

ラオス国
森林減少抑制のための
参加型土地・森林管理プロジェクト
中間レビュー調査報告書

平成24年8月
(2012年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
地球環境部

環境

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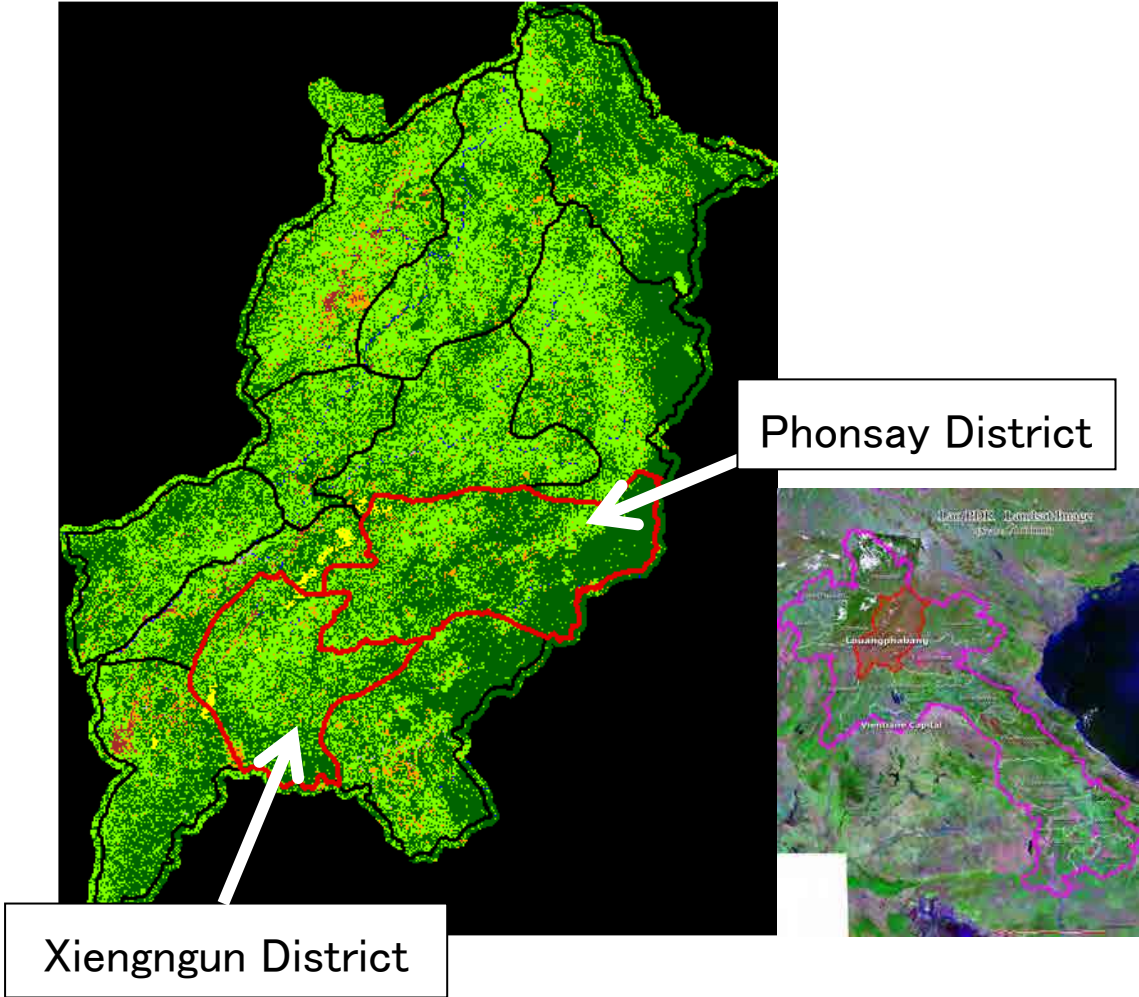
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プロジェクト位置図



写真



協議風景



現地調査の様子



現地風景



現地風景



合同レビュー報告書署名風景



合同調整委員会協議議事録署名風景

レビュー調査結果要約表

1. 案件の概要		
国名： ラオス	案件名：森林減少抑制のための参加型土地・森林管理プロジェクト	
分野：自然環境保全-持続的自然資源利用	援助形態：技術協力	
所轄部署：地球環境部 森林・自然環境グループ 森林・自然環境保全第一課	協力金額（評価時点）：566,238 千円	
協力期間	(R/D)：2009年8月4日	先方関係機関：農林省普及局
	(延長)：	日本側協力機関：林野庁
	(F/U)：	他の関連協力：
	(E/N)（無償）	
1-1 協力の背景と概要		
<p>ラオス人民民主共和国（以下、「ラオス」と記す）は国土面積の80%が山岳地帯である。熱帯林行動計画(Tropical Forest Action Program：TFAP)の報告によると、1940年代には70%であった森林率が、2002年には41.5%まで低下した。ラオス北部山岳地域では依然焼畑に依存している貧困住民が多く、焼畑移動耕作が森林減少の原因の一つとなっている。また、近年、ラオス国北部において外国投資によるゴムや飼料用トウモロコシといった商品作物栽培が急速に広がり、土地・森林利用形態が大きく変わってきており、持続的な森林保全・利用に向けた対策が急務である。我が国はラオス北部6県において、2004年2月から2009年3月までの5年間、技術協力「森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト」を実施し、住民支援プログラムツール(Community Support Programme Tool：CSPT)を開発した。このツールの活用を通じた、家畜飼育、魚の養殖、アグロフォレストリー導入、織物生産、果樹栽培、水田の拡張等の焼畑代替手段の普及を行った結果、対象地域において住民の生計向上及び焼畑抑制の効果が確認できた。しかし、焼畑以外の収入の増加によって焼畑を抑制させるといふCSPTのアプローチだけでは、森林減少に十分対処できなくなっており、対象村でのモニタリングの継続、CSPTの改善、及び土地森林利用計画を含めた、総合的に森林減少を抑制するツールの開発が必要となった。</p> <p>こうした状況の中で、ラオス国政府は気候変動対策として「森林減少・劣化からの温室効果ガス排出削減等(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in Developing Countries：REDD+)」が総合的な森林減少抑制と森林に依存する農民の生計向上に極めて有用な手段と考え、ラオス北部のREDD+の実施準備を含む森林保全と地域住民の生計向上を目指した技術協力「森林減少抑制のための参加型土地・森林管理プロジェクト」(以下、「プロジェクト」)を我が国に要請した。本プロジェクトは、農林省農林業普及局(NAFES)をカウンターパート(C/P)機関として、2009年8月から2014年8月までの5年間の予定で実施されており、現在、3名の長期専門家(チーフアドバイザー、参加型資源管理、生計向上/業務調整業務)を派遣中である。対象地域は、ラオス北部6県(ルアンプラバン、フアパン、ボケオ、ルアンナムター、サヤブリ、ビエンチャン県)である。また、2011年11月から2014年8月の予定でルアンプラバン県ポンサイ郡ホアイキン村落クラスター及びその周辺地域を対象にREDD+事業としての認証・登録を目的とした「REDD+認証・登録支援業務」をプロジェクトの一投入要素として実施中である。プロジェクト開始から2年9か月ほど経過しており、今般中間レビュー調査を実施することになった。</p>		
1-2 協力内容		
(1) プロジェクト目標：参加型土地・森林管理を通して森林減少抑制システムが確立される		
(2) 上位目標：森林減少抑制システムがラオス国北部地域において適用される		

- (3) アウトプット
- ① CSPT の改善を通じて、森林減少抑制システムが設計される
 - ② PAREDD サイトにおいて、森林減少抑制システムが実施される
 - ③ PAREDD サイト及びその周辺において、森林被覆・森林炭素蓄積量及び社会経済状況の変化がモニタリングされる
 - ④ 森林減少抑制システムが気候変動緩和策として提言される

(4) 投入（評価時点）

相手国側：

プロジェクト・スタッフ	管理スタッフ：2 名 技術スタッフ：14 名	ローカル・コスト	なし（日本側が負担）
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日本側：

専門家	長期専門家：6 名 短期専門家：4 名 REDD+コンサルタント：9 名	機材供与：	1,660 万円
研修員受入れ	8 名	在外事業強化費：	3,000 万円 (2012 年 3 月現在)
		REDD+関連の業務委託費	1.57 億円

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	(担当分野、氏名、職位)		
	氏名	分野	職位
	池田 修一	総括	JICA 地球環境部 次長/森林・自然環境グループ長
	鈴木 和信	評価計画/森林セクター戦略	JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境グループ 森林・自然環境保全第一課 企画役
	志磨 克	森林保全	農林水産省 林野庁 森林整備部 計画課海外林業協力室 課長補佐
	広内 靖世	評価分析	(株)国際開発アソシエイツ
調査期間	2012 年 5 月 27 日～2012 年 6 月 13 日		評価種類： 中間レビュー

3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 実績の確認

3.1.1 アウトプットの実績

(1) アウトプット 1: アウトプット 1 ほぼ達成されているが、達成は計画より遅れている。2010 年 8 月までに、森林減少抑制システムへの適用に必要な CSPT の改善が報告書にまとめられた。同年 10 月までには、合計 16 種類の農場内活動及び 2 種類の農場外活動が、森林減少抑制のための推奨活動として特定された。2010 年末に始まった森林減少抑制システムの現場運用マニュアルのドラフト第 1 版作成はほぼ完了しており、2012 年 9 月までにドラフトが完成する見込みである。ドラフト完成は 2 年近く遅れているが、これは主に、(i) PAREDD サイト選定の遅れにより先行活動（推奨活動の特定）が 2011 年 10 月にずれ込んだこと、及び(ii) プロジェクトを計画通り進めることよりも、システム設計/ドラフトを

現場適用前にできるだけ詳細にすることが優先されたことによる。

(2) アウトプット 2: アウトプット 2 は部分的に達成されているが、達成は計画より遅れている。ルアンプラバン県シェンゲン郡の対象サイト (PAREDD サイト) の対象 4 村落において、森林減少抑制のための村落活動計画 (土地・森林利用ゾーニング及び規則を含む) が作成され、2012 年 2 月に県・郡の関連機関に承認された。ポンサイ郡の PAREDD サイトの対象 5 村落 (REDD+デモンストレーション事業の対象地域でもある) においては、村落活動計画は 2012 年 11 月までに作成/承認される見込みである。承認された計画に基づき、シェンゲンでは、森林減少抑制活動 (村落森林管理、生計向上、コミュニティ開発) が 2012 年 2 月に開始されており、ポンサイでは 2012 年 11 月に開始される見込みである。シェンゲン及びポンサイの経験・教訓を反映し、運用マニュアルのドラフトは 2012 年 9 月までに改訂される見込みである。

注: アウトプット 2 の活動は、アウトプット 1 の遅れ及び森林減少抑制システムの計画段階の遅れにより、計画より遅れている。この結果、プロジェクト期間中の森林減少抑制活動の実施年数が、予定より短くなった。特に、村落開発基金の運用管理に係る支援、共同レビュー、パフォーマンス・ベイスド・ペイメントは、プロジェクト終了までに完了しないか、完了させるためには慌ただしく行わねばならないおそれがある。プロジェクトの残り期間を考えると、森林減少抑制活動が 2012 年末に開始される見込みのポンサイは言うに及ばず、先行するシェンゲンにおいてさえ、森林減少抑制システムは完全にはオペレーションナライズされないおそれがあり、プロジェクト終了までにアウトプット 2 は十分に達成されない可能性がある。

(3) アウトプット 3: 社会経済影響評価のベースラインとして、各 PAREDD サイトにおいてサンプル世帯調査が行われた。森林被覆/炭素蓄積量に対する影響評価の関連活動はまだ開始されていない。

(4) アウトプット 4: 関連活動は 2014 年に予定されている。

3-1-2 プロジェクト目標の実績

シェンゲンにおいて森林減少抑制活動が開始されたばかりであり、関連データは入手できなかった (ベースラインも入手できなかった)。なお、プロジェクトの全体的な遅れにより、指標の対象となる森林減少抑制活動がプロジェクト期間中に 2 年以上実施される PAREDD サイトはシェンゲンのみである。

3-2 評価結果の要約

3-2-1 妥当性

プロジェクトは現在でも妥当であるといえる。

プロジェクトの上意目標は現在でもラオス国のニーズに合致しており、プロジェクト目標は NAFES/県農林事務所 (PAFO) /郡農林事務所 (DAFO) の組織ニーズと一致している。プロジェクト目標は、森林に直接的・間接的に生計を依存している地域住民のニーズとも合致している。また、上位目標はラオス国の国家開発計画及び日本の ODA 政策とも整合性がある。日本の技術優位性も確認された。

3-2-2 有効性 (予測)

プロジェクトの有効性が確保できるかどうか現時点で不明確である。

アウトプットの達成は、森林減少抑制システムの設計/現場運用マニュアルのドラフト作成及びシステムの現場適用の遅れにより、計画より遅れている。プロジェクト目標の達成

度は、アウトプットの達成状況から判断すると、計画より低いと推定される。プロジェクトの残り期間は、森林減少抑制システムを完全に実施し、その有効性の検証を詳細に行うには十分ではない可能性があり、プロジェクト終了までに、同システムが開発されるというプロジェクト目標が十分に達成されるかどうか不明である。なお、すべてのアウトプットは、程度の差はあるが、プロジェクト目標の達成に貢献すると思われる。

3-2-3 効率性

全体的にみるとプロジェクトの効率性は十分ではない。

投入は、タイミング、質、量の面で、おおむね適切だったが (i) プロジェクト・ドキュメントが承認された 2010 年 2 月 (プロジェクト開始 6 か月後) まで、PAFO/DADO のプロジェクト・スタッフが配置されなかった、(ii) 2011 年 12 月に開始された REDD+ 関連活動のプロジェクト・スタッフがいまだ配置されていない、(iii) プロジェクト・スタッフの現場出張経費を含め、ラオス側のローカル・コストは日本側が負担している、という問題がみられる。アウトプットの産出に向けて進捗は見られるが、その産出レベルは、主に PAREDD サイト選定の遅れ、森林減少抑制システム設計/マニュアルのドラフト作成の遅れ、システム実施の遅れにより、計画より低い。

3-2-4 インパクト

上位目標レベル：プロジェクト終了後 3 年以内の上意目標の達成見込みは、まだプロジェクトの中間時点であること、ならびに外部条件 (「REDD+ 関連の住民対象インセンティブが整う」) が満たされるかどうか不確実であることから、現時点では判断できない。

その他：PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフは、プロジェクトが行った現地研修及び本邦研修にて関連技術・技能・知識を習得した。

3-2-5 持続性 (見込み)

プロジェクトの持続性が確保されるかどうかは不確実である。

制度・組織面：参加型土地・森林管理に基づく森林減少抑制に対する政策的・法的支援は継続するとみられる。しかしながら、プロジェクト終了後の森林減少抑制システムの継続的实施・拡大に係る組織戦略はいまだ策定されていない。ルアンプラバン県の PAREDD チームは、本プロジェクト実施のために設置された臨時的組織であり、PAFO/DAFO の複数セクションの出向職員から成る。プロジェクト終了後も PAREDD チームが存続するか、現在プロジェクトに配置されている職員が PAREDD アプローチの実施者として残るかどうかは不明である。また、ポンサイにおける REDD+ デモンストレーション事業の実施体制はいまだ不明確である。

財政面：財政面での制約は、プロジェクトの持続性において、大きな課題である。本件の現場活動についてはパイロット的性質があることから、生計向上活動等の森林減少抑制活動のシード・マネーや、村落森林管理のインセンティブであるパフォーマンス・ベースド・ペイメントの資金を日本側が支援している。さらに、PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフの現場出張経費を含むローカル・コストについても、そのほとんどを日本側が負担している。プロジェクト終了後、関連活動の継続・拡大に必要な予算が確保されるかどうか、現時点では不明確である。予算面の制約を解決する可能性のある手段として、本件では、REDD+ の財政メカニズムを用いることが検討されている。同メカニズムが機能するには、ラオス政府が、村落及び村落クラスターレベルの便益分配システムを含む REDD+ 実施の枠組みを構築する必要があるが、枠組み構築はプロジェクトのコントロール外にあり、プロジェクト終了までに構築されるかどうか不確実である。

技術面: PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフの技術能力は計画ステージについては着実に強化されている。実施/モニタリング・ステージについても、シェンゲン及びボンサイにおける活動を通して能力が向上すると期待される。しかしながら、プロジェクトの全体的な遅れから、森林減少抑制システムが十分にオペレーショナルライズされないままプロジェクト期間が終わる可能性があり、システムの運用に技術・知識・経験を十分に習得できるかどうかは不明確である。REDD+関連分野については、プロジェクト・スタッフがいまだ配置されておらず、ラオス側に関連技術が移転されるかどうか不明である。移転技術・成果品のプロジェクト終了後の継続的活用・普及については、組織的な戦略は存在しない。また、森林減少抑制システムの開発は中途であり、システムの有効性が実証されていないため、プロジェクト終了後の継続的な活用・普及の可能性について、現時点では判断できない。

3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

3-3-1 計画内容に関すること

特になし

3-3-2 実施プロセスに関すること

プロジェクトは PAFO,DAFO、村落クラスター等国内関連機関との連携/協力のもと実施された。その他、現場プロジェクト・スタッフの意欲と勤勉さが効果発現に貢献した。

3-4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

3-4-1 計画内容に関すること

プロジェクトのマスター・プランは R/D に添付されているが、プロジェクト開始前には、PDM も PO も作成されなかった。プロジェクト開始後、JICA 及びラオス政府は、プロジェクトの背景、コンポーネント/活動、及び実施体制の詳細を記したプロジェクト・ドキュメントが、DPO、DOF、NAFES を含む関連省庁との協議の上、プロジェクトによって作成されることを合意した。PDM 及び PO を含むプロジェクト・ドキュメントは 2010 年 2 月の第 1 回 JCC で承認された。それを受けて、ようやく、PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフが配置され、現場におけるプロジェクト活動が開始された。プロジェクト開始から半年後のことである。

3-4-2 実施プロセスに関すること

本プロジェクトの PDM 及び PO はプロジェクト管理のツールとしては十分に詳細ではない。例えば、PDM については、一部の活動の表現が曖昧であり、多くの指標は、定義が不十分である。PO については、計画・モニタリングに必要な情報（期待される結果、責任者、実施者等）が十分に示されていない。2011 年 11 月の第 3 回 JCC で承認された REDD+デモンストレーション関連の活動も、反映されていない。このことは、プロジェクト関係者が、プロジェクトの全体的な実施プロセス、PDM と POO に基づく活動の進捗状況、アウトプットやプロジェクト目標の正確な達成度について、明確かつ共通の理解をもつことを困難にしてきた。

3-5 提言（当該プロジェクトに関する具体的な措置、提案、助言）

1) PDM の改定

REDD+を取り巻く国際環境の変化は非常に早く、ここ数年で国連気候変動枠組み条約において REDD+の議論が活発に行われている。また、日本政府とラオス政府間では 2 国間カーボンクレジットメカニズムの対話・交渉も進んでいる。このような状況も踏まえ、2011 年 11 月の合同調整委員会において本プロジェクトが REDD+デモンストレーションプロジ

エクトとして正式に位置づけられた。また、既に業務実施契約ベースの REDD+認証登録業務も実施されていることを踏まえ、今後は REDD+の方法論を開発するプロジェクトとすることになった。このような経緯・状況を鑑み、プロジェクトの残り期間において、目標値と必要な活動を明確にし、調査団が作成した改定 PDM 及び PO のとおり改定することを提言した。また、改定された PO を基に、今年の 10 月に開催予定の第 5 回 JCC までに詳細 PO を作成することを提言した。

2) プロジェクトの主管実施機関の変更

本プロジェクトの前身プロジェクト「森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト」で開発した住民支援プログラムツール(Community Support Programme Tool : CSPT) と参加型農林業土地利用計画 (participatory agriculture and forest land use planning : PLUP)を統合した村・クラスターレベルの森林減少・劣化緩和策としての PAREDD アプローチが NAFES と PAFO と協同して開発されたことが確認できた。PAREDD アプローチは計画段階については作成済であり、既にシェンゲン郡では実施段階にある。今後は、現場レベルで実際にモニタリングを行うことが必要であり、PAREDD アプローチに基づいた REDD+デモンストレーションプロジェクトの設計が必要である。

このような進捗状況と REDD+に関する円滑で効果的な実施を考えると、プロジェクトの残り期間は、林野局が普及局に代わって主管責任機関としてプロジェクトを主導し、林野局が中央レベルで関連機関と協調しながらプロジェクトを実施していくことが必要である。また、林野局は PAFO 及び JICA と密に相談の上、新しいプロジェクトダイレクターとプロジェクトマネージャーを配置することが必要である。さらに、林野局は JICA 専門家や関連支援スタッフがビエンチャンで業務を行うための執務室を提供することが求められる。

3) 現場レベルでの連携・協調体制

PAFO は今後も県レベルで実施機関として関与していくことになるが、今後プロジェクトの残り期間において、プロジェクト活動を促進するために、現場レベルでの関係機関間の連携・調整機能を向上することが必要である。昨今のラオスの地方分権化の政策にあわせて、PAREDD アプローチのすべてのプロセスにおいて活動の責任をより現場に委譲することが必要である。

現場レベルでの調整機能を強化する必要性、特に PAFO と DAFO の連携強化の点から、プロジェクト活動の進捗、課題等について共有・意見交換を行う会議（月に一度の定例会議）が確実に開催されることが必要である。加えて、JICA 専門家は、プロジェクトの進捗に関し、より頻繁に農林局長に報告の上、協議を行い、PAFO との連携強化に努めるべきである。また、PAREDD アプローチを適用した村落での支援活動に際し、クラスターレベルで存在する技術サービスセンターの有効活用について検討することが必要と考える。（ただし、本プロジェクトの対象サイトにはこの技術サービスセンターは設置されていないため、PAREDD アプローチの現地実施マニュアルの作成においてその可能性を検討する。）

4) REDD+実施にかかる関係機関との連携体制

REDD+デモンストレーション活動に関し、プロジェクトは残り期間において、ラオス政府内の既存 REDD+に関する組織横断的な調整メカニズムと密に連携することが必要である。このことによって、REDD+デモンストレーション活動に対して、政策や技術的な視点での助言や支援を得ることが期待される。

5) PAREDD アプローチの改良と完成

現場実施マニュアルの修正と森林モニタリングマニュアル案の作成作業と並行して、PAREDD アプローチを改良し、完成版とすることが必要である。

現在の PAREDD アプローチの計画段階のプロセスが「長い」との指摘が現場（PAFO・DAFO）から多く寄せられた。従って、今後は期間の短縮化に努め、実施段階における効率性と柔軟性の向上とラオスの季節を踏まえたスケジュール設定が必要である。

村落開発基金に関しては、現在の現場実施マニュアル案には資金返済後の資金運用方法に関する記載がない。そのため、2013年7月に想定されている最初の資金返済時までには資金運用ルール作成のための何らかのガイドラインの作成と同ガイドラインに基づく、村落開発基金のための村落運用規則の策定が必要である。また、村落自らが基金を適切に管理するために必要な能力向上も必要となる。

PAREDD アプローチの村落への適用の結果による変化のモニタリングの実施、及びモニタリング結果に基づき、結果に見合う追加的な支援を試験的に実施することは、PAREDD アプローチを完成するために、また PAREDD アプローチをベースに REDD+デモンストレーションプロジェクトに発展させるためにも極めて重要となる。従って、PAREDD アプローチのモニタリング及び成果に見合った追加的な支援の方法を早急に検討し、決定することが必要である。

また、現在の PAREDD アプローチでは、村レベルの森林管理計画の策定を想定していないが、村落に対する各種支援の効果を森林の減少及び劣化の緩和行動に結びつけ、森林減少・劣化の緩和をより確実に進めるためには、村レベルの森林管理計画の作成と同計画に基づく森林管理の実行を REDD+プロジェクトの一環として組み込むことも検討すべきである。

6) REDD+デモンストレーションプロジェクトにおける留意点

REDD+プロジェクトの実施にあたっては、FPIC（Free and Prior Informed Consent）やセーフガード、利益配分システムの構築といった側面が重要となる。従って、本プロジェクトは今後、PAREDD アプローチのすべての過程・手続きをレビューし、REDD+デモンストレーションプロジェクトとして FPIC やセーフガード、利益配分システムの必要な水準を満たしているか確認を行い、PAREDD アプローチを改良していくことが必要である。また、今後のクレジットの登録、発行、売買を考慮した場合、PDD（プロジェクト設計文書）作成時には REDD+デモンストレーションプロジェクトの財務分析（便益－コスト分析）が必要と思われる。さらに、ルアンプラバン県全体のサブナショナルレベルに REDD+をスケールアップする道筋を念頭に置くことが重要である。

7) プロジェクト活動場所

シェンゲン郡がアプローチのデモンストレーションサイトとして、またポンサイ郡が REDD+デモンストレーションサイトに決まったことを受け、今後プロジェクト終了までにシェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡において、REDD+に係る活動を重点的に、集中的に行うことが必要である。ラオス側からは、プロジェクト活動場所の追加の要請もされたが、時間的制約と人的制約（マンパワー）もあることから、プロジェクト活動場所の追加は現実的でない判断される。

8) 県レベルでの参照排出レベルの開発

将来的なクレジット発生や民間企業の参入促進を考えた場合、県レベルでの参照排出レベル（RL/REL）の開発は極めて意義がある。ルアンプラバン県レベルの参照排出レベルの開発プロセスを通じ、森林タイプや林齢ごとの炭素蓄積の算定式も設定でき、その算定式は他地域でも応用が可能であることが期待される。

一方で、本件作業、特に現場レベルでの作業（グラントゥルース）には多くの人材が必要となるが、現状その人材は限定的である。従って、森林局森林インベントリー計画課の要員に加え、ルアンプラバン県にある農林業関連の大学等の人材を活用することが必要である。

9) 認証登録後の REDD+プロジェクトの実施組織

認証登録後の REDD+プロジェクトの実施組織については現状不明であるが、REDD+認証登録業務において PDD(プロジェクト設計文書)が作成される 2013 年 3 月までには REDD+プロジェクトの実施組織が決定されることが必要である。

10) 農民の能力向上

現場レベルでの活動を円滑に実施するための一つの対策として農家の能力向上が必要である。このため、スタディーツアーやクラスターレベルでの会合の機会を作ることが望ましい。また、農家の能力向上には既存の教材等の資料を活用することが有効である。

11) プロジェクト成果の他地域への普及

プロジェクトの経験や成果を他の県・郡レベルに共有・普及する必要がある。プロジェクト後半に一連のワークショップを開催し、本プロジェクトの成果の共有・普及を積極的に実施することが必要である。

第1章 レビュー調査の概要

1-1 調査の背景

ラオス人民共和国（以下、「ラオス」と記す）は国土面積の80%が山岳地帯である。熱帯林行動計画(Tropical Forest Action Program : TFAP)の報告によると、1940年代には70%であった森林率が、2002年には41.5%まで低下した。ラオス北部山岳地域では依然焼畑に依存している貧困住民が多く、焼畑移動耕作が森林減少の原因の1つとなっている。また、近年、ラオス北部において外国投資によるゴムや飼料用トウモロコシといった商品作物栽培が急速に広がり、土地・森林利用形態が大きく変わってきており、持続的な森林保全・利用に向けた対策が急務である。

我が国はラオス北部6県において、2004年2月から2009年3月までの5年間、技術協力「森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト」を実施し、住民支援プログラムツール(Community Support Programme Tool : CSPT)を開発した。このツールの活用を通じた、家畜飼育、魚の養殖、アグロフォレストリー導入、織物生産、果樹栽培、水田の拡張等の焼畑代替手段の普及を行った結果、対象地域において住民の生計向上及び焼畑抑制の効果が確認できた。しかし、焼畑以外の収入の増加によって焼畑を抑制させるというCSPTのアプローチだけでは、森林減少に十分対処できなくなっており、対象村でのモニタリングの継続、CSPTの改善、及び土地森林利用計画を含めた、総合的に森林減少を抑制するツールの開発が必要となった。

こうした状況の中で、ラオス政府は気候変動対策として「森林減少・劣化からの温室効果ガス排出削減(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation : REDD+)」が総合的な森林減少抑制と森林に依存する農民の生計向上に極めて有用な手段と考え、ラオス北部のREDD+の実施準備を含む森林保全と地域住民の生計向上を目指した技術協力「森林減少抑制のための参加型土地・森林管理プロジェクト」(以下、「プロジェクト」と記す)を我が国に要請した。

本プロジェクトは、農林省農林業普及局を主管カウンターパート(C/P)機関として、2009年8月から2014年8月までの5年間の予定で実施されており、現在、3名の長期専門家(チーフ・アドバイザー、参加型資源管理、生計向上/業務調整業務)を派遣中である。対象地域は、ラオス北部6県(ルアンプラバン、フアパン、ボケオ、ルアンナムター、サヤブリ、ビエンチャン県)である。また、2011年11月から2014年8月の予定でルアンプラバン県ポンサイ郡ホアイキン村落クラスター及びその周辺地域を対象にREDD+事業としての認証・登録を目的とした「REDD+認証・登録支援業務」をプロジェクトの一投入要素として実施中である。

プロジェクト開始から2年9か月ほど経過しており、今般、中間レビュー調査を実施することになった。

1-2 調査の目的

今回実施の中間レビュー調査では、プロジェクト活動の実績、成果を確認し、評価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、ラオス側と合同で評価を行う。また、プロジェクトの残り期間の課題及び今後の方向性について確認し、同結果を中間レビュー報告書として取りまとめたうえで、合同調整委員会において内容を合意することを目的とする。

1-3 調査団構成

日本側：

氏名	分野	所属
池田 修一	総括	JICA 地球環境部 次長/森林・自然環境グループ長
鈴木 和信	評価計画/森林セクター戦略	JICA 地球環境部 森林・自然環境グループ 森林・自然環境保全第一課 企画役
志磨 克	森林保全	農林水産省 林野庁 森林整備部 計画課 海外林業協力室 課長補佐
広内 靖世	評価分析	株式会社 国際開発アソシエイツ

ラオス側：

Mr. Khamphay MANIVONG, Deputy Director General, Department of Forestry, MAF

Mr.Soulaphone INTHVONG, Technical Staff, Department of Forest Resource Management, MONRE

Dr.Lamphoun XAYAVONG, Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos

1-4 日程

5月27日(日)	成田→ビエンチャン(広内団員) 6月3日まで現地調査(関係者へのヒアリング、情報収集・分析)	
6月4日(月)	成田→ビエンチャン(池田団長、志磨団員、鈴木団員)	
6月5日(火)	9h00	日本大使館訪問・調査方針説明
	8h30	PAFO 協議
	10h00	JICA ラオス事務所打合せ
	13h00	DOP 打合せ
	15h00	DOF 打合せ
	16h30	PAREDD 専門家との打合せ
6月6日(水)	8h45	FSCAP 専門家との打合せ
	11h00	MONRE 打合せ
	13h30	NAFES 打合せ
	移動：ビエンチャン→ルアンプラバン	
6月7日(木)	8h30	ルアンプラバン PAFO 訪問・打合せ
	10h00	合同評価団打合せ
	13h00	ルアンプラバン PAFO インタビュー
	14h00	MAF 副大臣打合せ
	15h00	ルアンプラバン DAFO インタビュー

	16h00	JICA 専門家インタビュー
6月8日(金)	現場視察(シェンゲン郡)	
6月9日(土)	9h00	合同評価団打合せ
	13h00	JICA 調査団内打合せ
	移動: ルアンプラバン→ビエンチャン	
6月10日(日)	合同評価報告書作成	
	16h00	JICA 調査団内打合せ
6月11日(月)	午前	調査団内打合せ、JICA 専門家との打合せ
	14h00	合同評価団打合せ
	15h45	NAFES 調査経過報告・協議
6月12日(火)	9h00	JICA 調査団内打合せ
	10h00	REDD+認証登録業務チームとのTV会議
	13h00	DOF 調査経過報告・協議
	15h30	MONRE 調査経過報告・協議
6月13日(水)	9h00	JICA 調査団内/JICA 専門家打合せ
	11h00	MAF 副大臣調査経過報告
	14h00	合同評価団打合せ
	15h00	JICA 調査団内打合せ・報告書とりまとめ
6月14日(木)	9h00	合同調整委員会(JCC)
	16h00	JICA 専門家・コンサルタント・チームとの打合せ
6月15日(金)	9h00	森林セクター連絡会議
	14h00	JICA ラオス事務所報告
	移動: ビエンチャン→	
6月16日(土)	成田着	

第2章 レビューの方法

2-1 調査の流れ

今回の評価は「新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン 第1版」に準拠して行った。評価の基になる PDM は、プロジェクト・ドキュメント（2010年2月承認）付属の PDMver0 を使用した。評価に先立ち、プロジェクト関係文書（事前調査報告書、進捗報告書、専門家業務完了報告書を含む）に基づき、評価のデザインとして評価グリッドを作成した。日本側、ラオス側双方による合同評価調査団は、評価用 PDM¹（合同中間レビュー報告書（英文）添付の Annex 1）、過去のプロジェクト記録等の資料調査、プロジェクト関係者への事前質問票調査及びインタビュー調査、また現地視察を行い、情報を収集した。これらの結果をもとに、合同レビュー報告書案を作成し、合同レビュー委員会における協議を経て、報告書を完成させた。

2-2 調査項目

2-2-1 プロジェクトの実績の確認

PDM の計画に沿ってプロジェクトの投入、アウトプット、プロジェクト目標が達成された度合いを検証する。

2-2-2 実施プロセスの検証

プロジェクトの実施過程全般を見る視点であり、活動が計画通り行われているか、またプロジェクトのモニタリングやプロジェクト内のコミュニケーションが円滑に行われているかを検証する。

2-2-3 レビュー項目ごとの分析

(1) 妥当性：

プロジェクトの目指している効果（プロジェクト目標や上位目標）が、評価を実施する時点において妥当か（国家開発計画及び日本の ODA 政策との整合性はあるか、受益者のニーズに合致しているかなど）、プロジェクトの戦略・方法は妥当かなどを評価する。

(2) 有効性(予測)：

プロジェクト目標達成の見込みはあるか、プロジェクト目標に対しアウトプットは適切か、目標達成の貢献・阻害要因はあるかなどを評価する。

(3) 効率性：

投入に見合ったアウトプットが産出されているか、活動スケジュールと投入のタイミング・質・量はアウトプット産出には適切だったかなどを評価する。

¹レビューのデザインをするにあたって当初 PDM（PDMver0）をレビューしたところ、表現が曖昧で定義が不明確な部分があることから、このままでは適切なレビューを行うことが困難であることがわかった。このため、PDM については、プロジェクト関係者との確認・協議を経て、①まず、レビューに最低限必要な情報を整理・明確化した評価用 PDM(PDME)を作成すること、また、②PDME レベルで整理しきれない課題については評価を通じて検討し、PDM 修正案として改善を提言することを方針とし、調査に臨むことにした。現地では、関係者と協議をしながら、PDME 案を作成し、最初の合同評価委員との協議において、案を説明して合意を得た上で、以後の調査に臨んだ。

(4) インパクト：

上位目標達成の見込みはあるか、その他、プラスのインパクトはあるか(予測されるか)、
予期していなかったマイナスのインパクトはあるか(予測されるか)、マイナスのインパ
クトがある場合、それに対する対策は講じられているかを評価する。

(5) 持続性/自立発展性(見込み)：

協力が終了しても、プロジェクトで発現した効果が持続する見込みについて、組織制度
面、財政面、技術面から評価する。

2-3 情報収集・入手手段

現地調査に先立ち、プロジェクトに指標及び投入の実績に関する情報提供を依頼した。さらに、
主としてプロジェクトの実施プロセス・評価5項目に関する質問票を英語で作成し、事前に配布
した。現地においては、指標及び実施プロセスの確認と評価5項目に関する補足情報を収集する
ために、質問票回答者に対してセミ・ストラクチャード・インタビューを行った。インタビューは
基本的に個別とした。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績と実施プロセス²

3-1 プロジェクトの実績

3-1-1 投入実績

計画	実績 (特に言及のない限り 2012年6月11日現在)
1 ラオス側	
1.1 人員 (1) プロジェクト・ダイレクター (2) プロジェクト・マネージャー (3) PAFOの技官 (4) DAFOの技官	現在、合計16名 (NAFESから2名、DOFから2名、PAFOから7名、DAFOから6名) がプロジェクトに配置されている。 (詳細は合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付の RMA-1 参照)
1.2 事務要員 (1) 必要に応じ、総務、秘書、その他の支援スタッフ (2) 運転手	事務要員は配置されていない。
1.3 土地・建物・施設 (1) プロジェクト・オフィス用の建物、施設 (2) 電気、通信、水道等の施設	プロジェクト活動に必要な土地・建物・施設は提供されている。
1.4 ローカル・オペレーショナル・コスト	ローカル・オペレーショナル・コストは措置されていない (日本側が負担している)
2 日本側	
2.1 専門家 (1) チーフ・アドバイザー (2) 普及促進/プロジェクト管理 (3) 森林資源管理 (4) 農村開発 (5) 必要に応じ、他の分野の専門家	<p>➤ <u>長期専門家</u>: これまでに、合計6名の専門家が下記の分野で派遣された: (i) チーフ・アドバイザー (2名); (ii) 森林資源管理 (1名); (iii) 村落開発 (1名); (iv) 普及促進/プロジェクト運営管理 (1名); 及び (iv) 業務調整/生計改善 (1名)。</p> <p>➤ <u>短期専門家</u>: これまでに、合計4名の専門家が下記の分野で派遣された: i) 森林資源情報整備; (ii) 森林減少抑制システム; (iii) 営農改善; 及び (iv) 森林炭素モニタリング I。</p> <p>➤ <u>REDD+ コンサルタント</u>: 2012年3月時点で、合計9名が派遣された。</p> (詳細は合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付の RMB-1 参照)
2.2 機器材、資材、 (1) 研修・調査用機材 (2) 機材、オフィス器具、文具	これまで、12.9千ドル相当の機材が供与された。主要機材はGISソフトウェア、GPS、パソコン、バイク、車両、衛星画像等である。 (詳細は合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付の RMB-2 参照)
2.3 本邦/第3国研修	これまでに、PAFO及びDAFOのプロジェクト・スタッフ8名が研修を受けた。 (詳細は合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付の RMB-3 参照)
2.4 在外事業強化費 (部分的)	在外事業強化費として、2012年3月現在、約3,000万円 (約32.6万ドル) が支出された。主要費目は、シェンゲン・ポンサイにおける道路建設費、ポンサイのフィールド・オフィス建設費、カンボジアへのスタディ・ツアーの旅費、現場への出張旅費、ローカル・スタッフの給与等である。 (詳細は合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付の RMB-4 参照)
2.5 その他	REDD+コンサルタント・チームへの業務委託契約費 (2011-2014年度分) ³ として合計1億5,670万円が措置された。

² 基本的に合同レビュー報告書の和訳である。

³ 業務名は「ラオス国森林減少抑制のための参加型土地・森林管理プロジェクトに係る REDD+認証・登録推進業務」である。

3-1-2 アウトプットの実績

(1) アウトプット 1

指標	実績												
<p>1a: 2010年9月までに、システムへの適用に必要なCSPTの改善が報告書にまとめられる</p>	<p>システムへの適用に必要なCSPTの改善点は、2010年8月に報告書にまとめられた。</p> <p><結論> 指標は計画通りに達成された。</p>												
<p>1b: 2010年7月までに、森林抑制のための推奨活動が4～5種類特定される</p>	<p>PAREDDサイトにおける森林抑制のための推奨活動として、2010年10月までに、下表の通り、16種類の農場活動及び2種類の農場外活動が特定された。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">表 A：森林抑制活動のための推奨活動</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 611 1378 826"> <thead> <tr> <th>タイプ</th> <th>活動</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>農場内</td> <td>傾斜農地技術 (SALT)、マルチへの直接播種(DSM)に基づく耕作システム、複合農業、コメ高収量システム (SRI)、稲作(肥料とコガモ)、有機農業、野菜栽培、果樹栽培、チークプランテーション、養殖、育牛、水牛飼育、ヤギ飼育、養豚、養鶏</td> </tr> <tr> <td>農場外</td> <td>織物、食品加工</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>推奨活動の特定が計画より遅れたのは、当初の予想より PAREDD サイト選定の合意形成に時間がかかり、サイトが2010年6月まで選定されなかったためである。</p> <p><結論> 指標はほぼ計画通りに達成された。</p>	タイプ	活動	農場内	傾斜農地技術 (SALT)、マルチへの直接播種(DSM)に基づく耕作システム、複合農業、コメ高収量システム (SRI)、稲作(肥料とコガモ)、有機農業、野菜栽培、果樹栽培、チークプランテーション、養殖、育牛、水牛飼育、ヤギ飼育、養豚、養鶏	農場外	織物、食品加工						
タイプ	活動												
農場内	傾斜農地技術 (SALT)、マルチへの直接播種(DSM)に基づく耕作システム、複合農業、コメ高収量システム (SRI)、稲作(肥料とコガモ)、有機農業、野菜栽培、果樹栽培、チークプランテーション、養殖、育牛、水牛飼育、ヤギ飼育、養豚、養鶏												
農場外	織物、食品加工												
<p>1c: 2010年9月までに、村落/村落クラスター・レベルの森林抑制システムの現場運用マニュアルのドラフト第1版が作成される</p>	<p><参考情報> プロジェクトが設計中の森林抑制システムは、関係者間で「PAREDD アプローチ」として知られている。PAREDD アプローチは計画ステージ (11 ステップ)、実施ステージ (4 ステップ)、及びモニタリング・ステージの3段階から成る(PAREDD アプローチのステージ及びステップについては合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付のRM—Cを参照)。各ステージについてマニュアルが策定され、最終的に一つのマニュアルにまとめられることになっている。</p> <p><実績> ドラフト第1版の作成は、下表の通り計画より2年近く遅れている。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">表 B：マニュアルのドラフト第1版作成状況</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1440 1386 1794"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>ステージ</th> <th>進捗/計画</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>計画ステージ</td> <td>-2011年2月に完成</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>実施ステージ</td> <td>-主要部分のドラフトは2011年9月に完成 -村落開発基金運用マニュアルのドラフトは2012年2月に完成</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>モニタリング・ステージ</td> <td>-生計向上活動のドラフトは2012年2月に完成。 -他の部分(森管理活動を含む)のドラフトは2012年9月まで作成予定</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>-各ステージのドラフトは、2012年9月までにとりまとめられ、PAFO/DAFOの技術スタッフに配布される予定</p> <p>ドラフト第1版の完成が遅れている理由は、(i) PAREDD サイト選定の遅れにより先行活動(推奨活動の特定)が2011年10月にずれこんだこと、及び(ii) プロジェクトを計画通り進めることよりもシステム設計/ドラフトを現場適用前にできるだけ詳細にすることが優先されたことによる。</p> <p><結論></p>		ステージ	進捗/計画	1	計画ステージ	-2011年2月に完成	2	実施ステージ	-主要部分のドラフトは2011年9月に完成 -村落開発基金運用マニュアルのドラフトは2012年2月に完成	3	モニタリング・ステージ	-生計向上活動のドラフトは2012年2月に完成。 -他の部分(森管理活動を含む)のドラフトは2012年9月まで作成予定
	ステージ	進捗/計画											
1	計画ステージ	-2011年2月に完成											
2	実施ステージ	-主要部分のドラフトは2011年9月に完成 -村落開発基金運用マニュアルのドラフトは2012年2月に完成											
3	モニタリング・ステージ	-生計向上活動のドラフトは2012年2月に完成。 -他の部分(森管理活動を含む)のドラフトは2012年9月まで作成予定											

指標	実績
	計画より遅れているが、指標はほぼ達成されており、2012年9月までに達成される見込みである。

(2) アウトプット 2

指標	実績
2a すべての PAREDD サイトにおいて、村落住民の策定した森林減少抑制のための村落活動計画（土地・森林利用ゾーニング及び規則を含む）が郡庁、DAFO、及び PAFO に承認される	<p><参考情報></p> <p>2010年10月の第2回JCCにおいて、以下の村落クラスターが PAREDD サイトとして承認された：(a) シェンゲン郡 Houakhot クラスター（4 村落） 及び (b) ポンサイ郡 Houaykhing クラスター（5 村落）。この際、もう 1カ所のクラスター（ポントン郡 Tong-si クラスター、6 村落から成る）を PAREDD サイトとして追加するかどうかを中間レビューの結果により判断することが合意された。</p> <p><実績></p> <p>当初計画によれば、シェンゲン及びポンサイの対象村落において、村落活動計画は、それぞれ 2011年4月、2012年4月までに承認される予定であった。承認は、次の通り、計画より遅れている。</p> <p>(a) シェンゲン: 対象 4 村落の村落活動計画（土地・森林利用ゾーニング及び規則を含む）は、2012年2月に郡長、DAFO 長、及び PAFO 長によって承認された。村落活動計画の承認は PAREDD アプローチ計画ステージ（11 ステップ）の最終ステップである。承認が当初計画より 1 年近く遅れた主な理由は、(i) 計画ステージのマニュアルのドラフト第 1 版作成が遅れたこと、(ii) その結果、計画ステージのステップ前半（村落境界画定、村落土地・森林ゾーニング及び規則の作成を含む）を雨期に行わねばならなかったこと、(iii) PAREDD アプローチは PAFO/DAFO の技術スタッフにとって新しい経験であり、能力形成に時間がかかったこと、である。なお、村落活動計画作成/承認の遅れにより、活動の開始時期が雨期にずれこんだ。</p> <p>(b) ポンサイ: 対象 5 村落において村落土地・森林利用ゾーニング及び規則の作成が進行中であり、2012年7月までに完了する見込みである。村落活動計画の作成/承認は乾期に活動を開始できるように 2012年11月までに完了する計画である。</p> <p><結論></p> <p>指標の達成は計画より遅れている。PAREDD サイト（対象村落）の最終的な数が確定していないため、達成度は不明である。第2回JCCで承認された9村落については、指標はほぼ達成されており、2012年11月までに達成される見込みである。</p>
2b すべての PAREDD サイトにおいて、承認された村落活動計画に含まれる実施計画に従って、森林減少抑制活動が、実施される	<p><参考情報></p> <p>PAREDD アプローチにおける「森林減少抑制活動」は、村落活動計画に含まれる活動であり、村落森林管理活動(タイプ 1)、世帯ベースあるいはグループ・ベースの生計向上活動（タイプ 2）、及びコミュニティ開発活動（タイプ 3）、の 3 タイプに分かれる。また、村落減少抑制活動の実施（PAREDD アプローチの実施ステージ）は、：(i) プロジェクトによる村落住民の研修（対象：タイプ 2）、(ii) 村落住民による活動に必要なアイテムの調達（対象：すべてのタイプ）、(iii) 村落住民による活動の実施（対象：すべてのタイプ）、及び(iv) 村落住民による村落開発基金の設立（対象：タイプ 2）の 4 つのステップから成る。</p> <p><実績></p> <p>当初計画によれば、シェンゲン、ポンサイにおける森林減少抑制活動の開始時期は、それぞれ 2011年4月、2012年4月であったが、活動開始は次の通り計画より遅れている。活動のモニタリングが開始されていないため、達成度は不明である。</p> <p>(a) シェンゲン: 対象 4 村落において、森林減少抑制活動は、村落活動計画が承認された 2012年2月に開始された。活動のモニタリング開始が 2012 年後半に予定されている</p>

指標	実績												
	<p>ため、森林減少抑制活動が計画通り実施されているかどうかは、現時点で不明である。</p> <p>表 C: シェンゲンにおける森林減少抑制活動実施及びモニタリングの進捗 (計画)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>活動タイプ</th> <th>進捗</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>村落森林管理 (タイプ1)</td> <td>-2012年5月、プロジェクトの調達した苗木が合計10haの森林地に植えられた -再植林・土地/森林利用・規則に関する森林モニタリング・レポーティングは、2012年第4四半期に開始予定</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>生計向上 (タイプ2)</td> <td>-2012年2月に研修が計画通り実施された -必要なアイテムの調達は進行中であり、すべての調達は2012年6月に完了見込み⁴ -モニタリングは2012年9月に開始予定</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>コミュニティ開発 (タイプ3)</td> <td>-2012年4月にコミュニティ・ホールが建設された -モニタリングは行われぬ</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>参考までに、生計向上 (タイプ2) の下、対象4村落において合計13グループが形成された。内訳は、養豚グループ (4)、ヤギ飼育グループ (3)、養鶏・鴨グループ (2)、養鶏グループ (1)、水田耕作グループ (1)、及び食品加工グループ (1) である。生計向上活動には合計103世帯が参加しており、これは全世帯の約36%に相当する (詳細は合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付のRM-Dを参照)。</p> <p>(b) ポンスイ: 計画ステージが完了しておらず、森林減少抑制活動はまだ開始されていない。村落活動計画の作成/完了が見込まれる2012年11月には、活動が開始されると見込まれる。</p> <p><結論> 進捗はみられるが、モニタリングが開始されておらず、達成度は判断できない。</p>		活動タイプ	進捗	1	村落森林管理 (タイプ1)	-2012年5月、プロジェクトの調達した苗木が合計10haの森林地に植えられた -再植林・土地/森林利用・規則に関する森林モニタリング・レポーティングは、2012年第4四半期に開始予定	2	生計向上 (タイプ2)	-2012年2月に研修が計画通り実施された -必要なアイテムの調達は進行中であり、すべての調達は2012年6月に完了見込み ⁴ -モニタリングは2012年9月に開始予定	3	コミュニティ開発 (タイプ3)	-2012年4月にコミュニティ・ホールが建設された -モニタリングは行われぬ
	活動タイプ	進捗											
1	村落森林管理 (タイプ1)	-2012年5月、プロジェクトの調達した苗木が合計10haの森林地に植えられた -再植林・土地/森林利用・規則に関する森林モニタリング・レポーティングは、2012年第4四半期に開始予定											
2	生計向上 (タイプ2)	-2012年2月に研修が計画通り実施された -必要なアイテムの調達は進行中であり、すべての調達は2012年6月に完了見込み ⁴ -モニタリングは2012年9月に開始予定											
3	コミュニティ開発 (タイプ3)	-2012年4月にコミュニティ・ホールが建設された -モニタリングは行われぬ											
2c 2012年及び2013年第3四半期に現場運用マニュアルのドラフトが改訂される	<p>関連活動が開始されていない。参考までに、現場運用マニュアル (ただし、計画ステージ及び実施ステージ) のドラフト第1版は、シェンゲン及びポンスイにおける経験・教訓をもとに、2012年9月までに改訂される予定である。</p> <p><結論> 関連活動が開始されていないため、指標の達成度は判断されなかった。</p>												
2d プロジェクト終了までに、PAFO及びDAFOの技術スタッフが、現場運用マニュアルに従い、村落/村落クラスター・レベルにおいて森林減少抑制システムを実行できる	<p>PAREDDアプローチの計画ステージについては、PAFO/DAFOのプロジェクト・スタッフの技術能力は着実に強化されている。しかしながら、プロジェクトの全体的な遅れから、森林減少抑制システムが十分にオペレーショナルライズされないままプロジェクト期間が終わる可能性があり、実施・モニタリング・ステージについては、PAFO/DAFOのプロジェクト・スタッフが、十分な技術・知識・経験を得られるかどうか不確実である。</p> <p><結論> 指標は部分的に達成されているが、プロジェクト終了までに、十分に達成されるかどうかは不確実である。</p>												

(3) アウトプット3

指標	実績
3a 2014年3月までに、PAREDDアプローチの森林被覆及び/または炭素蓄積量へ	<p><参考情報> 2010年2月の第1回JCCで承認されたプロジェクト・ドキュメントによれば、アウトプット3のモニタリングは、森林減少抑制システムの有効性を検証するために実施される。</p>

⁴ 補足: 村落住民による生計向上活動は必要アイテム調達後、2012年6月に開始される予定である。

指標	実績
の影響評価報告書が作成される。	<p><結果> 関連活動はまだ開始されていない。</p> <p>(a) シェンゲン: プロジェクト終了時に、2010-2013年の衛星画像をもとに、森林被覆の変化が分析される見込みである。</p> <p>(b) ポンサイ: 2011年11月の第3回JCCの承認により、REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクト形成に係る活動がプロジェクトに追加された。この追加はPDM/POには反映されていないが、同年12月、関連活動が、PAREDDサイトの1つであるポンサイを対象として開始された。オーバーラップを避けるために、プロジェクトでは、REDD+関連活動を通して得られるデータを炭素蓄積量のベースラインとして活用することを計画しているが、このデータは2013年2月までに得られる見込みである。また、モニタリングの手法は2013年の第3四半期までに決定される予定である。</p> <p><結論> 関連活動が開始されていないため、指標の達成度は判断されなかった。</p>
3b 2014年3月までに、PAREDDアプローチの社会経済影響評価のレポートが作成される	<p>各PAREDDサイトにおいて、サンプル世帯調査がプロジェクトの契約するローカル・コンサルタントによって行われた。なお、プロジェクト終了近くに、再度サンプル世帯調査が行われ、これらの結果をもとに報告書が作成される予定である。</p> <p><結論> 指標は部分的に達成されている。</p>

(4) アウトプット4

指標	実績
4a 2014年6月までに、現場運用マニュアル案が、気候変動緩和手段として最終化される。	<p>マニュアルの最終化は2014年に予定されている。</p> <p><結論> 指標の達成度を判断するのは時期尚早である。</p>
4b プロジェクト終了までに、森林減少抑制システムの結果を関連機関と共有するためのワークショップが開催される。	<p>ワークショップは2014年に予定されている。</p> <p><結論> 指標の達成度を判断するのは時期尚早である。</p>
4c プロジェクト終了までに、緩和手段として、提言報告書が作成される。	<p>提言報告書の作成は2014年に予定されている。</p> <p><結論> 指標の達成度を判断するのは時期尚早である。</p>

3-1-3 プロジェクト目標の実績

指標	実績
a プロジェクト終了までに、村落/村落クラスター・レベルの森林減少抑制システムの現場運用マニュアルが作成される	<p>現場運用マニュアルはアウトプット4の活動で最終化されるため、当該指標はプロジェクト目標の達成度を測る指標として不適切である。</p> <p><結論> 指標が不適切であるので、達成度は判断されなかった。</p>
b プロジェクト終了時に、森林減少抑制活動が2年以上行われているPAREDDサイトの各対象村落において、ベースラインに比べて、森林減少率が減少する、あるいは森林被覆が増加する	<p>先行サイトであるシェンゲンにおいてすら、森林減少抑制活動は2012年2月に始まったばかりであり、関連データは得られなかった。ベースライン・データも存在しない。なお、プロジェクト活動の全体的な遅れにより、プロジェクト終了までに、森林減少抑制活動が2年以上実施されるPAREDDサイト(指標の対象)はシェンゲンのみである。</p> <p>注:当該指標はプロジェクト目標を測る指標として不適切だと考えられる。プロジェクトにおいて想定</p>

指標	実績
	<p>されている森林減少抑制活動によって2年以内に森林被覆に明らかな変化を確認することは非現実的だからである。</p>
<p>c プロジェクト終了時に、森林減少抑制活動が2年以上行われている PAREDD サイトの各対象村落において、50 % 以上の世帯が生計が向上したと回答する</p>	<p>先行サイトであるシェンゲンにおいてすら、森林減少抑制活動は2012年2月に始まったばかりであり、関連データは得られなかった。</p> <p>注: 当該指標はプロジェクト目標を測る指標として不適切だと考えられる。村落住民(生計向上活動に不参加の住民を含む)の生計は、プロジェクトと無関係な様々な要因によっても影響される可能性があるからである。</p>

3-2 実施プロセスの特記事項

項目	結果
3-2-1 活動の進捗	<p>注記: プロジェクトのマスター・プランは2009年8月4日に調印されたR/Dに添付されているが、プロジェクト開始前にはPDMもPOも作成されなかった。このため、プロジェクト開始後の2009年8月25日に調印されたM/Mにおいて、プロジェクトの背景、コンポーネント/活動、及び実施体制の詳細を記したプロジェクト・ドキュメントが、DPO、DOF、NAFESを含む関連省庁との協議の上、プロジェクトによって作成されることが合意された。PDM及びPOを含むプロジェクト・ドキュメントの作成には6ヵ月を要し、プロジェクト・ドキュメントは2010年2月の第1回JCCで承認された。これをもってプロジェクトの活動はようやく開始されることになり、PAFO/DAFOのプロジェクト・スタッフも配置された。</p>
(1) アウトプット1の活動	<p>アウトプット1の活動はほとんどが、主に森林減少抑制システムの設計/マニュアルのドラフト第1版作成の遅れにより、POの計画より遅れている(合同中間レビュー報告書(英文)添付のAnnex 2参照)</p> <p>イシュー/ポイント:</p> <p>a. <u>推奨活動特定の遅れ:</u> 森林減少抑制のための推奨活動の特定は、PAREDDサイトの選定が2010年6月までずれ込んだことにより、3か月遅れた。</p> <p>b. <u>森林減少抑制システム(PAREDDアプローチ)設計及びマニュアルのドラフト第1版作成の遅れ:</u> ドラフト第1版の完成が2年近く遅れている理由は、(i) PAREDDサイト選定の遅れにより先行活動(推奨活動の特定)が、2011年10月にずれ込んだこと、及び(ii) プロジェクトを計画通り進めることよりも、システム設計/ドラフト第1版を現場適用前にできるだけ詳細にすることが優先されたことによる。なお、設計/ドラフト作成の遅れは、PAREDDサイトにおけるシステムの実施期間の短縮につながった(3.2.1(2)アウトプット2の活動参照)。</p> <p>c. <u>計画ステージの実施に要する時間に係るプロジェクト内の意見の相違及びマニュアルにおけるタイムフレームの欠如:</u> PAREDDアプローチ計画ステージの実施に要する時間は、当初の想定に比べ、かなり長い。これについて、PAFO/DAFOの技術スタッフは全員が、現行ドラフトのままだと長くかかりすぎて実際的ではないとの意見だが、専門家チームは、正当化可能な長さだと考えている。なお、現行ドラフトには、両者の議論の参考となりえるタイムフレームが欠けており、活動実施の季節性(雨期・乾期、農繁期・農閑期等)への言及もない。</p>
(2) アウトプット2の活動	<p>アウトプット2の活動はPOの計画より遅れている(合同中間レビュー報告書(英文)添付のAnnex 2参照)</p> <p>イシュー/ポイント:</p> <p>a. <u>PAREDDサイト選定の遅れ:</u> PAREDDサイト選定は、計画より3か月遅れた。これは、関係者の合意形成に時間がかかったためである。選定は2010年6月に完了し、同年10月の第2回JCCによって承認された。前述のように、サイト選定の遅れは、アウトプット1の活動の遅れにつながった。</p> <p>b. <u>現場適用期間の短縮による森林減少抑制システムの不完全なオペレーショナルライゼーション:</u> アウトプット1下のマニュアルのドラフト作成の遅れにより、PAREDDサイトにおける計画ステージの実施開始は遅れたが、計画ステージの実施完了は更に遅れた/</p>

項目	結果												
	<p>遅れる見込みである。主な理由は (i) 一部のフィールド活動を雨期に行わなくてはならなかったこと、(ii)PAFO/DAFO の技術スタッフにとって新しい経験であり、研修に時間をかけたこと、及び(iii)計画ステージの実施に要する時間が、マニュアルの現行ドラフトによれば、当初の想定より長くかかること、である。当初計画では、森林減少抑制活動は、シェンゲンで2011年の第1四半期、ポンサイで2012年の第1四半期に開始される予定だったが、実際は、シェンゲンでは2012年2月に開始され、ポンサイでは2012年11月に開始される見込みである。このため、プロジェクト期間中の森林減少抑制活動の実施年数が、計画より短縮されることになった。特に、村落開発基金の運用管理に係る支援、ジョイント・レビュー、パフォーマンス・ベースド・ペイメントは、プロジェクト終了までに完了しないか、完了させるためには慌ただしく行わねばならないおそれがある⁵。プロジェクトの残り期間を考えると、森林減少抑制活動が2012年末に開始される見込みのポンサイは言うに及ばず、先行するシェンゲンにおいてさえ、森林減少抑制システムは完全にはオペレーショナルライズされない可能性がある。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">表 D: プロジェクト期間中に森林減少抑制活動が実施される年数</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 741 1286 853"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PAREDD サイト</th> <th>当初計画</th> <th>実際 (推定)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>シェンゲン</td> <td>3.5 年</td> <td>2.5 年</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>ポンサイ</td> <td>2.5 年</td> <td>(1.7 年)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>c. <u>PAREDD サイトの追加 (ポントン郡の村落クラスター) に係るプロジェクト内の意見の相違</u>: 2010年10月の第2回JCCにおいて、シェンゲン郡及びポンサイ郡の村落クラスターがPAREDD サイトとして承認された。この際、中間レビューの結果により、もう1カ所のクラスター (ポントン郡 Tong-si クラスター、6村落から成る) をPAREDD サイトとして追加するかどうかを判断することが合意された。この点につき、PAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフはポントン郡の村落クラスターを、その貧困レベルに鑑み、プロジェクトに含めるべきだと主張しているが、専門家チームは、時間・人材面での制約から、新たなサイトで活動を始めることは困難だと指摘している。</p>		PAREDD サイト	当初計画	実際 (推定)	1	シェンゲン	3.5 年	2.5 年	2	ポンサイ	2.5 年	(1.7 年)
	PAREDD サイト	当初計画	実際 (推定)										
1	シェンゲン	3.5 年	2.5 年										
2	ポンサイ	2.5 年	(1.7 年)										
(3) アウトプット3の活動	アウトプット3の活動はほぼPOの計画通りである (合同中間レビュー報告書 (英文) 添付のAnnex 2 参照)												
(4) アウトプット4の活動	アウトプット4の活動は2014年に予定されている。												
(5) その他	<p>2011年11月の第3回JCCにより、PAREDDアプローチを緩和手段とするREDD+デモンストレーション事業の策定に係る活動がプロジェクトに追加された。この追加は、いまだPDM/POに反映されていないが、活動は、2011年12月、ポンサイのPAREDDサイトを対象として、REDD+コンサルタント・チームにより、開始されている。主要な追加活動は以下の通りである。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● REDD+デモンストレーション事業のプロジェクト・プロポーネントを特定する ● REDD+デモンストレーション事業の参照レベルを策定する⁶ ● REDD+デモンストレーション事業としての認証申請に必要な各種データを収集・準備する⁷ 												

⁵補足: PAREDDアプローチの村落減少抑制活動は村落森林管理、生計向上活動、コミュニティ開発の3タイプに分かれる。また、活動としては、プロジェクトによる村落住民の研修、村落住民による活動に必要なアイテムの調達、村落住民による活動の実施、村落住民による村落開発基金の設立が含まれる。また、これに並行して、モニタリング・ステージとして、活動のモニタリング、ジョイント・レビュー、パフォーマンス・ベースド・ペイメントが行われる。例えば、シェンゲンにおける生計向上活動は、2012年2月に住民の研修が行われ、6月に関連アイテムの調達が完了して住民による生計向上が開始される予定である。生計向上グループは4村落で13グループあるが、このうち2村落(6グループ)については村落開発基金への元本返済期限がプロジェクト終了直前の2014年7月あるいは終了後の2016年7月である。ジョイント・レビューやパフォーマンス・ベースド・ペイメントのタイミングや基準はまだ定められていないが、例えば、村落開発基金への返済が計画通りに行われることや返済金が新たな森林減少抑制活動に使われることが基準に含まれる可能性はある。そうすると、ジョイント・レビューやパフォーマンス・ベースド・ペイメントのタイミングは、返済期限後、つまりプロジェクト終了間際(あるいはそれ以降)になり、プロジェクト期間中に十分なフォローができない可能性がある。

⁶補足: 「ラオス国森林減少抑制のための参加型土地・森林管理プロジェクトに係るREDD+認証・登録推進業務」のインセプション・レポート(ICR)によれば、サブ活動に、プロジェクト・バウンダリの設定、森林動態解析、排出係数の開発、社会経済分析、が含まれる。

⁷補足: 上記ICRによれば、サブ活動には、認証の申請に必要な項目の整理、適格性の検討、追加調査の実施と取りまとめ、が

項目	結果
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● REDD+デモンストレーション事業に必要とされる参加型森林炭素モニタリングのマニュアルを作成する⁸ ● プロジェクト・プロポーネントのプロジェクト・設計書(Project Design Document : PDD)作成を支援する ● REDD+の財政的インセンティブ・スキームへの登録のため、PDD を公認の REDD+検証機関に提出する⁹ ● PAREDD アプローチを緩和手段とする REDD+デモンストレーション事業の認証/登録に関する調査報告書を作成する
3-2-2 実施体制	<p>これまで、中央レベルにおいては、NAFES は中央レベルにおける主要な実施機関としてプロジェクトの全体的な実施の責任を負ってきた。NAFES によって任命されたプロジェクト・ディレクター及びプロジェクトマネージャーは、プロジェクトのために、JICA 専門家と密接に協力してきた。NAFES は、特に既存の参加型農業・森林土地利用プランニング (PULP) と FORCOM によって開発された CSPT との統合において、PAREDD アプローチの開発に貢献した。しかしながら、NAFES と DOF の連携は十分に緊密ではなく、その結果、プロジェクトに対する DOF の関与は、プロジェクトの森林管理・森林関連活動に対して必要なサポート・助言を適切なタイミングで行うに十分ではなかった。残り期間において、REDD+関連活動を強化するためには、DOF の役割の強化が求められる。</p>
3-2-3 プロジェクト管理	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>プロジェクト内の計画・モニタリング体制</u>: プロジェクトの活動は、PAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフ及び専門家チームによって計画・モニタリングされてきたが、村落及び村落クラスター・レベルにおいてプロジェクトの主要な実施者である DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフは、このプロセスに十分に参加してこなかった。プロジェクト内の計画・モニタリング及びコミュニケーション・連携強化のため、この6月より、DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフとの月例会合を DAFO 事務所で行うことが計画されている。月例会合においては、月次計画・進捗・ 이슈・提案等が議論される予定である。DAFO のスタッフには、月次計画だけでなく年間 PO(APO)作成にも参加すべきだとの意見がある。そうすれば、プロジェクトの活動を DAFO の年次計画に反映させることが可能だからである。 2) <u>PDM 及び PO</u>: 本プロジェクトの PDM 及び PO はプロジェクト管理のツールとしては十分に詳細ではない。PDM については、一部の活動の表現が曖昧であり、多くの指標は、達成度を判断する基準・達成の期待される時期が示されておらず、定義が不十分で、客観的に検証不可能である。PO については、計画・モニタリングに必要な情報(期待される結果を含む)が示されていない。「責任者」は示されているが、十分に詳細ではない。2011年11月の第3回 JCC で承認された REDD+デモンストレーション関連の活動も、反映されていない。このことは、プロジェクト関係者が、プロジェクトの全体的な実施プロセス、PDM と POO に基づく活動の進捗状況、アウトプットやプロジェクト目標の正確な達成度について、明確かつ共通の理解をもつことを困難にしてきた。なお、プロジェクトは、中間レビュー・チームとの一連の協議を通して、PDM 及び PO の改訂案を作成した。両案は 2012年6月14日の第4回 JCC に承認を求めて提出される。ただし、改訂 PO 案については、REDD+関係活動の「責任機関」、「責任者」、「実施者」が未決定なことから、空欄のままであり、PO として不完全である。REDD+関連活動の実施体制が確定した段階で、これらの項目を埋めて更に改訂する必要がある。この再改訂 PO に基づき、詳細 PO(DPO)が、PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフを含む関係者との十分な協議を通して改訂され、2012年10月に予定される第5回 JCC に承認を求めて提出される予定である。
3-2-4 コミュニケーション	<p>プロジェクト内のコミュニケーションは、活動の円滑な実施に十分であった。しかしながら、NAFES と DOF の間のコミュニケーションは、上述のように十分ではなかった。</p>
3-2-5	<p>プロジェクトは、DAFO、PAFO、村落クラスター等の関連機関と連携して行われている。PAFO</p>

含まれる。

⁸補足：上記 IC/R によれば、サブ活動には、既存の方法論及び先行研究のレビュー、住民参加型森林炭素モニタリング手法のドラフト作成、同手法（ドラフト）の研修及び試行、同手法の検証及び決定、が含まれる。

⁹補足：上記 IC/R によれば、サブ活動には、第三者機関の選定及び提出、有効化審査及び認証・登録への対応が含まれる。

項目	結果
関連機関との連携	長及びDAFO 長は、プロジェクトの実施体制に組み込まれていないが、PAFO 及びDAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフが、それぞれ定期的に報告を行っている。プロジェクトとして、PAFO 長・DAFO 長と定期的に会い、情報共有・意見交換をする機会があれば、より連携が強化されたと思われる。
3-2-6 その他の促進・ 阻害要因	(1) <u>促進要因</u> : 現場レベルのプロジェクト・スタッフのやる気と勤勉さ、また専門家チームの熱心なサポートが、プロジェクトの円滑な実施に貢献した。 (2) <u>阻害要因</u> : 特になし。

第4章 5項目による評価

4-1 妥当性

プロジェクトの妥当性は高い。

項目	評価
4.1.1 必要性	
(1) ラオスのニーズとの整合性	上位目標「森林減少抑制システムがラオスの北部地域において適用される」及びプロジェクト目標「参加型土地・森林管理を通して森林減少抑制システムが開発される」はラオスのニーズと合致している。ラオス政府は2015年までに森林面積を国土の65%に増加させることを目標にしており、PAREDD サイトの住民は、その生計を直接的・間接的に森林資源に依存しているからである。
4.1.2 優先度	
(1) ラオスの開発計画との関連性	上位目標はラオスの開発計画に合致している。第7次国家社会経済開発5カ年計画(2011～2015)には、「経済開発を社会文化的発展・環境保護と統合し、持続的開発を確保すること」は4つの全体目標の一つに挙げられている。
(2) 日本のODA政策との関連性	上位目標は日本のODA政策と整合性がある。日本政府の中期ODA政策(2005年)において、環境セクターは国際協力における最重要セクターの1つとされている。また、最新の「対ラオス国事業展開計画」において、農村地域開発及び持続的森林資源の活用は援助重点課題の1つに含まれており、環境・気候変動対策は特別課題に挙げられている。
4.1.3 手段としての適切度	
(1) 日本の技術的優位性	2004年から2009年にかけて、JICAはラオス政府とともに「森林管理・住民支援(FORCOM)プロジェクト」を実施し、焼畑耕作安定の代替生計提供のツールとしてコミュニティ支援プログラム・ツール(CSPT)を開発した。CSPTを含め、FORCOMを通して蓄積された経験・ノウハウが本プロジェクトに活用されている。

4-2 有効性(予測)

プロジェクトの有効性は現時点では明確ではない。

項目	評価
4.2.1 アウトプットの達成度	<p>アウトプットの達成度は計画より低く、プロジェクト終了までにすべてのアウトプットが十分に達成されるかどうか不確実である。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>アウトプット 1</u>: アウトプット 1はほぼ達成されているが、その達成は2年近く遅れている。主な理由は、(i) PAREDD サイト選定の遅れにより先行活動(推奨活動の特定)が、2011年10月にずれこんだこと、及び(ii) プロジェクトを計画通り進めることよりも、システム設計/マニュアルのドラフト第1版を現場適用前にできるだけ詳細にすることが優先されたことにより、システム設計/ドラフト作成が大幅に遅れたこと、による。アウトプット 1は2012年9月までに達成される見込みである。 ➤ <u>アウトプット 2</u>: アウトプット 2は部分的に達成されているがその達成度は計画より低い。主な理由は、(i) アウトプット 1の達成が遅れていること、及び(ii) 計画ステージの実施が適切な季節に実施できなかった、また、計画ステージの実施にかなりの時間を要することによる。この結果、実施/モニタリング・ステージの実施に配分される年数が計画より短くなった。このため、実施ステージが2012年末近くに開始される見込みのポンサイは言うまでもなく、先行するシェングンのPAREDD サイトにおいても、プロジェクト期間中に森林減少抑制システムが完全にはオペレーショナライズされないおそれがある。プロジェクト終了までに、アウトプット 2は達成されない可能性がある。 ➤ <u>アウトプット 3</u>: アウトプット 3は部分的に達成されている。 ➤ <u>アウトプット 4</u>: 関連活動は2014年に予定されているため、達成度は判断されなかった。

項目	評価
4.2.2 プロジェクト目標の達成度とアウトプットの貢献度	プロジェクト目標の達成に向けて進捗はみられるが、指標の定義が不十分だったことなどから正確な達成度は不明である。アウトプットの達成度から判断すると、森林減少システムの設計/現場運用マニュアルのドラフト作成及びシステムの現場適用の遅れにより、プロジェクト目標の達成度は計画より低いと思われる。プロジェクトの残り期間は、システムを完全に実施し、その有効性の検証を詳細に行うには十分ではない可能性があり、プロジェクト終了までにプロジェクト目標が十分に達成されるかどうかは不明である。なお、すべてのアウトプットは、程度の差はあるが、プロジェクト目標の達成に貢献すると思われる。
4.2.3 外部条件	プロジェクト目標達成のための外部条件「農林省の主要な政策が第7次5ヵ年計画において継承される」は満たされている。
4.2.4 促進・阻害要因	特になし

4-3 効率性

プロジェクトの効率性は十分だとはいえない。

項目	評価
4.3.1 アウトプットの産出状況	アウトプットの産出は、PAREDD サイト選定の遅れ、現場運用マニュアルのドラフト第1版作成及び現場適用の遅れにより、計画より遅れている。
4.3.2 外部条件	これまでのところ、アウトプット達成のための外部条件「PAFO/DAFOの技術スタッフが頻繁に異動しない」及び「対象地域で深刻な自然災害や異常気象が発生しない」は満たされている。
4.3.3 投入の適正度	
(1) ラオス側	
(a) プロジェクト・スタッフ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>タイミング、期間、人数</u>：PAFOのプロジェクト・スタッフはプロジェクト・ドキュメントが2010年2月の第1回JCCにて承認されるまで、配置されなかった。また、REDD+関連活動が2011年12月に開始されたが、プロジェクト・スタッフはいまだ配置されていない。 ▶ <u>質</u>：必要な専門・経験・レベルを有する技術が配置されている。
(b) 建物・施設	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>タイミング、量</u>：プロジェクト活動に必要な土地・建物・施設はタイミングよく提供された。専門家の執務スペースは、中央レベルでは、プロジェクト開始時から、首都ビエンチャンのNAFESに用意された。また、地方レベルでは、プロジェクト・ドキュメントが承認された2010年2月以降、ルアンプラバンにプロジェクト・オフィスが提供されている。 ▶ <u>質</u>：適切である。
(c) ローカル・コスト	ラオス側はローカル・コストを負担していない ¹⁰ 。
(2) 日本側	
(a) 専門家	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>タイミング、期間、人数</u>：JICAの年間派遣計画通り派遣された。 ▶ <u>質</u>：必要な専門・経験・レベルを有する専門家が派遣された。
(b) REDD+コンサルタント	関連情報は入手できなかった。
(c) 研修員受入れ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>タイミング、量</u>：適切な人数の研修員が適切な時期に日本に派遣された。 ▶ <u>分野、内容、質</u>：分野、内容、質はプロジェクトのニーズに合致しており、合同中間レビュー・チームがインタビューをした研修参加者は、研修の内容・質を高く評価していた。 ▶ <u>活用</u>：すべての研修参加者はプロジェクト・スタッフである。彼等は研修で習得した技能・知識をプロジェクト活動に適用しはじめている。
(d) 機材	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ <u>タイミング</u>：機材は遅延なく調達・納入された。 ▶ <u>量、質、品目、スペック</u>：供与機材の量・質・品目は適切であった。スペックについてはおおむね適切であった。

¹⁰補足：ラオス側が出すべきローカル・コストは日本側が全額負担している（4.3.3(2)(e)参照）ため、活動に支障は生じていない。

項目	評価
(e)在外事業強化費	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 保守管理 (O/M)、活用: 関連情報は入手できなかった。 ▶ タイミング・量: 必要な在外事業強化費がタイミングよく支出された。 ▶ 活用: 在外事業強化費で雇用されたローカル・スタッフはプロジェクトの効率的な実施に貢献している。 ▶ その他: プロジェクト・オフィスの水道光熱費、インターネット代、電話代は日本側が負担している。また、プロジェクト・スタッフの出張旅費も日本側が負担している。
4.3.4 前提条件	PDMに設定されている前提条件「対象地域住民が反対しない」「対象地域の治安が悪化しない」「対象地域において大規模な開発計画が計画されない」はプロジェクト開始前に満たされた。
4.3.5 他の関連プロジェクトとの連携	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JICA の他のプロジェクト/スキーム: プロジェクトは、技術協力プロジェクトの「森林セクター能力強化プロジェクト」(2010-2014)、無償資金協力の「森林保全計画」(2011-2013)及び「森林資源情報センター整備計画」(2010-2013)と連携して実施されている。 ▶ 他ドナー: プロジェクトは、GIZ の支援する「森林減少回避を通じた気候保護プロジェクト」(CiPAD)、世界銀行とフィンランド政府の支援する「持続的林業・農村開発プロジェクト(SUFORD)」と情報・意見を交換している。
4.3.5 促進・阻害要因	特になし

4-4 インパクト

外部条件が満たされるかどうか不確実であり、上意目標の達成見込みは現時点で判断できない。

項目	評価
4.4.1 上位目標レベルのインパクト	
(1) 上位目標の達成見込み	上位目標達成の見込みの評価は、時期尚早だと判断された。
(2) 外部条件	外部条件（「REDD+関連の住民対象インセンティブが整う」）が満たされるかどうかは不確実である。
4.4.2 その他のインパクト	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 正のインパクト: PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフは、プロジェクトが行った現地研修及び本邦研修にて関連技術・技能・知識を習得し、活動に活用している。 ▶ 負のインパクト: 発現していない。

4-5 持続性（見込み）

プロジェクトの持続性が確保されるかどうかは不確実である。

項目	評価
4.5.1 組織・制度面	
(1) 政策・法的支援	参加型土地・森林管理に基づく森林減少抑制に対する政策的・法的支援は継続するとみられる。
(2) ポスト・プロジェクトの戦略	プロジェクト終了後の森林減少抑制システムの継続的実施・拡大に係る組織戦略はいまだ策定されていない。
(3) プロジェクト・スタッフの配置	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ PAREDD アプローチ: PAREDD チームは、本プロジェクト実施のために設置された臨時的組織であり、PAFO/DAFO の複数セクションの出向職員から成る。プロジェクト終了後も PAREDD チームが存続するか、また現在プロジェクトに配置されている職員が PAREDD アプローチの実施者として残るかどうかは不明確である¹¹。 ▶ REDD+関連活動: ポンサイにおける REDD+デモンストレーション事業の実施体制はいまだ不明確である。

¹¹補足: JCC 議長である農林業省副大臣は、第4回 JCC における合同中間レビュー調査団のプレゼンに対し、PAREDD チームはプロジェクト終了に伴って解散し、PAFO/DAFO のスタッフは各自の所属先において本来業務(mandated work)に従事することになるとコメントした。

項目	評価
(4)運営・管理能力	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>PAREDD アプローチ</u>：これまでのところ、PAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフは県レベルでの活動を支障なく運営・管理してきており、現在の体制が継続されれば、プロジェクト後も運営管理面で大きな問題はないと思われる。 ➤ <u>REDD+関連活動</u>：プロジェクト・スタッフがまだ配置されておらず、ラオス側の運営・管理能力については未知数である。
4.5.2 財政面	<p>財政面での制約は、プロジェクトの持続性において、大きな課題である。本件の現場活動についてはパイロット的性質があることから、生計向上活動等の森林減少抑制活動のシード・マネーや、村落森林管理のインセンティブであるパフォーマンス・ベイスド・ペイメントの資金を日本側が支援している。さらに、PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフの現場出張経費を含むローカル・コストについても、そのほとんどを日本側が負担している。現時点で、プロジェクト終了後、関連活動の継続・拡大に必要な予算が確保されるかどうか不明確である。本件では、予算面の制約を解決する可能性のある手段として、REDD+の財政メカニズムを用いることが検討されている。しかしながら、同メカニズムが機能するには、ラオス政府が、村落及び村落クラスター・レベルの便益分配システムを含む REDD+実施の枠組みを構築する必要がある。枠組み構築はプロジェクトのコントロール外にあり、プロジェクト終了までに構築されるかどうか不明確である。</p>
4.5.3 技術面	
(1) プロジェクト・スタッフの技術能力	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>PAREDD アプローチ</u>：PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフの技術能力は計画ステージについては着実に強化されている。実施/モニタリング・ステージについても、シエンゲン及びポンサイにおける活動を通して能力が向上すると期待される。しかしながら、プロジェクトの全体的な遅れから、森林減少抑制システムが十分にオペレーショナルライズされないままプロジェクト期間が終わる可能性があり、システムの運用に技術・知識・経験を十分に習得できるかどうかは不明確である。 ➤ <u>REDD+関連活動</u>：プロジェクト・スタッフがまだ配置されておらず、ラオス側に関連技術が移転されるかどうか不明確である。
(2) 移転技術・プロジェクト成果品の活用・普及	<p>移転技術・成果品のプロジェクト終了後の継続的活用・普及に係る組織戦略はいまだ策定されていない。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>PAREDD アプローチ</u>：合同レビュー調査団のインタビューに対し、PAFO/DAFO のプロジェクト・スタッフは、プロジェクト終了後は、所属先において、移転技術・経験のすべてとはいわずとも一部を本来業務に活用するだろうと述べている。一方、成果品(特に現場運用マニュアルと研修資料)については、森林減少抑制システムの開発が中途であり、システムの有効性が実証されていないため、継続的に活用・普及されるかどうか不明確である。 ➤ <u>REDD+関連活動</u>：成果品 (REDD+デモンストレーション事業の PDD、参加型森林炭素モニタリング・マニュアル、REDD+デモンストレーション事業の認証/登録に関する調査報告書等) の活用・普及が確保されるには、ラオス政府による REDD+実施の枠組み構築が必要となるが、枠組み構築はプロジェクトのコントロール外である。
(3) 供与機材の活用・保守管理	<p>供与機材は PAFO/DAFO の活動実施に不可欠であり、プロジェクト終了後も活用される。大部分の機材は、車両、バイク、GPS、オフィス備品 (PC、コピー機等) など一般的なものであり、技術面でも終了後の利用に問題はないとみられる。また、大部分の機材は現地調達であるため、部品や消耗品はラオスで入手可能である。</p>

第5章 結論

プロジェクトの妥当性は高いが、一方で有効性は現時点では明確ではなく、またプロジェクトの効率性は十分だとはいえない。いくつか、正のインパクトが確認され、負のインパクトは確認されていない。プロジェクトの持続性については、現時点では確保されるかどうかは不確実である。

プロジェクトは、プロジェクト目標を達成するために今回のレビューの提言を踏まえて必要な対応をとることが期待される。

第6章 提言

1) PDM の改定

REDD+を取り巻く国際環境の変化は非常に早く、ここ数年で国連気候変動枠組み条約において REDD+の議論が活発に行われている。また、日本政府とラオス政府間では2国間カーボンクレジットメカニズムの対話・交渉も進んでいる。このような状況も踏まえ、2011年11月の合同調整委員会において本プロジェクトが REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクトとして正式に位置づけられた。また、既に業務実施契約ベースの REDD+認証登録業務も実施されていることを踏まえ、今後は REDD+の方法論を開発するプロジェクトとすることになった。このような経緯・状況を鑑み、プロジェクトの残り期間において、目標値と必要な活動を明確にし、調査団が作成した改定 PDM 及び PO のとおり改定することを提言した。また、改定された PO を基に、今年の10月に開催予定の第5回 JCC までに詳細 PO を作成することを提言した。

改訂 PDM の主な変更箇所と変更理由は以下の通り

表 1. 改訂 PDM の主な変更箇所と理由

(当初 PDM の削除箇所を打ち消し線、追加箇所を下線で示す)

#	変更箇所	変更理由、内容
1.	<ターゲット・グループ> Villagers in PAREDD sites; ① extension technical staff of target provinces and districts; ② NAFES ; DOF; <u>NAFES</u>	① 編集上のミスの訂正 (プロジェクト・スタッフは普及員ではなく技官である) ② レビューの結果を受けて DOF が主たる実施機関に変更になるため、NAFES と DOF の順を入替え
2.	<ターゲット・エリア>① PAREDD sites (Luang Prabang Province) ② and FORCOM sites and FORCOM target villages in six provinces: LPB, SYB, SOK, LNT, HPN, VTE	① レビューの結果を受けてルアンプラバン県全域に修正。 ② 編集上のミスの訂正
3.	<上意目標> A system of reducing deforestation <u>and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is applied in the northern part of Laos</u> <プロジェクト目標> A system of reducing deforestation <u>and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.</u>	① PDM0 における「システム」の注釈を本文のテキストに適用して <u>degradation</u> を追加。ただし、レビューの結果、新アウトプット4にて県レベルの REL を開発することになったため、 <u>at village and village cluster level</u> は削除 ② REDD+に貢献するプロジェクトであることの明確化
4.	<アウトプット1> <u>A system of reducing deforestation ① and degradation at village and village cluster level (i.e. PAREDD approach) is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) ② developed by the preceding FORCOM project.(*1)</u>	① 「システム」の定義の明確化 (PDM0 における「システム」の注釈を本文のテキストに適用) ② CSPT の位置づけを明確化 ③ FORCOM の説明を注釈に追加

5.	<p><アウトプット 2> A system of reducing deforestation <u>① and degradation at village and village cluster level is</u> <u>②implemented operational in the</u> <u>③selected village clusters (I.e. PAREDD sites)</u></p>	<p>① 「システム」の定義の明確化 (PDM0 の注釈より) ② アウトプットの表現が活動の受け身になっていたため、「期待される状態」に修正。 ③ PAREDD サイトの定義を明確化 (PDM0 の注釈より)</p>
6.	<p><アウトプット 3> Changes in forest cover <u>and / or</u>① carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are <u>monitored</u> <u>made clear in</u> and around the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>① 「/」の意味の明確化 ② アウトプットの表現が活動の受け身になっていたため、「期待される状態」に修正。</p>
7.	<p><追加アウトプット (新 Output 4) > A REDD+ demonstration project, <u>adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.</u></p>	<p>第3回 JCC にて REDD+関連活動の追加が承認されたが、PDM に反映されていなかったために、アウトプットして追加</p>
8.	<p><旧アウトプット 4→新アウトプット 5> A system of reducing deforestation <u>① and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change</u> <u>②under REDD+</u></p>	<p>① 「システム」の定義の明確化 (PDM0 の注釈より)。なお、アウトプット 1、2 では村落・村落クラスター・レベルだが、アウトプット 4 で県レベルの REL 開発が行われるため、両者の統合されるアウトプット 5 では at village and village cluster level を削除。 ② REDD+への貢献を明確化</p>
9.	<p><アウトプット 1 の活動> 1.5 Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on <u>①the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4</u> and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning. <u>②1.6 Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3.</u> 1.③<u>67 Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.</u> 1④<u>.78 Draft a</u> <u>⑤field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</u></p>	<p>① 活動間の関連を明確化 ② 編集上のミスの訂正 (PDM0 には実施ステージの設計が含まれていなかったため、追加) ③ 上記②の修正に伴う活動番号の変更 ④ 上記③の修正に伴う活動番号の変更 ⑤ マニュアルの対象の明確化</p>
10.	<p><アウトプット 2 の活動> 2.1 Select 2 or 3 <u>village clusters as PAREDD sites.</u> 2.2 Provide training for <u>①technical extension</u> staffs of PAFO/DAFO on <u>②the planning and implementation stages of the system of reducing deforestation,</u> <u>③using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8</u> 2.3 <u>④Assist the villagers in formulating</u> Land and Forest Management Committee at each target village under the PAREDD sites 2.4 <u>⑤Assist the villagers in</u></p>	<p>① 編集上のミスの訂正 (プロジェクト・スタッフは普及員ではなく技官) ② 編集上のミスの訂正 (研修は計画・実施ステージだけでなく、モニタリング・ステージについても行われる) ③ アウトプット 1 との関係を明確化 ④ 編集上のミスの訂正 (プロジェクトが設立するのではなく、プロジェクトは設立を支援する) ⑤ 同上 ⑥ PAREDD アプローチのマニュアルにあわせて表現を修正 ⑦ PAREDD アプローチの重要なステップなので追加 (実際に行われている活動だが、PDM 上は明確ではない活動) ⑧ 編集上のミスの訂正 (④⑤と同じ) ⑨ PAREDD アプローチの重要なステップなので追加 ⑩ 同上</p>

	<p>formulating village land and forest use⑥ <u>plan zoning and regulations by villager's participation</u></p> <p>⑦<u>2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating their Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation</u></p> <p>2.5⑧<u>Assist the villagers in implementing the activities for reducing deforestation</u></p> <p>⑨<u>2.7 Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds</u></p> <p>2.8 ⑩<u>Monitor the above activities with the villagers</u></p> <p>⑪<u>26.9 Modify the draft field operational manual</u></p>	<p>⑪ 上記⑩追加に伴う活動番号変更</p> <p>⑫ アウトプット 1 における表現変更の反映</p>
11.	<p><アウトプット 3 の活動></p> <p>3.2 Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover ① <u>and/or carbon stock② in and around the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>3.3 Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions③<u>in the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>3.4 Monitor forest cover and/or carbon stock④ <u>in and around the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>3.5 Monitor socio-economic conditions ⑤<u>in the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>⑥<u>3.6 Assess the impacts of the PAREDD approach in and around the PAREDD sites</u></p>	<p>① 「/」の意味の明確化（アウトプット 3 の表現修正を反映）</p> <p>② 活動場所の明確化</p> <p>③ 同上</p> <p>④ 同上</p> <p>⑤ 同上</p> <p>⑥ 旧活動 4.1 を一部移動（モニタリングの目的-有効性の検証-を明確化）</p>
12.	<p><新アウトプット 4 の活動></p> <p>4.1 <u>Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>4.2 <u>Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p>4.3 <u>Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p>4.4 <u>Establish a reference level for REDD+ at the level Luang Prabang Province</u></p> <p>4.5 <u>Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project.</u></p> <p>4.6 <u>Develop a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p>4.7 <u>Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)</u></p> <p>4.8 <u>Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for</u></p>	<p>REDD+関連コンポーネント追加に伴う追加活動（業務委託チームのインセプション・レポートより）</p>

	<u>registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</u>	
13.	<p><新アウトプット5(旧アウトプット4)の活動></p> <p>① 4.1 Assess the outcomes and impacts of the system of reducing deforestation in the PAREDD sites.</p> <p>② 4.2.1 ③ <u>Consolidate the system of reducing deforestation as mitigation measure for climate change based on the assessment</u> <u>Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+</u></p> <p>④ <u>5.2 Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure</u></p> <p>⑤ <u>5.3 Organize workshops to share the results of the</u> ⑥ <u>system of reducing deforestation Project at provincial, regional and central levels.</u></p> <p>⑦ <u>5.4 Make recommendations</u> ⑦ <u>to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the system of reducing deforestation Project</u></p>	<p>① 新活動 3.6 に移動</p> <p>② 上記①の修正に伴う活動番号の変更</p> <p>③ 活動の表現をより具体的に修正</p> <p>④ REDD+関連コンポーネント追加に伴う追加活動</p> <p>⑤ 上記③の修正に伴う活動番号の変更</p> <p>⑥ ワークショップの対象の明確化</p> <p>⑦ 提言提出先の明確化</p>
14.	<p><ラオス側投入></p> <p>1. <u>Counter part Project personnel</u></p>	<p>① ラオス側スタッフをカウンターパートとするのは、日本側中心の見方であり、ラオス側から見ると、専門家がカウンターパートである。双方が使う公的文書である PDM の用語としてより適切なプロジェクト・パーソネルに変更。</p>

その他、指標は定義が曖昧だったものについては明確化し、またアウトプット、プロジェクト目標、上位目標の内容をより適切に表現する指標を適宜追加した。指標入手手段は、指標の変更に伴い、適宜見直した。また、外部条件は、縦の論理に照らし合わせてレベルがずれているという誤りがあり、これを修正した。

2) プロジェクトの主管実施機関の変更

本プロジェクトの前身プロジェクト「森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト」で開発した住民支援プログラムツール(Community Support Programme Tool : CSPT) と参加型農林業土地利用計画 (participatory agriculture and forest land use planning : PLUP)を統合した村・クラスター・レベルの森林減少・劣化緩和策としての PAREDD アプローチが農林業普及局とルアンプラバン県農林事務所と協同して開発されたことが確認できた。PAREDD アプローチは計画段階については作成済みであり、既にシェンゲン郡では実施段階にある。今後は、現場レベルで実際にモニタリングを行うことが必要であり、PAREDD アプローチに基づいた REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクトの設計が必要である。

このような進捗状況と REDD+に関する円滑で効果的な実施を考えると、プロジェクトの残り期間は、林野局が普及局に代わって主管責任機関としてプロジェクトを主導し、林野局

が中央レベルで関連機関と協調しながらプロジェクトを実施していくことが必要である。また、林野局はルアンプラバン県農林事務所及び JICA と密に相談の上、新しいプロジェクトダイレクターとプロジェクトマネージャーを配置することが必要である。さらに、林野局は JICA 専門家や関連支援スタッフがビエンチャンで業務を行うための執務室を提供することが求められる。

3) 現場レベルでの連携・協調体制

ルアンプラバン県農林局は今後も県レベルで実施機関として関与していくことになるが今後プロジェクトの残り期間において、プロジェクト活動を促進するために、現場レベルでの関係機関間の連携・調整機能を向上することが必要である。昨今のラオスの地方分権化の政策にあわせて、PAREDD アプローチのすべてのプロセスにおいて活動の責任をより現場に委譲することが必要である。

現場レベルでの調整機能を強化する必要性、特に県農林局と郡農林事務所の連携強化の点から、プロジェクト活動の進捗、課題等について共有・意見交換を行う会議（月に一度の定例会議）が確実に開催されることが必要である。加えて、JICA 専門家は、プロジェクトの進捗に関し、より頻繁にルアンプラバン県農林局長に報告の上、協議を行い、県農林局との連携強化に努めるべきである。また、PAREDD アプローチを適用した村落での支援活動に際し、クラスター・レベルで存在する技術サービスセンターの有効活用について検討することが必要と考える。（ただし、本プロジェクトの対象サイトにはこの技術サービスセンターは設置されていないため、PAREDD アプローチの現地実施マニュアルの作成においてその可能性を検討する。）

4) REDD+実施にかかる関係機関との連携体制

REDD+デモンストレーション活動に関し、プロジェクトは残り期間において、ラオス政府内の既存 REDD+に関する組織横断的な調整メカニズムと密に連携することが必要である。このことによって、REDD+デモンストレーション活動に対して、政策や技術的な視点での助言や支援を得ることが期待される。

5) PAREDD アプローチの改良と完成

現場実施マニュアルの修正と森林モニタリング・マニュアル案の作成作業と並行して、PAREDD アプローチを改良し、完成版とすることが必要である。

現在の PAREDD アプローチの計画段階のプロセスが「長い」との指摘が現場（県・郡農林事務所）から多く寄せられた。従って、今後は期間の短縮化に努め、実施段階における効率性と柔軟性の向上とラオスの季節を踏まえたスケジュール設定が必要である。

村落開発基金に関しては、現在の現場実施マニュアル案には資金返済後の資金運用方法に関する記載がない。そのため、2013年7月に想定されている最初の資金返済時までには資金運用ルール作成のための何らかのガイドラインの作成と同ガイドラインに基づく、村落開発基金のための村落運用規則の策定が必要である。また、村落自らが基金を適切に管理するために必要な能力向上も必要となる。

PAREDD アプローチの村落への適用の結果による変化のモニタリングの実施、及びモニタ

リング結果に基づき、結果に見合う追加的な支援を試験的に実施することは、PAREDD アプローチを完成するために、また PAREDD アプローチをベースに REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクトに発展させるためにも極めて重要となる。従って、PAREDD アプローチのモニタリング及び成果に見合った追加的な支援の方法を早急に検討し、決定することが必要である。

また、現在の PAREDD アプローチでは、村レベルの森林管理計画の策定を想定していないが、村落に対する各種支援の効果を森林の減少及び劣化の緩和行動に結びつけ、森林減少・劣化の緩和をより確実に進めるためには、村レベルの森林管理計画の作成と同計画に基づく森林管理の実行を REDD+プロジェクトの一環として組み込むことも検討すべきである。

6) REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクトにおける留意点

REDD+プロジェクトの実施にあたっては、FPIC (Free and Prior Informed Consent) やセーフガード、利益配分システムの構築といった側面が重要となる。従って、本プロジェクトは今後、PAREDD アプローチのすべての過程・手続きをレビューし、REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクトとして FPIC (Free and Prior Informed Consent) やセーフガード、利益配分システムの必要な水準を満たしているか確認を行い、PAREDD アプローチを改良していくことが必要である。また、今後のクレジットの登録、発行、売買を考慮した場合、PDD 作成時には REDD+デモンストレーション・プロジェクトの財務分析 (便益-コスト分析) が必要と思われる。さらに、ルアンパバン県全体のサブナショナルレベルに REDD+をスケールアップする道筋を念頭に置くことが重要である。

7) プロジェクト活動場所

シェンゲン郡がアプローチのデモンストレーションサイトとして、またポンサイ郡が REDD+デモンストレーションサイトと決まったことを受け、今後プロジェクト終了までにシェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡において、REDD+に係る活動を重点的に、集中的に行うことが必要である。ラオス側からは、プロジェクト活動場所の追加の要請もされたが、時間的制約と人的制約 (マンパワー) もあることから、プロジェクト活動場所の追加は現実的でない判断される。

8) 県レベルでの参照排出レベルの開発

将来的なクレジット発生や民間企業の参入促進を考えた場合、県レベルでの参照排出レベル (RL/REL) の開発は極めて意義がある。ルアンパバン県レベルの参照排出レベルの開発プロセスを通じ、森林タイプや林齢ごとの炭素蓄積の算定式も設定でき、その算定式は他地域でも応用が可能であることが期待される。

一方で、本件作業、特に現場レベルでの作業 (グラントゥールス) には多くの人材が必要となるが、現状その人材は限定的である。従って、森林局森林インベントリ計画課の要員に加え、ルアンパバン県にある農林業関連の大学等の人材を活用することが必要である。

9) 認証登録後の REDD+プロジェクトの実施組織

認証登録後の REDD+プロジェクトの実施組織については現状不明であるが、REDD+認証登録業務において PDD が作成される 2013 年 3 月までには REDD+プロジェクトの実施組織

が決定されることが必要である。

10) 農民の能力向上

現場レベルでの活動を円滑に実施するための一つの対策として農家の能力向上が必要である。このため、スタディ・ツアーやクラスター・レベルでの会合の機会を作ることが望ましい。また、農家の能力向上には既存の教材等の資料を活用することが有効である。

11) プロジェクト成果の他地域への普及

プロジェクトの経験や成果を他の県・郡レベルに共有・普及する必要がある。プロジェクト後半に一連のワークショップを開催し、本プロジェクトの成果の共有・普及を積極的に実施することが必要である。

付 属 資 料

- 1 合同調整委員会協議議事録 (Minutes of Meeting)
- 2 合同レビュー報告書
- 3 団長所感

MINUTES OF MEETINGS
 BETWEEN JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 AND
 AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
 THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
 ON
 JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
 FOR
 PARTICIPATORY LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR REDUCING
 DEFORESTATION IN LAO P.D.R

With regard to Record of Discussion agreed and signed on 4 August, 2009, Joint Mid-term Review (hereinafter referred to as "the Review") for the Project on Participatory Land Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was conducted from 27 May to 13 June 2012.

Based on the recommendation of the Review, and the approval at 4th Joint Coordinating Committee held on 14 June 2012, JICA and Lao authorities concerning agreed on the matters referred to in the document attached hetero.

Vientiane 14, June 2012



Mr. Xaypladeth Choulamany
 Director General
 Department of Planning
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



Dr. Masajo Togawa
 Chief Representative
 Laos Office
 Japan International Cooperation Agency



Witness

Dr. Phouang Parisak Pravongviengkham
 Vice Minister
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I. Revision of PDM (Project Design Matrix)

The Project will be implemented in accordance with the attached revised PDM and PO (Plan of Operation). Based on revised PO in the remaining period, the Project should develop DPO (Detailed Plan of Operation) for approval by 5th JCC to be held in the coming October.

II. Implementation structure in the remaining period

(1) Main responsible agency at the central level

DOF takes the role as the main responsible agency in place of NAFES in the remaining period of the Project. The Project in the remaining period should be operated under DOF in close coordination with NAFES and DFRM/MONRE at the central level. DOF is required to appoint a new Project Director and a new Project Manager in close consultation with PAFO in Luang Prabang and JICA. In addition, DOF is requested to provide an office space in DOF for the Project in order for JICA experts and their supporting staff to work in Vientiane.

(2) Main responsible agency at the provincial level

PAFO is continuously a main responsible agency for implementation of the Project at the provincial level. PAFO should consider improving its internal coordination mechanism for facilitation of the activities of the Project in the remaining period.

(3) Coordination mechanism on REDD+

The Project in the remaining period should be implemented in close collaboration with existing inter-agency coordination mechanism for REDD+ in Lao.

END

Revised PDM

Project Title: "Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD)"

PDM ver 1 approved by 4th JCC on 14 Jun, 2012

Duration: August 2009-August 2014

Target Group: Villagers in PAREDD sites; technical staff of target provinces and districts; DOF; NAFES Target Area: Luang Prabang Province

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><Overall Goal> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+ is applied in the northern part of Laos</p>	<p>a Within 3 years after the Project end, a REDD+ demonstration project registered through the Project is operational in Phonsay b Within 3 years after the Project end, at least one REDD+ project in the northern part of Laos, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is proposed to GoL</p>	<p>a PAFO reports b PAFO reports</p>	
<p><Project Purpose> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.</p>	<p>a By the Project end, a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, in which a linkage with REDD+ is made is approved by the relevant Provincial authority. b By the Project end, a REDD+ demonstration project, which adapts the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure for climate change, is registered under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</p>	<p>a Date of approval of the manual b Date of registration of the REDD+ demonstration project</p>	<p>Institutional framework for REDD+ is determined in Laos</p>
<p><Outputs> 1 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level (i.e. PAREDD approach) is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) developed by the preceding FORCOM project.(*1)</p>	<p>1a By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report. 1b By August 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified. 1c By September 2010, a draft field operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level</p>	<p>1a Report on CSPT improvements 1b Project reports 1c Date of draft operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p>	<p>Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan.</p>
<p>2. A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level is operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites)</p>	<p>2a Village activity plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use zoning and regulations, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO at all the target villages of the PAREDD sites 2b The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites according to their respective activity plans 2c Approved village land and forest zoning and regulations are followed in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites 2d In the Project end, at each target village, no households reply that their livelihoods have been deteriorated through the PAREDD activities. 2e Repayment to the village development funds is made by each livelihood improvement activity group as per the local rules approved by the villagers. 2f Repaid fund is utilized for new activities for reducing deforestation at all target villages in the PAREDD sites. 2g Performance-based payment is made to all target villages of the PAREDD site in Xieng Ngeun based on the results of the joint review 2h The draft field operational manual is modified in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013 2f By the Project end, technical staff of PAFO/DAFO are capable of carrying out the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the operational manual</p>	<p>2a Date of approval of the plans 2c-2f Monitoring report 2g Results of the household survey 2h Date of modified manual 2f Results of joint review based on the checklist developed by the Project</p>	
<p>3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are monitored in and around the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>3a By March 2014, a report on the assessment of impacts of the PAREDD approach on the forest cover and/or carbon stock is developed 3b By March 2014, a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the PAREDD approach is developed</p>	<p>3a&3b Date of completion of impact assessment report</p>	
<p>4. A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.</p>	<p>4a By March 2013, a reference level is developed for a REDD+ demonstration project (*2) 4b By March 2013, a reference level is developed at the level of Luang Prabang Province 4c By March 2013, Project Design Document for the REDD+ demonstration project is submitted to an accredited validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial scheme</p>	<p>4a-4d Progress report of REDD+ consultant team</p>	

Revised PDM

<p>5 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+</p>	<p>4d By March 2014, a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring for REDD+ project is developed</p> <p>5a By June 2014, the field operational manual on PAREDD approach is finalized for REDD+</p> <p>5b By June 2014, a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is developed</p> <p>5c By the Project end, workshops at provincial, regional and central levels are organized to share the results of the Project with agencies concerned</p> <p>5d By the Project end, a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made to the relevant government agencies</p>	<p>5a&5b Date of finalized manual and report</p> <p>5c Workshop report</p> <p>5.d Recommendation report</p>	
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(*1)FORCOM project: The Forest Management and Community Support project (2004-2009) supported by JICA, which developed CSPT as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods in order to stabilize shifting cultivation.

(*2)REL development in a REDD+ Demonstration project is to be conducted in close collaboration with Japanese Grant Aid, FPP (Forest Preservation Program).

Revised PDM

<Activities>	<Inputs>	
<p>1.1 Identify lessons learned and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.</p> <p>1.2 Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.</p> <p>1.3 Improve CSPT for integration into the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>1.4 Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>1.5 Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.</p> <p>1.6 Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3.</p> <p>1.7 Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.</p> <p>1.8 Draft a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.1 Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.</p> <p>2.2 Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8</p> <p>2.3 Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each village</p> <p>2.4 Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations</p> <p>2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.6 Assist the villagers in implementing the activities for reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.7 Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds</p> <p>2.8 Monitor the above activities with the villagers</p> <p>2.9 Modify the draft field operational manual</p> <p>3.1 Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>3.2 Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.3 Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.4 Monitor forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.5 Monitor socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.6 Assess the impacts of the PAREDD approach in and around the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>Government of Lao</p> <p>1. Project personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office - Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office - Other personnel mutually agreed upon as necessary <p>2. Administrative personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative, clerical personnel and other supporting staff as necessary - Drivers <p>3. Land, building and facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office buildings and facilities. - Support for facilities such as electricity, telecommunication facilities, water supply, etc. <p>4. Local operation costs</p> <p>Japanese Government</p> <p>1. Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Advisor - Extension promotion /Project Management - Forest Resource management - Rural Development - Experts in other field deemed necessary <p>2. Machinery, Equipment and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment for training and survey - Machinery, office equipment, and stationaries <p>3. Training of the Project Personnel in Japan and third countries</p> <p>4. Local operation cost (partially)</p>	<p>1. Frequent transfer of staff of PAFO/DAFO does not occur.</p> <p>2. Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area.</p> <p><Preconditions></p> <p>1. Communities living in the target area do not oppose the implementation of the project.</p> <p>2. The security in the project area does not deteriorate</p> <p>3. No major development plans are scheduled in the target area</p>
<p>4.1 Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites</p> <p>4.2 Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4.3 Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4.4 Establish a reference level for REDD+ at the level Luang Prabang Province</p> <p>4.5 Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project.</p> <p>4.6 Develop a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4.7 Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)</p> <p>4.8 Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</p> <p>5.1 Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+</p> <p>5.2 Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure</p> <p>5.3 Organize workshops to share the results of Project at provincial, regional and central levels.</p> <p>5.4 Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the Project</p>		

Revised PO

PO ver 1 (approved by the 4th JCC meeting on 14 June 2012)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule										Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012	
			2012		2013				2014							Japanese	Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul									
Output 1	A system of reducing deforestation and deforestation at village and village cluster level (i.e. PAREDD approach) is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) developed by the preceding FORCOM project	Draft manual on planning, implementation and monitoring developed	Rainy											NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
1.1	Identify lessons learnt and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.	Summary report on CSPT study made												NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	EX	LE (Ext/Pm)			Done
1.2	Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.	Upland Initiative with donors recognize CSPT as a tool for community development												NAFES	ditto	PM/EX	CA, LE (Ext/Pm)			Done
1.3	Improve CSPT for integrating into the system of reducing deforestation.	Proposal for implementation stage of PAREDD approach made.												NAFES	ditto	EX	CA, LE (Ext/Pm)	As implementation stage of the system		Done
1.4	Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.	List of recommended activities made												NAFES	ditto	RD	LE(EX/RD), SE(Agriculture Farming System)			Done
1.5	Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.	Initial Field manual of planning stage of PAREDD approach made												NAFES	ditto	All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE (Ext/Pm, RD, FM), SE(System Reducing Deforestation)			Done
1.6	Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3	Initial Field manual of implementation stage of PAREDD approach made																		Done
1.7	Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.	Concept note of Monitoring developed												NAFES	ditto	EX/FM	LE (Ext/Pm, FM)			
1.8	Draft an initial field manual on the system of reducing deforestation.	-Draft manual on planning, implementation and monitoring developed -Compiled manual distributed the staff of PAFO/DAFO												NAFES	ditto	All PAFO staff	CA, LE (Ext/Pm, RD, FM)			
Output 2	A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level is operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites).	Planning, implementation and monitoring of PAREDD approach demonstrated in PAREDD site												NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
2.1	Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.	PAREDD sites selected												NAFES	PD	PM, PAFO(FMT)	CA, LE (FM), SE(Forest Resource Information)	approved by the second JCC in October 2010		Done
2.2	Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8	Training on planning and monitoring stages conducted												NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO/DAFO staff	LE (FM, RD, Ext/Pm)			Done

Revised PO

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012	
			2012		2013			2014							Japanese	Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul								
2.3	Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each target village under the PAREDD sites	Land and Forest Management committee (i.e., LFMC) established in 9 target villages											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	(a) XGN team(PAFO/DAFO) (b) PSY team(PAFO/DAFO)				Done
2.4	Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations	Land use zoning and forest regulation formulated in 9 target villages		(b)PSY									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	(a) XGN team(PAFO/DAFO) (b) PSY team(PAFO/DAFO)	LE(FM)			
2.5	Assist the villagers in formulating village active plan for reducing deforestation for approval by the District and Provincial authorities	village action plan for type 1, 2, 3 formulated in all target villages		(b)PSY									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a)LE(Ext/Pm, FM) (b)LE(FM)			
2.6	Assist the villagers in implementing activities for reducing deforestation.	Necessary training and procurement supported based on the Village Activity Plans for 9 target villages		(b)PSY									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a);LE(Ext/Pm)⇒ (PC/LH) (b);LE(FM)			
2.7	Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds	LFMC manages accounting of the VDF in both return from initial activities and repayment to new activities.		(a)XGN									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a)LE (PC/LH) (b) LE(FM)			
2.8	Monitor the above activities with the villagers	Necessary information collected based on the form in all target villages		(a)XGN (b)PSY									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a)LE (PC/LH) (b) LE(FM)			
2.9	Modify the draft field operational manual	Draft field operational manual upgraded in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH)			
Output 3	Changes in forest cover/carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites.	Change and impact of PAREDD approach identified											DOF	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
3.1	Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.	Report of the survey made											NAFES	FPM(PAFO)	RD/FM	LE(FM), SE(System of Reducing Deforestation)			Done
3.2	Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock.	-REL established (PSY) -Forest cover map prepared (XGN)		(b)PSY									DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Bunlath)	LE(FM) SE(Forest Carbon Monitoring) SE(Satellite Image Analysis)			

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Revised PO

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012	
			2012			2013			2014						Japanese	Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul								
3.3	Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions.	-A report on socio-economic study in XGN and PSY each (In Eng)											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Sulideth, Khampai)	LE (EX/FM) (PC/LH) Local consultant			Done
3.4	Monitor forest cover/carbon stock.	-Monitoring report on forest cover in XGN (In Eng) -Monitoring report on carbon stock in PSY (In Eng)					(a) XGN						DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Bunlath)	LE(FM) SE(Satellite Image Analysis)			
3.5	Monitor socio-economic conditions.	-A report on socio-economic study in XGN and PSY each (In Eng)					(a) XGN (b) PSY						DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Sulideth, Khampai)	LE(PC/LH) Local consultant			
3.6	Assess the impacts of the system for reducing deforestation.	-A report on the assesment of forest cover developed (Eng/Lao) -A report on the assesment of socio-economic condition developed (Eng/Lao)					XGN+PSY						DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Bunlath,Sulideth, Khampai)	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH) SE(Sat.Img.Ans), Local consultant			
Output 4	A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated												DOF	n/a		CA			
4.1	Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites	REDD demonstration site selected											NAFES	PPM(NAFES)	PAFO(FMT)	LE (FM), SE (Forest Res. Info)			Done
4.2	Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project	Project proponent selected/formulated											DOF	n/a	n/a	REDD+ consultant team			
4.3	Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project	REL established					PSY						DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.4	Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project	PDD drafted					PSY						DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.5	Develop a manual for participatory forest carbon stock monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project	Manual developed						PSY					DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.6	Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)	PDD finalized					PSY						DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.7	Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a RED++ financial incentive scheme	PDD submitted											DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			

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Revised PO

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule												Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012
			2012		2013				2014				Japanese	Lao							
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul										
Output 5	A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+	PAREDD approach and outcome and lesson learnt of REDD+ demonstration summarized													NAFES			CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
5.1	Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+	Field operation manual of PAREDD approach finalized													DOF	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO & DAFO staff	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH)		To be carried out in collaboration with FSCAP	
5.2	Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure	A report finalized													n/a	n/a	n/a	REDD+ consultant team		ditto	
5.3	Organize workshops to share the results of the Project at provincial, regional, and central levels	Relevant agencies realize PAREDD approach and outcome and lesson learnt of REDD+ demonstration													DOF	PM	PPM, all PAFO and DAFO staff	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH)		REDD+ team participate as resource persons	
5.4	Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the Project	-Recommendation report submitted to the relevant agencies -Relevant authority realize PAREDD approach and outcomes of REDD+ demonstration													DOF	PM	PPM, all PAFO and DAFO staff	ditto			
c	Activities related to project management and coordination														NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
0.1	Develop a project document, including PDM and PO, for approval by the first JCC	project document made													NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	CA, all LE			Done
0.2	Organize JCC meeting	JCC organized at least once a year													NAFES	PM	PM, PPM	CA,EX/PM⇒PC/LH		Regular JCC organized in October	
0.3	Develop an annual PO(APO) based on the detailed PO for approval by JCC	Minutes of Meeting signed including APO and DPO													NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	All LE, (REDD+consultant team for Output 4)			
0.4	Prepare an annual report, including the progress of APO, for review by JCC	Minutes of Meeting signed including annual report and APO													NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	ditto			
0.5	Prepare a semi-annual report for submission to JICA	semi-annual report made in time																ditto			
0.6	Organize internal regular meeting														NAFES	PPM(PAFO)		PC/LH			
a	Regular meeting between PAFO staff and Expert team	Meeting organized 2 times a month													NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO staff	CA, all LE		PM from VTE on occasions	
b	Monthly meeting between DAFO/PAFO staff and Expert team at each PAREDD site	Meeting organized every month with DAFO													NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM, all PAFO staff, DAFO staff	ditto		Started in May 2012	
c	Regular meeting with the Head of PAFO	Quarterly meeting held													NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM, PAFO staff	ditto			
0.7	Prepare for mid-term and terminal evaluation	Necessary information collected for evaluation													NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM, all PAFO staff	ditto			

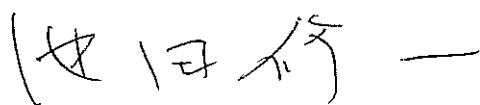
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Revised PO

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012
			2012		2013			2014							Japanese	Lao		
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul							
0.8	Coordinate with other donors and deaprtments outside LPB	-Participate donor/department meeting -Organize donor/department meeting										NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	CA			
0.9	Others																	
a	XGN Road	Access road and bridge to Houaykhang village constructed										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM(PAFO)	CAPC/LH Construction cost			
b	PSY Road	Road constructed										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM(PAFO)	ditto		Done	
c	PSY Field Office	Field office constructed in Houaykhang village										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM(PAFO)	ditto			

REPORT OF THE JOINT MID-TERM REVIEW
ON
THE PROJECT
ON
PARTICIPATORY LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT
FOR
REDUCING DEFORESTRATION IN LAO P.D.R

14 June, 2012



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1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives of the Review

The review activities were performed with the following objectives:

- (1) To verify the accomplishments of the Project compared to those planned;
- (2) To identify obstacles and/or facilitating factors that have affected the implementation process;
- (3) To analyze the Project in terms of the five evaluation criteria (i.e. Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability); and
- (4) To make recommendations on the Project regarding the measures to be taken for the remaining period as well as the post-project period.

1.2 Members of the Joint Review Team

(1) The Japanese Team

Title	Name	Position
Team Leader	Mr. Shuichi Ikeda	Deputy Director General, Group Director for Forestry and Nature Conservation, Global Environment Department
Member	Mr. Kazunobu Suzuki	Advisor, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division 1, Forestry and Nature Conservation Group, Global Environment Department
Member	Mr. Katsu Shima	International Forestry Cooperation Office, Forest Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Member	Ms. Yasuyo Hirouchi	Expert, International Development Associates, Ltd.

(2) The Laos Team

Title	Name	Position
Team Leader	Mr. Khamphay MANIVONG	Deputy Director General, Department of Forestry, MAF
Member	Mr. Soulaphone INTHVONG	Technical Staff, Department of Forest Resource Management, MONRE
Member	Dr. Lamphoun XAYAVONG	Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos

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1.3 Schedule of the Joint Review

The review of the Project was conducted from 27 May to 13 June. The Joint Review Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) collected the information through questionnaires and a series of interviews with Project Personnel and Japanese experts. The Team also conducted a field observation in Xieng Ngeun District on 8 June. Based on the results of the review, the Team prepared a draft report and finalized it through a series of discussions.

2. Outline of the Project

2.1 Background of the Project

In the 1940's, Laos had forest around 70% of the total national land area. But it has decreased about 41.5% in 2002. In the North, the area of shifting cultivation is on the rise while it decreases at national level. It was considered that the increase of shifting cultivation is the primary cause of the higher rate of forest loss in the North. In the meantime, the transition from subsistence agriculture toward commercial agriculture has affected the land and forest use patterns as well as rural livelihoods in the northern upland area. Land conversion for industrial plantations and commercial agriculture development is competing with upland rice cultivation for available land, and such competing land use, if not managed properly, can cause land and forest degradation.

Forest Management and Community Support Project (FORCOM), implemented from 2004 to 2009 by National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES) and JICA, aimed to promote sustainable land and forest use in nine districts of six northern provinces of Laos to stabilize/reduce the shifting cultivation. Provided that shifting cultivation was a major cause of deforestation and degradation in the target area, FORCOM developed the Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods to farmers so that they could reduce dependency on shifting cultivation and consequently mitigate pressure on forests. However, in order to reduce the deforestation and forest degradation which is driven by various land use factors, it is becoming increasingly necessary to strengthen sustainable land and forest management at the village level.

Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), or a climate mitigation measure to provide incentives for the conservation of carbon stored in existing forests, is being discussed under the UN Framework Conservation on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Under the circumstances, JICA dispatched a detailed planning survey team in January 2009 and, through discussions with concerned authorities, set out the new

project concepts and overall implementation structure for addressing participatory land and forest management for reducing deforestation in the northern part of Laos. Based on the detailed planning, the GoL and JICA agreed to commence the Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R. (PAREDD) (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) as specified in the Record of Discussions (R/D) signed by both sides in August 2009.

The project started in August 2009 and will be terminated in August 2014 (5-years project). Project Document was developed and approved at 1st Joint Coordinating Committee in February 2010, and project sites were officially selected at 2nd JCC in October 2010. The 3rd JCC which was held in November, 2011, approved that the activities for reducing deforestation in Phonsay would be implemented as “a REDD+ demonstration project” , and the additional activities relating to REDD+ for preparation of REDD+ PDD (Project Design Document) for future credit have already started.

2.2 Summary of the Project

(1) The Project Purpose

The system of reducing deforestation is developed through participatory land and forest management.

(2) The Overall Goal

The system of reducing deforestation is applied in the northern part of Laos.

(3) The Outputs

1) Output 1:

The system of reducing deforestation is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT).

2) Output2:

The system of reducing deforestation is implemented in PAREDD sites.

3) Output 3:

Changes in forest cover/carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are monitored in and around the PAREDD sites.

4) Output 4:

The system of reducing deforestation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change.

3. Review of the latest PDM (or PDM for Evaluation)

For evaluation of a technical cooperation of JICA, Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as “PDM”) and Plan of Operations (hereinafter referred to

as “PO”) are used as essential documents. Prior to the start of the review, the Team reviewed the current PDM (PDM ver0) and the PO (PO ver0) attached to the Project Document approved by the first JCC meeting in February 2010 and agreed to prepare a PDM for evaluation (PDMe) (Annex 1) a PO for evaluation (POe) as a basis of the review. The PDMe and the POe were prepared by the Team through consultation with Lao project personnel and Japanese experts.

4. Methodology of Review

4.1 Data Collection Method

The Team made interviews with the Project Personnel and the Japanese experts engaged in the Project. The Team also collected information through questionnaires from the concerned personnel. The team also conducted field survey in Xieng Ngeun District on 8 June.

4.2 Items of Analyses

(1) Accomplishment of the Project

The accomplishment of the Project was measured in terms of the Inputs, the Outputs and the Project Purpose in comparison with the Objectively Verifiable Indicators of PDM as well as the plan delineated in the R/D.

(2) Implementation Process

The implementation process of the Project was reviewed to see if the Activities have been implemented according to the schedule delineated in the latest PO, and to see if the Project has been managed properly as well as to identify obstacles and/or facilitating factors that have affected the implementation process.

(3) Evaluation based on the Five Evaluation Criteria

- (a) **Relevance**: Relevance of the Project was reviewed to see the validity of the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal in connection with the needs of the beneficiaries and policies of Lao P.D.R and Japan.
- (b) **Effectiveness**: Effectiveness was analyzed by evaluating the extent to which the Project has achieved and contributed to the beneficiaries.
- (c) **Efficiency**: Efficiency of the Project implementation was analyzed focusing on the relationship between the Outputs and Inputs in terms of timing, quality, and quantity.
- (d) **Impacts**: Impacts of the Project were forecasted by referring to positive and negative impacts caused by the Project.

- (e) Sustainability: Sustainability of the Project was analyzed in institutional, financial and technical aspects by examining the extent to which the achievement of the Project would be sustained and/or expanded after the Project is completed.

5. Summary of Accomplishment and Implementation Process of the Project

5.1 Accomplishment of the Project (Details are described in Annex 3)

(1) Outputs (Details are described in section (2) of Annex 3)

- 1) Output 1: Although behind schedule, Output 1 has been mostly achieved and is likely to be achieved by September 2012. Improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system were compiled as a report in August 2010. As many as 16 on-farm and 2 off-farm activities had been identified as the recommended activities for reducing deforestation by October 2010. Formulation of an initial draft of field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation, which started in the end of 2010, has been almost completed: the remaining part is expected to be developed by September 2012. Completion of the initial draft is nearly 2 years behind schedule primarily because (i) necessary preceding activity (i.e. identification of the recommended activities) was delayed for 3 months due to delay in selection of the PAREDD sites: and (ii) making the system design/draft manual as elaborate as possible before applying it in the field was given higher priority than keeping the Project on schedule.

- 2) Output 2: Output 2 has been partly achieved. At 4 target villages of the PAREDD site in Xieng Ngeun, village activity plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use zoning and regulations, have been developed, which were approved in February 2012. At 5 target villages of the PAREDD site in Phonsay (also a target area of a REDD+ demonstration project), the village activity plans are expected to be developed/approved by November 2012. Based on the approved plans, activities for reducing deforestation i.e. forest management, livelihood improvement, and community development, started in February 2012 in Xieng Ngeun and are expected to start in November 2012 in Phonsay. Reflecting the lessons learned in Xieng Ngeun and Phonsay, the draft field manual would be modified by September 2012.

Note: Progress has been made but achievement of Output 2 is behind schedule primarily due to delay in achievement of Output 1 and subsequent delay in operationalization of the system. In particular, assistance regarding operation and management of village development funds, joint review, and

performance-based payment might be affected by the reduced time: they may not be completed or else may have to be done rather in rush. Considering the remaining time, the system may not become fully operational even in Xieng Ngeun, needless to argue about Phonsay, where the activities for reducing deforestation are likely to start towards the end of 2012. Output 2 may not be fully achieved by the Project end.

Table : Time for implementation of the activities for reducing deforestation in the Project Period

	PAREDD site	Original plan	Actual (Estimate)
i	Xieng Ngeun	3.5 years	2.5 years
ii	Phonsay	2.5 years	(1.7 year)

3) **Output 3:** To establish socio-economic baseline, a sample household survey has been conducted in each PAREDD site. Regarding baseline for forest cover change in Xieng Ngeun, analysis of satellite images is planned. As for Phonsay, the Project plans to utilize the data produced through the REDD+ related activities as baseline for carbon stock, which is expected to be available by February 2013. The method of monitoring would be determined by the third quarter of 2013. A report on the assessment of impacts of the PAREDD approach on the forest cover and/or carbon stock and a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the PAREDD approach are to be developed by March 2014.

4) **Output 4:** The relevant activities are scheduled in 2014

(2) **Project Purpose** (Details are described in section (2) of Annex 3)

Relevant data was not available since the Project just started the activities for reducing deforestation in Xieng Ngeun. (Baseline data is not available, either). It is noted that, only in Xieng Ngeun, the activities for reducing deforestation will be carried out for more than 2 years by the Project end due to overall delay in implementation of the Project Activities as stated above.

5.2 Implementation Process (Details are described in Annex 4)

Overall, the Project has been proceeding well. Communication within the Project is sufficient for smooth implementation. Cooperative relations between Lao and Japanese sides have been built up. Motivation and diligence of the Project Personnel as well as support by the dedicated Japanese Experts have facilitated the implementation process. Major points/issues are highlighted below:

- Formulation of the Project Document: In August 2009, JICA and the GoL agreed that the Project Document, which would provide background

components/activities and project administration in detail, would be developed by the Project in consultation with the concerned agencies including DOP, DOF, and NAFES. It took six months to formulate the Project Document, including the PDM and the PO. The Project Document became effective with the approval of the first JCC in February 2010. Only then started the Project Activities described in the PDM.

- Contribution of NAFES in developing the PAREDD approach and need for active role of DOF in view of REDD+: NAFES has been taking the responsibilities for overall implementation of the Project as the main executing agency at the central level. The Project Director and the Project Manager, assigned by NAFES, have been working closely with the Japanese Experts. NAFES has contributed to development of the PAREDD approach, especially through integrating CSPT developed by FORCOM and its participatory agriculture and forest land use planning (PLUP). Coordination between NAFES and DOF, however, has not been strong enough. As a result, involvement of DOF has not been sufficient to provide necessary support and advice for the forest management and forest related activities in time. It is essential to strengthen the responsibility of DOF in order to accelerate REDD+ relating activities in the remaining period of the Project.
- Need for revision of the PDM and the PO: The PDM and the PO were found not to be detailed enough as a management tool for the Project. For example, some of the Indicators of the PDM are not objectively verifiable. Others are not well defined. Addition of the activities related to REDD+ demonstration, which was approved by the third JCC meeting in November 2011, is not reflected, either. This has made it difficult for all those concerned to have clear and common understanding of the overall implementation process and progress of the Project activities based on the PDM and PO as well as expected achievement level of the Outputs and the Project Purpose. Through a series of discussions with the Review Team, the drafts of revised PDM and PO have been developed for approval by the fourth JCC meeting scheduled on June 15, 2012. The revised PO, however, is not complete because “Responsible Organization”, “Responsible Person”, and “Implementers” of the REDD+ related activities have not been determined yet: it needs to be finalized when the implementation system of the REDD+ related activities is decided. A detailed PO (DPO) is expected to be developed based on the finalized PO through due discussion among the personnel concerned with the Project, including staff of PAFO and DAFO, for approval by the fifth JCC meeting scheduled in October 2012.

- Difference in opinion over the time required for implementation of the planning stage of the system and absence of time frame: Time required for implementation of the planning stage is much longer than originally envisaged. All of the technical staff of PAFO and DAFO hold an opinion that the time required for the planning stage of the present draft is too long to be practicable, while the Japanese Expert team consider it justifiable. It is noted that the present draft does not have a time frame and reference to seasonality, which could have been a basis for discussion.
- Importance of technical staff of DAFO in planning and monitoring process of the Project: Technical staff of DAFO, who are the primary implementers of the Project at village and village cluster level, has not been involved in the planning and monitoring process of the Project sufficiently. In order to strengthen the process as well as coordination and communication, the Project plans to organize a monthly meeting with DAFO staff at the respective office, starting from coming June, in which a monthly plan and progress, issues, suggestions, etc. are discussed.

6. Summary of Evaluation based on the Five Evaluation Criteria

6.1 Relevance (Details are described in Section 1 of Annex 5)

The Overall Goal is still relevant with the needs of Lao PDR. The Project Purpose is consistent with the organizational needs of the NAFES/PAFO/DAFO. It is relevant with the needs of local communities in the Project Area because their livelihood depends either directly or indirectly on the forests. The Overall Goal and the Project Purpose are relevant with the National Development Plan of Lao PDR as well as Official Development Assistance (ODA) policies of Japan. Technical advantage of Japan is confirmed.

Overall, the Project is considered to be highly relevant.

6.2 Effectiveness (Details are described in Section 2 of Annex 5)

Progress has been made towards achievement of the Project Purpose but the degree of achievement is not clear because the relevant data was not available. Judging from the overall achievement level of the Outputs, achievement level of the Project Purpose is presumed to be lower than expected. It is not certain if, by the Project end, the Project Purpose will be fully achieved since the remaining time may not be sufficient for full operationalization of the system and thorough examination of its effectiveness. Meanwhile, all of the Outputs, although their level of achievement varies, have contributed to the achievement of the Project Purpose.

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The prospect of the effectiveness is not clear at the moment.

6.3 Efficiency (Details are described in Section 3 of Annex 5)

In general, the Inputs from the both Lao and Japanese sides have been appropriate in producing the Outputs in terms of timing, quality and quantity except for the followings: (i) the Project Personnel at PAFO had not been assigned until the Project Document became effective in February 2010: (ii) the Project Personnel for REDD+ related activities, which started in December 2011, has not been assigned yet: and (iii) local operational costs, including transportation costs for field visits by the Lao Project Personnel, have been borne by the Japanese side. Progress has been made towards production of Outputs; but the production level is lower than expected mainly due to delay in designing of the system and its operationalization in the PAREDD sites.

On the whole, the efficiency of the Project has not been sufficient.

6.4 Impacts

Impact at overall goal level: It is still early to assess the likelihood of achievement of the Overall Goal.

Other impacts: Some positive impacts have been observed; including the increased knowledge and skills of the Project Personnel of PAFO/DAFO regarding planning and implementing the PAREDD approach. Negative impacts have not been observed.

6.5 Sustainability (Forecast)

Institutional and organizational aspects: Legal and policy support for the system of reducing deforestation is likely to continue. Post-project strategy for continuous implementation and expansion of the system is yet to be developed, however. The PAREDD team at Luang Prabang, consisting of technical officers from different sections of PAFO/DAFO, was created as a temporary organization to implement the Project: it is uncertain whether such a structure will be carried on and the technical officers assigned to the Project will remain as the implementers of the PAREDD approach after the Project end. In addition, the implementation modality of a REDD+ demonstration project in Phonsay has not been clarified yet.

Financial aspects: A budget constraint is a major concern for the sustainability of the Project. During the Project Period, seed money for the activities to reduce deforestation, inter alias livelihood improvement, as well as fund for performance-based payment as incentive for village forest management, is supported by the Japanese side because of the pilot nature of the activities. In addition, most of the local operational costs, including transportation costs for field visits by the project personnel, have been incurred by the Project. At the moment, it is not clear if the budget necessary for continuation and expansion of the related activities is secured after the Project end. A financial mechanism under REDD+ is being considered as possible solution to overcome the budget constraint. The mechanism, however, would function only if the GoL formulates a REDD+ implementation framework, including benefit sharing system at village and village cluster level, which is beyond the control of the Project.

Technical aspects: As for the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation, technical capacity of the Project Staff of PAFO/DAFO has been enhanced steadily. Regarding the implementation/monitoring stages, they are expected to gain the relevant skills, knowledge, and experiences through the Project Activities in Xieng Ngeun and Phonsay. Since full operationalization of the system may not be completed during the Project, it is uncertain whether they will be able to acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and experiences to run the system by the Project end. With regard to REDD+, to which the Project Personnel has not been assigned yet, it is uncertain if the techniques will be transferred to Lao side. At the moment, it is uncertain if the deliverables would be continuously utilized and disseminated after the Project end because operationalization of the system is on the way and the system is yet to be proven effective.

Taken together, it is uncertain if sustainability of the Project will be ensured (Details are described in Section 5 of Annex 5)

7. Conclusion

The Project is considered to be highly relevant. On the contrary, effectiveness is not clear at the moment, and the Project has not been sufficiently efficient. Some positive impacts have been observed while negative impacts have not been observed. It is uncertain if sustainability of the Project will be ensured.

It is expected that the Project will take necessary actions based on recommendations to achieve project purpose toward the end of the project.

8. Recommendations

1) Revision of PDM

International discussion on REDD+ under the UNFCCC has steadily moved ahead in recent 1-2 years and the realization of REDD+ in near future is gradually going to be expected clearly. In addition, Japanese government has started policy dialogue with GoL for Bilateral Carbon-Offset and Credit Mechanism (BOCM). Considering the above situation changes on REDD+, the 3rd JCC, which was held in November, 2011, approved that the activities for reducing deforestation in Phonsay would be implemented as “a REDD+ demonstration project”, and the additional activities relating to REDD+ have already started. It is recommended that the Project clarify targets and necessary activities during the remaining period of the Project in order to develop methodologies for REDD+ projects, and that the PDM and PO be revised as attached. Based on the revised PO, the Project should develop a DPO for approval by 5th JCC scheduled to be held in the coming October.

2) Implementation structure in the remaining period

<Main responsible agency at the central level>

It is noted and confirmed that an integrated approach to mitigate deforestation and forest degradation at village and village cluster based on CSTP developed by FORCOM, combined with participatory agriculture and forest land use planning (PLUP), has been designed as the PAREDD approach in close collaboration with NAFES and PAFO. Planning stage of PAREDD approach had been completed and the implementation stage has started in Xieng Ngeun up to now. Next, monitoring stage of the PAREDD approach should put in practice at field level and REDD+ demonstration project should be designed based on the PAREDD approach. Considering the above progress and smooth and effective implementation of REDD+ related activities, it is recommended that DOF take the role as the main responsible agency in place of NAFES in the remaining period of the Project. The Project in the remaining period should be operated under DOF in coordination with relevant agencies at the central level. DOF is required to appoint a new Project Director and a new Project Manager in close consultation with PAFO in Luang Prabang and JICA. In addition, DOF is requested to provide an office space in DOF for the Project in order for JICA experts and their supporting staff to work in Vientiane.

<PAFO and DAFO>

PAFO is continuously the main responsible agency for implementation of the Project at the provincial level. It is recommended that PAFO consider improving its

internal coordination mechanism for facilitation of the activities of the Project in the remaining period. It is also recommended that in line with decentralization process, more responsibility be delivered to DAFO for all process of the PAREDD approach.

Recognizing the need to strengthening coordination at local level, especially between Project staff of PAFO and DAFO, it is recommended monthly meetings to share project-related information and to discuss monthly activity planning, progress, issues, and suggestions be operationalized. In addition, JICA experts together with Project staff of PAFO are requested more often to report project progress, results, and issues to PAFO director in order to strengthen relation at the management level of PAFO.

Furthermore, involvement of Technical Service Centers at cluster level should be also considered.

<Coordination mechanism on REDD+ >

It is recommended that the Project in the remaining period should be implemented in close collaboration with existing inter-agency coordination mechanism for REDD+ in Laos. The Project could be expected to receive guidance and support on policy and technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the REDD+ demonstration project from technical meetings and their members on REDD+ organized by GoL.

3) Completion and Improvement of PAREDD approach

Considering the following points, the review and improvement of PAREDD approach should be made in parallel with the modification of field operation manual and the drafting of forest monitoring manual, which are continuously reviewed during the remaining period. First draft of field operation manual is scheduled to be completed by the end of September.

<Duration and steps of planning stage of PAREDD approach>

It was pointed out that process of the current PAREDD approach takes time. Thus, it is recommended that the current PAREDD approach be reviewed to improve efficiency and flexibility of implementation arrangements, and then that time table be made.

<Village development fund>

Recognizing that operational system for village development fund after pay-back

has not been clarified in the present draft of operational manual, it is recommended that general guideline for making village operational rule be developed as soon as possible before the first pay-back from borrower starts in July 2013. Based on the general guideline, each village should decide its operational rule before pay-back from borrowers start, and capacity development of the target villages for fund management should be conducted in time.

<Monitoring and Performance-based payment system>

Recognizing that performance-based payment based on monitoring results is a very important step to complete the process of the PAREDD approach and to develop a REDD+ demonstration project, it is recommended that the Project start studying how to proceed monitoring and performance-based payment system as soon as possible.

<Village forest management>

In order to realize mitigation of deforestation and forest degradation, it is recommended that the Project study how to include development of village forest management plan as necessary activity for the PAREDD approach.

4) REDD+ demonstration project

Recognizing that FPIC (Free and Prior Informed Consent), safeguard and benefit distribution system are key factors for REDD+.

It is recommended that the Project consider reviewing all steps and procedures under the PAREDD approach to see whether REDD+ demonstration project could satisfy necessary level for FPIC, safeguard and benefit distribution system and that the Project improve PAREDD approach. In addition, it is recommended that benefit-cost analysis for REDD+ demonstration project be needed in preparing a PDD for future carbon credit. The Project should consider future possibilities of scaling-up of REDD+ from project level to jurisdiction level in Luang Prabang.

5) Project site

Recognizing that Xieng Ngeun District and Phonsay District has been approved as PAREDD approach demonstration site and REDD+ demonstration sites respectively, it is recommended that project activities for developing the system of reducing deforestation would be implemented intensively at these sites in the remaining period of the Project. Thus, it is difficult for the Project to add other project sites to start pilot activities under PAREDD approach due to time and human resource constraints toward the end of the Project.

6) Development of RL/REL at Sub-National level (in Luang Prabang)

Considering future possibility of REDD+ credit at Sub-National level and for promotion of private sector participation in REDD+ projects, it is recommended that Development of RL/REL at Sub-National level (in Luang Prabang) be implemented. It is expected that formula developed by the Project for measuring carbon stock of each forest type could be applied to other areas.

However, it is recognized that human resources at local level particularly for implementing field activities for forest inventory is limited. It is recommended that human resources such as Forest Inventory and Planning Division (FIPD) of DOF, Northern Agriculture and Forestry College and Souphanouvong University in Luang Prabang be assigned for ground truth and development process of RL/REL.

7) REDD+ project Implementing organizations /Proponent

It is recommended that implementing organizations and structure of REDD+ project be identified by the end of work of PDD preparation for REDD+ project in March, 2013.

8) Capacity development for farmers

Recognizing the need of developing capacity for farmers, it is recommended that occasion and opportunity like study tour, meetings among livelihood group members at cluster level be organized. The Project should also utilize materials on capacity development for farmers developed by other projects in the past.

9) Dissemination of result and deliverables to district

It is recommended that sharing experience and practice of the Project as well as disseminating project deliverables with organizations or staff at provincial and district level in other parts of the country be conducted. The Project should design the workshops which are to be held toward the end of the Project, taking into account the above.

End of Document

ANNEX 1-1 PDM for evaluation (PDMe)

Project Title: "Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD)"

Ver: PDM 0 draft

Date: 16 December 2009

Duration: August 2009-August 2014

Target Group: Villagers in PAREDD sites; technical of target provinces and districts; NAFES; DOF

Target Area: PAREDD sites (Luang Prabang Province) and FORCOM(*1) sites and FORCOM target villages in six provinces: LPB, SYB; SOK, LNT, HPN, VTE

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><Overall Goal> The system of reducing deforestation is applied in the northern part of Laos</p>	<p>a The number of villages where a land and forest use plan is developed increases by more than 30% of the number of target villages in the northern part of Laos by 2017. b. The number of villages where mitigation activities based on land and forest use plan are implemented increases by more than 30% of the number of PAREDD target villages in the northern part of Laos by 2017.</p>	<p>a PAFO reports b PAFO reports</p>	
<p><Project Purpose> The system of reducing deforestation is developed through participatory land and forest management.</p>	<p>a. By the Project end, a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, is approved by the relevant Provincial authority. b In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites, where the activities for reducing deforestation have been implemented for more than 2 years, the rate of deforestation is decreased or the forest cover is increased compared to the baseline. c. In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites where the activities for reducing deforestation, have been implemented for more than 2 years, more than 50 % of households reply that their livelihoods have improved</p>	<p>a Date of approval of the manual b Monitoring report c Monitoring report</p>	<p>REDD -related incentives for villagers are in place in Laos.</p>
<p><Outputs> 1 The system of reducing deforestation is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT)</p>	<p>1a By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report. 1b By July 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified. 1c By September 2010, an initial draft field operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation.at village and village cluster level</p>	<p>1a Report on CSPT improvements 1b Project reports 1c Date of draft operational manual</p>	<p>Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan.</p>
<p>2.The system of reducing deforestation is operational in the selected village clusters (i.e, PAREDD sites)</p>	<p>2a Village activity plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use zoning and regulations, formulated by the villagers, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO at all target villages of the PAREDD sites 2b The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in all target villages-of the PAREDD sites according to the respective implementation plans included in the village activity plans 2c In the third quarter of 2012 and 2013, the draft field operational manual is modified 2d By the Project end, technical staff of PAFO/DAFO are capable of carrying out the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the field operational manual-</p>	<p>2aDate of approval of the Plan 2bMonitoring report 2cDate of the modified draft 2d Project reports</p>	
<p>3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>3a By March 2014, a report on the assessment of impacts of the system on the forest cover and/or carbon stock is developed 3b By March 2014, a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the system is developed</p>	<p>3a Assessment report 3b ditto</p>	
<p>4 The system of reducing deforestation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change,</p>	<p>4a By June 2014, the draft field operational manual is finalized as mitigation measure for climate change. 4b By the Project end, workshops are organized to share the results of the Project with agencies concerned 4c By the Project end, a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made</p>	<p>4a Finalized date 4bWorkshop report 4cRecommendation report</p>	

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ANNEX 1-1 PDM for evaluation (PDMe)

<p><Activities></p> <p>1.1 Identify lessons learned and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement. 1.2 Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives. 1.3 Improve CSPT for integration into the system of reducing deforestation 1.4 Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry. 1.5 Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 &1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning. 1.6 Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3. 1.7 Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation. 1.8 Draft a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.1 Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites. 2.2 Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8 2.3 Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each target village under the PAREDD sites 2.4 Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations 2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating their Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation 2.6 Assist the villagers in implementing the activities for reducing deforestation 2.7 Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds 2.8 Monitor the above activities with the villagers 2.9 Modify the draft field operational manual</p> <p>3.1 Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. 3.2 Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites 3.3 Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites 3.4 Monitor forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites 3.5 Monitor socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites 3.6 Assess the impacts of the PAREDD approach in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>4.1 Consolidate the system of reducing deforestation as mitigation measure for climate change based on the assessment through finalizing the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) 4.2 Organize workshops to share the results of the system of reducing deforestation 4.3 Make recommendations based on the results of the system of reducing deforestation and its implementation results</p>	<p align="center"><Inputs></p> <p><u>Government of Lao</u></p> <p>1. Project personnel - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office - Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office - Other personnel mutually agreed upon as necessary</p> <p>2. Administrative personnel - Administrative, clerical personnel and other supporting staff as necessary - Drivers</p> <p>3. Land, building and facilities - Office buildings and facilities. - Support for facilities such as electricity, telecommunication facilities, water supply, etc.</p> <p>4. Local operation costs</p> <p><u>Japanese Government</u></p> <p>1. Experts - Chief Advisor - Extension promotion /Project Management - Forest Resource management - Rural Development - Experts in other field deemed necessary</p> <p>2. Machinery, Equipment and materials - Equipment for training and survey - Machinery, office equipment, and stationaries</p> <p>3. Training in Japan and third countries 4. Local operation cost (partially)</p>	<p>1 Frequent transfer of technical staff of PAFO/DAFO does not occur. 2. Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area.</p> <p align="center"><Preconditions></p> <p>1. Communities living in the target area do not oppose the implementation of the project. 2. The security in the project area does not deteriorate 3. No major development plans are scheduled in the target area</p>
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(*1)FORCOM: The Forest Management and Community Support project (2004-2009) supported by JICA, which developed CSPT as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods in order to stabilize shifting cultivation.

ANNEX 1-2 **Modification made in the PDMe** (Addition to the PDMver0 is shown as underlined and deletion as ~~struck-through~~)

Project Title: "Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD)"

Ver: PDM 0 draft

Date: 16 December 2009

Duration: August 2009-August 2014

Target Group: Villagers in PAREDD sites; ~~technical extension-staff of target provinces and districts;~~ NAFES; DOF

Target Area: PAREDD sites (Luang Prabang Province) and FORCOM(*1) sites and FORCOM target villages in six provinces: LPB, SYB; SOK, LNT, HPN, VTE

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><u><Overall Goal></u> The system of reducing deforestation is applied in the northern part of Laos</p>	<p>1. The number of villages where a land and forest use plan is developed increases by more than 30% of the number of target villages in the northern part of Laos by 2017. 2. The number of villages where mitigation activities based on land and forest use plan are implemented increases by more than 30% of the number of PAREDD target villages in the northern part of Laos by 2017.</p>	<p>1 PAFO reports 2 PAFO reports</p>	<p>REDD-related incentives for villagers are in place in Laos.</p>
<p><u><Project Purpose></u> The system of reducing deforestation is developed through participatory land and forest management.</p>	<p>1. <u>By the Project end, a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, s developed-approved by the relevant Provincial authority.</u> 2. <u>In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites, where the project activities for reducing deforestation have been implemented for more than 2 years, the rate of deforestation is decreased or the forest cover is increased compared to the baseline.</u> 3. <u>In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites where the project activities for reducing deforestation, have been implemented for more than 2 years, more than 50 % of villagers-households reply that their livelihoods have improved</u></p>	<p>1 Date of approval of the manual 2 Date of registration of the REDD+ demonstration project</p>	<p>REDD-related incentives for villagers are in place in Laos Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan</p>
<p><u><Outputs></u> 1 The system of reducing deforestation is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT)</p>	<p>1a <u>By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report.</u> 1b <u>By July 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified.</u> 1c <u>By September 2010, a draft field operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level</u></p>	<p>1a Report on CSPT improvements 1b Project reports 1c Date of draft operational manual</p>	<p>Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan.</p>
<p>2. The system of reducing deforestation is implemented operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites)</p>	<p>2a <u>Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use plans zoning and regulations, formulated by the villagers, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO are made in more than XX* for at all target villages of the PAREDD sites</u> 2b <u>The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in more than XX* all target villages of the PAREDD sites according to their respective implementation plans included in the Village Activity Plans</u> 2c <u>In the third quarter of 2012 and 2013, the draft field operational manual is modified</u> 2d <u>By the Project end, Trained extension technical staff of PAFO/DAFO are capable of carrying out the planning and implementation processes of the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the field operational manual in more than XX* villages of the PAREDD sites.</u></p>	<p>2.a Date of approval of the Plan 2b Monitoring report 2c Date of the modified draft 2d Project reports</p>	<p>1-Frequent transfer of counterpart Project staff does not occur. 2-Severe natural disaster and climate condition s do not occur in the target area.</p>
<p>3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are monitored-made clear in and around the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>3a <u>By March 2014, a report on the assessment of impacts of the system on The baseline of the forest cover and/or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions is established is developed</u> 3b <u>By March 2014, a report on the assessment of The changes in forest cover/carbon stock and socio-economic impacts of the system is developed conditions are regularly monitored by counterpart staff.</u></p>	<p>3.a Progress report 3.b ditto 3.c ditto 3.d ditto</p>	
<p>4 The system of reducing deforestation is proposed as a</p>	<p>4a <u>By June 2014, the draft field operational manual is finalized as mitigation measure for climate change.</u> 4b <u>By the Project end, workshops are organized to share the results of the system of reducing deforestation with agencies concerned</u></p>	<p>4a Finalized date 4b Workshop report 4c Recommendation</p>	

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ANNEX 1-2 **Modification made in the PDMe** (Addition to the PDMver0 is shown as underlined and deletion as struck-through)

mitigation measure for climate change,	4c <u>By the Project end,</u> a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made	n report	
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<p><Activities></p> <p>1.1 Identify lessons learned and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.</p> <p>1.2 Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.</p> <p>1.3 Improve CSPT for integration into the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>1.4 Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>1.5 Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on <u>the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4</u> and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.</p> <p><u>1.6 Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3.</u></p> <p><u>1.7 Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.</u></p> <p><u>1.8 Draft a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</u></p> <p>2.1 Select 2 or 3 <u>village</u> clusters as PAREDD sites.</p> <p>2.2 Provide training for <u>technical extension</u> staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the planning and implementation stages of the system of reducing deforestation, <u>using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8</u></p> <p>2.3 <u>Assist the villagers in formulating</u> Land and Forest Management Committee at each target village under the PAREDD sites</p> <p>2.4 <u>Assist the villagers in formulating</u> village land and forest use plan zoning and regulations by <u>villager's participation</u></p> <p>2.5 <u>Assist the villagers in formulating their Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation</u></p> <p>2.6 <u>Assist the villagers in implementing the</u> activities for reducing deforestation</p> <p><u>2.7 Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds</u></p> <p>2.8 <u>Monitor the above activities with the villagers</u></p> <p><u>2.9 Modify the draft field operational manual</u></p> <p>3.1 Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>3.2 Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock <u>in and around the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>3.3 Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions <u>in the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>3.4 Monitor forest cover and/or carbon stock <u>in and around the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>3.5 Monitor socio-economic conditions <u>in the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p><u>3.6 Assess the impacts of the PAREDD approach in and around the PAREDD sites</u></p> <p>4.1 Assess the outcomes and impacts of the system of reducing deforestation in the PAREDD sites.</p> <p><u>4.1 Consolidate the system of reducing deforestation as mitigation measure for climate change based on the assessment through finalizing the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9)</u></p> <p>4.2 Organize workshops to share the results of the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p><u>4.3 Make recommendations based on the results of the system of reducing deforestation and its implementation results</u></p>	<p><Inputs></p> <p><u>Government of Lao</u></p> <p>1. Counterpart <u>Project</u> personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office - Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office - Other personnel mutually agreed upon as necessary <p>2. Administrative personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative, clerical personnel and other supporting staff as necessary - Drivers <p>3. Land, building and facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office buildings and facilities. - Support for facilities such as electricity, telecommunication facilities, water supply, etc. <p>4. Local operation costs</p> <p><u>Japanese Government</u></p> <p>1. Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Advisor - Extension promotion /Project Management - Forest Resource management - Rural Development - Experts in other field deemed necessary <p>2. Machinery, Equipment and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment for training and survey - Machinery, office equipment, and stationaries <p>3. Counterpart <u>Training of the Project Personnel</u> in Japan and third countries</p> <p>4. Local operation cost (partially)</p>	<p><u>1. Frequent transfer of technical staff of PAFO/DAFO does not occur.</u></p> <p><u>2. Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area.</u></p> <p><Preconditions></p> <p>4. Communities living in the target area do not oppose the implementation of the project.</p> <p>5. The security in the project area does not deteriorate</p> <p>6. No major development plans are scheduled in the target area</p>
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(*1)FORCOM: The Forest Management and Community Support project (2004-2009) supported by JICA, which developed CSPT as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods in order to stabilize shifting cultivation.

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ANNEX 2 PO for evaluation with current progress/plan

Outputs and activities as per PDME		Expected Results	Schedule																								Responsible organization	Responsible person (Laos)	Implementing (Laos)	Major inputs		Remarks
			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014						Japanese	Laos							
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan				CA	LE							
Output 1	The system of reducing deforestation is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT).	n/a																			NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side						
1.1	Identify lessons learnt and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	EX		LE (Ex/Pm)							
1.2	Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	PM/EX	CA, LE (Ex/Pm)								
1.3	Improve CSPT for integrating into the system of reducing deforestation.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	EX	CA, LE (Ex/Pm)		At implementation stage of the system						
1.4	Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	RD	LE (EX/RD), SE (Agriculture Farming System)								
1.5	Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE (Ex/Pm, RD, FM), SE (System Reducing Deforestation)								
1.6	Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	ditto									
1.7	Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	EX/FM	LE (Ex/Pm, FM)								
1.8	Draft an initial field manual on the system of reducing deforestation.	n/a																			NAFES	ditto	All PAFO staff	CA, LE (Ex/Pm, RD, FM)								
Output 2	The system of reducing deforestation is operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDDO sites).	n/a																			NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side						
2.1	Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDDO sites.	n/a																			NAFES	PO	PM, PAFO(FM)	CA, LE (FM), SE (Forest Resource Information)		Approved by the second JOC in October 2010						
2.2	Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	All PAFO/DAFO staff	LE (FM, RD, Ex/Pm)								
2.3	Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each target village under the PAREDDO sites.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	(a) XGN team(PAFO/DAFO) (b) PSY team(PAFO/DAFO)	LE (FM, RD, Ex/Pm)								
2.4	Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	(a) XGN team(PAFO/DAFO) (b) PSY team(PAFO/DAFO)	LE (FM)								
2.5	Assist the villagers in formulating village action plan for reducing deforestation for approval by the District and Provincial authorities.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	ditto	(a) LE (Ex/Pm, FM) (b) LE (FM)								
2.6	Assist the villagers in implementing activities for reducing deforestation.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	ditto	(a) LE (Ex/Pm) = (PCLH) (b) LE (FM)								
2.7	Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	ditto	(a) LE (PCLH) (b) LE (FM)								
2.8	Monitor the above activities with the villagers.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	ditto	(a) LE (PCLH) (b) LE (FM)								
2.9	Modify the draft field operational manual.	n/a																			NAFES	PPM(PAF O)	All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE (FM, PCLH)								
Output 3	Changes in forest cover/carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDDO sites.	n/a																			NAFES	FM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side						
3.1	Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.	n/a																			NAFES	FPM(PAF O)	RD/FM	LE (FM), SE (System of Reducing Deforestation)								
3.2	Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock.	n/a																			NAFES	FPM(PAF O)	PAFO (Hongkum, Buriath)	LE (FM), SE (Forest Carbon Monitoring), SE (Satellite Image Analysis)								
3.3	Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions.	n/a																			NAFES	FPM(PAF O)	PAFO (Sudeth, Khampai)	LE (Ex/Pm) = (PCLH), Local consultant								
3.4	Monitor forest cover/carbon stock.	n/a																			NAFES	FPM(PAF O)	PAFO (Hongkum, Buriath)	LE (FM), SE (Satellite Image Analysis)								
3.5	Monitor socio-economic conditions.	n/a																			NAFES	FPM(PAF O)	PAFO (Sudeth, Khampai)	LE (PCLH), Local consultant								
3.6	Assess the impacts of the system of reducing deforestation in and around the PAREDDO sites.	n/a																			NAFES	FPM(PAF O)	PAFO (Hongkum, Buriath, Sudeth, Khampai)	CA, LE (FM, PCLH), SE (Sat. Imp. Ans), Local consultant								

ANNEX 2 PO for evaluation with current progress/plan

Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule												Responsible organization	Responsible person (Laos)	Implementers (Laos)	Major inputs		Remarks					
		2009			2010			2011			2012						2013			2014				
		Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan				Jul	Oct		Jan	Jul	Oct	Jan	Japanese
Output 4 The system of reducing deforestation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change.	n/a																				CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
4.1 Consolidate the system of reducing deforestation as mitigation measure for climate change based on the assessment. Through finalizing the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9).	n/a																					CA, LE(FM, PCLH)		
4.2 Organize workshops to share the results of the system of reducing deforestation.	n/a																					CA, LE(FM, PCLH)		
4.3 Make recommendations based on the finalized system of reducing deforestation and its implementation results.	n/a																					ditto		
0 Activities related to project management and coordination	n/a																					CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side
0.1 Develop a project document, including PDM and PO, for approval by the first JCC	n/a																					CA, all LE		
0.2 Organize JCC meeting	n/a																					CA, EXP/PM, PCLH		Request JCC organized in October
0.3 Develop an annual PO(APO) based on the detailed PO for approval by JCC	n/a																					CA, EXP/PM, PCLH (REDD+consult and team fee)		
0.4 Prepare an annual report, including the progress of APO, for review by JCC	n/a																					ditto		
0.5 Prepare a semi-annual report for submission to JICA	n/a																					ditto		
0.6 Organize internal regular meeting	n/a																					PCLH		
a Regular meeting between PAFO staff and Expert team	n/a																							PM from VTE on occasions
b Monthly meeting between DAFO/PAFO staff and Expert team at each PAREDO site	n/a																							Started in May 2012
0.7 Prepare for mid-term and terminal evaluation	n/a																					ditto		
0.8 Coordinate with other donors and departments outside LPS	n/a																					CA		
0.9 Others	n/a																							
a XGN Road	n/a																					CA, PCLH	Construction cost	
b PSY Road	n/a																					ditto		
c PSY Field Office	n/a																					ditto		

Annex 3 Accomplishment of the Project

I Accomplishment of Inputs

Plan as per PDM	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012 unless otherwise mentioned)
1 Lao side		
1.1 Personnel (1) Project Director (2) Project Managers (3) Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (4) Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office	Review of record of Inputs	At present, a total of 16 persons (2 from NAFES, 2 from DOF, 7 from PAFO, 6 from DAFO) are assigned as the Project Personnel. (For details, please see RM A-1)
1.2 Administrative personnel (1) Administrative, clerical personnel and other supporting staff as necessary (2) Drivers	-ditto	Administrative personnel have not been allocated.
1.3 Land, building, and facilities (1) Office building and facilities (2) Support for facilities such as electricity, telecommunication facilities, water supply, etc.	ditto	Land, building, and facilities necessary for the Project have been provided.
1.4 Local operational cost	ditto	Local operational cost has not been provided: it has been borne by the Japanese side
2 Japanese side		
2.1 Experts (1) Chief Advisor, (2) Extension Promotion/Project Management, (3) Forest Resource Management, (4) Rural Development (5) Experts in other areas deemed necessary	Review of record of Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ <u>Long-term expert</u>: So far, a total of 6 Long-term Experts have been dispatched in the following fields: (i) Chief Advisor (2 persons); (ii) Forest Resource Management (1 person); (iii) Rural Development (1 person); (iv) Extension Promotion/Project Management (1 person); and (v) Project Coordinator/Livelihood Improvement (1 person). ➢ <u>Short-term expert</u>: So far, a total of 4 Short-term Experts have been dispatched in the following fields: (i) Forest Resource Information; (ii) System of Reducing Deforestation; (iii) Agriculture Farming System; and (iv) Forest Carbon Monitoring I. ➢ <u>REDD+ consultants</u>: As of March 2012, a total of 9 consultants in the following fields had been dispatched. (For details, please see RM B-1)
2.2 Machinery, equipment, and materials (1) Equipment for training and survey, (2) Machinery, office equipment and stationaries	ditto	So far, the equipment equivalent to US\$ 129,000 has been provided. Major items include GIS software, GPS, personal computers, motor cycles, vehicles, satellite images, etc. (For details, please see RM B-2)
2.3 Training in Japan and third countries	ditto	So far, 8 staff members of the PAFO/DAFO have been trained in Japan. (For details, please see RM B-3)
2.4 Local activity cost (partially)	ditto	As of March 2012, approximately 30 million Japanese Yen, equivalent to approximately US\$ 326,000 had been disbursed as local administrative and operational costs. Major items include construction cost for roads in Xieng Ngeun and Phonsay, construction cost for a field office in Phonsay, travel costs for study tour to Cambodia, transportation costs for field visits, salaries for local staff, etc. (For details, please see RM B-4)

Annex 3 Accomplishment of the Project

Plan as per PDM	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012 unless otherwise mentioned)
2.5 Others	ditto	As of June 2012, a total of 156.7 million Japanese yen has been allocated as budget for the activities for the REDD+ consultant team for the Japanese fiscal year 2011-2014.

II Accomplishment of Outputs

(1) Output 1: The system of reducing deforestation is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT).

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDME)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012, unless otherwise mentioned)																
1a: By September 2010, Improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report.	Review of compiled report	<p>Improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system were compiled as a report in August 2010.</p> <p><Conclusion> The Indicator has been achieved as planned</p>																
1b. By July 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified.	Review of a list of recommended activities	<p>As the recommended activities for reducing deforestation, 16 on-farm activities and 2 off-farm activities were identified by October 2010 as shown in the table below.</p> <p>Table A: List of recommended activities for reducing deforestation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type</th> <th>Activities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>On-farm</td> <td>Sloping land agriculture technology (SALT), direct seedling mulch based cropping system (DSM), integrated agriculture, system of rice intensification (SRI), rice cultivation (manure and duckling), organic agriculture, vegetable farming, fruit growing, teak plantation, aquaculture, cattle raising, buffalo raising, pig raising, goat raising, poultry raising</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Off-farm</td> <td>Waving, food processing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Identification of the recommended activities fell behind schedule because the PAREDD sites had not been selected until June 2010: consensus building process over site selection took longer time than initially envisaged.</p> <p><Conclusion> The Indicator has been achieved almost as planned</p>	Type	Activities	On-farm	Sloping land agriculture technology (SALT), direct seedling mulch based cropping system (DSM), integrated agriculture, system of rice intensification (SRI), rice cultivation (manure and duckling), organic agriculture, vegetable farming, fruit growing, teak plantation, aquaculture, cattle raising, buffalo raising, pig raising, goat raising, poultry raising	Off-farm	Waving, food processing										
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Off-farm	Waving, food processing																	
1c: By September 2010, an initial draft operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level	Review of the date of the draft manual	<p><Background> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level, designed through the Project, is known as "PAREDD approach" by the personnel concerned with the Project. PAREDD approach consists of three stages: (i) planning stage, consisting of 11 steps; (ii) implementation stage; and (iii) monitoring stage. (Please see RM-C for stages and steps of PAREDD approach). A manual for each stage has been/is going to be drafted, which is eventually compiled into one manual.</p> <p><Results> Development of the initial draft is behind the schedule as shown in the table below.</p> <p>Table B: Progress of development of the initial draft</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Stage</th> <th>Progress/plan</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Planning</td> <td>-Draft completed in Feb. 2011</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>Implementation</td> <td>-Main draft completed in Sep. 2011. -Draft operational manual on Village Development Fund developed in Feb. 2012</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>Monitoring</td> <td>-Draft for livelihood improvement completed in Feb.</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Stage	Progress/plan	Remarks	i	Planning	-Draft completed in Feb. 2011		ii	Implementation	-Main draft completed in Sep. 2011. -Draft operational manual on Village Development Fund developed in Feb. 2012		iii	Monitoring	-Draft for livelihood improvement completed in Feb.	
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Annex 3 Accomplishment of the Project

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDME)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012, unless otherwise mentioned)	
			<p>2012. -Draft for other part, including village forest management activities, to be developed by Sep 2012</p> <p>iv Compilation -Latest version of the above drafts to be compiled and distributed to the technical staff of PAFO/DAFO by Sep 2012</p>
<p>Completion of the initial draft is delayed for nearly 2 years mainly because (i) necessary preceding activity (i.e. identification of the recommended activities) lasted into October 2011 due to delay in site selection: and (ii) making the system design/draft manual as elaborate as possible before applying it in the field was given higher priority than keeping the Project on schedule.</p>			
<p><Conclusion> Although running behind the schedule, the Indicator has been mostly achieved and is expected to be achieved by September 2012.</p>			

(2) Output 2: The system of reducing deforestation is implemented in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites)

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDME)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012, unless otherwise mentioned)	
<p>2a: Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use plans zoning and regulations, formulated by the villagers, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO at all target villages of the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>Date of approval of the Village Activity Plan</p>	<p><For reference></p>	<p>Through approval of the 2nd JCC meeting in October 2010, the following village clusters were selected as PAREDD sites: (a) Houakhot Cluster in Xieng Ngeun District, consisting of 4 villages; and (b) Houaykhing Cluster in Phonsay District, consisting of 5 villages. It is noted, according to a decision of the same JCC meeting, that inclusion of one more cluster (i.e. Tong-si Cluster in Phontong District, consisting of 6 villages) in the PAREDD sites would be considered depending on the results of the Mid-term Review.</p> <p><Results> According to the initial plan, the Village Activity Plans for the target villages in Xieng Ngeun and Phonsay were scheduled to be approved by April 2011 and 2012 respectively.</p> <p>(a) <u>Xieng Ngeun</u>: Village Activity Plans for four target villages, including village land and forest use zoning and regulations, were approved by the District Governor, Chiefs of DAFO and PAFO in February 2012. Approval of the Village Activity Plans, which is the final step of the 11 steps of the planning stage of the PAREED approach, was delayed for almost a year primarily because (i) completion of the draft manual on the planning stage was delayed: (ii) as a result, the first half of the planning stage, including village boundary delineation, formulation of village land forest use zoning and regulations, had to be carried out in the rainy season: and (iii) it was a new experience for the technical staff of PAFO/DAFO so that capacity building took time.</p> <p>(b) <u>Phonsay</u>: Formulation of village land and forest use zoning and regulations is ongoing at five target villages, which is expected to be completed in July 2012. The Village Activity Plans are expected to be completed/approved by November 2012 so that implementation of the activities can start in the dry season this time.</p> <p><Conclusion> Achievement of the Indicator is behind schedule. Degree of the achievement is unknown because the target villages of the PAREDD sites are not finalized yet. As far as 9 target villages approved</p>

Annex 3 Accomplishment of the Project

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDMe)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012, unless otherwise mentioned)												
<p>2b The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented by the villagers in all target villages of the PAREDD sites according to their respective implementation plans included in the approved Village Activity Plans</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p>	<p>through the 2nd JCC meeting are concerned, the Indicator has been mostly achieved and is expected to be achieved by November 2012</p> <p><Definition> "The activities for reducing deforestation" are defined as the activities approved in the Village Activity Plans, including village forest management activities (Type 1), household-based or group based livelihood improvement activities (Type 2), and community development activities (Type 3). The implementation stage of the activities consists of 4 steps: (i) training of villagers by the Project (for Type 1); (ii) procurement of the necessary items by the villagers (for all Types); (iii) implementation of the activities by the villagers (for all Types); and (iv) development of Village Development Fund by the villagers (for Type 2).</p> <p><Results> According to the Detailed PO, the activities for reducing in Xieng Ngeun and Phonsay were scheduled to start in April 2011 and 2012 respectively.</p> <p>(a) <u>Xieng Ngeun</u>: In all 4 target villages, the activities for reducing deforestation have been implemented since the Village Activity Plans were approved in February 2012. As monitoring is planned to start in the second half of 2012</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table C: Progress of the activities for reducing deforestation in Xieng Ngeun</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Type</th> <th style="width: 65%;">Progress</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">i</td> <td>Village forest management</td> <td>-Seedlings procured the Project were planted in 10 ha of forest land in May 2012 -Forest monitoring and reporting on the reforestation, land and forest use, and regulations, and reporting to be commenced by the fourth quarter of 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ii</td> <td>Livelihood improvement</td> <td>-Training conducted in February 2012 as planned -Procurement of necessary items is ongoing. All procurement is expected to be completed in Jun 2012 -Monitoring to be commenced in September 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iii</td> <td>Community development</td> <td>-A community hall was constructed in April 2012. -Monitoring is not planned.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For reference, under livelihood improvement (Type 2), a total of 13 groups have been formed in 4 target villages: 4 pig raising groups, 3 goat raising groups, 2 chicken/duck raising groups, 1 chicken raising group, 1 paddy field group, and 1 food processing group. In total, 103 households participate in Type 2 Activity, which is approximately 36% of the total households. (For details, please see RM D)</p> <p>(b) <u>Phonsay</u>: The activities for reducing deforestation have not started yet because the planning stage has not been completed. It is expected that the activities for reducing deforestation would be taken up in November 2012.</p> <p><Conclusion> Progress has been made towards achievement of the Indicator. Degree of achievement is yet to be assessed because monitoring has not commenced yet/</p>		Type	Progress	i	Village forest management	-Seedlings procured the Project were planted in 10 ha of forest land in May 2012 -Forest monitoring and reporting on the reforestation, land and forest use, and regulations, and reporting to be commenced by the fourth quarter of 2012	ii	Livelihood improvement	-Training conducted in February 2012 as planned -Procurement of necessary items is ongoing. All procurement is expected to be completed in Jun 2012 -Monitoring to be commenced in September 2012	iii	Community development	-A community hall was constructed in April 2012. -Monitoring is not planned.
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<p>2c In the third quarter of 2012 and 2013, the draft field operational manual is modified</p>	<p>Data of the modified drafts</p>	<p>The draft field manual on the planning and implementation stages of PAREDD approach is scheduled to be modified by September 2012 based on the lessons learned in Xieng Ngeun and in Phonsay.</p> <p><Conclusion> Achievement of the Indicator was not assessed because the related activities have not started yet.</p>												

Annex 3 Accomplishment of the Project

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDMe)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June, 2012, unless otherwise mentioned)
2d By the Project end, technical staff of PAFO/DAFO are capable of carrying out the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the field operational manual	Project reports	<p>As for the planning stage of the PAREDD approach, the technical capacity of the project staff of PAFO/DAFO has been enhanced steadily. Regarding the implementation/monitoring stages, however, it is uncertain whether they can acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and experiences because the system might not be able to be fully operationalized by the Project end.</p> <p><Conclusion> The Indicator has been partly achieved. It is uncertain if the Indicator will be fully achieved by the Project end yet.</p>

(3) Output 3: Changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDMe)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June 2011 unless otherwise mentioned)
3a By March 2014, a report on the assessment of impacts of the PAREDD approach on the forest cover and/or carbon stock is developed	Date of assessment report	<p><For reference> According to the Project Document approved by the first JCC meeting in Ferbruary 2010, monitoring under Output 3 is conducted in order to examine the effectiveness of the system of reducing deforestation.</p> <p><Results> (a) <u>Xieng Ngeun</u>: The Project plans to analyze the change of forest cover at the end of the Project, using the satellite images taken in 2010 - 2013. (b) <u>Phonsay</u>: Through approval of the third JCC meeting in October 2012, activities for formulation of REDD+ demonstration project have been added to the Project. Though the addition has not been reflected in the PDM/PO yet, the activities took off in December 2011, targeting the PAREDD site in Phonsay. In order to avoid overlap, the Project plans to utilize the data produced through the REDD+ related activities as the baseline of carbon stock, which is expected to be available by February 2013. The method of monitoring would be determined by the third quarter of 2013.</p> <p><Conclusion> Achievement of the Indicator was not assessed because the related activities have not started yet.</p>
3b By March 2014, a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the PAREDD approach is developed	ditto	<p>A sample household survey has been conducted in each PAREDD site by a local consulting firm contracted by the Project. The Project plans to conduct another sample household survey in each PAREDD site towards the end of the Project.</p> <p><Conclusion> The Indicator has been partly achieved.</p>

(4) Output 4: The system of reducing deforestation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change.

Annex 3 Accomplishment of the Project

Objectively Verifiable Indicators (PDMe)	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June 2011 unless otherwise mentioned)
4a By June 2014, the draft field operational manual is finalized as mitigation measure for climate change.	Date of the finalized draft	Finalization of the manual is scheduled in 2014. <Conclusion> It is too early to assess the achievement of the Indicator.
4b By the Project end, workshops are organized to share the results of the system of reducing deforestation with agencies concerned	Workshop reports	Workshops are scheduled in 2014. <Conclusion> It is too early to assess the achievement of the Indicator.
4c By the Project end, a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made	Recommendation report	Preparation of a report of recommendations is scheduled in 2014. <Conclusion> It is too early to assess the achievement of the Indicator.

III Accomplishment of Project Purpose

The Project Purpose: The system of reducing deforestation is developed through participatory land and forest management.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source/ Method	Results (as of 11 June 2012 unless otherwise mentioned)
a. By the Project end, a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, is developed.	Date of approval of the manual	The Indicator is considered to be irrelevant as an Indicator to measure the achievement of the Project Purpose because the manual is finalized under Output 4. <Conclusion> The achievement was not assessed because the Indicator was considered to be irrelevant.
b In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites, where the activities for reducing deforestation have been implemented for more than 2 years, the rate of deforestation is decreased or the forest cover is increased compared to the baseline.	Date of registration of the REDD+ demonstration project	The relevant data was not available because the activities for reducing deforestation just started in February 2012 in Xieng Ngeun. Baseline data is not available, either. It is noted that, only in Xieng Ngeun, the activities for reducing deforestation will be carried out for more than 2 years by the Project end due to overall delay in implementation of the Project Activities as stated above. Note: The Indicator b is considered to be irrelevant as an Indicator to measure the achievement of the Project Purpose because it is not realistic to see tangible change in forest cover/carbon stock in 2 years through the activities for reducing deforestation envisaged by the Project.
c In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites where the activities for reducing deforestation, have been implemented for more than 2 years, more than 50 % of households reply that their livelihoods have improved		The relevant data was not available because the activities for reducing deforestation just started in February 2012 in Xieng Ngeun. Note: The Indicator c is considered to be irrelevant as an Indicator to measure the achievement of the Project Purpose since livelihood of the villagers, including those who do not participated in livelihood improvement activities, is affected by various factors which are external to the Project

Annex 4 Implementation Process of the Project

Item	Source/Methods	Results (as of 11 June 2012 unless otherwise mentioned)
1 Progress of Activities		<p><u>Note:</u> Although the Master Plan of the Project was attached to the R/D signed in 4 August 2009, neither PDM nor PO had been developed prior to the beginning of the Project. In 25 August 2009, JICA and the Government of Lao PDR agreed that the Project Document, which would provide background components/activities and project administration in detail, would be developed by the Project in consultation with the concerned agencies including DOP, DOF, and NAFES. It took six months to formulate the Project Document, including the PDM and the PO. The Project Document became effective with the approval of the first JCC in February 2010. Only then started the Project Activities described in the PDM.</p>
(1)Activities under Output 1	<p>Review of PO, progress reports, questionnaire & interview with relevant P/P (Project personnel) and J/E (Japanese experts)</p>	<p>Activities under Output 1 are mostly behind the schedule as compared with the plan delineated in the PO primarily due to delay in design of the system/preparation of the draft manual (For details, please see **)</p> <p><u>Issues/Points:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Delay in identification of the recommended activities:</u> Identification of the recommended activities fell 3months behind schedule because the PAREDD sites had not been selected until June 2010 (see (2) below) b. <u>Delay in the design of the system of reducing deforestation (i.e. PAREDD approach) and preparation of the initial draft of manual:</u> Completion of the initial draft is delayed for nearly 2 years mainly because (i) necessary preceding activity (i.e. identification of the recommended activities) lasted into October 2011 due to delay in site selection; and (ii) making the system design/draft manual as elaborate as possible before applying it in the field was given higher priority than keeping the Project on schedule. The delay of design/draft preparation has led to reduced time for implementation of the system in the PAREDD sites. c. <u>Difference in opinion over the time for implementation of the planning stage and absence of time frame:</u> Time required for implementation of the planning stage is much longer than originally envisaged. All of the technical staff of PAFO and DAFO hold an opinion that the time required for the planning stage of the present draft is too long to be practicable, while the Japanese Expert team consider it justifiable. It is noted that the present manual does not have a time frame and reference to seasonality, which would have been the basis for discussion.
(2)Activities under Output 2		<p>Activities under Output 2 are mostly behind the schedule as compared with the original plan delineated in the PO. (See Annex 2 for details).</p> <p><u>Issues/Points:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Delay in selection of the PAREDD sites:</u> Selection of the PAREDD sites fell 3 months behind schedule because process of consensus building among the relevant parties took longer than envisaged. Selection was completed in June 2010, which was approved by the second JCC meeting in October 2010. Prolonged selection has resulted in the delay of the activities under Output 1 as stated above. b. <u>Incomplete operationalization of the system resulting from the reduced time for field implementation:</u> Due to delay in preparation of the draft manual, commencement of the planning stage was delayed. Completion of the planning stage was/would be further delayed primarily because (i) some of the filed activities are carried out in the rainy season; (ii) time required for carrying out the planning stage as per the present draft is longer than originally envisaged; and (iii) it was a new experience for PAFO/DAFO staff so that it took time. Although the activities for reducing deforestation were scheduled to start in the first quarter of 2011 in Xieng Ngeun and in the first quarter of 2012 in Phonsay, they actually began in February 2012 in Xieng Ngeun and are expected to start in November 2012 in Phonsay; time for implementation of the activities for reducing deforestation becomes

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Annex 4 Implementation Process of the Project

Item	Source/ Methods	Results (as of 11 June 2012 unless otherwise mentioned)												
		<p>shorter than planned. In particular, assistance regarding operation and management of village development funds, joint review, and performance-based payment might be affected by the reduced time: they may not be completed or else may have to be done in rush. Considering the remaining time, the system may not become fully operational even in Xieng Ngeun, needless to argue about Phonsay, where the activities for reducing deforestation are expected start towards the end of 2012. Output 2 may not be fully achieved by the Project end.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table D: Time for implementation of the activities for reducing deforestation in the Project Period</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="612 618 1358 707"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PAREDD site</th> <th>Original plan</th> <th>Actual (Estimate)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Xieng Ngeun</td> <td>3.5 years</td> <td>2.5 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>Phonsay</td> <td>2.5 years</td> <td>(1.7 year)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>c. <u>Difference in opinion over addition of a village cluster in Phontong District as PAREDD site</u>: Through approval of the 2nd JCC meeting in October 2010, the village clusters in Xieng Ngeun and Phonsay Districts were selected as PAREDD sites. The same JCC meeting agreed that inclusion of Tong-si Cluster in Phontong District, consisting of 6 villages, in the PAREDD sites, would be considered depending on the results of the Mid-term Review. While some technical staff of PAFO lay it down that Phontong should be included in the Project, considering the poverty level in the area, the Japanese Expert team make a point that taking up another PAREDD site would be difficult, considering the time and human resource constraints.</p>		PAREDD site	Original plan	Actual (Estimate)	i	Xieng Ngeun	3.5 years	2.5 years	ii	Phonsay	2.5 years	(1.7 year)
	PAREDD site	Original plan	Actual (Estimate)											
i	Xieng Ngeun	3.5 years	2.5 years											
ii	Phonsay	2.5 years	(1.7 year)											
(3)Activities under Output 3		Activities under Output 3 are mostly on schedule as compared with the original plan delineated in the PO. (See Annex 2 for details).												
(4)Activities under Output 4		Activities under Output 4 are scheduled to start in 2014.												
(5)Additional activities related to REDD+		<p>Through approval of the third JCC meeting in October 2012, activities for formulation of REDD+ demonstration project, adapting have been added to the Project. Though the addition has not been reflected in the PDM/PO yet, the activities took off in December 2011, targeting the PAREDD site in Phonsay. Although not reflected in the PDM/PO, the relevant activities started in December 2011 by the REDD+ consultant team. Major activities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project ● Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project ● Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project. ● Develop a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project ● Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD) ● Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme ● Develop a survey report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure. 												
2 Implementation System	Review of progress reports	NAFES has been taking the responsibilities for overall implementation of the Project as the main executing agency at the central level. The Project Director and the Project Manager, assigned by NAFES, have been working closely with JICA experts for the Project. NAFES has contributed to the development of the PAREDD approach, especially through integrating CSPT developed by FORCOM and its participatory agriculture and forest land use planning (PLUP). Coordination between NAFES and DOF, however, has not been strong enough. As a result, involvement of DOF has not been												

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Annex 4 Implementation Process of the Project

Item	Source/Methods	Results (as of 11 June 2012 unless otherwise mentioned)
		sufficient to provide necessary support and advice for the forest management and forest related activities in time. It is essential to strengthen the responsibility of DOF in order to accelerate REDD+ relating activities in the remaining period of the Project.
3 Project Management	Review of progress reports, questionnaire & interview with relevant P/P, J/E, review of PDM/PO	<p>1) <u>Internal planning and monitoring system</u>: Technical staff of PAFO and the Japanese Experts have planned and monitored the activities jointly. Technical staff of DAFO, who are the primary implementers of the Project at village and village cluster level, however, has not been involved in the process sufficiently. In order to strengthen the planning and monitoring process as well as coordination and communication, the Project plans to organize a monthly meeting with DAFO staff at the respective office, starting from coming June, in which a monthly plan and progress, issues, suggestions, etc. are discussed. DAFO staff interviewed by the Review Team suggested that they be involved in annual planning of the Project as well so that the Project Activities could be incorporated in the District Annual Workplan.</p> <p>2) <u>PDM and the PO</u>: The PDM and the PO are found not to be detailed enough as a management tool for the Project. As for the PDM, description of some of the Activities is vague. Most of the "Objectively Verifiable" Indicators are not objectively verifiable. Most of them lack criteria to judge the achievement level. Some of them are not well defined. As for the PO, information necessary for planning and monitoring, including sub-activities of the Activities of the PDM and "expected result(s)" for each sub-activity have not been identified. Although "responsible parties" are shown, they are not specific enough. In addition, some of the Indicators of the Outputs are not directly linked to their Activities. Addition of the activities related to REDD+ demonstration, which was approved by the third JCC meeting in November 2011, is not reflected, either. This has made it difficult for all those concerned to have clear and common understanding of the overall implementation process and progress of the Project activities based on the PDM and PO as well as expected achievement level of the Outputs and the Project Purpose. Through a series of discussions with the Review Team, the drafts of revised PDM and PO have been developed for approval by the fourth JCC meeting scheduled on June 15, 2012. The revised PO, however, is not complete because "Responsible Organization", "Responsible Person", and "Implementers" of the REDD+ related activities have not been determined yet. It needs to be further refined when the implementation system of the REDD+ related activities is finalized. A detailed PO (DPO) is expected to be developed based on the refined PO through due discussion among the personnel concerned with the Project, including staff of PAFO and DAFO, for approval by the fifth JCC meeting scheduled in October 2012.</p>
4 Communication	Questionnaire and interview with P/P and J/E	Communication within the Project is sufficient for smooth implementation. Communication between NAFES and DOF, however, has not been sufficient as stated above.
5 Coordination with local organizations	-ditto-	The Project has been implemented in coordination with DAFO, PAFO, Village Clusters, etc. Though Heads of PAFO and DAFO are not included in the implementation system of the Project at field level, the Project Staff of PAFO/DAFO, regularly report to them on the progress of the Project. It would have been helpful if the Project had a chance to meet with them to share information and exchange views periodically.
6 Other factors that have affected the implementation process	-ditto-	<p>1) <u>Positive factors</u>: Motivation and diligence of the Project Personnel as well as support by the dedicated Japanese Expert team have contributed smooth implementation of the Project.</p> <p>2) <u>Negative factors</u>: Nothing special</p>

I. RELEVANCE: The Project is considered to be highly relevant

Item	Source/ Method	Evaluation
1.1 Necessity		
(1) Relevance with the needs of Laos and Target Group	Review of the relevant document	The Overall Goal ("The system of reducing deforestation is applied in the northern part of Laos") and the Project Purpose ("The system of reducing deforestation is developed through participatory land and forest management.") are relevant with the needs of Laos. GoL aims to increase forest cover to 65% of total land area by 2015. Local people living in the PAREDD sites depend either directly or indirectly on forest resources for their livelihood.
1.2 Priority		
(1) Relevance with national plan of Laos	Review of the relevant documents	The Overall Goal is consistent with development plan of Laos. According to the 7 th Five-Year National Socio Economic Development Plan, "to (e)nsure sustainable development by integrating economic development with socio-cultural development and environment protection to the nation's advantage" is one of the four overall targets.
(2) Relevance with Official Development Assistance (ODA) policies of Japan	ditto	The Overall Goal is consistent with ODA policies of Japan. According to the Japan's "Medium-Term Policy of Official Development Assistance", issued in 2005, the Government of Japan has been setting the environmental sector as one of the most important sector of international cooperation. According to the latest "Rolling Plan of Lao PDR" of the Government of Japan, developing rural regions and sustainable use of forest resources is identified as one of the priority areas. In addition, environment and climate change are identified as one of the focused issues.
1.3 Adequacy as means		
(1) Technological Advantage of Japan	Interview and questionnaires	From 2004 to 2009, the Government of Lao PDR and JICA jointly implemented the Forest Management and Community Support (FORCOM) project, which developed Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods in order to stabilize shifting cultivation. The experiences and know-how accumulated through FORCOM have been applied in the Project.

II. EFFECTIVENESS (Prospect): Effectiveness of the Project is not clear at the moment.

Items	Source/ Methods	Evaluation
2.1 Achievement level of the Outputs	Review of Annex 3 and PDM	<p>Achievement level of the Outputs is lower than planned. It is uncertain if all the Outputs will be fully achieved by the Project end.</p> <p>➢ <u>Output 1</u>: Output 1 has been mostly achieved but achievement is nearly 2 years behind schedule mainly because (i) necessary preceding activity (i.e. identification of the recommended activities) lasted into October 2011 due to delay in site selection; and (ii) making the system design/draft manual as elaborate as possible before applying it in the field was given higher priority than keeping the Project on schedule, so that designing/drafting has taken longer time than originally planned. Output 1 is expected to be achieved by September 2012.</p> <p>➢ <u>Output 2</u>: Output 2 has been partly achieved. Achievement of Output 2 is behind schedule primarily due to (i) delay in achievement of Output 1 and (ii) untimely implementation and controversially time-consuming process of the planning stage of the system. Consequently, time allowed for implementation and monitoring stages has become much shorter than planned. Output 2 may not be fully achieved by the Project end since the system may not be fully operationalized even in the preceding PAREDD site (i.e. Xieng Ngeun), needless to argue about the second PAREDD site (i.e. Phonsay), where implementation</p>

Annex 5 Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria

Items	Source/ Methods	Evaluation
		stage is likely to start towards the end of 2012. ➤ Output 3: Output 3 has been partly achieved and is likely to be achieved by the Project end.
2.2 Achievement level of Project Purpose and contribution of Outputs		Progress has been made towards achievement of the Project Purpose but the exact degree of achievement cannot be assessed because of unavailability of the relevant data and insufficient definition of the Indicators. Judging from the overall achievement level of the Outputs, achievement level of the Project Purpose is presumed to be lower than expected due to delay in designing of the system of deforestation/drafting the manual and its field application. It is not certain if the Project Purpose will be fully achieved because the remaining time may not be sufficient for implementation of the whole system and thorough examination of its effectiveness. Meanwhile, all of the Outputs, although their level of achievement varies, have contributed to the achievement of the Project Purpose.
2.3 Important Assumptions	Review of progress reports, record of Inputs	The Assumption for the Project Purpose in the PDM ("Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan) has been satisfied so far.
2.3 Other promoting /hampering factors	ditto	Nothing special

III EFFICIENCY: The Project has not been sufficiently efficient.

Items	Source/ Methods	Evaluation
3.1 Production level of Outputs	Review of the results of Annex 3 & Annex 4	Production level of Outputs is lower than expected due to delay in selection of the PAREDD sites, prolonged preparation of the draft field operational manual, and its application in the field.
3.2 Important Assumptions	Review of record of Inputs and interview with the J/E & P/P	The Assumptions for the Outputs in the PDM ("Frequent transfer of technical staff of DAFO/PAFO does not occur" and "Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area") have been satisfied so far.
3.3 Inputs		
(1) Lao side		
(a) Project personnel	Questionnaire & interview with the relevant P/P and J/E	➤ <u>Timing, Duration, Number:</u> The Project staff of PAFO had not been assigned until the Project Document was approved by the first JCC in February 2012. The project personnel for REDD+ related activities, which started in December 2011, has not been assigned yet. ➤ <u>Quality:</u> The project staff with relevant background and experiences has been assigned.
(b) Building, and facilities	-ditto-	➤ <u>Timing and quantity:</u> Land and facilities necessary for the Project activities in time. Office space for the Japanese Experts has been made available at NAFES in VTE since the beginning of the Project. The Project Office in Luang Prabang has been provided since the Project Document became effective in February 2010. ➤ <u>Quality:</u> Appropriate.
(c) Local operational costs	-ditto-	Local operational costs have not been borne by Lao side.
(2) Japanese side	-ditto-	
(a) Experts	-ditto-	➤ <u>Timing, duration and number:</u> Japanese Experts in four fields have been dispatched according to the annual plan of dispatch approved by JICA. ➤ <u>Quality:</u> The Experts with adequate background, relevant experiences and sufficient technical level have been dispatched. They are

Annex 5 Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria

Items	Source/Methods	Evaluation
		accessible and ready to answer the technical questions made by the Project Personnel.
(b)REDD+ consultant team	--ditto--	No information was available
(c) Training in Japan	-ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Timing and quantity</u>: Appropriate number of trainees has been sent in timely manner. ➤ <u>Field, quality, and contents</u>: The field, quality and contents of the training in Japan are relevant with the needs of the Project. All of the training participants interviewed by the Review Team showed appreciation on them. ➤ <u>Utilization</u>: All of the training participants are directly involved in the Project as the project personnel. Those who have participated in the training in Japan have started to utilize the acquired skills and knowledge in the Project activities.
(d) Equipment	-ditto-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Timing</u>: Equipment has been procured without delay. ➤ <u>Quantity, quality, items, and specifications</u>: Quantity, quality and items of the provided equipment are considered appropriate. Specifications are also generally appropriate. ➤ <u>Operation and maintenance (O/M)</u>: No information was available ➤ <u>Utilization</u>: No information was available
(e) Local activity cost	-ditto-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Timing and Quantity</u>: Necessary amount of the local activity cost has been disbursed in time. ➤ <u>Utilization</u>: Local staff hired by local activity cost has been helpful. ➤ <u>Others</u>: Cost of the utilities, internet service, and office telephone bill are borne by the Japanese side. Transportation costs for field trips by the project personnel are also provided by the Japanese side
3.4 Preconditions	Progress reports	Three pre-conditions are identified in the PDM: (i) "Communities living in the target area do not oppose"; (ii) "The security in the project area does not deteriorate"; and (iii) "The security in the project area does not deteriorate". All of the pre-conditions had been satisfied prior to the beginning of the Project
3.5 Coordination with other relevant projects	Progress reports, J/E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Coordination with other JICA Projects/Schemes</u>: The Project has coordinated with a technical cooperation project titled "Forest Sector Capacity Development Project" (2010-2014), grant aid projects titled "Forest Preservation Program" (2011-2013) and "Forest Information Management"(2010-2013). ➤ <u>Coordination with other bilateral/international Projects/Programmes</u>: The Project has exchanged information and views with "Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation Project (CliPAD)" supported by GIZ and Sustainable Forestry and Rural Development Project (SUFORD) supported by the World Bank.
3.6 Other promoting /hampering factors	Accomplishment grid, progress reports	Specific factors have not been identified.

IV. IMPACT:

Items	Source/Methods	Evaluation
4.1 Impact at the Overall Goal level		
(1) Likelihood of achievement of the Overall Goal	Results of "Accomplishment of the Project"	Likelihood of achievement of the Overall Goal was not assessed because it was found preliminary.
(2) Important Assumption	Questionnaire & interview with the	It is not certain if the Assumption for the Overall Goal in the PDM ("REDD+ -related incentives for villagers are in place in Laos") would be

Annex 5 Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria

Items	Source/ Methods	Evaluation
	relevant P/P and J/E	satisfied within 3 years after completion of the Project.
4.2 Other impacts	Questionnaire & interview with the relevant P/P, J/E and Regional Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ <u>Positive Impacts:</u> Utilization of the transferred techniques: The technical staff of PAFO and DAFO have applied/utilized the techniques, skills, and knowledge acquired through local training provided by the Project as well as training in Japan in the Project Activities. ➢ <u>Negative Impacts:</u> Negative impacts have not been observed.

V. SUSTAINABILITY (Forecast): It is uncertain if sustainability will be ensured after the end of the Project

Items	Source/ Methods	Evaluation
5.1 Institutional & Organizational Aspects		
(1) Policy and legal supports	Review of the relevant document, questionnaire to P/P	It is likely that current policy and legal supports for system of deforestation through participatory land and forest management will continue after termination of the Project.
(2) Post-project strategy	Questionnaire and discussion with managerial P/P, J/E	Post-project/exist strategy for continuous implementation and expansion of the system is yet to be developed.
(3) Deployment of Project Personnel	ditto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ <u>PAREDD approach:</u> The PAREDD team, consisting of technical officers from different sections of PAFO/DAFO, was created as a temporary organization to implement the Project: it is uncertain whether such a structure will be carried on and the technical officers assigned to the Project will remain as the implementers of the PAREDD approach after the Project end. ➢ <u>REDD+ related activities:</u> The implementation modality of a REDD+ demonstration project in Phonsay has not been clarified yet.
(4) Management capacity	ditto	So far, PAFO has managed the activities related to the system to reduce deforestation at Provincial level. Management capacity for the REDD+ related activities is unknown since the project personnel has not been assigned yet.
(5) Coordination with relevant organizations	ditto	The Project has been coordinating with relevant local organizations such as DAFO, PAFO, etc. in implementing the activities. The current coordination is likely to continue after the end of the Project
5.2 Financial Aspects	Questionnaire and discussion with the managerial P/P	A budget constraint is a major concern for the sustainability of the Project. During the Project Period, seed money for the activities to reduce deforestation, inter alia livelihood improvement, as well as fund for performance-based payment as incentive for village forest management, is supported by the Japanese side because of the pilot nature of the activities. In addition, most of the local operational costs, including transportation costs for field visits by the project personnel, have been incurred by the Project. At the moment, it is not clear if the budget necessary for continuation and expansion of the related activities is secured after the Project end. A financial mechanism under REDD+ is being considered as possible solution to overcome the budget constraint. The mechanism, however, would function only if the GoL formulates a REDD+ implementation framework, including benefit sharing system at village and village cluster level, which is beyond the control of the Project.
5.3 Technical Aspects		
(1) Technical capacity of P/P	Review of progress reports questionnaire and interview	➢ <u>PAREDD approach:</u> As for the planning stage of the PAREDD approach, technical capacity of the Project Staff of PAFO/DAFO has been enhanced steadily. Regarding the implementation/monitoring stages, the project staff of PAFO/DAFO is expected to gain the relevant

Annex 5 Evaluation by Five Evaluation Criteria

Items	Source/ Methods	Evaluation
	with the relevant P/P, J/E	<p>skills, knowledge, and experiences through the activities in Xiengung and Phonsay. Since full operationalization of the PAREDD approach may not be completed during the Project, it is uncertain whether they will be able to acquire sufficient skills, knowledge, and experiences to run the system by the Project end.</p> <p>➤ <u>REDD+ related activities</u>: Since the project personnel has not been assigned yet, it is not clear if the relevant techniques will be transferred to Lao side.</p>
(2) Utilization and dissemination of the transferred techniques and project deliverables	Questionnaire and interview with the relevant P/P, J/E.	<p>Overall: As stated above, there is no organizational strategy on utilization and dissemination of the transferred techniques and deliverables in the post-project period.</p> <p>➤ <u>PAREDD approach</u>: The Project Staff of PAFO/DAFO, interviewed by the Review Team, mentioned that, as individuals, they would apply some of the transferred techniques and experiences in their work after the Project end, if not all. It is uncertain if the deliverables, notably the field manual and training materials, would be continuously utilized and disseminated because operationalization of the system is on the way and the system is yet to be proven effective.</p> <p>➤ <u>REDD+ related activities</u>: Continuous utilization and dissemination of the deliverables, including a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, would be secured if the GoL formulates a REDD+ implementation framework, which is beyond the control of the Project</p>
(3) Utilization of the provided machinery and equipment	Questionnaire and interview with the relevant P/P, J/E	<p>Equipment provided by the Project is essential for PAFO/DAFO to implement their activities. The equipment is expected to be utilized fully. Since most of the equipments provided are general items such as vehicles, motor cycles, GPS, and office supplies (computer, copy machine), technical capacity to utilize the equipments after the termination of the Project is likely to be ensured. Since most of the equipments are locally procured, spare parts and consumables are available in Laos.</p>

Annex 6-1 Draft of the Revised PDM (Draft of PDM ver1)

Project Title: "Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD)"

PDM ver 1 approved by 4th JCC on 14 Jun, 2012

Duration: August 2009-August 2014

Target Group: Villagers in PAREDD sites; technical staff of target provinces and districts; DOF; NAFES Target Area: Luang Prabang Province

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><Overall Goal> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+ is applied in the northern part of Laos</p>	<p>a Within 3 years after the Project end, a REDD+ demonstration project registered through the Project is operational in Phonsay b Within 3 years after the Project end, at least one REDD+ project in the northern part of Laos, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is proposed to GoL</p>	<p>a PAFO reports b PAFO reports</p>	
<p><Project Purpose> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.</p>	<p>a By the Project end, a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, in which a linkage with REDD+ is made is approved by the relevant Provincial authority. b By the Project end, a REDD+ demonstration project, which adapts the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure for climate change, is registered under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</p>	<p>a Date of approval of the manual b Date of registration of the REDD+ demonstration project</p>	<p>Institutional framework for REDD+ is determined in Laos</p>
<p><Outputs> 1 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level (i.e. PAREDD approach) is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) developed by the preceding FORCOM project (*1)</p>	<p>1a By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report. 1b By August 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified. 1c By September 2010, a draft field operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level</p>	<p>1a Report on CSPT improvements 1b Project reports 1c Date of draft operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p>	<p>Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan.</p>
<p>2. A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level is operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites)</p>	<p>2a Village activity plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use zoning and regulations, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO at all the target villages of the PAREDD sites 2b The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites according to their respective activity plans 2c Approved village land and forest zoning and regulations are followed in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites 2d In the Project end, at each target village, no households reply that their livelihoods have been deteriorated through the PAREDD activities. 2e Repayment to the village development funds is made by each livelihood improvement activity group as per the local rules approved by the villagers. 2f Repaid fund is utilized for new activities for reducing deforestation at all target villages in the PAREDD sites. 2g Performance-based payment is made to all target villages of the PAREDD site in Xieng Ngeun based on the results of the joint review 2h The draft field operational manual is modified in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013 2f By the Project end, technical staff of PAFO/DAFO are capable of carrying out the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the operational manual</p>	<p>2a Date of approval of the plans 2c-2f Monitoring report 2g Results of the household survey 2h Date of modified manual 2f Results of joint review based on the checklist developed by the Project</p>	
<p>3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are monitored in and around the PAREDD sites</p>	<p>3a By March 2014, a report on the assessment of impacts of the PAREDD approach on the forest cover and/or carbon stock is developed 3b By March 2014, a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the PAREDD approach is developed</p>	<p>3a&3b Date of completion of impact assessment report</p>	
<p>4. A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.</p>	<p>4a By March 2013, a reference level is developed for a REDD+ demonstration project 4b By March 2013, a reference level is developed at the level of Luang Prabang Province 4c By March 2013, Project Design Document for the REDD+ demonstration project is submitted to an accredited validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial scheme 4d By March 2014, a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring for REDD+ project is developed</p>	<p>4a-4d Progress report of REDD+ consultant team</p>	

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Annex 6-1 Draft of the Revised PDM (Draft of PDM ver1)

<p>5 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+</p>	<p>5a By June 2014, the field operational manual on PAREDD approach is finalized for REDD+</p> <p>5b By June 2014, a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is developed</p> <p>5c By the Project end, workshops at provincial, regional and central levels are organized to share the results of the Project with agencies concerned</p> <p>5d By the Project end, a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made to the relevant government agencies</p>	<p>5a&5b Date of finalized manual and report</p> <p>5cWorkshop report</p> <p>5.dRecommendation report</p>	
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(*1)FORCOM project: The Forest Management and Community Support project (2004-2009) supported by JICA, which developed CSPT as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods in order to stabilize shifting cultivation.

Annex 6-1 Draft of the Revised PDM (Draft of PDM ver1)

<p><Activities></p> <p>1.1 Identify lessons learned and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.</p> <p>1.2 Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.</p> <p>1.3 Improve CSPT for integration into the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>1.4 Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>1.5 Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 &1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.</p> <p>1.6 Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3.</p> <p>1.7 Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.</p> <p>1.8 Draft a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.1 Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.</p> <p>2.2 Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8</p> <p>2.3 Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each village</p> <p>2.4 Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations</p> <p>2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.6 Assist the villagers in implementing the activities for reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.7 Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds</p> <p>2.8 Monitor the above activities with the villagers</p> <p>2.9 Modify the draft field operational manual</p> <p>3.1 Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>3.2 Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.3 Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.4 Monitor forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.5 Monitor socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.6 Assess the impacts of the PAREDD approach in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>4.1 Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites</p> <p>4.2 Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4.3 Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4.4 Establish a reference level for REDD+ at the level Luang Prabang Province</p> <p>4.5 Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project.</p> <p>4.6 Develop a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4.7 Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)</p> <p>4.8 Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</p> <p>5.1 Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+</p> <p>5.2 Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure</p> <p>5.3 Organize workshops to share the results of Project at provincial, regional and central levels.</p> <p>5.4 Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the Project</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><Inputs></p> <p><u>Government of Lao</u></p> <p>1. Project personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office - Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office - Other personnel mutually agreed upon as necessary <p>2. Administrative personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative, clerical personnel and other supporting staff as necessary - Drivers <p>3. Land, building and facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office buildings and facilities. - Support for facilities such as electricity, telecommunication facilities, water supply, etc. <p>4. Local operation costs</p> <p><u>Japanese Government</u></p> <p>1. Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Advisor - Extension promotion /Project Management - Forest Resource management - Rural Development - Experts in other field deemed necessary <p>2. Machinery, Equipment and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment for training and survey - Machinery, office equipment, and stationaries <p>3. Training of the Project Personnel in Japan and third countries</p> <p>4. Local operation cost (partially)</p>	<p>1. Frequent transfer of staff of PAFO/DAFO does not occur.</p> <p>2. Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area.</p> <p><Preconditions></p> <p>1. Communities living in the target area do not oppose the implementation of the project.</p> <p>2. The security in the project area does not deteriorate</p> <p>3. No major development plans are scheduled in the target area</p>
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Annex 6-2 Modification made in the revised PDM (Addition to the PDM is shown as underlined and deletion as struck-through)

Project Title: "Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD)"

PDM ver 1 approved by 4th JCC on 14 Jun, 2012

Duration: August 2009-August 2014

Target Group: Villagers in PAREDD sites; technical staff of target provinces and districts; NAFES; DOF; NAFES

Target Area: PAREDD sites (Luang Prabang Province) and FORCOM sites and FORCOM target villages in six provinces: LPB, SYB, SOK, LNT, HPN, VTE

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><Overall Goal> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is applied in the northern part of Laos</p>	<p>a. The number of villages where a land and forest use plan is developed increases by more than 30% of the number of target villages in the northern part of Laos by 2017. b. The number of villages where mitigation activities based on land and forest use plan are implemented increases by more than 30% of the number of PAREDD target villages in the northern part of Laos by 2017. a Within 3 years after the Project end, a REDD+ demonstration project registered through the Project is operational in Phonsay b Within 3 years after the Project end, at least one REDD+ project in the northern part of Laos, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is proposed to GoL</p>	<p>a DOF reports b DOF reports</p>	
<p><Project Purpose> A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.</p>	<p>a By the Project end, a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, in which a linkage with REDD+ is made is approved by the relevant Provincial authority. b In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites, where the activities for reducing deforestation have been implemented for more than 2 years, the rate of deforestation is decreased or the forest cover is increased compared to the baseline. c In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites where the activities for reducing deforestation, have been implemented for more than 2 years, more than 60% of households reply that their livelihoods have improved. <u>b By the Project end, a REDD+ demonstration project, which adapts the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure for climate change, is registered under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</u></p>	<p>a Date of approval of the manual b Date of registration of the REDD+ demonstration project</p>	<p>REDD+ related incentives for villagers are in place in Laos. Institutional framework for REDD+ is determined in Laos</p>
<p><Outputs> 1 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level (i.e. PAREDD approach) is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) developed by the preceding FORCOM project (*1)</p>	<p>1a By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report. 1b By August 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified. 1c By September 2010, a draft field operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level</p>	<p>1a Report on CSPT improvements 1b Project reports 1c Date of draft operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p>	<p>Main policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continue to be carried out in its 7th Five-year Plan.</p>
<p>2. A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level is implemented operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites)</p>	<p>2a Village activity plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use zoning and regulations, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO at all target villages of the PAREDD sites 2b The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in all target villages of the PAREDD sites according to their respective activity plans 2c <u>Approved village land and forest zoning and regulations are followed in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites</u> 2d <u>Repayment to the village development funds is made by each livelihood improvement activity group as per the local rules approved by the villagers.</u> 2e <u>Repaid fund is utilized for new activities for reducing deforestation at all target villages in the PAREDD sites.</u> 2f <u>Performance-based payment is made to all target villages of the PAREDD site in Xieng Ngeun based on the results of the joint review</u> 2g <u>In the Project end, at each target village of the PAREDD sites, no households reply that their</u></p>	<p>2a Date of approval of the plans 2c-2f Monitoring report 2g Results of the household survey 2h Date of modified manual 2f Results of joint review based on the checklist</p>	

Annex 6-2 **Modification made in the revised PDM** (Addition to the PDM is shown as underlined and deletion as struck-through)

	<p><u>livelihoods have been deteriorated through the PAREDD activities.</u></p> <p>2h The draft field operational manual is modified in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013</p> <p>2f By the Project end, technical staff of PAFO/DAFO are capable of carrying out the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the operational manual</p>	developed by the Project	
3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are monitored in and around the PAREDD sites	<p>3a By March 2014, a report on the assessment of impacts of the PAREDD approach on the forest cover and/or carbon stock is developed</p> <p>3b By March 2014, a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the PAREDD approach is developed</p>	3a&3b Date of completion of impact assessment report	
4. <u>A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.</u>	<p>4a <u>By March 2013, a reference level is developed for a REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p>4b <u>By March 2013, a reference level is developed at the level of Luang Prabang Province</u></p> <p>4c <u>By March 2013, Project Design Document for the REDD+ demonstration project is submitted to an accredited validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial scheme</u></p> <p>4d <u>By March 2014, a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring for REDD+ project is developed</u></p>	4a&4c Progress report of REDD+ consultant team	
5. <u>A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+</u>	<p>5a <u>By June 2014, the field operational manual on the PAREDD approach is finalized for REDD+ as mitigation for climate change</u></p> <p>5b <u>By June 2014, a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is developed</u></p> <p>5c <u>By the Project end, workshops at provincial, regional and central levels, are organized to share the results of the Project with agencies concerned</u></p> <p>5c <u>By the Project end, a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made to the relevant government agencies</u></p>	5a&5b Date of finalized manual and report 5c Workshop report 5.d Recommendation report	

(*1) FORCOM project: The Forest Management and Community Support project (2004-2009) supported by JICA, which developed CSPT as a tool for providing alternative livelihoods in order to stabilize shifting cultivation.

<p><Activities></p> <p>1.1 Identify lessons learned and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.</p> <p>1.2 Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.</p> <p>1.3 Improve CSPT for integration into the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>1.4 Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.</p> <p>1.5 Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.</p> <p>1.6 Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3.</p> <p>1.7 Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.</p> <p>1.8 Draft a field operational manual on the system of reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.1 Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.</p> <p>2.2 Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8</p> <p>2.3 Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each village</p> <p>2.4 Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations</p> <p>2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating village activity plans for reducing deforestation</p> <p>2.6 Assist the villagers in implementing the activities for reducing deforestation</p>	<p><Inputs></p> <p><u>Government of Lao</u></p> <p>1. Project personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director - Project Manager - Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office - Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office - Other personnel mutually agreed upon as necessary <p>2. Administrative personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative, clerical personnel and other supporting staff as necessary - Drivers <p>3. Land, building and facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office buildings and facilities. - Support for facilities such as electricity, telecommunication 	<p>1. Frequent transfer of technical staff of PAFO/DAFO does not occur.</p> <p>2. Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area.</p> <p><Preconditions></p> <p>4. Communities living in the target area do not oppose the implementation of the project.</p> <p>5. The security in the project area does not deteriorate</p> <p>6. No major</p>
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Annex 6-2 Modification made in the revised PDM (Addition to the PDMe is shown as underlined and deletion as struck-through)

<p>2.7 Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds</p> <p>2.8 Monitor the above activities with the villagers</p> <p>2.9 Modify the draft field operational manual</p> <p>3.1 Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>3.2 Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.3 Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.4 Monitor forest cover and/or carbon stock in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.5 Monitor socio-economic conditions in the PAREDD sites</p> <p>3.6 Assess the impacts of the PAREDD approach in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p><u>4.1 Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites.</u></p> <p><u>4.2 Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p><u>4.3 Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p><u>4.4 Establish a reference level for REDD+ at the level Luang Prabang Province</u></p> <p><u>4.5 Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project.</u></p> <p><u>4.6 Develop a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project</u></p> <p><u>4.7 Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)</u></p> <p><u>4.8 Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme</u></p> <p>5.1 Assess the outcomes and impacts of the system of reducing deforestation in the PAREDD sites.</p> <p><u>5.1 Consolidate the system of reducing deforestation as mitigation measure for climate change based on the assessment through Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+</u></p> <p><u>5.2 Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure</u></p> <p><u>5.3 Organize workshops to share the results of the system of reducing deforestation Project at provincial, regional and central levels.</u></p> <p><u>5.4 Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the system of reducing deforestation Project</u></p>	<p>facilities, water supply, etc.</p> <p>4. Local operation costs</p> <p><u>Japanese Government</u></p> <p>1. Experts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Advisor - Extension promotion /Project Management - Forest Resource management - Rural Development - Experts in other field deemed necessary <p>2. Machinery, Equipment and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment for training and survey - Machinery, office equipment, and stationaries <p>3. Training of the Project Personnel in Japan and third countries</p> <p>4. Local operation cost (partially)</p>	<p>development plans are scheduled in the target area</p>
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Annex 7 Draft of the Revised PO (Draft of PO ver1)

PO ver 1 (approved by the 4th JCC meeting on 14 June 2012)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012	
			2012		2013			2014							Japanese	Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul								
Output 1	A system of reducing deforestation and deforestation at village and village cluster level (i.e. PAREDD approach) is designed through improvement of Community Support Programme Tool (CSPT) developed by the preceding FORCOM project	Draft manual on planning, implementation and monitoring developed	Rainy										NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
1.1	Identify lessons learnt and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.	Summary report on CSPT study made											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	EX	LE (Ext/Pm)			Done
1.2	Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.	Upland initiative with donors recognize CSPT as a tool for community development											NAFES	ditto	PM/EX	CA, LE (Ext/Pm)			Done
1.3	Improve CSPT for integrating into the system of reducing deforestation.	Proposal for implementation stage of PAREDD approach made											NAFES	ditto	EX	CA, LE (Ext/Pm)		As implementation stage of the system	Done
1.4	Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.	List of recommended activities made											NAFES	ditto	RD	LE(EX/RD), SE(Agriculture Farming System)			Done
1.5	Design the planning stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3 & 1.4 and the official manual on agriculture and forest land use planning.	Initial Field manual of planning stage of PAREDD approach made											NAFES	ditto	All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE (Ext/Pm, RD, FM), SE(System Reducing Deforestation)			Done
1.6	Design the implementation stage of the system of reducing deforestation based on the result of Activity 1.3	Initial Field manual of implementation stage of PAREDD approach made																	Done
1.7	Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.	Concept note of Monitoring developed											NAFES	ditto	EX/FM	LE (Ext/Pm, FM)			
1.8	Draft an initial field manual on the system of reducing deforestation.	-Draft manual on planning, implementation and monitoring developed -Compiled manual distributed the staff of PAFO/DAFO											NAFES	ditto	All PAFO staff	CA, LE (Ext/Pm, RD, FM)			
Output 2	A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level is operational in the selected village clusters (i.e. PAREDD sites).	Planning, implementation and monitoring of PAREDD approach demonstrated in PAREDD site											NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
2.1	Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.	PAREDD sites selected											NAFES	PD	PM, PAFO(FMT)	CA, LE (FM), SE(Forest Resource Information)		approved by the second JCC in October 2010	Done
2.2	Provide training for technical staffs of PAFO/DAFO on the system of reducing deforestation, using the draft field operational manual developed under Activity 1.8	Training on planning and monitoring stages conducted											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO/DAFO staff	LE (FM, RD, Ext/Pm)			Done

Annex 7 Draft of the Revised PO (Draft of PO ver1)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012	
			2012			2013			2014						Japanese	Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul								
2.3	Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each target village under the PAREDD sites	Land and Forest Management Committee (i.e. LFMC) established in 9 target villages											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	(a) XGN team(PAFO/DAFO) (b) PSY team(PAFO/DAFO)				Done
2.4	Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations	Land use zoning and forest regulation formulated in 9 target villages			(b)PSY								NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	(a) XGN team(PAFO/DAFO) (b) PSY team(PAFO/DAFO)	LE(FM)			
2.5	Assist the villagers in formulating village active plan for reducing deforestation for approval by the District and Provincial authorities	village action plan for type 1, 2, 3 formulated in all target villages			(b)PSY								NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a)LE(Ext/Pm, FM) (b)LE(FM)			
2.6	Assist the villagers in implementing activities for reducing deforestation.	Necessary training and procurement supported based on the Village Activity Plans for 9 target villages		(b)PSY									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a):LE(Ext/Pm)⇒ (PC/LH) (b):LE(FM)			
2.7	Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds	LFMC manages accounting of the VDF in both return from initial activities and repayment to new activities.		(a)XGN									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a)LE (PC/LH) (b) LE(FM)			
2.8	Monitor the above activities with the villagers	Necessary information collected based on the form in all target villages		(a)XGN									NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	ditto	(a)LE (PC/LH) (b) LE(FM)			
2.9	Modify the draft field operational manual	Draft field operational manual upgraded in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH)			
Output 3	Changes in forest cover/carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites.	Change and impact of PAREDD approach identified											DOF	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
3.1	Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.	Report of the survey made											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	RD/FM	LE(FM), SE(System of Reducing Deforestation)			Done
3.2	Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock.	-REL established (PSY) -Forest cover map prepared (XGN)			(b)PSY								DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Bunlath)	LE(FM) SE(Forest Carbon Monitoring) SE(Satellite Image Analysis)			

Annex 7 Draft of the Revised PO (Draft of PO ver1)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012
			2012		2013			2014			Japanese				Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul							
3.3	Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions.	-A report on socio-economic study in XGN and PSY each (in Eng)										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Sulideth, Khampai)	LE (EX/PM)⇒(PC/LH) Local consultant			Done
3.4	Monitor forest cover/carbon stock.	-Monitoring report on forest cover in XGN (in Eng) -Monitoring report on carbon stock in PSY (in Eng)					(a)XGN					DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Bunnath)	LE(FM) SE(Satellite Image Analysis)			
3.5	Monitor socio-economic conditions.	-A report on socio-economic study in XGN and PSY each (in Eng)					(a)XGN					DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Sulideth, Khampai)	LE(PC/LH) Local consultant			
3.6	Assess the impacts of the system for reducing deforestation.	-A report on the assesment of forest cover developed (Eng/Lao) -A report on the assesment of socio-economic condition developed (Eng/Lao)						XGN+PSY				DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Bunnath,Sulideth, Khampai)	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH) SE(Sat. Img.Ans), Local consultant			
Output 4	A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated											DOF	n/a		CA			
4.1	Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites	REDD+ demonstration site selected										NAFES	PPM(NAFES)	PAFO(FMT)	LE (FM); SE (Forest Res. Info)			Done
4.2	Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project	Project proponent selected/formulated										DOF	n/a	n/a	REDD+ consultant team			
4.3	Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project	REL established						PSY				DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.4	Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project	PDD drafted						PSY				DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.5	Develop a manual for participatory forest carbon stock monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project	Manual developed									PSY	DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.6	Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)	PDD finalized						PSY				DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			
4.7	Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a RED++ financial incentive scheme	PDD submitted										DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto			

Annex 7 Draft of the Revised PO (Draft of PO ver1)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012
			2012		2013			2014							Japanese	Lao		
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul							
Output 5	A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+	PAREDD approach and outcome and lesson learnt of REDD+ demonstration summarized										NAFES			CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
5.1	Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+	Field operation manual of PAREDD approach finalized										DOF	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO & DAFO staff	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH)		To be carried out in collaboration with FSCAP	
5.2	Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure	A report finalized										n/a	n/a	n/a	REDD+ consultant team		ditto	
5.3	Organize workshops to share the results of the Project at provincial, regional, and central levels	Relevant agencies realize PAREDD approach and outcome and lesson learnt of REDD+ demonstration										DOF	PM	PPM, all PAFO and DAFO staff	CA, LE(FM, PC/LH)		REDD+ team participate as resource persons	
5.4	Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the Project	-Recommendation report submitted to the relevant agencies -Relevant authority realize PAREDD approach and outcomes of REDD+ demonstration										DOF	PM	PPM, all PAFO and DAFO staff	ditto			
0	Activities related to project management and coordination											NAFES	PM		CA		Travel cost for LAO staff is borne by Japanese side	
0.1	Develop a project document, including PDM and PO, for approval by the first JCC	project document made										NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	CA, all LE			Done
0.2	Organize JCC meeting	JCC organized at least once a year										NAFES	PM	PM, PPM	CA,EX/Pm⇒PC/LH		Regular JCC organized in October	
0.3	Develop an annual PO(APO) based on the detailed PO for approval by JCC	Minutes of Meeting signed including APO and DPO										NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	All LE, (REDD+consultant team for Output 4)			
0.4	Prepare an annual report, including the progress of APO, for review by JCC	Minutes of Meeting signed including annual report and APO										NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	ditto			
0.5	Prepare a semi-annual report for submission to JICA	semi-annual report made in time														ditto		
0.6	Organize internal regular meeting											NAFES	PPM(PAFO)		PC/LH			
a	Regular meeting between PAFO staff and Expert team	Meeting organized 2 times a month										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	All PAFO staff	CA, all LE		PM from VTE on occasions	
b	Monthly meeting between DAFO/PAFO staff and Expert team at each PAREDD site	Meeting organized every month with DAFO										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM, all PAFO staff, DAFO staff	ditto		Started in May 2012	
c	Regular meeting with the Head of PAFO	Quarterly meeting held										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM, PAFO staff	ditto			
0.7	Prepare for mid-term and terminal evaluation	Necessary information collected for evaluation										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM, all PAFO staff	ditto			

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Annex 7 Draft of the Revised PO (Draft of PO ver1)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule									Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs		Remarks	Progress as of June 2012
			2012		2013			2014			Japanese				Lao			
			Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr						Jul		
0.8	Coordinate with other donors and departments outside LPB	-Participate donor/department meeting -Organize donor/department meeting										NAFES	PM	PPM, all PAFO staff	CA			
0.9	Others																	
a	XGN Road	Access road and bridge to Houaykhong village constructed										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM(PAFO)	CA,PC/LH Construction cost			
b	PSY Road	Road constructed										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM(PAFO)	ditto		Done	
c	PSY Field Office	Field office constructed in Houaykhing village										NAFES	PPM(PAFO)	PPM(PAFO)	ditto			

RM-A Record of Lao Inputs

A-1. List of Lao Personnel (F=Full time assignment, P=Part time assignment for the Project)

(1) Project Director

	Name	Position in the Organization	F/P	Project Period	Assignment	Remarks
1.	Somxay SISANONH	DDG, NAFES, MAF	P	Nov 2009 -present		

(2) Project Manager

a. Project Manager

	Name	Academic Background	Position in the Organization	F/P	Project Period	Assignment
1.	Phousit PHOUMAVONG	M. Science	Staff, NAFES, MAF	F	Nov 2009 -present	

b. Provincial Project Manager

	Name	Academic Background	Position in the Organization	F/P	Project Period	Assignment
1.	Chanhavong SOURIVONG	B.Science (Forestry)	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	F	Nov 2009 -present	

(3) Technical Personnel

a. Current staff

a-1 Department of Forestry

	Name	Academic Background	Title/Position in the Organization	Age	F/P	Project Assignment Period	Responsible Activity number of PDM
1	Thongsouk SAIYAPHANTHONG	n/a	Coordinator, Planning Division	n/a	P	Oct 2009 -present	n/a
2	Sukan BOUNTHABANDITH	n/a	Forest Officer, FIRD	n/a	P	Feb 2010 -present	n/a

a-2 PAFO(LPB)

a-2-1 XiengNgeun Team

	Name	Academic Background	Title/Position in the Organization	Age	F/P	Project Assignment Period	Responsible Activity number of PDM
1	Khampay BOUALAVONG	B. Science (Livestock)	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	44	F	Feb 2010 -present	n/a
2	Niphavanh PHILAVANH	B. Science (Agriculture)	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	41	F	Feb 2010 -present	n/a

a-2-2 Phonsay (and Forest Management) Team

	Name	Academic Background	Title/Position in the Organization	Age	F/P	Project Assignment Period	Responsible Activity number of PDM
1	Soudidaeth BOUNMANEE	B. Science (Agriculture & Forestry)	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	27	F	Feb 2010 -present	n/a
2	Phonepasut SIVILASUK	Diploma Science (Livestock)	Intern, PAFO, LPB	25	F	Feb 2010 -present	n/a
3	Hongkham SNENANACHACK	B. Science (Forestry)	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	27	F	Feb 2010 -present	n/a
4	Bouniath VILASAEK	B. Science (Forestry)	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	30	F	Oct 2011 -present	n/a

Handwritten signature/initials

RM-A Record of Lao Inputs

a-3 DAFO (XiengNgeun)

	Name	Academic Background	Title/Position in the Organization	Age	F/P	Project Assignment Period	Responsible Activity number of PDM
1	Bouma SAVATDY	Diploma Science (Forestry)	Deputy Head, DAFO, Xiengnun	45	P	Aug 2010 -present	n/a
2	Vayee YANG	Diploma Science (Livestock)	Livestock Officer, DAFO, Xiengnun	32	P	Aug 2010 -present	n/a
3	Singthong VILASITHEUR	Diploma Science (Agriculture)	Agriculture Officer, DAFO, Xiengnun	27	P	Aug 2010 -present	n/a

a-4 DAFO (Phonsay)

	Name	Academic Background	Title/Position in the Organization	Age	F/P	Project Assignment Period	Responsible Activity number of PDM
1	Inpam CHIENGSAVANG	B. Science (Forestry)	Livestock Officer, DAFO, Phonsay	30	P	Oct 2010 -present	n/a
2	Khamla THONLATSAMEE	Diploma Science (Agriculture)	Agriculture Officer, DAFO, Phonsay	33	P	Sep2009 -present	n/a
3	Changvong LOUNSOULITH	Diploma Science (Livestock)	Forestry Officer, DAFO, Phonsay	35	P	Sep 2009 -present	n/a

RM- B Record of Japanese Inputs

B-1. Assignment of Japanese Experts

(1) Long-term Expert (6persons in total)

	Field	Name	Assignment Period	Responsible Outputs and/or Activity number of PDM	Remarks
1	Chief Advisor	TAKANO Kenichi	24/Aug/2009 -23/Aug/2011	n/a	Project Management Team
2	Chief Advisor	DAIMON Makoto	7/Sep/2011 -6/Sep/2013	n/a	Project Management Team
3	Forest Resource Management	NAMURA Takayuki	24/Aug/2009 -23/Aug/2012	n/a	Phonsay (and Forest Management) Team
4	Rural Development	SAKAMAKI Kaori	19/Nov/2009 -18/Nov/2011	n/a	Rural Development Team
5	Extension Promotion/ Project Management	ISHIKAWA Miyuki	24/Aug/2009 -11/Apr/2012	n/a	Extension Team, Administration
6	Project Coordinator/ Livelihood Improvement	NISHIMOTO Goro	8/Feb/2012 -23/Aug/2014	n/a	XiengNgeun Team, Administration

(2) Short-term Expert (4persons in total)

	Field	Name	Assignment Period	Responsible Outputs and/or Activity number of PDM
1.	Forest Resource Information	YANASE Takashi	01-15/Mar/2010	n/a
2.	System of Reducing Deforestation	AMANO Masahiro	15-23/Mar/2010	n/a
3.	Agriculture Farming System	INOUE Kunio	22/Aug-4/Oct/2010	n/a
4.	Forest Carbon Monitoring I	TSUZUKI Hayato	16/Jan-15/Feb/2011	n/a

(3) REDD+ Consultant Team (JPY 2011)

	Name	Filed	Days
1	Motoshi Hiratsuka	Leader/Validation and Registration Management	30
2	Kei Suzuki	Sub-Leader/ Validation and Registration Management	15
3	Takashi Nanami	Satellite Image Analysis (REL development) ①	14
4	Yasuaki Imai	Satellite Image Analysis (REL development) ②	7
5	Izumi Takei	Socio Economic Study①	7
6	RyotaKajiwara	Socio Economic Study②	7
7	Masahiro Amano	Forest Biomass Study/Emission Factor Development①	12
8	HayatoTuszuki	Forest Biomass Study/Emission Factor Development②	6
9	Masato Yano	Forest Carbon Monitoring Method Development①	10

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RM- B Record of Japanese Inputs

B- 2. List of Lao Personnel trained in Japan (8 person in total)

	Name	Position/Organization at the time of training	Training Period	Title of Training Course	Remarks (Position/organization at the time of evaluation, if any change)
1.	Chandhavong SOURIVONG	Technical Staff, APM, PAREDD, PAFO, LPB	11-30 Oct 2010	Land Use Planning/Agriculture and Forestry Extension for PAREDD Project in Lao	
2.	Niphavanh PHILAVANH	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	ditto	ditto	
3.	Soulidaeth BOUNMANEE	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	ditto	ditto	
4.	Hongkham SENEANACHACK	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	ditto	ditto	
5.	Khampay BOUALAVONG	Technical Staff, PAFO LPB	6-26 Nov.2011	ditto	
6.	Phonepaseut SIVILAISUK	Technical Staff, PAFO LP	ditto	ditto	
7.	Bounma SAVATDY	Deputy Head, DAFO XiengNgeun, LPB	ditto	ditto	
8.	Chanthavong LOUNSOULITH	Forestry Officer, DAFO Phonsay, LPB	ditto	ditto	

RM- B Record of Japanese Inputs

B-3 Equipment provided by Japanese side

Equipment Number	Date Received	Name of Equipment	QTY	Price US\$		Maker	Model		
				Unit	USD Conversion				
E 2009 001	30-Nov-2009	Fax machine	1	USD	209	USD	209.00	Cannon	FX510P
E 2010 001	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD	610	USD	610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
E 2010 002	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD	610	USD	610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
E 2010 003	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD	610	USD	610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
E 2010 004	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD	610	USD	610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
E 2010 005	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD	55	USD	55.00	PowerMate	BU-700 (RR.MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
E 2010 006	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD	55	USD	55.00	PowerMate	BU-700 (RR.MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
E 2010 007	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD	55	USD	55.00	PowerMate	BU-700 (RR.MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
E 2010 008	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD	55	USD	55.00	PowerMate	BU-700 (RR.MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
E 2010 009	26-Apr-2010	Printer	1	USD	49	USD	49.00	HP	HP InkJet D2660
E 2010 010	26-Apr-2010	Printer	1	USD	49	USD	49.00	HP	HP InkJet D2660
E 2010 011	26-Apr-2010	Digital camera	1	USD	170	USD	170.00	Sony	Sony CyberShot W180
E 2010 012	26-Apr-2010	Digital camera	1	USD	170	USD	170.00	Sony	Sony CyberShot W180
E 2010 013	26-Apr-2010	Fax machine	1	USD	250	USD	250.00	Brother	MFC 7220 Laser Fax Machine
E 2010 014	26-Apr-2010	Fax machine	1	USD	250	USD	250.00	Brother	MFC 7220 Laser Fax Machine
E 2010 015	26-Apr-2010	Printer	1	USD	278	USD	278.00	HP	Office Jet 6500 Wireless All-in-one
E 2010 016	18-Jun-2010	Air conditioner	1	USD	360	USD	360.00	MITSUBISHI	AUS-12C53F150L25 12000BTU
E 2010 017	20-Jan-2011	Hypsometer	1	USD	2,675	USD	2,675.00	Haglof	Haglof Vertex IV 360 PK
E 2010 018	20-Jan-2011	Hypsometer	1	USD	2,675	USD	2,675.00	Haglof	Haglof Vertex IV 360 PK
E 2010 019	25-Feb-2011	Climometer	1	USD	302	USD	302.00	Haglof	Haglof Electronic clinometer
E 2010 020	25-Feb-2011	Climometer	1	USD	302	USD	302.00	Haglof	Haglof Electronic clinometer
E 2010 021	25-Feb-2011	Caliper	1	USD	308	USD	308.00	Mantax	Mantax Black 650mm
E 2010 022	25-Feb-2011	Caliper	1	USD	308	USD	308.00	Mantax	Mantax Black 650mm
E 2010 023	25-Feb-2011	Spring scale 100kg	1	USD	212	USD	212.00		Ph100
E 2010 024	25-Feb-2011	Spring scale 100kg	1	USD	212	USD	212.00		Ph100
E 2010 025	1-Mar-2011	Altimeter	1	USD	1,372	USD	1,372.00	Blume-Leiss	Blume-Leiss Model BL7
E 2010 026	1-Mar-2011	Altimeter	1	USD	1,372	USD	1,372.00	Blume-Leiss	Blume-Leiss Model BL7
E 2010 027	1-Mar-2011	Surveying Compass	1	USD	1,162	USD	1,162.00	Ushikata	Ushikata pocket compass LS-25
E 2010 028	1-Mar-2011	Surveying Compass	1	USD	1,162	USD	1,162.00	Ushikata	Ushikata pocket compass LS-25
E 2010 029	2-Mar-2011	Extendable tree height measuring rods	1	USD	1,150	USD	1,150.00	Ushikata	Fiberglass Telescoping Rod 12m
E 2010 030	4-Mar-2011	Extendable tree height measuring rods	1	USD	1,150	USD	1,150.00	Ushikata	Fiberglass Telescoping Rod 12m
E 2010 031	15-Mar-2011	High Resol. Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	425,000	USD	5,312.50	QuickBird	QuickBird
E 2010 032	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	53,000	USD	662.50	[ALOS AVNIR-2]	ALAV2A252513200
E 2010 033	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	55,000	USD	687.50	[ALOS AVNIR-2]	ALAV2A254993200
E 2010 034	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	55,000	USD	687.50	[ALOS PRISM]	ALPSMW252513155
E 2010 035	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	55,000	USD	687.50	[ALOS PRISM]	ALPSMW252513200
E 2010 036	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	55,000	USD	687.50	[ALOS PRISM]	ALPSMW254993200
E 2010 037	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 038	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 039	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 040	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 041	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 042	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 043	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD	668	USD	668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
E 2010 044	25-Mar-2011	Color laser printer	1	USD	1,329	USD	1,329.00	Brother	MFC-9640CDW
E 2010 045	25-Mar-2011	Digital Camera	1	USD	102	USD	102.00	Cannon	Cannon PowerShot A495
E 2010 046	25-Mar-2011	Digital Camera	1	USD	102	USD	102.00	Cannon	Cannon PowerShot A495
E 2010 047	25-Mar-2011	Laser printer	1	USD	223	USD	223.00	Brother	Brother HL-2170W laser printer
E 2010 048	31-Mar-2011	Notebook PC	1	USD	1,100	USD	1,100.00	Compaq	Compaq
E 2011 001	13-Aug-2011	4WD Vehicle	1	USD	30,080	USD	30,080.00	MITSUBISHI	PAJERO Sport
E 2011 002	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD	1,563	USD	1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF100S
E 2011 003	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD	1,563	USD	1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF101S
E 2011 004	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD	1,563	USD	1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF102S
E 2011 005	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD	1,563	USD	1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF103S
E 2011 006	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD	1,563	USD	1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF104S
E 2011 007	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD	1,563	USD	1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF105S
E 2011 008	19-Jan-2012	Electric generator	1	LAK	11,979,000	USD	1,497.38	Honda	Honda EU201 2KVA
E 2011 009	26-Jan-2012	Electric generator	1	LAK	11,979,000	USD	1,497.38	Honda	Honda EU201 2KVA
E 2011 010	7-Feb-2012	Office supply locker	1	LAK	2,200,000	USD	275.00	LEECCO	LEECCO CB05 (虎牌用)
E 2011 011	3-Mar-2012	ArcView ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License	1	USD	2,401	USD	2,401.00	ARC	ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License
E 2011 012	3-Mar-2012	Spatial Analyst ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License	1	USD	3,402	USD	3,402.00	ARC	ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License
E 2011 013	3-Mar-2012	3D Analyst ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License	1	USD	3,402	USD	3,402.00	ARC	ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License
E 2011 014	3-Mar-2012	Notebook Computer	1	USD	3,024	USD	3,024.00	AUS	AUS-G74SX-91132V with Win7
E 2011 015	3-Mar-2012	Notebook Computer	1	USD	1,483	USD	1,483.00	Dell	Dell Vostro 3350 with Win7
E 2011 016	3-Mar-2012	Video Camera	1	USD	398	USD	398.00	Cannon	Legria 46 with Ex Battery/Memory
E 2011 017	3-Mar-2012	Copier	1	USD	1,925	USD	1,925.00	Canon	CANON Image Runner IR2420L
E 2011 018	3-Mar-2012	Copier	1	USD	2,250	USD	2,250.00	Canon	CANON Image Runner IR2525
E 2011 019	23-Mar-2012	RapidEye Satellite Imagery (LFB)	1	USD	32,500.00	USD	32,500.00	RapidEye	AOI=19,901km2
						USD	128,576.75		

Note: Information on maintenance/utilization was not available

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RM- B Record of Japanese Inputs

B-4. Disbursement of Local Activity Cost (as of 13 June)

Major Budget Item		JFY2009	JFY 2010	JFY 2011	JFY 2012 (Plan)	Total
1	General Activities	72,716	123,000	130,200	397,920	723,836
2	Construction			49,797	81,516	131,313
Total in USD		72,716	123,000	179,997	479,436	855,149
Total in Japanese Yen (1\$=80Yen)		5,817,280	9,840,000	14,399,760	38,354,880	68,411,920

JFY=Japanese Fiscal Year (from April to March)

(1 US\$=80 Japanese Yen)

+ Amount of JFY2009 and JFY2010 is actual record.

+ Amount of JFY2011 is expected one. It is under counting.

+ Amount of JFY 2012 is planned one.

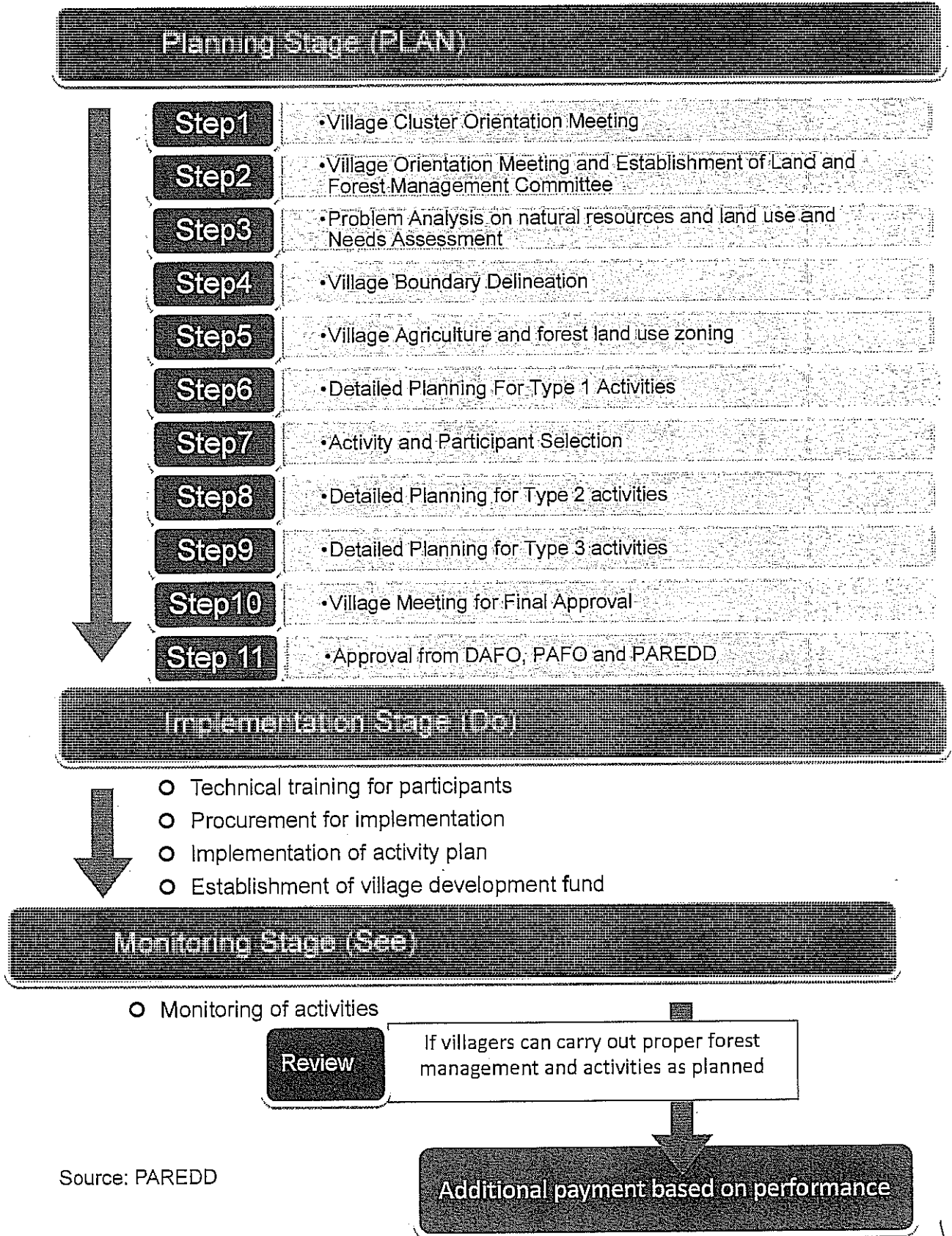
B-5. Budget for activities of REDD+ consultant team (as of 13 June)

	JFY 2011-2014
Total in Japanese Yen	156,714,000

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RM- C Stages and Steps of PAREED Approach

<<Stages and Steps of PAREDD Approach>>



Source: PAREDD

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RM- D Summary of Livelihood Improvement Activities in XiengNgeun

Hoaykhot Cluster

	Interest	Expected date of refund	Member	Male	Female	Ratio of F	
1	Pig raising	2%/yr/2yrs	Jul-14	5	2	3	60%
2	Goat raising	2%/yr/3yrs	Jul-14	6	4	2	33%
3	Chiken raising	2%/ye/2yrs	Jul-14	8	3	5	63%
4	Paddy field	3%/yr/4yrs	Jul-16	6	3	3	50%
5	Total hh participating in livelihood actiities			25	12	13	52%
6	All HH			94			
7	% of hh participating in livelihood activities			26.6%			

Nkha Cluser

	Interest	Expected date of refund	Member	Male	Female	Ratio of F	
1	Pig raising	2%/ye/2yrs	Jul-14	12	5	7	58%
2	Goat raising	2%/yr/2yrs	Jul-14	6	4	2	33%
3							
4							
5	Total hh participating in livelihood actiities			18	9	9	50%
6	All HH			54			
7	% of hh participating in livelihood activities			33.3%			

Paktho Cluster

	Interest	Expected date of refund	Member	Male	Female	Ratio of F	
1	Pig raising	3%/yr/1.5yr	Jan-14	7	7	0	0%
2	Goat raising	3%/yr/1.5yr	Jan-14	8	8	0	0%
3	Chiken/duck	3%/yr/1yr	Jul-13	4	3	1	25%
4							
5	Total hh participating in livelihood actiities			19	18	1	5%
6	All HH			79			
7	% of hh participating in livelihood activities			24.1%			

Houaykhong Cluster

	Interest	Expected date of refund	Member	Male	Female	Ratio of F	
1	Pig raising	3%/yr/1.5yr	Jan-14	6	6	0	0%
2	Goat raising	3%/yr/2yr	Jul-14	10	10	0	0%
3	Chiken/duck	3%/yr/1.5yr	Jan-14	15	15	0	0%
4	Food processing	3%	Jul-13	10	0	10	100%
5	Total hh participatinf in livelihood actiities			41	31	10	24%
6	All HH			56			
7	% of hh participating in livelihood activities			73.2%			

Total HH in the target 4 villages in XGN	283
Total HH participating in the livelihood activities i	103
% of HH participating in the livelihood activities	36.4%

Source: Prepared by the Joint Review Team based on the Data provided by PAREDD project

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RM- EList of the Project Deliverables

1. Forest Cover Map of LuangPrabang Province (Mar. 2010)
2. Report on Forest Resource Information Study (Mar. 2010) in English and Japanese
3. Report on Agriculture Farming System Study for Farming Improvement in XiengNgeun and Phonsay District, LAO PDR (Oct. 2010) in English and Japanese
4. Report on Forest Change Factor Study for PAREDD Project (Sep. 2010) in English
5. Report on Socio-Economic Study for PAREDD Project in XiengNgeun (Oct. 2011) in English
6. Report on Socio-Economic Study of PAREDD in Phonsay (Mar. 2012)in English
7. Draft Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach (Jan. 2011) in Lao and English
8. Draft of the planning stage of the PAREDD Approach Manual (Feb. 2011) in Lao and English
9. Draft of the implementation stage of the PAREDD Approach Manual (Sep. 2011) in Lao and English
10. Draft of operational manual on Village Development Fund (Feb. 2012) in Lao and English
11. Draft of monitoring manual for livelihood improvement as part of the monitoring stage of the PAREDD Approach Manual (Feb 2012) in Lao and English
12. Village Activity Plan for Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation for 4 villages in XiengNgeun (Feb. 2012) in Lao
13. Land and Forest Use Zoningfor 4 target villages in XiengNgeun (Feb. 2012)
14. Regulation of forest management for 4 target villages in XiengNgeun (Feb. 2012) in Lao
15. Materials for REDD+ Community Awareness Program (Feb, 2012) in Lao

団長所感

1. REDD+か、ラオス型普及モデルか？

本プロジェクトの開始段階では、REDD+についてはまだ十分国際的な議論が進んでおらず、見通しが不鮮明だったことから、本プロジェクトを REDD+ を直接支援するプロジェクトとは明確には位置づけていなかった。将来の REDD+ への貢献も念頭におきつつ、森林減少抑制のための‘システム’を開発することとしたが、開発する‘システム’が、ラオスの既存の財政能力（ドナーの各種支援プログラムを含む）や行政能力の範囲内で実施可能なモデルを目指すのか、REDD+ のような新たな経済的手法を想定したメカニズムを念頭にしたモデルを目指すのか、関係者間で同床異夢の状況でプロジェクトがスタートした。つまりラオスの現状に即した普及モデルを目指すとするならば、他地域等に容易に適用できるようにその仕組みを可能な限り簡素化し、ラオスの既存の制度に沿ったものを検討しなければならない。他方、REDD+ を目指すのならば国際的な認証制度や炭素市場が求めるハードルをクリアできる手順、正確性、客観性を担保する仕組みを構築しなければならない。前者のモデル構築とは相矛盾する方向性が必要となる。

以上のような背景があり、プロジェクトの関係者はジレンマを抱えつつ、プロジェクトの前半の活動を実施してきた。REDD+ プロジェクトと明確に位置づけないとは言いつつ、プロジェクトの略称は、日本側主導で PAREDD と命名されたことからわかるように、プロジェクト専門家はその目的を果たす上で、REDD+ を相当に意識せざるを得ず、専門家を中心に開発された PAREDD アプローチは、ラオス国内での容易な普及性より、複雑な手順と仕組みを必要とするものとなった。ただし REDD+ として認証を目指すことや、本プロジェクトを明確に REDD+ 支援案件と位置付けることに対する JICA 本部の明確な意志決定がなされなかったため、開発された PAREDD アプローチは REDD+ プロジェクトとしては不十分であった。つまりラオスの既存の肩幅に合致するモデルにも、REDD+ を充足するモデルのどちらにもなり得ないどっちつかずの状況となり、プロジェクト専門家のフラストレーションとなるだけでなく、ラオス側関係者の不信感にもなっていたと思われる。

FORCOM 時代に開発した CSPT に関しても、ラオス政府の財政状況や行政能力から、そう簡単にラオスの国内に広く普及できているわけではない。その点は、FORCOM に対する評価の結果でも明らかであり、故にこの制約条件を打破するためのメカニズムとして REDD+ が着目されたはずである。CSPT を改良し、それをベースに開発された PAREDD アプローチが、ラオスで有効活用するためには、ラオスの現在のキャパを念頭におけば、REDD+ による民間セクターの資金と人材を充てにした方向を試行せざるを得ず、REDD+ を目指さない PAREDD アプローチの成立はあり得ないこととなる。

以上のような問題認識に基づき、昨年度、本プロジェクトにおいて REDD デモンストレーション事業を実施することを決定し、国際認証（VCS 等）を目指した PDD の作成を通

じ、REDD+プロジェクトの方法論を開発するため、追加活動を開始した。その後、昨年未には、二国間カーボンオフセット・クレジット制度の構築に向けた日本政府とラオス政府の政策対話が始まり、さらに REDD+の市場形成の可能性が増してきた中、本プロジェクトが REDD+に果たす期待が大きくなってきた。以上から、今回の中間評価において、本プロジェクトを REDD+支援プロジェクトとすることをラオス側と明確に確認し、プロジェクトの後半の実施計画と実施体制の見直しを行った。

2. REDD+実証活動とサステナビリティ

REDD+という全く新しいコンセプトの制度構築に向けた実証を行う技術協力であり、世界的に見ても新たな取り組みのためのプロジェクトであるので、従来の技術協力プロジェクトにおける‘自助努力’を支援するという建前だけで実証活動に必要なコスト負担の方法を考えることは適切ではない。また従来の技プロの運用ルールに基づき、在外強化費の支出に際し例えば In kind でなければ支援できないという発想ではなく、実証活動としてより柔軟な資金支出も検討すべきである。

一方、財政的サステナビリティは、REDD+プロジェクトによる炭素取引が可能となって初めて確保可能となる。しかし REDD+プロジェクトによる炭素取引による資金の獲得には、今しばらく時間がかかると思われるが、対象村落に対し、炭素取引がどうなるか明確でない段階で炭素市場からの将来の可能性を安易に持ちかけ、森林減少抑制活動へ村人を誘導することは、実証活動といえども慎重に行われなければならない。対象村落に対する活動を始めた以上、炭素取引が成功せずともその結果が村人に失望とデメリットを引き起こさないように、一定程度支援を継続し、少なくとも村落回転基金が機能する時期まで支援をすることが必要である。

3. PAREDD 長期専門家チームと REDD+デモ業務実施チーム（短期専門家チーム）

今回の中間評価の結果、改定された PDM、PO に基づき、プロジェクト後半は同一のプロジェクトチームとして可能な限り補完しあいながら、一体的にプロジェクト活動が推進されなければならない。相互の進捗状況や業務方針については、専門家間で、常に共有されている必要がある。一方、互いが牽制しあい、あるいは特定業務について、押し付けあいながら結局、責任の所在が不明確にならないように、PO に記載されたすべての活動ごとに、具体的な役割分担と実施責任者を明確にすることが必要である。また双方のキャパシティの範囲内で実施が困難とされる活動や課題があるならば、その点について互いに忌憚ない意見交換を行い、それに対する具体的な対応策を明確にし、必要に応じ、JICA 本部とも調整の上、追加投入等を検討すべきである。

4. FSCAP の活動との連携強化

中央の政策・制度改善支援を行っている FSCAP とは連携を強化し、本プロジェクトの後半では可能な限り一体的にプロジェクトが進められる体制を形成することが必要である。この観点から、現 PAREDD の長期専門家 1 名の任期終了後、同氏を FSCAP 専門家としてリクルートし、中央政府レベルと PAREDD の現場（ルアンパバン）間の連携の要とすることとする。