May 2007. The postponement of the 4 th announcement has been suggested to enhance the quality of CSP activities in the current Project Sites rather than increase the number of sites, thus is expected to have no negative impact).																																																
<p>Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</p>	<p>By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP activities are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><Reference> Number of CSP implemented by each province</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="603 562 1395 797"> <thead> <tr> <th>Province</th> <th>Initial site (Mar/2005)</th> <th>1st Pilot site (Nov/2005)</th> <th>2nd Pilot site (Jul/2006)</th> <th>3rd Pilot site (planned Oct/2006)</th> <th>Total Pilot sites</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Luang Prabang</td> <td>(3)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sayaboury</td> <td>(1)</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bokeo</td> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Luang Namtha</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaphan</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vientiane</td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>(4)</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Month/Year indicates the date that the project approved the activity plan.</p>	Province	Initial site (Mar/2005)	1 st Pilot site (Nov/2005)	2 nd Pilot site (Jul/2006)	3 rd Pilot site (planned Oct/2006)	Total Pilot sites	Luang Prabang	(3)	1	2	3	6	Sayaboury	(1)	1	1	1	3	Bokeo	-	2	1	1	4	Luang Namtha	-	1	1	1	3	Houaphan	-	1	1	1	3	Vientiane	-	1	1	1	3	Total	(4)	7	7	8	22
	Province		Initial site (Mar/2005)	1 st Pilot site (Nov/2005)	2 nd Pilot site (Jul/2006)	3 rd Pilot site (planned Oct/2006)	Total Pilot sites																																												
Luang Prabang	(3)	1	2	3	6																																														
Sayaboury	(1)	1	1	1	3																																														
Bokeo	-	2	1	1	4																																														
Luang Namtha	-	1	1	1	3																																														
Houaphan	-	1	1	1	3																																														
Vientiane	-	1	1	1	3																																														
Total	(4)	7	7	8	22																																														
<p><u>Indicator 3.2</u></p> <p>Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the 1st participating households in the 1st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40 % of the techniques introduced.</p> <p>Note 1: Survey method: Based on the currently available monitoring sheet, the sheet will be updated to list the techniques introduced. The check will be conducted within the monitoring activity by DAFEO staff.</p> <p>Note 2: CSP activities in 1st Pilot sites have begun in October-November, 2005.</p>	<p>(Refer to Indicator 1.2 of Output 1)</p> <p>The project produced by August 2006 a list of main techniques introduced by the project for each activity.</p> <p>The techniques identified so far include both technical and managerial ones, for instance (i) formulation of activity group and collective monitoring; (ii) detailed plan-do-see process of CSP planning with villagers; (iii) a package of livestock raising techniques; and (iv) watering technique by the use of bamboo.</p> <p>The list of the techniques is expected to be reviewed and refined by June 2007.</p> <p>As the list of main techniques has recently been prepared, appropriate data on the rate of households practicing such techniques in 1st Pilot Sites have not been collected as of August 2006.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it has been observed through monitoring that a relatively large part of participating households have continued to practice techniques that are used for popular activities such as pig and goat raising and fruit tree planting. For instance, techniques for improving livestock health (e.g. vaccination) have been widely applied because farmers see a relatively prompt change in productivity and thus potential incomes. It has to be clarified whether the Indicator means 40% of all the techniques introduced or of core techniques only.</p>																																																		
<p><u>Indicator 3.3</u></p> <p>Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1st Pilot sites, more than 50 % of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20 % from the type 2 activities, compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.</p>	<p>As the CSP activities in 1st Pilot Sites started in October – December 2005, it is still too early to see a noticeable increase in income from production activities supported by the project. Nonetheless, it has been observed through monitoring that nearly 50 % of the participating households have earned some extra income from the project-supported production activities, especially those generating quick returns (i.e. chicken raising and weaving).</p> <p><Reference> Current and target annual income by pilot site (Unit 1,000 kip)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="624 1854 1372 2011"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">1st Pilot Sites</th> <th>Village</th> <th>Annual Income (B) 2005</th> <th>Target (2007) (B x 1.2 plus inflation)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Panghong (BKO)</td> <td>5,284</td> <td>7,228</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakha (LNT)</td> <td>5,282</td> <td>7,226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Namsat (HPN)</td> <td>1,882</td> <td>2,574</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phonthon (VTE)</td> <td>10,970</td> <td>15,007</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: 2nd Household Income and Expenditure Surveys Jan. 2006 (FORCOM)</p> <p>Note: Date collection is to be done by sampling survey due to huge number of first participants. The target figure "20%" does not include 7% of annual inflation rate.</p>	1 st Pilot Sites	Village	Annual Income (B) 2005	Target (2007) (B x 1.2 plus inflation)	Panghong (BKO)	5,284	7,228	Pakha (LNT)	5,282	7,226	Namsat (HPN)	1,882	2,574	Phonthon (VTE)	10,970	15,007																																		
1 st Pilot Sites	Village		Annual Income (B) 2005	Target (2007) (B x 1.2 plus inflation)																																															
	Panghong (BKO)	5,284	7,228																																																
Pakha (LNT)	5,282	7,226																																																	
Namsat (HPN)	1,882	2,574																																																	
Phonthon (VTE)	10,970	15,007																																																	

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

<p>Output 4</p> <p>Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1</p> <p>Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation are considered by MAF.</p>	<p>Interviews with Japanese experts (J/E) and counterpart personnel (CP); review of technical reports (including statistics); and project reports</p>	<p>Recommendations have not been prepared yet as it is too early to consolidate the lessons learned through CSP and subsequent recommendations on sustainable land/forest use and improved extension.</p> <p>However, the scope and framework of recommendations have been identified by August 2006 (see the reference below) and will be shared with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry by September 2006 for comments. Based on their comments, recommendations will be further refined by incorporating ideas and comments from other relevant donor agencies and finalized by mid 2007.</p> <p><Reference> Potential areas of recommendations by FORCOM</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="611 533 1395 913"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="611 533 885 582">Topics</th> <th data-bbox="885 533 1395 582">Possible contents as of Aug. 2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 582 885 683">1 Sustainable land and forest use practices</td> <td data-bbox="885 582 1395 683"> <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 </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 683 885 761">2 Agriculture and Forestry Extension systems and methods</td> <td data-bbox="885 683 1395 761"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of agriculture and forestry extension systems and methods - Improvements of extension systems and methods </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 761 885 840">3 Capacity building</td> <td data-bbox="885 761 1395 840"> <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) </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 840 885 913">4 Sustainability by institutionalization of CSP</td> <td data-bbox="885 840 1395 913"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of FORCOM implementation through CSP - Organizational, financial, and technical aspects of sustainability </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Topics	Possible contents as of Aug. 2006	1 Sustainable land and forest use practices	<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 	2 Agriculture and Forestry Extension systems and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of agriculture and forestry extension systems and methods - Improvements of extension systems and methods 	3 Capacity building	<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) 	4 Sustainability by institutionalization of CSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of FORCOM implementation through CSP - Organizational, financial, and technical aspects of sustainability
Topics	Possible contents as of Aug. 2006												
1 Sustainable land and forest use practices	<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 												
2 Agriculture and Forestry Extension systems and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of agriculture and forestry extension systems and methods - Improvements of extension systems and methods 												
3 Capacity building	<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) 												
4 Sustainability by institutionalization of CSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of FORCOM implementation through CSP - Organizational, financial, and technical aspects of sustainability 												
	<p>Indicator 4.2</p> <p>Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation are considered by MAF</p>	<p>Not applicable. The recommendation would be prepared by the final evaluation.</p>											

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

Input

Items	Plan as per PDMe	Source/Method	Results (as of August 15, 2006)																														
Input	Japanese side 1. Experts (1) Long-Term experts (6) 1. Chief Advisor 2. Project Coordinator/ Extension Promotion 3. Community Development 4. Training and Extension 5. Participatory Resource Management 6. Program Coordinator (2) Short-Term Experts Dispatched as needed in the following fields: -Agroforestry -Nursery -NTFP Processing -Animal Husbandry -Monitoring and Evaluation -Marketing -Other technical fields according to necessity	Review of Project reports	(1) Long-term experts: Since the commencement of the project in February 2004, seven experts have been dispatched (167 man/month as of August 15, 2006): Chief Advisor (30.5 M/M), Project Coordinator/Extension Promotion (29 M/M), Community Development (30.5 M/M), Training and Extension (30 M/M), Participatory Resource Management (30.5 M/M), and Program Coordinator (16.5 M/M). No major delay in assignment of long-term experts has been observed. Long-term experts by Japanese fiscal year (April-March) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of long-term experts</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Long-term experts in man/month</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>60</td> <td>72</td> <td>72*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (2) Short-term experts: So far five short-term experts (6.2 M/M) have been dispatched in the following fields: i) Organizational Analysis/Evaluation; ii) Livestock Development; iii) Agroforestry; iv) Agriculture and Forestry Techniques Extension; and v) Farming System Development. In later 2006, one short-term expert in Farming System Development/NTFP Management is planned to be dispatched (1 M/M) in September and another in sustainable land and forest use planning (1 M/M) in November. Dispatch of a short-term expert in Information, Education, Communication planned for 2004 was cancelled due to a budgetary constraint. Short-term experts by the Japanese fiscal year (April-March) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of short-term experts</td> <td>0</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>2*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Man/month</td> <td>0</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>4</td> <td>2*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *planned	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	No. of long-term experts	5	5	6	6	Long-term experts in man/month	7.5	60	72	72*	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	No. of short-term experts	0	2	3	2*	Man/month	0	2.2	4	2*
	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006																												
	No. of long-term experts	5	5	6	6																												
Long-term experts in man/month	7.5	60	72	72*																													
Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006																													
No. of short-term experts	0	2	3	2*																													
Man/month	0	2.2	4	2*																													
2. Training -Training of Lao counterpart personnel in Japan or third country	-do.-	In total, eight counterpart personnel have received training in Japan in the following courses: Participatory resource management, Training/extension and Community development (7 persons); and Project Formulation for Human-Security Focused Regional Development (1 person). One counterpart staff has received third-country training in Participatory Approaches in Managing Extension Delivery System in the Philippines. In 2006, four counterpart personnel will participate in training on Participatory resource management, Training/extension and Community development, and another in training on forest management. Number of counterpart personnel trained in Japan and a third country <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of C/P participated in training in Japan</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>5*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of C/P participated in third-country training</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *planned	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	No. of C/P participated in training in Japan	0	3	5	5*	No. of C/P participated in third-country training	0	0	1	0																
Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006																													
No. of C/P participated in training in Japan	0	3	5	5*																													
No. of C/P participated in third-country training	0	0	1	0																													
3. Equipment and Machinery -machinery, equipment, and materials -equipment for training (project vehicles)	-do.-	In total, US\$ 176,230 was disbursed for the procurement of equipment and machinery during FY 2003-2005. Major equipment include 4WD vehicle, motorbike, photocopy machine, notebook/desktop PC, printer, LCD projector, GIS software. All the equipment and machinery has been provided without major delay. Supply of equipment and machinery (in US\$) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total cost borne by Japan</td> <td>23,030</td> <td>75,794</td> <td>77,406</td> <td>14,000*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> *planned	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total cost borne by Japan	23,030	75,794	77,406	14,000*																					
Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006																													
Total cost borne by Japan	23,030	75,794	77,406	14,000*																													

Annex 5 : Accomplishment Grid

<p>4. Local operational costs</p>	<p>-do.-</p>	<p>A total amount of US\$ 612,417, approximately 70.2 million Japanese Yen, was disbursed by Japan by the end of Fiscal Year 2005 as local operational costs, including facilities (e.g. project office building in Luang Prabang) and CSP materials.</p> <p>In addition, part of costs of fuel and travel for Initial Sites activities and costs of fuel for Pilot Sites activities have been covered by Japan and during 2004 and 2006. The total costs for fuel and travel amount to 66,660,000 kip (approximately US\$ 6,600) and 67,396,000 kip (approximately US\$ 6,675) respectively.</p> <p>Local operational costs borne by Japan (in US\$)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General operational costs</td> <td>149,350</td> <td>208,974</td> <td>254,093</td> <td>612,417</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL	General operational costs	149,350	208,974	254,093	612,417					
Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL													
General operational costs	149,350	208,974	254,093	612,417													
<p>Lao Side</p>																	
<p>1. Counterpart personnel</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Director 2. Project Manager 3. C/P for Project Coordination/Extension Promotion 4. C/P for Program Coordination 5. C/P for Community Development 6. C/P for Training and Extension 7. C/P for Participatory Resource Management 8. Provincial Coordinator for target provinces 9. District C/P for Field Implementation 10. Officers of the Afforestation Centre (AFC) 11. Administrative and clerical personnel 	<p>-do.-</p>	<p>In a total of thirteen counterpart personnel have been assigned for the Project so far (306.5 M/M).</p> <p>As of August 2006, nine personnel from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang are assigned as technical staff for four technical teams including acting Project Manager and Deputy Project Manager. Two personnel are assigned from the National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service as Project Director and Deputy Project Director. Deputy Project Director post was created in May 2004 to facilitate the communication between NAFES and the Project. Also, Deputy Project Manager post was created by NAFES in September 2005 to facilitate project management.</p> <p>. Deputy Project Director position was created in May 2004 to facilitate the communication between NAFES and the Project. Also, Deputy Project Manager post was created by NAFES in Sep. 2005 to facilitate project management. The administration staff has not been provided as planned by Lao so far.</p> <p>Assignment of Counterpart Personnel</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2005</th> <th>2006</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of counterpart personnel</td> <td>3</td> <td>11</td> <td>13</td> <td>11*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Man/month</td> <td>6</td> <td>118</td> <td>133</td> <td>132*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*planned</p>	Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	No. of counterpart personnel	3	11	13	11*	Man/month	6	118	133	132*
Fiscal Year	2003	2004	2005	2006													
No. of counterpart personnel	3	11	13	11*													
Man/month	6	118	133	132*													
<p>2. Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Office building/space -storage 		<p>The Lao Government has provided an office building on the property of the National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service as the FORCOM Project Coordination Office, and land for the project office in Luang Prabang Province as in-kind contribution.</p>															
<p>3. Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -costs for project activities -electricity, telephone, water supply 		<p>Approximately US\$ 39,000, approximately 4.5 million Japanese Yen, has been provided by the Lao Government for project activities, of which US\$ 37,000 was used for the operation and maintenance of the Afforestation Centre in Vientiane Province and the remaining US\$2,000 was provided for project operation. Expenses for water and power supply for the Project Coordination Office in Vientiane have been also financed by the Lao Government.</p>															

Annex 6: Project implementation process

	Item	Data sources/ Method	Evaluation
1.	Progress of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of the activity chart and progress ▪ JCC reports, ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ PDM ▪ PO ▪ Progress Summary 	<p><u>Overall</u></p> <p>Overall, project activities have been implemented as planned. The first six months was spent to lay the groundwork for the overall project operations, where PDM, PO, and Project Document were revised through the basic survey and workshops. Since the inception of major project activities in Aug. 2004, most activities in Initial Sites have been implemented according to the original plan. The activities in Pilot Sites started a little earlier than the original plan because the project was positively received by the target provinces and there was a keen interest from some districts in the target Provinces to expand the project activities.</p> <p>The activities under Output 4 tend to be delayed; this is because recommendations need to be drafted based on thorough analysis of Community Support Program (CSP) and its impacts, which is yet to be conducted to the full extent (the review and analysis of CSP will be conducted in June 2007). Otherwise, no major delay is observed.</p>
(1)	Activities under Output 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of the activity chart and progress ▪ JCC reports, ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ PDM (Outputs) ▪ PO ▪ Progress Summary 	<p><u>Activity 1-1</u></p> <p>Procedures for Initial Sites selection including criteria were developed at the onset of the project and four Initial Sites selected in May 2004 through a basic survey.</p> <p><u>Activity 1-2, 1-3, 1-4</u></p> <p>Community Support Programme has been implemented according to the Initial Site Implementation Plans in Initial Sites. Demonstration activities has seen steady progress, but with a smaller impact than expected because the cancellation of the input of short-term expert on IEC (Information, Education, Communication) delayed the development of a more effective information dissemination strategy.</p> <p><u>Activity 1-5</u></p> <p>The development of operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation was much delayed because the draft had to be revised several times for the easy use by participating farmers and DAFEO staff. The guidelines have been in use for monitoring of CSP activities in Initial Sites since Feb. 2006.</p> <p>Evaluation of participating households' reliance on shifting cultivation in Initial Sites was conducted twice through the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (Jun. 2005 and Dec-Jan. 2006).</p>
(2)	Activities under Output 2	- do.-	<p><u>Activity 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4</u></p> <p>Based on the training plans, a series of training was conducted for the counterpart personnel and extension staff from the six Provinces using the textbooks and materials developed by the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OJT in Initial Site for 6 Provincial Teams: 20 times; 2. Orientation and training on Initial Site activities: 7 times; and 3. Training for Pilot Site implementation: 4 times (Jun '04-). <p>A training plan for extension staff from other provinces and districts has been pending due to the limited capacity of the project.</p> <p>As marketing is an important aspect of CSP, it is suggested that market information be included in the project's training subjects.</p> <p><u>Activity 2-5</u></p> <p>Regular examinations as in the original plan were not conducted at every training session; instead, ex-post understanding assessment has been conducted after every training session. In addition, a course completion examination was conducted in Jun. 2006 as performance evaluation. Periodical monitoring and evaluation of ex-trainees on the status of implementing their action plans has been conducted by each Project Team in charge.</p>
(3)	Activities under Output 3	- do.-	<p><u>Activity 3-1, 3-2</u></p> <p>The planning and preparation activities in Pilot Sites started in May 2005, a little earlier than initially planned, because of a keen interest from some districts in the target Provinces. Calls for proposals were made three times so far (May and Nov 2005 and May 2006) and activities conducted as planned.</p> <p><u>Activity 3-3</u></p> <p>Procurement of tools and materials has been delayed in some villages that were selected at the first proposal invitation because it took some time for the C/P and Provincial Implementation Team to understand the procurement procedures. Technical advice will continue to be required for the second and third groups in order to avoid a delay.</p> <p><u>Activity 3-4</u></p> <p>The activities have been conducted as planned.</p> <p><u>Activity 3-5</u></p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation activities have been delayed because the operational guidelines for monitoring and evaluation were completed only in Jan 2006. Provincial Implementation Team received training in monitoring in Jun 2006 and has since been conducting monitoring.</p>

Annex 6: Implementation Process

			<p><u>Activity 3-6</u></p> <p>The progress of information dissemination has seen steady with regular publication of newsletters and newspaper in the local language, but with a smaller impact than expected because the cancellation of the input of short-term expert on IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) delayed the development of a more effective information dissemination strategy.</p>
(4)	Activities under Output 4	- do.-	<p><u>Activity 4-1</u></p> <p>The assessment of current land and forest use practices and extension methods was made through the Basic Study during Apr. and Aug. 2004. Although the scope of recommendations is yet to be determined, possible areas of recommendations have been identified.</p> <p><u>Activity 4-2</u></p> <p>Since the onset of the project, meetings with other donor agencies working on extension have been held periodically to exchange information and experiences.</p> <p><u>Activity 4-3, 4-4, 4-5</u></p> <p>Periodical discussions with NAFES, PAFES and DAFEO have been held regarding the necessity of securing sufficient budgets for operations with a view to enhancing the sustainability of the activities.</p> <p>The first draft of the implementation manuals as well as the draft CSP strategy and its framework of support were prepared by the mid of Oct. 2004. They have been revised as the project progresses.</p> <p>Other activities are scheduled to commence and be completed in the second half of the project.</p>
2.	Management system		
(1)	Monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ PDM ▪ PO ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p><u>Monitoring system as described in the PDM (Activities 1.5, 2.5, 3.5)</u></p> <p>Systematic monitoring for Activities 1 – 3 has been delayed as the operational guidelines for monitoring were completed in Jan. 2006 after several rounds of refinement and simplification for easy use. Training on monitoring activities was provided to C/P, district extension staff and farmers and systematic monitoring has been conducted since Feb. 2006 at the Initial Sites, and Jun. 2006 at the Pilot Sites.</p> <p>More technical support for monitoring of CSP activities is expected to be provided in 2006 as farmers and extension staff are not yet used to using the monitoring formats.</p> <p><u>Monitoring for reporting the progress to JICA</u></p> <p>Monitoring of the project progress and implementation process has been done by Japanese Experts as planned. Monitoring reports have been submitted to the Headquarters on a regular basis.</p>
(2)	Decision-making process	- do.-	<p><u>Decision-making on project strategies</u></p> <p>Decisions that affect project's strategies have been first discussed among Japanese Experts, and then consulted and agreed upon at Joint Coordination Committee (JCC), which is held in every August.</p> <p><u>Decision-making on regular project activities</u></p> <p>Decisions on regular project activities have been made through discussions between Japanese Experts and Project Manager and Deputy Project Manger based in Luang Prabang, with periodical communication and consultation with Project Director at NAFES.</p> <p>The involvement of Lao C/P in decision making has been rather limited. There is some room for improvement in the decision-making process in order to increase the involvement of Lao C/P and to better enhance sense of ownership among them.</p>
(3)	Assistance from JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p>As the office to provide main supervision, the JICA Office in Vientiane has maintained regular contact with the project through the Project Coordinator based in Vientiane. Assistance from the JICA Office has been provided whenever necessary, e.g. making requests to the HQ for the dispatch of short-term experts and procurement of equipment and the acceptance of C/P as trainees.</p>
(4)	Communication within the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p>Communication among the project staff, i.e. Japanese Experts, C/P in Luang Prabang and extension staff at the district level, has been effective in building rapport among them.</p> <p>Weekly meetings are held between C/P personnel and Japanese Experts, which has been effective in facilitating communication and raising awareness about team work. However, topics of regular meetings have tended to focus on plans of work for the week and the opportunities to share technical knowledge have been limited.</p> <p>Communication between the project staff (C/P and district extension staff) and farmers has also been effective as consultation is held between C/P and district staff before village activities that are facilitated by district staff.</p> <p>The communication between the Project and PAFO/PAFEC in 6 target provinces has been limited as there is no interactive communication mechanism available; currently PAFO regularly reports their activities to the Project and the Project share information with PAFO when necessary. It is suggested that regular meetings be held between the Project and PAFO Heads. .</p>

Annex 6: Implementation Process

(5)	External communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p>The project has been active in communicating with relevant governmental organizations and other donors since the commencement of the project. At the onset of the project, monthly meetings have been organized to share with relevant government organizations and donors the concepts and strategy of FORCOM and to facilitate coordination with them. As a result, recognition of the Project among relevant stakeholder has increased.</p> <p>Also, to promote better understanding about the project, the information on project activities has been disseminated to government organizations (NAFES, MAF departments, PAFES and DAFEO) and donor agencies through periodical newsletters (in Lao and Japanese). Lessons learned from FORCOM activities have been shared with other farmers through the distribution of leaflets (in Lao).</p>
3.	Technical transfer		
(1)	Any problems in the methods of technical transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports ▪ PDM (Important Assumptions) 	<p>Technical transfer and capacity building of extension workers has been done through the activities under Output 2. The methods of technical transfer include on-the-job training, systematic training courses, and joint implementation of the project activities with Japanese Experts.</p> <p>It was noted that the opportunities to discuss technical issues to share technical knowledge between Japanese Experts and C/P personnel were rather limited. It is suggested that technical issues be included as a topic of regular meetings between Japanese Experts and C/P personnel.</p>
4.	Allocation of C/P personnel		
(1)	Appropriateness of the allocation of counterpart personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports ▪ PDM (input) 	<p>Sufficient number of C/P personnel has been assigned to the project. They are at various levels of technical and language proficiency, but most of the C/P at the Provincial level are technically proficient and have understood the concepts of the project as well as their roles in implementing the project.</p>
5.	Recognition of the project by stakeholders		
(1)	Recognition of the project by the Implementing Agencies and the counterpart staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p>The recognition of the project by the implementing agencies and C/P staff is high because of the intensive communication held among the project and the agencies involved in the project through regular meetings, Joint Coordination Committee and Preparation Committee for Mid-term Evaluation.</p>
(2)	<p>Recognition of the project by the target groups and relevant agencies</p> <p>"target group" are (1) villagers of the project Sites and its surrounding areas, and (2) extension staff of the district in which project sites are located. "relevant agencies" are MAF including NAFES, PSO, DOP, DOA, DLF, DOF, NAFRI, and NUOL and PAFTC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p>The recognition of the project by the target groups and relevant stakeholders is high because the project has spend significant time conducting village meetings at Initial and Pilot Sites to enhance their understanding of the project concepts and has involved broad range of stakeholders from the initial stage through the project implementation.</p> <p>The awareness of target groups about the project has been increased through the regular distribution of newspapers (on lessons learned from the project) in Lao language to farmers.</p>
6.	Ownership/participation of stakeholders		
	<p>Ownership/participation of target groups and the relevant agencies</p> <p>"target group" are (1) villagers of the project Sites and its surrounding areas, and (2) extension staff of the district in which project sites are located. "relevant agencies" are MAF including NAFES, PSO, DOP, DOA, DLF, DOF, NAFRI, and NUOL and PAFTC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interviews with C/P and Japanese Experts ▪ Review of project documents and self-evaluation reports 	<p><u>Target groups</u></p> <p>The project has taken various measures so far to enhance the sense of ownership among target groups, including a participatory approach to CSP planning, implementation and monitoring by district staff and villagers and a requirement of in-kind contribution from villagers. Nevertheless, the sense of ownership among target groups is still low.</p> <p>It is suggested that more efforts be made to enhance the sense of ownership of participants in the second half of the project.</p> <p><u>Relevant agencies</u></p> <p>The sense of ownership among relevant agencies is still limited partly due to the internal project management structure and partly due to the low level of involvement in decision making process.</p> <p>As the current communication between the project and PAFO/PAFEC is not very effective, it is suggested that regular meetings be held between the Project and PAFO Heads to enhance sense of ownership. Also, it is suggested that the project facilitate the information sharing and vertical and horizontal linkage among PAFO/PAFEC and DAFO/DAFEO in 6 target provinces for enhancing their sense of ownership and initiative toward the project termination for improving and continuation of CSP.</p>

Annex 8: List of Lao Counterpart Personnel Trained in Japan

	Name	Position	Subject of training	Fiscal Year of Japan	Duration	Output (Project Component)
1	Mr. Chanthavong SOULIVONG	Provincial Coordinator of FORCOM Project, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	03/21/2005 - 04/30/2005	Output 1,2,3
2	Mr. Touy PHOMMACHANH	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	03/21/2005 - 04/30/2006	Output 1,2,3
3	Mr. Sompong CHITTAVONG	FORCOM Project Counterpart Personnel, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Sayaboury	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	03/21/2005 - 04/30/2005	Output 1,2,3
4	Mr. Khanthavine SOULIYA	Deputy Head, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
5	Ms. Latsamy VONGMANICHAN	Agriculture Extension Officer, Nan District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Prabang Province	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
6	Ms. Amphai THAVONGSY	Agriculture Officer, Viengkham District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office, Luang Prabang Province	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
7	Mr. Khamphai BOUARAVONG	Livestock Officer, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Participatory resource management / Training and extension/ Community development	2005	10/02/2005 - 11/10/2005	Output 1,2,3
8	Mr. Phousit PHOUMAVONG	FORCOM Acting Project Manager, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Extension Center of Luang Prabang	Project Formulation for Regional Development Focused on Human Security	2005	02/06/2006 - 03/18/2006	Output 1,2,3

Annex 9: List of Machinery and Equipment Provided by Japan

JFY 2003

Origin	Date	Main items		
Japan				
Lao	Mar. 2004	Notebook PC @ 2		
	Mar. 2004	Desktop PC @ 8		
	Mar. 2004	Laser Printer @ 2		
	Mar. 2004	Laser Printer (Color) @ 2		
	Mar. 2004	UPS @ 8		
	Mar. 2004	Fax machine @ 1		
	Mar. 2004	Photocopy machine @ 1		
Total Amount			0	JPY '000
			0	Kip
			23,030	USD

JFY 2004

Origin	Date	Main items	Cost	
Japan				
Lao	Nov. 2004	Desktop PC @ 8		
	Nov. 2004	Laser Printer @ 8		
	Nov. 2004	UPS @ 8		
	Nov. 2004	OHP @ 8		
	Nov. 2004	Screen for OHP @ 8		
	Nov. 2004	Digital camera @ 8		
	Nov. 2004	GIS software @ 1		
	Dec. 2004	Motorbike (off-road) @ 12		
	Dec. 2004	Pick-up truck @ 1		
	Nov. 2004	Photocopy machine @ 1		
Total Amount			0	JPY '000
			0	Kip
			75,794.00	USD

JFY 2005

Origin	Date	Main items	Cost	
Japan				
Lao	Sep. 2005	Desktop PC @ 6		
	Sep. 2005	Laser Printer @ 6		
	Sep. 2005	UPS @ 6		
	Sep. 2005	OHP @ 6		
	Sep. 2005	Screen for OHP @ 6		
	Sep. 2005	Digital camera @ 6		
	Sep. 2005	Fax machine @ 11		
	Oct. 2005	Motorbike (off-road) @ 1		
	Oct. 2005	Motorbike (on-road) @ 13		
	Jan. 2006	4WD vehicle @ 1		
	Mar. 2006	LCD Projector @ 1		
Total Amount			0	JPY '000
			0	Kip
			77,406	USD

JFY 2006

Origin	Date	Main items	Cost	
Japan				
Lao				
Total Amount			0	JPY '000
			0	Kip
			0	USD

Annex 10: List of Local Cost Borne by Japan

(Unit: US\$)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
General activity budget				
(1) General	16,160	177,988	254,093	448,241
(2) Facility	133,190	30,986	0	164,176
Total	149,350	208,974	254,093	612,417

Annex 12: List of Local Cost Borne by Laos

(Unit: US\$)

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
General activity budget				
(1) Expenditure to conduct field activities	0	1,000	2,000	3,000
(2) Management fee	0	6,000	31,000	37,000
Total	0	7,000	33,000	40,000

Annex 13: Comparison between Current Indicators and Proposed Indicators

as of 21 August, 2006

No. of Indicator	Current Indicator	Proposed Indicator
1	Upland rice production area by shifting cultivation is reduced in the districts where project sites are located, compared to the time of project initiation.	delet
2	Expansion rate of degraded forest area is reduced in the districts where project sites are located, compared to the 2002 level.	The per annum average degradation area of current forest is reduced in the districts where project sites are located, compared to the term of 1992-2002 level of the per annum average degradation area of current forest.
3	At least 50 % of the project participating households have reduced dependence on shifting cultivation.	More than 50 % of the first participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.
Project Purpose	More than 50% of the participating households in the project are continuing their activities at the time of project termination.	At the time of project termination, more than 50% of the number of participating households increases from number of 1st participating households in the project sites, where production activities started before April 2007.
	More than 50% of the participating households in the project are being able to maintain their increased income level at the time of project termination.	Compared to the annual income of first participating households before implementing the project activities, more than 50% of the first participating households in initial sites and 1 st Pilot sites are being able to increase the trend of income by 30% from the project production activities at the time of project termination.
	By the time of project termination, there are households that were not involved in the project that have adopted sustainable land and forest use techniques, in the surrounding areas of at least 50% of the Project Sites.	By the time of project termination, there are households that were not involved in the project that have adopted techniques leading to sustainable land and forest use, in the surrounding areas of all project sites.
	In at least 60% of the villages where Pilot Site is located, at least 50% of households assess the extension staff's performance to have been improved (at the time of project termination).	In at least 60% of the villages where Pilot Site is located, at least 50% of participating households assess the extension staff's performance to have been improved (at the time of project termination).
	By the time of project termination, at least 30% of the project participating households have reduced dependence on shifting cultivation.	By the time of project termination, at least 30% of the project participating households in all project sites have reduced shifting cultivation area.
Output 1	At least one technology that can be promoted by the Project is identified within 2 years after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.	At least one technique that can be promoted by the Project is identified within 2 years (until June, 2007) after the activities have begun in Initial Sites.
	Two years after Initial Site activities have begun, at least 60% of the participating households are continuing to practice the technology introduced.	Two years (June, 2007) after Initial Site activities have begun, more than 60% of the participating households are continuing to practice more than 50% of the techniques introduced.
	Within 2 years after activities have begun in Initial Sites, total household income has increased for at least 60% of participating households due to the additional income provided through Initial Site activities.	Within 2 years (until June, 2007) after activities have begun in Initial Sites, more than 60 % of the first participating households in Initial sites are being able to increase income by 20 % from the project production activities, compared to the annual income of participating household before implementation project production activities.
	Number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will increase year by year.	The trend of increase in number of visitors who come to observe Initial Sites at their own will and/or study tours organized by District/Province increase is seen.
	Villagers are capable to explain about initial Site to the visitors by themselves (by the 3rd year of Initial Site activities).	Key villagers are capable to explain about Initial Site to the visitors by themselves (by the 2nd year (June, 2007) of Initial Site activities).

Output 2	2.1	More than sixty (60) % of the trainees of the project training course score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at course completion examination.	More than 60 % of the trainees of the project score at least "4" (out of full score 5) at an examination at least once a year.
	2.2	At least 4 CSP proposals are submitted during the project period from the Provinces where trainees are based.	delete
	2.3		Provincial implementation team provides necessary trainings for each production activity covering at least 60% of the standard training contents, within 1 year after approval of CSP.
	2.4		More than 60 % of participants of each farmer training replied "Understood" after each training.
Output 3	3.1	By the time of project termination, at least 4 CSP are implemented in each of the 6 target provinces.	same
	3.2	Two years after CSP activities have begun, at least 50% of the participating households are continuing to practice the technology introduced.	Two years after (November, 2007) CSP activities have begun, more than 50% of the first participating households in the 1 st Pilot Sites are continuing to practice more than 40 % of the techniques introduced.
	3.3	Within 2 years after activities have begun in Pilot Sites, total household income has increased for more than 50% of participating households due to the additional income provided through project activities.	Within 2 years (until November, 2007) after activities have begun in the 1 st Pilot sites, more than 50 % of the first participating households are being able to increase income by 20 % from the type 2 activities compared to the annual income before implementation of project production activities.
Output 4	4.1	Recommendations made by the project at the time of mid-term evaluation is considered by MAF.	same
	4.2	Recommendations made by the project at the time of final evaluation is considered by MAF.	same

Annex 14

Workshop by the Mid-term Evaluation Mission

Date: 16, 17 August 2006 (2 days)

Participants

1. Heads and staffs of DAFEO in Initial Sites and Pilot Sites in Luang Prabang and Sayaoury province.
2. Heads of PAFEC in Luang Prabang and Sayaboury province
3. FORCOM counterparts
4. Mid-term evaluation mission members

Session 1

For further improvement of CSP, participants discussed current status of CSP and proposal. The issues raised by participants were divided into 5 categories; FORCOM strategy, capacity building, management, procedure and technique. Regarding to the proposals on FORCOM strategy, stakeholders need to discuss more.

Category	Strength	Problem	Proposal
FORCOM strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSP meets the needs of villagers and target areas • CSP has contribute to income generation and community development • CSP is consistent with government's policy to reduce poverty • CSP is a good tool for sustainable land and forest use • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase support cost per household to US\$600/household to achieve the Government target in 2010. • Increase number of participants • Increase additional proposals • Support cost for land allocation • Focus on a few activities depending on potential of village <p>Above issues need to be discussed more among stakeholders.</p>
Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villager can exchange their ideas freely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers need more capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the revolving fund

building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at village meeting on planning Villagers have learned planning of community development Villagers received village fund and training regarding the livestock and agriculture Villagers can generate income. Villagers participate in the activity by themselves and manage it sustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding levels of villagers are varied. Capability of villagers on planning is insufficient. Simple economic analysis is not introduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> must be improved. Need trainings more on i) the revolving fund management, ii) management of ISI and PSI, iii) production techniques Needs to train village level extensionists
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants of the training for the activity were changed. Villagers do not implement production activities along with production plan. Monitoring activity is not well conducted by villagers. Villagers do not understand how to manage the revolving fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants of the training for the activity were changed. Villagers do not implement production activities along with production plan. Monitoring activity is not well conducted by villagers. Villagers do not understand how to manage the revolving fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing of procurement of materials is not proper in terms of season. Distribution of training manual delays Management of the revolving fund is difficult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timing of budget for procurement should be proper. CSP manual needs to be improved so that villagers clearly and easily understand. Study tour at provincial, district and village level needs to be organized.
Technique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAFEO staff and villager have increased the capacity regarding agricultural technique and extension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to price fluctuation, planned number of materials and equipment cannot be procured. Extension techniques and knowledge of DAFEO are insufficient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Session 2

Participants discussed what kinds of financial resource can be utilized for replication of CSP (CSP and operational cost) to other areas, after the project termination. Each group presented possible resources and how to access to the resources, and experiences of utilization of external fund resources.

Group 1 – Results of discussion

Facilitator: Ms. Chonchit

1. Possible source of fund (possibility)

- 1) Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) (2)
- 2) Budget from the Lao Government (1)
- 3) Donor project (3)
- 4) Village Fund (2)
- 5) Agriculture Promotion Bank (APB) (1)
- 6) Donation from domestic and foreign countries (4)

2. Steps of gaining the fund

Proposal from village to DAFEO

District office (permanent secretary, CPI)

Province (related section)

District office (financial section, CPI)

Village

Question 2

What kinds of expenses need to implement CSP.

Expenses items	Resource		
Materials and equipment	2 (need support from DAFEO for making application)		
Travel allowance	2 (not enough)		
Daily allowance	2		
Training and procurement	1,3,4,5,6		
Meeting at village	4		
Food expenses	4		

APB will not support the government project.

APB changes interest rate depending on kind of activity.

In Nan district, APB supported pig raising group.

The Government supported operation cost for DAFEO to support production group.

Interest rate is about 7%.

Village fund cannot cover the cost for meeting and food expenses, but community fund may be able to.

2 or 3 times per month.

Group 2 – Results of discussion

Facilitator: Mr. Bounluisit

1. Possible source of fund (possibility)

- 1) APB
- 2) Village fund
- 3) Poverty Reduction Fund
- 4) Budget from Lao Government
- 5) Donor (grant)
- 6) Investors of domestic and foreign private companies
- 7) NGO
- 8) Donor (loan)
- 9) Contribution (donation) including emergency fund from social and welfare dept.

Group 2

Expenses items	Resource (responsible to allocate the budget)	
Equipment (motorcycle,	Province and district	

vehicle)			
Materials and equipment	Village		
Travel and daily allowance	Province and district		
Training	Province, district and village	the village shares foods and water	
Stationeries	Province and district		

District monitor the activity in case APB support
Donation means
DAFEO must manages fund from the donation.
In case of applying to NGO, an application must be submitted to the national level.
Actual data are nnot available, but so many investors
If a villager gets B1250 loan, the villager must repay B1800 after 4 months.