

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
終了時評価調査報告書

平成26年6月
(2014年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構
地球環境部

環境
JR
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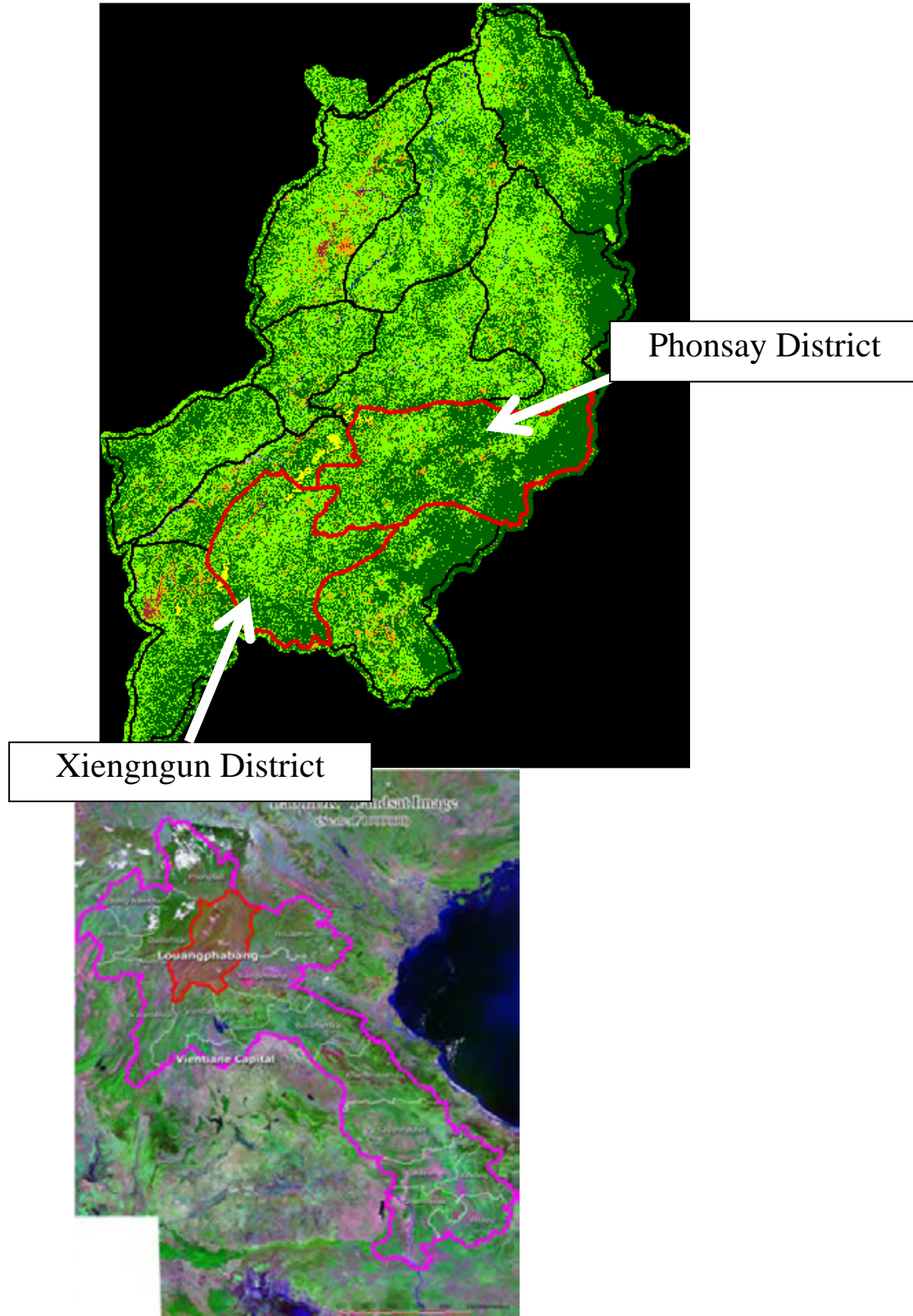
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プロジェクトの位置図



写



村落での聞き取り (Houaykhong 村)

真



プロジェクトオフィスでの関係者協議



養豚グループに参加している村人の様子
(Houaykhong 村)



現地調査 (ポンサイ郡)



合同レビュー報告書署名



合同調整委員会協議議事録署名

略 語 表

略語	英語	日本語
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート
COP	Conference of the Parties	締約国会議
CSPT	Community Support Program Tool	住民支援プログラムツール
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	(OECD) 開発援助委員会
DAEC	Department of Agricultural Extension and Cooperatives	農業普及協力局 (農林省)
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office	郡農林事務所
DFRM	Department Forest Resource Management	森林資源管理局 (天然資源環境省)
DOF	Department of Forestry	(農林省) 林野局
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent	自由で事前に十分な情報を与えられた上での合意
FSCAP	Forestry Sector Capacity Development Project	森林セクター能力強化プロジェクト
GIS	Geographic Information System	地理情報システム
GPS	Global Positioning System	全地球測位システム
IGES	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	(公財) 地球環境戦略研究機関
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee or Joint Coordination Committee	合同調整委員会
LFMC	Land and Forest Management Committee	土地管理委員会
LPB	Luang Prabang Province	ルアンプラバン県
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	農林省
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	天然資源環境省
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment	計画投資省
NAFES	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service	農林普及局
NUOL	National University of Laos	ラオス国立大学

ODA	Official Development Assistance	政府開発援助
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	経済協力開発機構
OJT	On the Job Training	オンザジョブ・トレーニング
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office	県農林局
PAREDD	Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao PDR	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
PD	Project Description	プロジェクト・ディスクリプション
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PLUP	Participatory Land Use Planning, Participatory Rural Appraisal	(住民) 参加型土地利用計画
PSY	Phonsay District	ポンサイ郡
RECOFTC	Center for People and Forests	人々と森林センター
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries	開発途上国における森林減少・劣化に由来する排出の削減
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries	開発途上国における森林減少・劣化等に由来する排出の削減等（開発途上国における森林減少・劣化に由来する排出の削減並びに森林保全、持続可能な森林経営及び森林炭素蓄積の増加の役割）
REL	Reference Emission Level	参照排出レベル
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management	持続的森林管理
TFAP	Tropical Forest Action Plan	熱帯林行動計画
TOT	Training of Trainers	指導員訓練、指導者研修 トレーニング・オブ・トレーナーズ、トレーナーズ・トレーニング、訓練者のための訓練
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	国連環境開発会議（地球サミット）
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard	ベリファイド・カーボン・スタンダード（自主的なカーボンクレジット認証制度及び炭

		素算出のための基準)
VDF	Village Development Fund	村落開発基金
XGN	Xiengngun District	シェンゲン郡

評価結果要約表

1. 案件の概要	
国名： ラオス人民民主共和国	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）： 618 百万円
協力期間	(R/D)： 2009 年 8 月 4 日
	(延長)：
	(F/U)：
	(E/N)（無償）：
	先方関係機関： 農林省林野局（DOF）、普及局（NAFES）
	日本側協力機関： 林野庁
	他の関連協力：
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。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、移動焼畑耕作が森林減少の原因の一つとなっている。また、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。</p> <p>わが国はラオス国北部 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（CSPT）を開発し、家畜飼育、魚の養殖、アグロフォレストリーの導入、織物生産、果樹栽培、水田の拡張などの焼畑耕作の代替生計手段の普及を行った。しかし、代替生計手段確保によって焼畑の抑制を目指す CSPT のアプローチだけでは、土地利用の変化などに伴う森林減少に対処ができず総合的な森林減少抑制の枠組み開発が必要となった。</p> <p>ラオス政府は気候変動対策として「開発途上国における森林減少・劣化等に由来する排出の削減等（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）をわが国に要請した。</p> <p>本プロジェクトは、2009 年 8 月から 2014 年 8 月までの 5 年間の予定でラオス北部ルアンプラバン県を対象に農林省農林業普及局を主なカウンターパート（C/P）機関として開始し、中間レビューを経て C/P 機関を農林省林野局（DOF）に変更した。また、2011 年 11 月から 2014 年 8 月の予定でルアンプラバン県ボ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している。</p> <p>プロジェクト終了を前に、終了時評価調査を実施することになった。</p>	
1-2 協力内容	
【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。	
【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・劣化抑制システムが確立される。	
【成果】	
成果 1 村落/村落クラスターレベルの森林減少・劣化抑制システムが、前身の FORCOM プロジェクトが開発した CSPT（Community Support Programme Tool）の改善により設計される。	

- 成果2 村落/村落クラスターレベルの森林減少・劣化抑制システムが対象地域において実施される。
- 成果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。
- 成果4 PAREDD サイトの一つを対象とし、PAREDD アプローチを森林減少抑制手法に用いた REDD+ のデモンストレーション・プロジェクトが形成される。
- 成果5 プロジェクトが設計した森林減少・劣化抑制システムが REDD+ による気候変動緩和策として提案される。

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	(日本側)		
	名前	担当	所属
	宍戸 健一	総括	JICA 地球環境部 次長/森林・自然環境グループ長
	井上 幹博	森林保全	農林水産省 林野庁 木材産業課 海外森林資源情報分析官
	三戸森 宏治	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
	浅野 剛史	評価分析	日本工営株式会社 環境技術部
	(ラオス側)		
	名前	担当	所属
	Mr. Oukham Phiathep	Leader	Deputy Director General, Department of Planning and Cooperation, MAF
	Ms. Saymonekham Mangnomek	Member	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, MPI
	Mr. Phousith Phoumavong	Member	Senior Officer, Department of Agriculture Extension and Cooperative, MAF
	Mr. Bouneua Khamphilavanh	Member	Senior Technical Staff, Department of Planning and Cooperation, MONRE
調査期間	2014年2月23日～3月12日		終了時評価調査

3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 プロジェクトの実績

(1) 投入の実績

<日本側>

1) 専門家派遣

a) 長期専門家7名 [①チーフアドバイザー(計2名)、②森林資源管理(計2名)、③農村開発(1名)、④普及促進/プロジェクト管理(1名)、⑤業務調査/生計向上(1名)。総派遣期間は合計17人年(6,220人日)となる見込み。]

b) 短期専門家4名 [①森林資源情報(1名)、②森林減少抑制システム(1名)、③営農改善(1名)、④森林炭素モニタリング(1名)。総派遣期間は合計3.3人月(99人日)。]

成果4として REDD+事業を2012年2月から事業が開始され、短期専門家チームが投入された。2014年2月

までに15名の短期専門家が業務に従事した。内訳は①総括(1名)、②副総括(1名)、③衛星画像解析〔参照排出レベル(REL)設計(計4名)〕、④社会経済調査(計3名)、⑤森林バイオマス調査/排出係数開発(計4名)、⑥森林炭素モニタリング手法開発(計2名)。総派遣期間は合計17人月〔510人日(MD)〕。

3) 本邦研修

17名のC/Pが本邦研修を受講〔①2010年度4名、②2011年度4名、③2012年度5名、④2013年度4名〕

4) 資機材供与

自動車、自動二輪車、衛星画像、PCなどを含む、合計152,584USD相当の資機材が供与された。

5) 施設整備

230,000USD相当の施設が整備された。①村落道路及び橋梁の整備(Houaykhong村2012年9月)、②道路整備(Sopchia-Houayam間、2012年3月)、③プロジェクト・フィールド事務所の建設(Houaykhing村、2012年12月)。

6) ローカルコスト負担

活動に必要な、旅費、交通費、ローカルスタッフの雇用費などを負担。5年間のローカルコスト負担の合計は約1,05万USDが見込まれている。

<ラオス側>

7) C/Pの配置

C/Pは16名が配置されており、県農林事務所(PAFO)からの8名はプロジェクト専属である。

8) プロジェクト事務所及び土地の提供

ルアンプラバン市の県農林事務所(PAFO-LPB)の敷地内にある建物一棟が、プロジェクト事務所として提供された。また首都ビエンチャン市の森林局(DOF)にある森林セクター能力強化プロジェクト(FSCAP)の事務所は、本プロジェクト関係者も使用することが許されている。Houaykhing村のプロジェクト・フィールド事務所を建設するための敷地はポンサイ郡農林事務所(DAFO-PSY)から提供された。

(2) 成果の達成状況

1) 成果1

成果1に設定された3つの指標は、すべて達成した。

(指標1a:達成)

2010年10月から2011年1月までの期間にCSPTを分析し、森林減少と劣化の防止のためのPAREDDアプローチとして再構築した。その結果は4つの文書のドラフトに整理された。(1) Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach、(2) Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach、(3) Operational Manual of Implementation Stage、(4) Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities

(指標1b:達成)

シェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡においてフィールド調査を実施し、農業生産の現状を分析した。その結果を踏まえた提言を2010年10月に報告書として取りまとめ、「Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach(ドラフト版)」に添付した。

(指標1c:達成)

プロジェクトは以下のタイミングで4文書のドラフトを作成した。(1)「Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach(ラオ語と英語)」及び「Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach(ラオ語と英語)」(2011年2月)、(2)「Operational Manual of Implementation Stage(英語)」(2012年2月)、(3)「Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 Activities(英語)」(2012年2月)。

2) 成果2

成果2に設定された8つの指標のうち、3つは達成、3つはほぼ達成、2つは達成途上だと判断された。

(指標2a:達成)

各村の土地森林管理委員会(LFMC)により「Village Activity & Budget Plans」が作成され、シェンゲン郡の対象4村においては2012年2月までに、ポンサイ郡の対象5村においては2013年4月までに、そのすべてがPAFO、郡政府、DAFOにより承認された。

(指標2b:達成)

シェンゲン郡とボンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトにおける森林減少・劣化の防止のための活動は、大きく Type 1 (森林経営活動)、Type 2 (生計向上活動)、Type 3 (村落基盤整備活動) の3つに分類された。活動は各村の「Village Activity & Budget Plans」の中で計画され、おおむね計画通りに実施された。

(指標 2c : 達成途上)

シェンゲン郡とボンサイ郡の対象 9 村すべてにおいて、PAFO、郡政府、DAFO により承認された「Village Activity & Budget Plans」のなかの「Land Use Plan」に、「Village Land and Forest Zoning」は明示された。このような土地利用規制は中長期的な目標であり、すぐに成果は発現しにくい、対象村落の住人、PAFO、DAFO の職員は、その達成に向けてさまざまな努力をしていることが確認された。

(指標 2d : ほぼ達成)

プロジェクトは、対象 9 村すべての LFMC を対象にして、2014 年 6 月に聞き取り調査を実施し、村落の状況を分析する予定である。終了時評価の時点 (2014 年 3 月) では、PAREDD アプローチによる村落住民の生活に対する負の影響は確認できなかった。

(指標 2e : ほぼ達成)

対象 2 サイトのうち、シェンゲン郡においては、「Village Activity & Budget Plans」に沿って、2012 年 10 月に生計向上活動 (Type 2) が始まり、リボルビング・ファンドの運用も同時に始まった。終了時評価の時点 (2014 年 3 月) では、シェンゲン郡において貸し付けられた資金の返済が開始された。

(指標 2f : 達成途上)

終了時評価の時点 (2014 年 3 月) では、シェンゲン郡の対象 3 村において合計 13 家族が新たな活動資金を受け取った。残りの対象 2 村では、資金の返済によりファンドが LAK560 万まで回復しており、その資金を使って新たな融資の準備を行っている。

(指標 2h : 達成)

プロジェクトは PAREDD アプローチに関連して 4 文書を作成した (指標 1c 参照)。これらの文書については、関係機関との会議などを通じて適宜改訂作業を行った。

(指標 2i : ほぼ達成)

現在までの能力向上の結果、PAREDD アプローチの「Planning Stage」と「Implementation Stage」は、C/P 自身により実施できる能力を獲得している。一方「Monitoring Stage」は、まだ十分な能力向上は達成されていない。特に、「Monitoring Stage」は、延長期間中も支援が必要である。

3) 成果 3

成果 3 に設定された 2 つの指標は、すべて達成途上だと判断された。

(指標 3a : 達成途上)

PAREDD アプローチのインパクトとしての森林被覆と土地利用の変化のアセスメントは、2013 年 12 月から 2014 年 1 月に行われ、その結果は 2014 年 1 月に報告書としてまとめられた。本アセスメントは、シェンゲン郡でのみ行い、「Implementation Stage」開始後 4 カ月しか経過していないボンサイ郡では行わなかった。プロジェクト終了までに、ボンサイ郡も含めて森林被覆と土地利用の変化に関する追加的なアセスメントを実施し、報告書に取りまとめる予定である。

(指標 3b : 達成途上)

PAREDD アプローチのインパクトとしての社会経済変化のアセスメントは、ビエンチャン市の第三者へ委託して、2013 年 12 月から 2014 年 1 月に行われ、2014 年 1 月に報告書が提出された。本アセスメントは、上記と同じ理由でシェンゲン郡でのみ行われた。プロジェクト終了までに、ボンサイ郡も含めて追加的なアセスメントを実施し、結果を報告書に取りまとめる予定である。成果達成には、プロジェクト期間の延長が必要であると判断された。

4) 成果 4

成果 4 に設定された 4 つの指標は、3 つが達成途上、一つが達成見込みと判断された。

(指標 4a : 達成途上)

REDD+実証事業サイトでは、森林面積の変動や森林減少・劣化の要因 (ドライバー) 分析の結果導き出されたさまざまな指標 (家畜の飼養数、水田面積等) を用いて計量経済学モデルを構築し、REL の第一案を 2013 年 9 月に開発した。

(指標 4b : 達成途上)

ルアンプラバン県全域を対象にした REL 開発では、REDD+実証事業サイトと同様の方法で、2013 年 9 月に REL の第一案を開発した。

(指標 4c : 達成途上)

プロジェクト・ディスクリプション (PD) の第 1 ドラフトは 2013 年 9 月に完成した。それ以降、プロジェクト活動の進捗をみながら必要に応じて改訂作業が行われている。プロジェクト終了までに、PD の最終ドラフトは第三者によるピアレビュー (peer-review) を行う。

(指標 4d : 達成見込み)

「参加型森林カーボン・モニタリング」のドラフト・マニュアルが作成され、C/P に対する訓練者のための訓練 (TOT) が実施された。REDD+実証事業の対象地である Houaying 村において、本ドラフト・マニュアルを使用して試行的な「参加型森林カーボン・モニタリング」が実施された。このモニタリングの結果を受けて 2013 年 6 月に第 2 ドラフトが作成された。

上記指標は、プロジェクト終了時まで、もしくはプロジェクト延長期間中に達成することが期待される。

5) 成果 5

成果 5 に設定された 4 つの指標のうち、一つが達成途上であり、3 つが達成されていないと判断された。

(指標 5a : 達成途上)

PAREDD アプローチに関する 4 文書の最終化のプロセスは、2013 年 10 月の第 6 回合同調整委員会 (JCC) において決定した。最終化はフィールドレベル 2 回と、中央レベル 1 回のワークショップを通じて行われる。

(指標 5b : 未達成)

プロジェクト終了までに有効化審査 (validation) ではなく、ピアレビュー (peer-review) を実施することとした。ピアレビュー (peer-review) によるコメントや対応策は分析・整理され、将来ラオスで REDD+プロジェクトを実現するため報告書として取りまとめられる。

(指標 5c : 未達成)

PAREDD アプローチの最終化の過程で、3 つのワークショップを実施し、プロジェクトの成果や経験を関係者と共有するとともに、PAREDD アプローチの改善のためのコメントを収集する。

(指標 5d : 未達成)

上記ワークショップで紹介するため、緩和策の提言等をまとめたレポートはプロジェクト終了前に作成される予定である。

上記指標は、プロジェクト終了時もしくはプロジェクト延長期間中に達成することが期待される。

(3) プロジェクト目標の達成予測

[プロジェクト目標 指標 a (評価のために追加) : ほぼ達成]

シェンゲン郡とボンサイ郡の対象 9 村のすべてにおいて、土地利用計画が住民の手により作成され、郡政府や PAFO などの関係機関に承認された。土地利用計画は中長期的な目標であるが、2014 年 1 月にシェンゲン郡で行われたアセスメントの結果、土地利用計画の中で設定されたすべての森林保護区において新たな焼畑は確認されなかった。またリボルピング・ファンドの原資はシェンゲン郡において既に回復し、13 家族が新たな生計向上活動のための資金を受け取った。これらの事実を踏まえると、村落住民の主体性により森林に負の影響を与えない生計向上活動が、シェンゲン郡とボンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトにおいて実現しつつあると評価される。

[プロジェクト目標 指標 b (評価のために追加) : 未達成]

REDD+実証事業の事前有効化審査 (pre-validation) はプロジェクト期間内に行わず、ピアレビュー (peer-review) を実施する。その結果を踏まえて 2014 年 6 月までに PAREDD アプローチを緩和策として採用した REDD+プロジェクトの有効化審査 (validation) /登録 (registration) に役立つ報告書を作成し、関係者へ周知される予定であり、プロジェクト期間中に一定の進展が期待される。

(4) 上位目標の達成見込み

(上位目標 指標 a) REDD+実証事業がプロジェクト終了後に登録される見通しは立っていないため、現状では本指標が達成される見込みは低い。

(上位目標 指標 b) REDD+実証事業が登録される見通しは立っておらず、また REDD+活動がラオス北部地域の他県へ波及する兆候もほとんど見られなかったため、現状では本指標が達成される見込みは低い。

3-2 評価5項目による分析

評価5項目の観点からの価値判断は、A=高い、B=中程度、C=低いの3段階で行った。

(1) 妥当性

プロジェクトの妥当性は、主に以下の理由から「A」と判断された。

- 1) 本プロジェクトは農村振興、農業開発、森林保全など複数の目的を同時に達成することを目指しており、これらを優先課題としている県や郡政府の期待とニーズに合致している。またプロジェクト目標はCPであるDOF、PAFO、DAFOの組織としての役割や責任とも合致している。
- 2) 生計向上活動は、村落住民の期待とニーズに沿ったものである。また森林減少・劣化の主要因の一つである過剰な焼畑農業を、代替収入手段の導入により抑制しようとするプロジェクトのアプローチは、他の生計手段がないため焼畑に依存せざるを得ない村落住民のニーズにも合致している。
- 3) 1990年代中頃からJICAは継続してラオスの森林保全に携わり知識と経験を蓄積した。過去のプロジェクト成果や協力関係は、本プロジェクトにも有効に活用することができる。また本プロジェクトと同時期に、ラオスにおいて森林セクターの技術協力2件と、無償資金協力2件が実施されている。これら4案件は森林保全という共通の目的を持っており、必要に応じて協働が期待できる。
- 4) 日本の政府開発援助(ODA)大綱では、地球温暖化をはじめとする環境問題を重点課題としており、また対ラオス人民民主共和国国別援助方針(2012)では、重点分野の一つとして「農業の発展と森林保全」を位置づけている。

(2) 有効性

プロジェクトの有効性は、主に以下の分析結果から「B」と判断された。

- 1) プロジェクトは対象9村すべてにおいて土地利用ゾーニングを実施し、その後の調査では、土地利用計画のなかで設定された森林保護エリアにおいて、新たな焼畑は報告されなかった。またプロジェクトが導入したリボルビング・ファンドは、新たに13家族が補填されたファンドから活動資金を受け取るなど、順調に運用されている。これらの事実から、PAREDDアプローチが目指す、村落住民が主体となって森林資源の利用を制限し、同時に森林に負の影響を与えない収入手段を確保することは、シェンゲン郡とボンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトにおいて実現しつつあると評価できる。
- 2) REDD+スキームの実施体制や方法論については、ラオスにおいて議論の途上にある。プロジェクト目標にある「システム」は、REDD+スキームを使って森林保全に経済的なメカニズムを導入するためのシステムであるが、本プロジェクトを通じてラオス政府は、将来のREDD+プロジェクトの実施のために有用な知見・経験を得ている。
- 3) プロジェクト目標にある「システム」は、オペレーション・マニュアルの中で明確に示される必要があり、また最終成果品であるREDD+実施計画書(PD)はPAREDDアプローチの方法論や経験を反映したものである必要がある。しかしながら両文書の内容には大きな違いがあるため、プロジェクトはPD記載の方法論にPAREDDアプローチを適切に反映させることが必要である。終了時評価調査時に関係者で合意したPD修正スケジュールに沿って進めることが必要である。

(3) 効率性

プロジェクトの効率性は、主に以下の理由から「B+」と判断された。

- 1) ラオス側、日本側ともに、投入の質、量、タイミングは適切であり、成果の発現に貢献したと考えられる。すべての日本人専門家は業務に必要な知識と経験、更に技術力を持っており、また派遣期間は必要性に応じて効率的に配分された。
- 2) 本邦研修の参加者、タイミング、期間は適切だと判断された。本邦研修に参加したすべてのCPはプロジェクト活動に直接関わっている。
- 3) 生計向上活動に参加する家族は、事前にプロジェクトからクライテリアを示し(貧困の度合い、森林への依存度など)、村人の代表からなるLFMCにおいて透明性を持って選ばれたと判断される。プロジェクト活動により裨益した住民と、それ以外の住民の間で対立・衝突はほとんど見られなかった。
- 4) 2013年10月からREDD+実証事業(成果4)の活動が停止しており、ボンサイ郡DAFOのCPや対象村の住民の中に戸惑いが確認された。このような混乱はプロジェクトに対する不信感の原因となり得るため、今後の活動においては十分な注意が必要である。

(4) インパクト

プロジェクト実施によるインパクトは、以下の理由から「B」と見込まれる。

- 1) 上位目標では、森林の減少・劣化を防止し REDD+に貢献するシステム（PAREDD アプローチ）が、ラオス北部で適用されることを想定している。PAREDD アプローチは村落振興、農業開発、森林保全などの複数の目的を持つ総合的なアプローチであり、これは上位目標レベルで、将来ラオス北部で適用が期待されるシステムの根幹を成すものであると考えられる。
- 2) PAREDD アプローチの対象はルアンプラバン県の2郡に限定されており、またプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（PDM）にはPAREDD アプローチ普及のために中央へ働きかけること、もしくは直接他県へ普及するため活動がないので、ルアンプラバン県外にプロジェクト効果が波及している事例は確認できなかった。
- 3) PAREDD アプローチがルアンプラバン県内の対象村以外へ普及される兆候として2013年12月には、ポンサイ郡 DAFO からプロジェクト活動を実施していなかった Longlath 村においても、PAREDD アプローチを適用して土地利用計画を作成したいとの申し入れがあった。ただし、確認できた対象村以外への普及活動は極めて限定的だった。

(5) 持続性

プロジェクト終了後の持続性の見通しは、主に以下の理由から「B」と見込まれる。

- 1) 政策・制度・組織面：すべてのプロジェクト活動は DOF、PAFO、DAFO の所管活動に含まれており、プロジェクトにより新たに追加された責任事項はないため、プロジェクト終了後も、政策・制度・組織面でのバックアップは続く予想される。
- 2) 技術面：PAFO、DAFO の C/P は、モニタリングや技術指導を行うことができる技術レベルに達している。REDD+実証事業（成果4）では、衛星画像の解析やカーボンストックの変化の分析など、REDD+事業として国際的な要求を満たす技術水準が求められるが、PAFO、DAFO は彼等自身で REDD+プロジェクトを運営できる技術レベルに達していない。
- 3) 人員面：PAFO、DAFO のすべての C/P は正規職員であり雇用が保証されているが、彼らがプロジェクト終了後も継続して PAREDD の関連活動に従事するかどうかは保証されていない。他方、DAFO の人員が確保され継続して活動が実施されるためには、郡政府のオーナーシップが強化される必要がある。
- 4) 経済面：PAFO、DAFO に割り当てられた政府予算は、職員の人件費を除いて極めて限られており、PAREDD アプローチを普及するためには、ドナー支援などの新たな財源の確保が必要だと考えられる。プロジェクト期間を通じて、すべての活動経費は日本側が負担した。プロジェクト終了後は、あらゆる活動にラオス側による予算措置が求められる。他方、DAFO が活動を継続するためには、郡政府の予算的なコミットメントが必要である。

4. 結論

本プロジェクトは日本・ラオス側の関係者による尽力の結果、対象村落の参加型土地・森林管理に貢献し、PAREDD アプローチが対象地域のニーズに合致していることが確認できた。事業実施に必要な資金が確保されれば活動は継続し得ると判断した。したがって、プロジェクト目標のうち、「参加型土地・森林管理による森林減少・劣化抑制に貢献するシステムの開発」はほぼ達成したと確認できた。

しかしながら、プロジェクトが開発した PAREDD アプローチの森林減少・劣化抑制効果を十分に検証するには至っていないと確認した。また、対象村落の一部では、PAREDD アプローチに沿った村落の生計向上活動が開始直後であり、プロジェクト終了時点までに活動を完了する必要がある。

プロジェクト目標では、「REDD+に貢献する」も目指しているが、関連する活動に遅れが見られ、REDD+の活動計画書（PD）は、PAREDD アプローチに沿うよう改訂が必要であることが確認された。

以上から、プロジェクト期間の1年延長が必要であると判断した。

5. 提言

(PAREDD アプローチに関すること)

(1) 持続性の確保

プロジェクトに対して、終了時までに持続的な事業実施方法や普及方法を提案することを提言した。また、PAFO 及び DAFO に対しては、PAREDD アプローチの普及に向けて、今後も同規模のスタッフ配置を求めた。

(2) 継続的なモニタリングと他地域への普及

プロジェクトに対し、残りのプロジェクト期間において、PAREDD アプローチのモニタリング段階までを実施すること、PAREDD アプローチの成果をラオス国内の関係者に発信することを求めた。

(3) 上位目標であるラオス北部他地域での適用への貢献

プロジェクトに対して、ラオス北部の他地域に普及するためのロードマップを準備し、合同調整委員会に提案することを求めた。

(REDD+関連活動)

(4) REDD+実施計画書 (PD) の PAREDD アプローチに即した内容への変更

プロジェクトに対して、REDD+実施計画書 (PD) を PAREDD アプローチの土地利用計画、森林減少・劣化抑制活動内容に即した内容に変更することを提言した。

(5) PD の第三者機関によるピア・レビュー実施

プロジェクトに対して、VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)¹ 基準による PD のピア・レビューをプロジェクト終了時まで実施することを求めた。

(6) REDD+に関連した報告書やマニュアルの共有

将来的な REDD+活動の実施に役立てるため、プロジェクトに対し、すべての REDD+関連活動で収集したデータをラオス政府及び日本側関係者に共有することを提言した。また、プロジェクトが REDD+活動をとおして作成したフィールド・オペレーション・マニュアル等の成果品を、関係者に広く配布することも求めた。

(その他)

(7) 村落におけるパイロット活動について

ポンサイ郡における活動では、プロジェクト関係者が複数チームとして別々の活動を行い、情報共有が適切になされなかったため、村落の現場での混乱が生じたことが確認された。プロジェクトに対して、今後の活動では一つのチームとして村落活動を行い、村落の混乱を避けるための措置をとることを求めた。

(8) 関係者間のコミュニケーション改善

上記 (7) にも関連するが、プロジェクト関係者間のコミュニケーションに起因する問題が確認されたところ、プロジェクトに対して、関係者間のコミュニケーションを改善することを求めた。

(9) プロジェクト期間の延長について

遅れが生じている活動をプロジェクト終了時点までに終わることが難しいと判断し、プロジェクトに対して、活動対象と専門家等の投入を限定した上で、1年間の活動延長を提案した。同提案はJCCにおいて承認された。終了時評価調査の結果を受け、プロジェクト延長期間の活動を反映させたPDMを作成し、関係者で共有すること。

6. 教訓

REDD+に関連する活動では、プロジェクトの本来活動との整合性確保が重要である。また、プロジェクトの活動が十分に REDD+に貢献する内容であることを検証した上で、活動の開始を判断すべきである。

¹ 自主的なカーボンクレジット認証制度及び炭素算出のための基準

Summary Sheet for Terminal Evaluation

1. Outline of the Project		
Country : Lao People's Democratic Republic		Project title : Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao PDR
Issue/Sector :		Cooperation scheme : Technical Cooperation
Department : Global Environment Department		Total cost : 618 million yen
Period of Cooperation	(R/D) 4th August 2009	Partner Country's Implementing Organization : Department of Forestry, Department of Agricultural Extension and Cooperatives
	(Extension)	
	(F/U)	Supporting Organization in Japan : Forestry Agency
	(E/N)	
1-1 Background of the Project		
<p>In the 1970's, Lao PDR had forest around 70% of the total land area. But it has decreased to 41.5% in 2002 due to rapid land use change. Forest Management and Community Support Project (FORCOM), implemented from 2004 to 2009 by the 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 Lao PDR to stabilize or reduce 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.</p> <p>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 Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD), or a climate mitigation measure to provide incentives for the conservation of carbon stored in existing forests, is being discussed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>Under the circumstances, JICA dispatched a detailed planning survey team in January 2009 and, through discussions with the 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 Lao PDR. Based on the detailed planning, the Government of Lao PDR and JICA agreed to commence the Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao PDR (PAREDD) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") as specified in the Record of Discussions (R/D) signed by both sides in August 2009.</p> <p>The project started in August 2009 and will be terminated in August 2014 (5 years project). 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 the REDD+ Project Description (PD) (Project Description) for future credit have already started.</p> <p>Before the Project termination, the joint terminal evaluation team was formed by Lao PDR and Japanese sides.</p>		
1-2 Summary of the Project		
<p>According to the PDM Ver.1.1 approved by the 5th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) held on 24 October 2012, the outline of the project is as follows (please refer to Annex 1 and 2);</p>		

<Project Purpose>

A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.

<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.
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).
3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites.
4. A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.
5. A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+.

<Project Target Area>

Luang Prabang Province

2. Review Team

Members of the Review Team

(1) The Japanese Team

Title	Name	Position
Team Leader	Mr. Kenichi Shishido	Deputy Director General, Global Environment Department, JICA
Member	Mr. Mikihiro Inoue	Senior Policy Analyst for Overseas Forestry, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Member	Mr. Koji Mitomori	Deputy Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division 1, Global Environment Department, JICA
Member	Ms. Koji Asano	Senior Engineer, Environmental Science & Engineering Department, Nippon Koei Co., LTD.

(2) The Laos Team

Title	Name	Position
Team Leader	Mr. Oukham Phiathep	Deputy Director General, Department of Planning and Cooperation, MAF
Member	Ms. Saymonekham Mangnomek	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, MPI
Member	Mr. Phousith	Senior Officer, Department of Agriculture Extension

		Phoumavong	and Cooperative, MAF
	Member	Mr. Bouneua Khamphilavanh	Senior Technical Staff, Department of Planning and Cooperation, MONRE
Period of Review	23 February 2014 – 11 March 2014		Type of Evaluation: Terminal Evaluation
3. Results of Evaluation			
3-1 Achievement of the Project			
(1) Results of Inputs			
1) Japan side			
a) Long term expert: A total of 7 experts were dispatched.			
b) Short term expert: A total of 4 experts were dispatched.			
c) Training in Japan: 17 staff members of PAFO, DAFO and DOF have been trained in Japan.			
d) Provision of equipment/ facilities: The equipment equivalent to USD152,584.11 was provided. Major items including GPS, GIS software, 5 satellite images, personal computers, vehicles, motor cycles, etc.			
e) Basic infrastructure: i) Renovation of access road and construction of bridge in Houaykhong Village, ii) Renovation of road from Sopchia- Houayam, iii) Construction of a field office in Houaykhing			
f) Local cost			
2) Lao PDR side			
a) Assignment of 16 Counterpart (C/P) Personnels: Among C/Ps, 8 were full-time C/Ps assigned by PAFO for the project.			
b) Office space, facilities and materials: Land (PSY field office), building (LPB Office) have been provided by PAFO for the project. The space in the DOF in VTE has been provided by DOF for the project.			
(2) Project Progress			
1) Output 1			
All three indicators set for the output 1 in the PDM were “achieved”.			
(Indicator 1a: achieved)			
From Oct 2010 to Jan 2011, CSPT was analyzed, and integrated under the PAREDD approach, and the results were reflected in the four documents; (1) <i>Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach</i> , (2) <i>Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach</i> , (3) <i>Operational Manual of Implementation Stage</i> and (4) <i>Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities</i> .			
(Indicator 1b: achieved)			
The project conducted a field survey to collect information on farming system in XGN and PSY districts. The results were compiled in the report in Oct 2010, and the list of recommended activities was attached to the draft of the operational manual of PAREDD approach.			
(Indicator 1c: achieved)			
The project elaborated following guidelines and manuals in respective timings; (1) <i>Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach</i> and <i>Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach</i> were drafted in both Lao and English language by Feb 2011, (2) <i>Operational Manual of Implementation Stage</i> was drafted by Feb 2012, and (3) <i>Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activity</i> were drafted by Feb 2012.			
2) Output 2			
Out of eight indicators set for the output 2 in the PDM, three were “achieved”, three were “almost achieved”, and two were “under progress”.			
(Indicator 2a: achieved)			
Village Activity & Budget Plans were elaborated by each LFMC of the target villages, and later were approved by the district governor, DAFO and PAFO in Feb 2012 (four target villages in XGN site), and in Apr 2013 (five target villages in PSY site).			
(Indicator 2b: achieved)			
The Activities were categorized into three types; Type 1, Type 2 and Type3, and described in the officially approved “Village Activity & Budget Plans”. All activities were conducted almost as planned.			

(Indicator 2c: under progress).

Village land and forest zoning in both XGN site and PSY site was defined as “land use plan” in the *Village Activity & Budget Plan* of each target village. Zoning aims for middle and long-term (by 2020) basis, and villagers as well as staff of PAFO and DAFO have been struggled to achieve strict obedience on it.

(Indicator 2d: almost achieved)

The project plans to conduct interview surveys to LFMCS of nine target villages to analyze the village situation in Jun 2014. By the time of the terminal evaluation (Mar 2014), no LFMCS reported that villagers’ livelihoods have been deteriorated by the PAREDD related activities.

(Indicator 2e: almost achieved)

In XGN site, in accordance with the Village Activity & Budget Plans, livelihood improvement activities (Type 2) and the revolving fund system have started in Oct 2012. By the time of the terminal evaluation (Mar 2014), repayment has started in XGN site.

(Indicator 2f: under progress)

By the time of the terminal evaluation, 13 households received funds for their new activities in three villages in XGN site. Two villages in XGN site plan to distribute funds to more households using LAK 5,600,000 of their recovered revolving fund.

By the time of the terminal evaluation, 3 households in Houaykhot village, 7 households in Pakto village and 3 households in Houaykhong village newly received funds.

(Indicator 2h: achieved)

The project drafted four documents regarding “PAREDD approach”. Toward its finalization, the series of meetings, suggestions were made with relevant institutions.

(Indicator 2i: almost achieved)

PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became capable to conduct the Planning Stage and implementation Stage by themselves, while their capacity development for the Monitoring Stage is in progress. Further assistance to the Monitoring Stage is needed in the extended period.

3) Output 3

All two indicators set for the output 3 in the PDM were “under progress”.

(Indicator 3a: under progress)

The assessment of the forest cover change and land use change was conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014, and the results were submitted in Jan 2014. Only XGN site was selected as assessment area, since it was too early in PSY site only four months after the start of livelihood improvement activities. By the end of the project, the project plans to conduct additional impact assessment on the forest cover and/or carbon stock. The results will be compiled into a report.

(Indicator 3b: under progress)

The assessment on the socio-economic impacts was conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014 by the contracted third party in VTE. The report was submitted on Jan 2014. Only XGN site was selected as assessment area. By the end of the project, the project plans to conduct an additional assessment on the socio-economic impact in XGN site as well as PSY site. The results will be compiled into a report. To achieve the output3, project period extension is needed.

4) Output 4

One indicator set for the output 4 in the PDM was “almost achieved”, and three indicators were “under progress”.

(Indicator 4a: under progress)

Draft reference level (REL) in REDD+ demonstration site was prepared in Sep 2013, which was based on the econometric model by using forest area dynamics and some indicators (number of livestock, area of paddy field and so on). Indicators were according to results of driver analysis of deforestation and forest degradation.

(Indicator 4b: under progress)

Draft reference level (REL) in LPB was prepared in Sep 2013, using the same methodology as REDD+ demonstration site.

(Indicator 4c: under progress)

The first draft PD for REDD+ was prepared on Sep 2013 and there were some times revision of draft PD according to

progress of PAREDD approach. The draft PD will be peer-reviewed by the third party by the end of the project.
(Indicator 4d: almost achieved)

The draft manual was prepared and Training-of-Trainers (TOT) to counterparts (C/Ps) was conducted. In Houayking village as REDD+ demonstration site, trial of participatory forest carbon monitoring was conducted using the draft manual. From results of the trial process, second draft manual was prepared on June 2013. All indicators are expected to be achieved by the end of the extended period.

5) Output 5

Out of four indicators set for the output 5 in the PDM, one was “under progress”, and three were “not achieved yet”.
(Indicator 5a: under progress)

In the 6th JCC in Oct 2013, the process and its schedule for finalizing the operational manuals were approved. Finalization was planned to be completed after conducting two workshops in field level and one workshop in central level.
(Indicator 5b: not achieved yet)

The project plans to have peer-review by the end of the project. After peer-review, comments from validator(s) and our counter measure(s) will be compiled for future validation of REDD+ projects in Lao PDR.
(Indicator 5c: not achieved yet)

In the process of PAREDD Approach finalization, three workshops will be held to share the project results and improve PAREDD Approach.
(Indicator 5d: not achieved yet)

The report of recommendations as a mitigation measure will be prepared to be introduced in the workshop at the end of the project. All indicators are expected to be achieved by the end of the project period / extension period.

(3) Progress towards the Project Purpose

Indicator Project Purpose a (added to the evaluation): almost achieved.

In all nine target villages in XGN site and PSY site, land use zoning was defined and approved by authorities concerned aiming for long-term forest protection in each village. In Jan 2014, the assessment at XGN site revealed the fact, that no new slash and burn cultivation was reported in all the forest protection areas after the zoning plan was approved, in Jan 2012. It was confirmed that the fund was recovered at XGN site, and 13 households received funding for their new livelihood activities. These outputs imply that income generation without negative impact on the forest could be realized by the initiative of villagers in XGN and PSY districts.

Indicator Project Purpose b (added for the evaluation): not achieved yet.

It was decided to conduct peer-review before submitting to an accredited validation body for registration. By Jun 2014, the project plans to elaborate and disseminate the report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD Approach as a mitigation measure, based on the results of the pre-validation.

(4) Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal

(Overall Goal Indicator a)

There was no plan that REDD+ demonstration project will be registered after the project end. Therefore, the prospect of achieving the indicator is considered to be low.

(Overall Goal Indicator b)

There was no plan that REDD+ demonstration project will be registered, and also there was no evidence that the project results have disseminated in the northern part of Lao PDR therefore, the prospect of achieving the indicator is considered to be low.

3-2 Review by the Five Criteria

The five evaluation criteria were rated as: A = High, B = Medium and C = Low.

(1) Relevance

The relevance of the project was evaluated as “A” from the following reasons:

The project aims to realize rural development, agricultural development and forest development all at the same time that meets the needs of local government (province and district). The project purpose meets DOF/PAFO/DAFO's

organizational role and responsibilities.

Livelihood improvement activities are designed based on the assessment of villages' needs. Excessive shifting cultivation is a main driver of deforestation and forest degradation, and the project aims to control it by introducing alternative income source. Local villagers are heavily dependent on shifting cultivation because there was no other alternative way of living, and there were strong needs of the project.

Since the mid 1990s, JICA has been accumulated knowledge and experience for the conservation of forests in Lao PDR. The past results and cooperation relationship acquired would be utilized in the project. For the forestry sector in Lao PDR, Japanese government supports two technical cooperation projects and two grant aid projects during the same period. These projects can share a common goal toward forest conservation, further, can collaborate accordingly.

Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter addresses global warming and environmental problems as the one of the priority issues. "Agricultural development and forest conservation" is one of priority areas for *Japan's Country Assistance Policy for Lao PDR* (2012).

(2) Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project was evaluated as "B".

The project has successfully implemented land use zoning in all nine target villages, and the assessment of the forest use confirmed that no new "slash and burn" was found in the forest protection areas defined in the land use plans. Also, it was confirmed that the revolving fund system of the project has been well functioning as 13 households in XGN site received funds for their new livelihood activities. These facts imply that income generation without negative impact on the forest has been gradually realizing by the initiative of villagers in XGN site and PSY site.

Definition of implementing structures for REDD+ financial scheme in Lao PDR is still under discussion. "A system" was aimed to introduce a financial mechanism in forest management by implementing REDD+ projects in future. In this sense, the project successfully been obtaining experience and lessons learned which will be utilized by GOL.

"A system" stated in the project purpose needed to be described in the operational manuals. Hence PD was supposed to be elaborated based on the methodologies and experience of PAREDD Approach. However, draft PD and the operational manuals had a significant gap between the methodologies of the two. The project needs to make the PAREDD Approach to be essentially integrated into the methodology of REDD+ demonstration described in the PD. Revision of draft PD should be implemented along with the schedule agreed by the JCC on March 2014.

(3) Efficiency

The efficiency of the project was evaluated as "B+".

Inputs (timing, quality and quantity) from the Lao PDR and Japan sides have been mostly appropriate in producing the outputs. All Japanese experts are concluded to be with the relevant background, appropriate experiences, and sufficient technical skills. Assignment period of each Japanese expert is considered to be efficiently assigned based on the necessity arisen in the project.

The number of the participants, duration and timing of the C/P trainings in Japan were considered to be appropriate. All of the training participants have been directly involved in the project.

Selection of household to be supported by the project was based on clear criteria set by the project (level of poorness, dependency on forests, etc..) and actual selection was done by LFMCs in a transparent way. Since the selection was considered to be fair by villagers, conflict among them was limited.

There was some confusion among C/Ps in DAFO as well as villagers in PSY sites regarding future REDD+ demonstration activities, which have been suspended since Oct 2013. The project needs to have special attention to solve the problem since it might discourage their active participation in the project activities.

(4) Impact

The impact of the project was evaluated as "B".

PAREDD Approach is cross-sectoral approach with multiple purposes on rural development, agricultural development and forest conservation at the same time, which is the critical part of a system stated in the overall goal. There are some evidences that PAREDD Approach has begun to be applied to other areas in LPB. On Dec 2013, PSY DAFO requested the project a support for conducting Land Use Zoning of Longlath village in accordance with

PAREDD Approach. But the extension activities in other villages / part of the province are quite limited extent.

There are some interactions between provincial governments in the northern part of Lao PDR through the coordination with the central government. However, since PAREDD sites are limited in two districts in LPB province, and PDM does not have activities for inter-provincial extension, there was no demonstrated case observed that PAREDD Approach contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in the northern part of Lao PDR.

(5) Sustainability

The prospect of sustainability was evaluated as “B”.

(Institutional and organizational viewpoint)

All project activities fall within the role and responsibility of DOF, PAFO and DAFO; there was no project-specific extra responsibility. Therefore, even after the project end, institutional and organizational support shall continue.

(Technical viewpoint)

The technical level of the CPs in PAFO and DAFO has been raised to be able to conduct monitoring and technical guidance by themselves. Activities towards REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) require a higher level of skill such as satellite image interpretation, estimation of forest carbon, etc., to fulfill the requirements of international standard as a REDD+ demonstration project in the future. It has not reached to the sufficient technical level to ensure such operation among C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO.

(Human resource viewpoint)

All C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO are permanent staff, thus their future employment is guaranteed. However; it is uncertain that those technical officers will remain to involve activities in PAREDD sites after the project end. The ownership of district government needs to be enhanced for securing personnel in the district level for future activities.

(Financing viewpoint)

The government budget, except staff emolument, is quite limited for PAFO and DAFO. External financial input, donor support, etc. will be required to disseminate PAREDD Approach in future. During the project period, all the cost for project implementation was borne by JICA. After the termination of the project, cost of continuous activities should be secured by Lao PDR side. The financial commitment of district governments for continuous activities needs to be enhanced.

4. Conclusions

The Project has almost achieved the project purpose for the PAREDD Approach, “develop a system of reducing deforestation and degradation through participatory land and forest management” through the field level activities. But there was not enough time to strengthen justification of the PAREDD Approach’s effects by the end of the evaluation.

The efforts of the Lao side and Japanese side have contributed to implement participatory land and forest management in the target villages. The team has found that the PAREDD Approach fit to the needs of the target area and could be continued when the necessary budget or fund is allocated. In some area, the activities of type 2, livelihood improvement, of the PAREDD Approach are still in the early stage and need to be completed by the end of the project term.

REDD+ related activities, “contributing to REDD+”, need some modification to be in line with the PAREDD Approach, to keep consistent with the PAREDD Approach and REDD+ activities. And the team found REDD+ related activities is delayed, they should be accelerated. The evaluation team concluded that the project needs to extend one year to achieve remaining activities.

5. Recommendations

<PAREDD Approach>

Although the project has not achieved to develop a system contributing to REDD+, the team observed the approach which the project has developed contributing to reducing deforestation and degradation of forest in target areas in some extent. The project has to promote the PAREDD Approach by the end of the project term with consideration of following items.

1) The PAREDD Approach for sustainability:

The project needs to propose more sustainable implementation and extension methods of the PAREDD Approach for sustainability of the project.

The PAFO and DAFO should keep the same number of staff for continuation and extension of the PAREDD Approach.

2) Continuous monitoring and extension of the PAREDD Approach:

The project needs to monitor the target villages until step 3 of the PAREDD Approach, and the project needs to share the justification of the PAREDD Approach with other stakeholders for future extension.

3) Contribution to overall goal, a system should be applied in the northern part of Laos:

The project needs to prepare the roadmap to disseminate the PAREDD Approach to the northern part of Laos, which is consistent with the overall goal, and to propose it to the JCC.

<REDD+ related activities>

4) Complete the Project Description (PD) in line with the PAREDD Approach:

The project should complete the Project Description (PD) for REDD+ through improvement in line with the PAREDD Approach, i.e. land use planning, activities for reducing deforestation and degradation and land / forest cover, land use and forest carbon stock monitoring with good communication among relevant stakeholders.

5) Conduct the peer-review of Project Description (PD) of target area:

The project should do the peer-review of PD under the VCS standard instead of legislation and validation to VCS based on the schedule which is agreed by the JCC, considering the current progress and status of REDD+, the project also should share the process and data of peer-review with stakeholders of the project.

6) Dissemination of REDD+ related report and manual:

The project should share all process and data gain by REDD+ related activities to Lao side and Japanese side for future utilization and mobilization of REDD+ activities. The project also needs to disseminate the outputs of REDD+ related activities, i.e. the field operation manual.

<General>

7) Project team for pilot activities:

The project should implement the activities as one team, including REDD+ related activities in Phonsay district in order to avoid confusion in the target villages and other stakeholders.

8) Improvement of communication among stakeholders both in Laos and Japan:

The project has to improve communication among various stakeholders for achieving the purpose and goal of the project by the end of the project.

9) The team proposes the project to extend one year for achieving project purpose:

The team found that some activities of the project has been delay and may not be completed by the end of the project-term. It is suggested that one year extension of the project term with more focused and smaller input. The project needs to prepare and endorse the revised PDM for extended period, which reflects the recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

6. Lessons Learned

1) Project design:

Timing of introduction of REDD+ activities should be carefully considered to harmonize the PAREDD Approach, REDD+ had to start after justification of the PAREDD Approach.

第1章 終了時評価調査の概要

1-1 調査の背景

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焼畑に依存している貧困住民が多く、移動焼畑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。

わが国はラオス国北部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、水田の拡張など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発現してきた。しかし、代替生計手段確保によって焼畑を抑制させることを目指したCSPTのアプローチだけでは、土地利用の変化などに伴う森林減少に対処ができていなかったため、対象村でのモニタリングの継続、CSPTの改善、及び土地・森林利用の参加型計画を含めた、総合的な森林減少抑制の枠組み開発が必要となった。

こうした状況のなかで、ラオス政府は気候変動対策として「開発途上国における森林減少・劣化等に由来する排出の削減等（Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries; 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、ラオス国北部の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）をわが国に要請した。

本プロジェクトは、2009年8月から2014年8月までの5年間の予定でラオス北部ルアンプラバン県を対象に農林省農林業普及局を主なカウンターパート（Counterpart : C/P）機関として開始した。2012年に実施した中間レビュー評価を経て主要C/P機関は、農林省林野局に変更した。現在は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。また、2011年11月から2014年8月の予定でルアンプラバン県ボ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。

プロジェクト終了を前に、今般終了時評価調査を実施することになった。

1-2 調査の目的

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、持続性）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、同結果を終了時評価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。

【上位目標】

森林減少・劣化抑制システムがラオス国北部地域において適用される。

【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・劣化抑制システムが確立される。

【成果】

成果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。

成果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。

成果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。

1-3 調査団の構成

1-3-1 日本側

氏名	分野	所属	期間
宍戸 健一	総括	JICA 地球環境部 次長/森林・自然環境グループ長	3月1日～3月12日
井上 幹博	森林保全	農林水産省 林野庁 木材産業課 海外森林資源情報分析官	3月1日～3月12日
三戸森 宏治	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	2月27日～3月12日
浅野 剛史	評価分析	日本工営株式会社 環境技術部	2月23日～3月12日

1-3-2 ラオス側

氏名	分野	所属
Mr. Oukham Phiathep	総括	Deputy Director General, Department of Planning and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Ms. Saymonekham Mangnomek	メンバー	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and Investment
Mr. Phousith Phoumavong	メンバー	Senior Officer, Department of Agriculture Extension and Cooperative, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Mr. Bouneua Khamphilavanh	メンバー	Senior Technical Staff, Department of Planning and Cooperation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

1-4 プロジェクト概要

- 1) 協力期間：2009年8月24日から2014年8月23日（5年間）
- 2) C/P 機関：農林省林野局
- 3) プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（Project Design Matrix：PDM）概要

1-5 調査日程

2014年2月23日～3月12日

(日程表を別添3に示す。)

1-6 評価方法

1-6-1 評価の手順

本終了時評価調査は、経済協力開発機構（Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development : OECD）開発援助委員会（Development Assistance Committee : DAC）が1991年に採択した「開発援助における評価原則」を踏まえて作成された『新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン第1版』（2010年6月）に基づき実施された。評価対象であるプロジェクトの枠組みとして、2012年10月に開催された第5回合同調整委員会（Joint Coordinating Committee or Joint Coordination Committee : JCC）で改訂・合意されたPDM第1.1版を使用した。

本終了時評価調査の手順を図1に示す。JICA 事業評価ガイドラインに基づいて、まず必要な情報を収集、分析した上で、「実績（投入、活動、アウトプット、プロジェクト目標達成度）」「実施プロセス」「因果関係」を順に検証し、更に「評価5項目」の視点から価値判断を行った。最後にすべての調査結果を踏まえて結論、提言・教訓を抽出した。

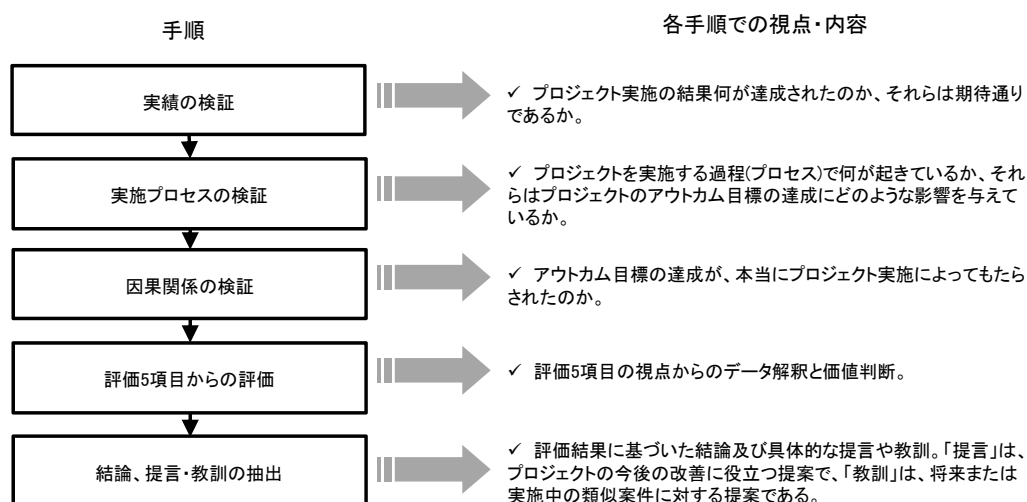


図1 評価の手順

(新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン第1版 (2010) に基づいて調査団作成)

1-6-2 情報の収集・分析方法

終了時評価調査に必要な情報は、それぞれ事前に調査項目を設定したうえで、文献調査、質問票調査、聞き取り調査、現場視察などを通じて収集・整理された。文献調査では、プロジェクトの各種報告書、プロジェクト作成の自己評価、人々と森林センター（Center for People and Forests : RECOFTC）が実施した対象村落ヒアリングや関連法制度など、さまざまな資料をレビューした。情報ソースとして日本人専門家からは、主に調査項目に基づいて事前に情報を提供

してもらい、それらを3種類のグリッド(2種の達成度グリッドと1種の評価グリッド)〔合同評価報告書(英文) Annex 10、11、12〕に整理した上で、現地調査時に補足的な聞き取り調査を行った。またラオス側のC/Pからは事前に質問票を配布・回収し、内容をグリッドに整理したうえで、未回答箇所や回答が不明確なもの、更に追加的に必要な情報については、現地調査で直接聞き取りを行った。

ラオス側の質問票調査、聞き取り調査の対象としては、C/P 機関である農林省林野局 (Department of Forestry : DOF)、県農林事務所 (Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office : PAFO)、郡農林事務所 (District Agriculture and Forestry Office : DAFO) 並びに農林省農業普及協力局 (Department of Agricultural Extension and Cooperatives : DAEC)〔前農林普及局 (National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service : NAFES)〕の関係者であった。聞き取り先の名称・氏名については合同評価報告書(英文) Annex4 に示した。

文献調査、質問票調査、聞き取り調査、現場視察などを通じて収集された情報は、3種類のグリッドに整理した上で、「プロジェクト実績」「実施プロセス」「因果関係」を順に検証し、更に「評価5項目」の視点からの価値判断を行った。最後にすべての調査結果を踏まえて結論を導き出し、提言・教訓を抽出した。

1-6-3 評価5項目

「評価5項目」の視点からの判断基準は、以下の5項目で行った。

評価項目	評価内容
妥当性 (Relevance)	プロジェクトの目標と、受益者の要望、対象国のニーズ、地球規模の優先課題及び援助関係者とドナーの政策との整合性の度合い。
有効性 (Effectiveness)	プロジェクトの目標が実際に達成された、あるいはこれから達成されると見込まれる度合い。PDM のアウトプットの達成がプロジェクトの目標の達成につながったかの因果関係を明確にして判断する。
効率性 (Efficiency)	投入に対するアウトプット(定性並びに定量的)を計測する。投入のタイミング、規模、内容などを整理して、資源が効率的に利用されたかを判断する。
インパクト (Impact)	開発援助によって直接または間接的に、意図的であるか否かを問わず生じる、肯定的、否定的及び一次的、二次的な効果。
持続性 (Sustainability)	プロジェクトが終了しても、開発援助による便益が継続するか。政策・制度・組織面、財政面、技術面、人員面などの観点を用いて、現時点の持続性を見通しから判断する。

第2章 プロジェクトの実績

2-1 投入の実績

<日本側>

(1) 専門家派遣

- 1) 5年間のプロジェクト期間中に、合計7名の長期専門家がプロジェクト活動に従事した。内訳は (i) チーフアドバイザー (計2名)、(ii) 森林資源管理 (計2名)、(iii) 農村開発 (1名)、(iv) 普及促進/プロジェクト管理 (1名)、(v) 業務調査/生計向上 (1名) であった。現在活動中の3名は、2014年8月23日まで派遣予定であり、総派遣期間は合計17人年〔6,220人日 (MD)〕となる見込みである。
- 2) 5年間のプロジェクト期間中に、短期専門家が合計4名派遣された。内訳は (i) 森林資源情報 (1名)、(ii) 森林減少抑制システム (1名)、(iii) 営農改善 (1名)、(iv) 森林炭素モニタリング (1名) であった。総派遣期間は合計3.3人月 (MM) [99人日 (MD)] であった。
- 3) 中間レビューの提言を受けて成果4として REDD+事業が新たに PDM に加えられ、2012年2月から事業が始まった。それにともない本業務に特化した短期専門家 (コンサルタント) チームが投入された。2014年2月までに15名の短期専門家が業務に従事し、そのうち13名がルアンプラバン県へ派遣された。内訳は (i) 総括 (1名)、(ii) 副総括 (1名)、(iii) 衛星画像解析 [参照排出レベル (Reference Emission Level : REL) 設計] (計4名)、(iv) 社会経済調査 (計3名)、(v) 森林バイオマス調査/排出係数開発 (計4名)、(vi) 森林炭素モニタリング手法開発 (計2名) であった。これら13名の総派遣期間は合計17人月 (MM) [510人日 (MD)] であった。

以上、すべての専門家の氏名、派遣期間などは、合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex 5 に示した。

(2) 本邦研修

プロジェクト期間中に PAFO、DAFO 及び DOF から計17名の C/P が日本へ派遣され本邦研修を受講した (①2010年度4名、②2011年度4名、③2012年度5名、④2013年度4名)。各研修員の氏名、所属、派遣期間、コース名並びに主な訪問先を、合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex 7 に示す。2010年度から2012年度の研修では、森林管理、生計向上、農業技術を主な目的として PAFO と DAFO から研修員を受け入れたが、2013年度では、将来の REDD+プロジェクト実施に資する知見の獲得を主な目的として、DOF 次長や DOF 本省の REDD 担当部局の職員を受け入れた。

(3) 資機材供与

日本側から自動車、自動二輪車、衛星画像、PC などを含む、合計 USD152,584.00 相当の資機材が供与された。機材名と数量を合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex 8 に示す。

(4) 施設整備

日本側の経費負担により、合計 USD230,000.00 相当の施設が整備された。① 村落道路及び橋梁の整備 (Houaykhong 村 2012 年 9 月)、② 道路整備 (Sopchia-Houayam 間、2012 年 3 月)、③ プロジェクト・フィールド事務所の建設 (Houaykhing 村、2012 年 12 月)。各施設の内容とコストを合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex 9 に示す。

(5) ローカルコスト負担

プロジェクト活動の実施に必要な、旅費、交通費、ローカルスタッフの雇用費などは日本側が負担した。2009 年度から 2012 年度の支出実績は USD594,416.00 であり、2013 年度から 2014 年度の前算は USD369,022.00 である。5 年間のローカルコスト負担の合計は USD963,438.00 が見込まれている。さらに REDD+実証事業 (成果 4) に関連して、2011 年度から 2014 年度に合計 USD86,695.00 のローカルコスト負担が見込まれている。支出の内容を合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex 9 に示す。

<ラオス側>

(1) C/P の配置

2009 年のプロジェクト開始時は、プロジェクト・ディレクターは NAFES から指名され、C/P として合計 14 名が配置された。その後プロジェクト・スコープの中で REDD+の比重が高まったのを受け、プロジェクト・ディレクターは DOF へと変更することを中間レビュー調査後の JCC で決定した。終了時評価調査の時点 (2014 年 3 月) では、C/P は 16 名が配置されており、そのうち PAFO からの 8 名はプロジェクト専属であった。C/P の内訳を以下に示す。氏名・所属、及びプロジェクト活動に携わった期間は、合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex 6 に示す。

- ① プロジェクト・ディレクター 1 名 (DOF、ビエンチャン市)
- ② プロジェクト・マネージャー 1 名 (PAFO-LPB、ルアンプラバン市)
- ③ フィールド・マネージャー 1 名 (PAFO-LPB、ルアンプラバン市)
- ④ C/P 6 名 (PAFO-LPB、ルアンプラバン県)
- ⑤ C/P 4 名 シェンゲン郡農林事務所 (DAFO-XGN、シェンゲン郡)
- ⑥ C/P 3 名 ポンサイ郡農林事務所 (DAFO-PSY、ポンサイ郡)

(2) プロジェクト事務所及び土地の提供

ルアンプラバン市の PAFO-LPB の敷地内にある建物一棟が、プロジェクト事務所として提供された。また首都ビエンチャン市の DOF にある FSCAP の事務所は、本プロジェクト関係者も使用することが許されている。Houaykhing 村のプロジェクト・フィールド事務所を建設するための敷地はポンサイ郡 DAFO から提供された。

2-2 プロジェクトの実績

PDM の各成果に対応したプロジェクト活動の実績は、以下の 2 種類の達成度グリッドを使用して整理した。

- (1) 達成度グリッド 1 (PDM の指標ごとにプロジェクト実績を整理) 合同評価報告書 (英文) Annex11 参照。

(2) 達成度グリッド2(PDMの各活動に対応した実績を整理)合同評価報告書(英文) Annex12 参照。

以下に、各指標に対応した実績を要約する。

2-2-1 成果1

成果1	指標
村落/村落クラスターレベルの森林減少・劣化抑制システムが、前身のFORCOMプロジェクトが開発したCSPT (Community Support Programme Tool) の改善により設計される。	<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>1b. 2010年7月までに、森林抑制のための推奨活動が4から5種類特定される。</p> <p>1c. 2012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>

PDMで成果1に設定された上記3つの指標のうち、そのすべてが達成と判断された。以下にその主な判断理由を挙げる。

1) 指標 1a : 達成された。

プロジェクトは2010年10月から2011年1月までの期間にCSPT2を分析・発展させ、森林減少と劣化の防止のための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、「PAREDD」と記す)アプローチとして再構築した。その結果は4つの文書のドラフトに整理された。(1) *Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach*、(2) *Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach*、(3) *Operational Manual of Implementation Stage*、(4) *Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities*。

2) 指標 1b : 達成された。

シェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡においてフィールド調査を実施し、農業生産の現状や既存の農業技術を分析した。その結果、農業を改善するための提言を2010年10月に報告書として取りまとめ、ドラフト *Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach* に添付した。

3) 指標 1c : 達成された。

プロジェクトは以下のタイミングで4文書のドラフトを作成した。(1) *Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach* (ラオ語と英語) 及び *Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach* (ラオ語と英語) は2011年2月、(2) *Operational Manual of Implementation Stage* (英語) は2012年2月、(3) *Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 Activities* (英語) は2012年2月。

2-2-2 成果2

成果2	指標
村落/村落クラスターレベルの森林減少・劣化抑制システム	2a. 2012年11月までにPAREDDサイトのすべての対象村落において、森林減少抑制のための村落活動計画(土地・森

² 本件の前フェーズに相当する「森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト (FORCOM)」で開発された住民支援プログラムツール (CSPT) を発展させる形でPAREDDアプローチは開発された。

ムが対象地域において実施される。	林利用ゾーニングと規則を含む) が郡長、DAFO、PAFO に承認される。
	2b. PAREDD サイトのすべての対象村落において、それぞれの村落活動計画にしたがって、森林減少抑制活動が実施される。
	2c. PAREDD サイトのすべての対象村落において、承認された村落土地・森林ゾーニングと規則が順守される。
	2d. プロジェクト終了時に、各対象村落において、PAREDD の活動を通じて生活が悪化したと回答する世帯が存在しない。
	2e. 各生計向上活動グループによる村落開発基金への返済が村落住民の承認したローカル・ルール通り行われる。
	2f. PAREDD サイトのすべての対象村落において、村落開発基金への返済金が新たな森林減少抑制活動に活用される。
	2g. シェンゲン郡の PAREDD サイトのすべての対象村落において、合同評価 (the Joint Review) の結果に基づきパフォーマンス・ベースド・ペイメントが支払われる。
	2h. 2012 年及び 2013 年の第 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。
	2i. プロジェクト終了までに、PAFO/DAFO の技術スタッフが、現場運用マニュアルに基づき、村落及び村落クラスターレベルの森林減少システムを独力で運用できるようになる。

PDM で成果 2 に設定された上記 9 つの指標のうち、3 つは達成されており、3 つはほぼ達成されており、2 つは達成途上と判断された。なお指標 2g は、評価指標として相応しくないと判断し除外した。以下にその主な判断理由を挙げる。

(1) 指標 2a: 達成された。

シェンゲン郡のプロジェクトサイトの対象 4 村においては、各村の土地森林管理委員会 (Land and Forest Management Committee : LFMC) により *Village Activity & Budget Plans* が作成され、そのすべてが 2012 年 2 月までに PAFO、郡政府、DAFO により承認された。ポンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトの対象 5 村においても、同じく LFMC により *Village Activity & Budget Plans* が作成され、2013 年 4 月までに PAFO、郡政府、DAFO により承認された。

(2) 指標 2b: 達成された。

シェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトにおける森林減少・劣化の防止のための活動は、大きく Type 1 (森林経営活動)、Type 2 (生計向上活動)、Type 3 (村落基盤整備活動) の 3 つに分類された。活動は各村の *Village Activity & Budget Plans* のなかで計画

され、おおむね計画通りに実施された。以下にタイプごとに活動の実績を要約する。詳細は合同評価報告書（英文） Annex11 を参照。

<Type 1（森林経営活動）>

シェンゲン郡については、4つの対象村すべてにおいて果樹植林を行い、合計 10.45 ha 分の植林を実施した。それに関連しフェンスや鋤など、合計 LAK1,036 万 3,000 相当の資機材を供与し、また 2013 年には 713 本の追加の苗木を 4 つの対象村へ配布した。ポンサイ郡についても、5 つの対象村すべてにおいて果樹植林を行い、合計 12.2ha の植林を実施した。さらに果樹以外の植林を 3 村において合計 11.5 ha 分実施した。また合計 LAK4,391 万 5,000 相当のフェンスや鋤などの資器材を供与した。

<Type 2（生計向上活動）>

シェンゲン郡については、ヤギ、豚、鶏の飼育や魚の養殖、食品加工、水田の整備など 6 種類の生計向上活動が実施された。対象 4 村の全 283 戸のうち 38.8%に相当する 110 戸が裨益者として本活動に参加した。ポンサイ郡については、ヤギ、豚、鶏の飼育、魚の養殖など 4 種類の生計向上活動が実施され、対象 5 村の全 544 戸のうち 26.8%に相当する 146 戸がプロジェクト活動に参加した。

<Type 3（村落基盤整備活動）>

シェンゲン郡については、対象 5 村で水道や送電線、集会所の屋根やトイレの修理などの支援を実施し、合計 LAK 5,926 万 1,000 の支出があった。ポンサイ郡についても水道や集会所の屋根、学校の修理などの支援を実施し、合計 LAK 3,970 万 5,000 の支出があった。

(3) 指標 2c: ほぼ達成。

シェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡の対象 9 村すべてにおいて、PAFO、郡政府、DAFO により承認された *Village Activity & Budget Plans* のなかの *Land Use Plan* に、*Village Land and Forest Zoning* は明示された。RECOFTC の調査からも、この土地利用規制に対する村人の意識は高く、村人の主体性を引き出す形で行われた土地利用規制は、プロジェクト終了後も機能することが期待できる。このような土地利用規制は中長期的な目標であり、すぐに成果は発現しにくい。対象村落の住人、PAFO、DAFO の職員は、その達成に向けてさまざまな努力をしていることが確認された。例えば、LFMC が中心となり PAFO や DAFO の CP も参加しながら定期的にモニタリング（森林パトロール）が実施されている。その結果シェンゲン郡の対象 5 村で 2014 年 1 月に実施されたインパクト調査では、*Land Use Plan* が順守され、プーチヨンゲ保護地域内では焼畑を含む新たな土地開発がなされていないことが確認された。

(4) 指標 2d: 達成途上。

プロジェクトは、対象 9 村すべての LFMC を対象に、2014 年 6 月に聞き取り調査を実施する予定である。本調査では、生計向上の状況などの情報を収集し、また PAREDD アプローチの負の影響も含めて分析する予定である。終了時評価の時点（2014 年 3 月）では、PAREDD アプローチによる村落住民の生活に対する負の影響は確認できなかった。

(5) 指標 2e: ほぼ達成。

シェンゲン郡においては、*Village Activity & Budget Plans* に沿って、2012 年 10 月に生計向上活動が始まり、リボルビング・ファンドの運用も同時に始まった。終了時評価の時点（2014 年 3 月）では、活動が一定期間進みリボルビング・ファンドが満期を迎えるシェン

ゲン郡において資金返済が開始された。

- 1) Houaykhot 村：全対象にあたる 25 家族が分割払いを開始した。
- 2) Pakto 村：全対象にあたる 26 家族が返済を完了した。
- 3) Houaykhong 村：対象 41 家族のうち 31 家族が返済を完了した。
- 4) Nakha 村：対象 18 家族は 2014 年 6 月から返済を開始する予定である。

一方、ポンサイ郡においては生計向上活動が 2013 年 10 月に始まり、満期を迎えるリボルビング・ファンドはないため、資金返済は始まっていない。

(6) 指標 2f: 達成途上。

シェンゲン郡の対象 4 村において、2012 年 5 月に生計向上活動 (Type 2 活動) のためにプロジェクトが支援した LAK2 億 2,055 万相当の家畜などは、2013 年 12 月の時点で村落開発基金 (Village Development Fund: VDF) に現金で累計 LAK7,662 万 3,000 が返済された。この返済された資金のうち、これまで累計 LAK6,280 万が新たな生計向上活動グループの活動資金として融資 (リボルビング) された。

(7) 指標 2g: 指標として相応しくないと判断。

<理由>

指標に設定された Performance-based Payment は、住民の活動成果に応じて支援金の額を決定するものであり、もともとシェンゲン郡において、将来 REDD+ プロジェクトで獲得したクレジットによる利益配分システムとして検討されていた。プロジェクトは主に以下の 2 つの理由から本活動を実施しなかった。① REDD+ プロジェクトの利益分配システムについては、まずラオス政府により定義される必要があるが、その議論が進んでいない。② 活動開始後間もなく、いまだ十分な成果が確認できない現段階で追加的な資金投入のメカニズムを導入すると、参加している村落住民の自助努力を妨げるおそれがある。本調査団は、活動を実施しなかったことは妥当と判断し、本指標が評価指標として相応しくないと判断し除外した。

(8) 指標 2h: 達成された。

プロジェクトは PAREDD アプローチに関連して 4 文書を作成した (指標 1c 参照)。これらの文書について、以下の会議などを通じて改訂作業を適宜行った。

- 1) *1st Discussion Meeting for PAREDD Approach Improvement* (2012 年 8 月 10 日) 及び *2nd Discussion Meeting for PAREDD Approach Improvement* (2012 年 9 月 5 日～6 日) を開催し (PAFO、DAFO の関係者が参加)、改訂について議論した。
- 2) REDD+ の FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) の観点から JICA は (公財) 地球環境戦略研究機関 (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies: IGES) に対し PAREDD アプローチのレビューを依頼した。専門家チームは IGES の関係者と、電子メールやテレビ会議 (2013 年 4 月 9 日) を通じて意見交換を行い、また IGES から技術的な提言を受領した (2013 年 3 月 7 日)。これらの意見交換や提言を踏まえて、プロジェクトは改訂を検討した。

(9) 指標 2i: ほぼ達成。

PAFO と DAFO の C/P の能力向上は、PAREDD アプローチに関する 4 文書 (ドラフト) を用いながら、主に日本人専門家とのオン・ザ・ジョブ・トレーニング (On the Job Training: OJT) と研修を通じて行われた。現在までの能力向上の結果、PAREDD アプローチの

「Planning Stage」と「Implementation Stage」は、C/P 自身により実施できる能力を獲得している。一方「Monitoring Stage」は、まだ活動期間が短いこともあり、十分な能力向上は達成されていないと判断された。以下に各段階（stage）の実績と判断理由を要約する。

- 1) 計画段階（Planning Stage）：2010 年からシェンゲン郡のプロジェクトサイトにおいて、PAREDD アプローチの Step1-11 について、日本人専門家から C/P への技術移転、トレーニングが行われた。さらに C/P は、2011 年 2 月から 2012 年 1 月の間に実施された研修〔地理情報システム（Geographic Information System : GIS）、全地球測位システム（Global Positioning System : GPS）、ファシリテーション、REDD+、その他〕を受講した。これらを通して得た知見や経験を使って、2011 年 11 月から 2013 年 4 月に Planning Stage を実施したポンサイ郡では、C/P が主体となって Step1-11 が実施された。
- 2) 実施段階（Implementation Stage）：シェンゲン郡のプロジェクトサイトで実施された Type 1（森林経営活動）、Type 2（生計向上活動）、Type 3（村落基盤整備活動）の活動に従事しながら、PAFO と DAFO の C/P は実施能力を獲得しており、2013 年から「Implementation Stage」を展開しているポンサイ郡では、C/P が主体となって活動を実施している。
- 3) モニタリング段階（Monitoring Stage）：モニタリング活動は 2013 年後半から本格化したもので、日本人専門家による技術移転は途中の段階だと判断される。プロジェクト終了までに、特に土地利用計画の履行状況、VDF の運用、生計向上活動の進捗について、PAFO と DAFO でモニタリングできるよう、引き続き能力向上を行う予定である。特に、「Monitoring Stage」は、延長期間中も支援が必要である。

2-3-3 成果 3

成果 3	指 標
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。	<p>3a. 2014 年 3 月までに、PAREDD アプローチの森林被覆かつまたは炭素蓄積量に対するインパクトの検証レポートが作成される。</p> <p>3b. 2014 年 3 月までに、PAREDD アプローチの社会経済的インパクトの検証レポートが作成される。</p>

PDM で成果 3 に設定された上記 2 つの指標はいずれも達成途上と判断された。以下にその主な判断理由を挙げる。

(1) 指標 3a : 達成途上。

PAREDD アプローチのインパクトとしての森林被覆と土地利用の変化の検証調査は、2013 年 12 月から 2014 年 1 月の間に行われ、その結果は 2014 年 1 月に報告書としてまとめられた。本調査は、2012 年 5 月から 21 カ月間の実施段階（Implementation Stage）実績のあるシェンゲン郡でのみ行い、ポンサイ郡は実施段階（Implementation Stage）開始後 4 カ月しか経過しておらず、森林被覆や土地利用の変化が期待できないため対象外とした。実施した調査では、森林減少・劣化抑制に対する効果が明確に測れなかったところ、追加的

に森林被覆と土地利用の変化に関する追加的な調査を実施し報告書に取りまとめる予定である。

(2) 指標 3b : 達成途上

PAREDD アプローチの対象村落の社会経済状況の変化の調査は、ビエンチャン市にあるコンサルタント会社へ委託して、2013 年 12 月から 2014 年 1 月の間に行われ、2014 年 1 月に報告書が提出された。本調査は、上記と同じ理由でシェンゲン郡でのみ行われた。プロジェクト終了までに、ポンサイ郡も含めて追加的な調査を実施し、結果を報告書に取りまとめる予定である。

成果 3 達成には、プロジェクト期間の延長が必要であると判断した。

2-4-4 成果 4

成果 4	指標
PAREDD サイトの一つを対象とし、PAREDD アプローチを森林減少抑制手法に用いた REDD+ のデモンストレーション・プロジェクトが形成される。	4a. 2013 年 3 月までに REDD+ 事業の参照レベル (REL) が開発される。
	4b. 2013 年 3 月までにルアンプラバン県レベルの REL が開発される。
	4c. 2013 年 3 月までに REDD+ デモ事業のプロジェクト・デザイン・ドキュメント (PDD) が公認の REDD+ 検証機関に提出される。
	4d. 2014 年 3 月までに REDD+ 事業のための参加型森林炭素蓄積量モニタリング・マニュアルが作成される。

PDM で成果 4 に設定された上記 4 つの指標のうち、一つが達成見込み、3 つが達成途上と判断した。以下にその主な判断理由を挙げる。

1) 指標 4a : 達成途上。

ホアイキン村落クラスターでは、森林面積の変動や森林減少・劣化の要因 (ドライバー) 分析の結果導き出されたさまざまな指標 (家畜の飼養数、水田面積など) を用いて計量経済学モデルを構築し、参照排出レベル (REL) の第一案が 2013 年 9 月に作成された。

2) 指標 4b : 達成途上。

ルアンプラバン県全域を対象にした REL 作成は、ホアイキン村落クラスターの場合と同様、森林面積の変動や森林減少・劣化の要因 (ドライバー) 分析結果を用いて、2013 年 9 月に第一案を作成した。

3) 指標 4c : 達成途上。

プロジェクト・ディスクリプション (Project Description : PD) の第 1 ドラフトは 2013 年 9 月に完成した。それ以降、プロジェクト活動の進捗を見ながら必要に応じて改訂作業が行われている。プロジェクト終了までに、PD の最終ドラフトは第三者機関によるピアレビュー (peer-review) を行う。ピアレビュー (peer-review) では、ベリファイド・

カーボン・スタンダード（Verified Carbon Standard : VCS）基準³に則った PD 作成が行われているかを判断するとともに、森林減少・劣化抑制のための活動が有効であるかを確認することとなる。

4) 指標 4d : 達成見込み。

「参加型森林カーボン・モニタリング」のドラフト・マニュアルが作成され、C/P に対する訓練者のための訓練（Training of Trainers : TOT）（講師になる人材に対する研修）が実施された。REDD+実証事業の対象地である Houayking 村において、本ドラフト・マニュアルを使用して試行的な「参加型森林カーボン・モニタリング」が実施された。このモニタリングの結果を受けて 2013 年 6 月にマニュアルの第 2 ドラフトが作成された。

成果 4 の指標はいずれも、プロジェクト終了時までもしくは、プロジェクト延長期間での達成が期待される。

2-5-5 成果 5

成果 5	指標
プロジェクトが設計した森林減少・劣化抑制システムが REDD+による気候変動緩和策として提案される。	5a. 2014 年 6 月までに PAREDD アプローチの現場運用マニュアルが REDD+用に最終化される。
	5b. 2014 年 6 月までに PAREDD アプローチを緩和手段とする REDD+デモ事業の認証/登録に関する調査報告書が作成される。
	5c. プロジェクト終了までに、関連機関とプロジェクトの結果を共有するためのワークショップが、県レベル、地域レベル、中央レベルで行われる。
	5d. プロジェクト終了までに、関連政府機関に対し、提言レポートが気候変動緩和策として提出される。

PDM で成果 5 に設定された上記 4 つの指標のうち、一つが達成途上であり、3 つが達成されていないと判断した。以下にその主な判断理由を挙げる。

1) 指標 5a : 達成途上。

PAREDD アプローチに関するフィールド・オペレーション・マニュアル等の 4 文書はまだ最終化されていない。最終化のプロセスとスケジュールは、2013 年 10 月の第 6 回 JCC において決定した。フィールドレベル（PAFO、DAFO、LFMC、郡政府、類似案件）と、中央レベル（DOF、天然資源環境省森林資源管理局（Department Forest Resource Management : DFRM）、ラオス国立大学（National University of Laos : NUOL）、他ドナー）の関係者を集めて各 1 回、計 2 回のワークショップ開催し、最終化する。

2) 指標 5b : 未達成。プロジェクト終了までに達成見込み。

プロジェクトは、ラオス政府の意向や原価の市場における炭素価格を勘案し、有効化審査（validation）ではなくピアレビュー（peer-review）をプロジェクト終了までに実施することとなった。ピアレビュー（peer-review）での指摘事項やその対応策は分析・整理され、将来ラオスで REDD+プロジェクトを実現する際に活用するため報告書として

³ 自主的なカーボンクレジット認証制度及び炭素算出のための基準

取りまとめられる予定である。

3) 指標 5c : 未達成。

PAREDD アプローチの最終化の過程で、計 3 回のワークショップ（ルアンプラバン市で現場関係者を集めたワークショップ 2 回、ビエンチャン市で政策決定レベルや研究者を集めたワークショップ 1 回）を実施し、プロジェクトの成果や経験を関係者と共有するとともに、PAREDD アプローチの改善のためのコメントを収集する予定である。さらにプロジェクト終了前にビエンチャン市において、関係機関を広く招き最終セミナーを実施する予定である。同予定は、JCC において確認された。

4) 指標 5d : 未達成。

緩和策の提言などをまとめたレポートは、プロジェクト終了前に作成され、上記ワークショップで紹介する予定である。

成果 5 の指標は、プロジェクト終了時まで、もしくはプロジェクト延長期間中の達成が期待される。

2-3 プロジェクト目標の達成予測

プロジェクト目標	指標
参加型土地・森林管理を通して森林減少・劣化抑制システムが確立される。	<p>a. プロジェクト終了までに、REDD+に関連づけられた村落及び村落クラスターレベルの森林減少・劣化抑制システム（PAREDD アプローチ）の現場運用マニュアルが、ルアンプラバン県の関係当局に承認される。</p> <p>b. プロジェクト終了までに、PAREDD アプローチを気候変動緩和手段とする REDD+デモ事業が、REDD+財政インセンティブ・スキームに登録される。</p>

プロジェクト目標に設定されている上記の 2 つの PDM 指標は、いずれも達成されておらず、また達成される見通しもないと評価された。

- (1) プロジェクト目標 指標 a : REDD+プロジェクトの認証・登録はプロジェクト期間内に終了しない見通しである。ラオス政府の REDD+プロジェクトの実施体制に関する議論が定まらないなか、対象村と村落クラスターレベルを対象とし、県レベルが代表者となる REDD+プロジェクトを正式に承認させることの妥当性や達成見込みは低い。
- (2) プロジェクト目標 指標 b : プロジェクトは計画を変更し、有効化審査 (validation) ではなくピアレビュー (peer-review) をプロジェクト終了までに実施することへと変更しており、プロジェクトの REDD+実証プロジェクト (成果 4) が、REDD+スキームで正式に登録される可能性は極めて低い。

評価団は、これらの指標のみではプロジェクト目標である「森林減少・劣化に貢献するシステムの開発」は、REDD+への認証登録が進まなかった場合には、対象地域における森林減少・抑制に係る活動が正確に評価できないこと、現在実施している活動は森林減少・劣化抑制に対する効果も評価できることから、適切に評価するため、プロジェクト関係者との協議の上、新たに以下の 2 つの指標を設定した。

	指 標
	<p>a. <u>プロジェクト終了時点までに、森林資源アクセスへの規制や森林への負の影響を与えない生計向上活動がシェンゲン郡及びポンサイ郡の村民の主導により理解される。</u></p> <p>b. <u>PAREDD アプローチを緩和策として採用した REDD+プロジェクトの有効化審査 (validation) /登録 (registration) に役立つ報告書を作成し、関係者へ周知する。</u></p>

本評価のためにプロジェクト目標レベルで設定した上記の2つの指標のうち、一つはほぼ達成され、一つはいまだ達成されていないと判断された。ただしプロジェクト終了までに、すべての指標が達成されると予測された。以下にその主な判断理由を挙げる。

(1) プロジェクト目標 指標 a：ほぼ達成と判断された。

シェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡の対象9村のすべてにおいて、土地利用計画が住民の手により作成され、郡政府やPAFOなどの関係機関に承認された。土地利用計画は中長期的な目標であるが、2014年1月にシェンゲン郡で行われたアセスメントの結果、土地利用計画の中で設定されたすべての森林保護区において新たな焼畑は確認されなかった。また、資金的な持続性を確保するためにリボルビング・ファンドが導入されたが、シェンゲン郡においては既に原資が回復し、13家族が新たな生計向上活動のための資金を受け取った。これらの事実を踏まえると、村落住民の主体性により森林に負の影響を与えない生計向上活動が、シェンゲン郡とポンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトにおいて実現しつつあると評価される。

(2) プロジェクト目標 指標 b：未達成。

中間レビュー評価時点で変更したPDMは、REDD+に関しVCS基準による有効化審査(validation)を受け、認証・登録する予定であったが、ラオス側と協議の結果、現下の市場での炭素価格等を考慮すると認証・登録まで行うことのメリットが小さくラオス政府として実施の判断に踏み切れないこと、ラオス政府として投資法の改訂等の具体的なアクションが取れないこと等から、その前の段階にあたるピアレビュー(peer-review)をプロジェクト期間中に実施し、その結果を踏まえて2014年6月までにPAREDDアプローチを緩和策として採用したREDD+プロジェクトの有効化審査(validation) /登録(registration) に役立つ報告書を作成し、関係者へ周知することに目標を変更しており、プロジェクト期間中に一定の進展が期待される。

2-4 上位目標の達成予測

上位目標	指 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。	<p>a. プロジェクト終了から3年以内に、プロジェクトを通じて登録されたポンサイ郡のREDD+デモ事業が運用中である。</p> <p>b. プロジェクト終了から3年以内に、PAREDDアプローチを緩和手段とするラオス北部のREDD+事業が、少なくとも1件、ラオス政府に提案される。</p>

上位目標では、プロジェクトによって開発された「森林の減少・劣化を防止し REDD+に貢献するシステム (PAREDD アプローチ)」が、ラオス北部 8 県へ波及し適用されることを想定している。プロジェクトが対象としている地域はルアンプラバン県の 2 郡に限定されており、PAREDD アプローチを広く普及するために中央政府へ働き掛けること、もしくは直接他県へ普及するための活動が設定されておらず、そのための取り組みが十分に進んでいない。

上位目標を達成するには、REDD+実証事業が REDD+の事業として、VCS 基準もしくは、類似の基準で近い将来登録され実施に移る等の進展があることが期待される。またプロジェクトが開発した PAREDD アプローチのラオス北部への普及も念頭に入れた活動を新たに組み込むことが必要となる。

1) 上位目標 指標 a :

本指標ではプロジェクト終了後 3 年以内に、ルアンプラバン県ポンサイ郡において、プロジェクトを通じて登録された REDD+プロジェクトが開始されることを指標としているが、REDD+実証事業がプロジェクト終了後 3 年以内に実施されていることを現時点で見通すことは難しい。

2) 上位目標 指標 b :

本指標では、プロジェクト終了後 3 年以内に少なくとも一件の PAREDD アプローチを採用した REDD+プロジェクトがラオス北部地域で形成されることを想定しているが、上述したとおり REDD+実証事業が登録される見通しは立っておらず、PAREDD アプローチがラオス北部地域の他県へ波及する道筋もたっておらず、兆候もほとんど見られないため、現状では本指標が達成される見込みは低いと判断される。

2-5 実施プロセスの検証

以下に、実施プロセスに関連した特記事項を記述する。

- (1) 中間レビューの提言を踏まえた PDM の改訂により、プロジェクト・スコープの中で REDD+の比重がより高まったことを受け、2012年6月に主C/PはNAFES (現在のDAEC) から DOF へ変更された。同時に JCC メンバーも再選され、NAFES (DAEC) に代わり DOFからプロジェクト・ディレクターを出すことになったが、実際に任命されたのは2013年7月であったため、プロジェクトの最高意思決定者が不在の期間が生じた。
- (2) 関係者への聞き取りの結果、プロジェクトの主体が DOF へ移って以降、JCC を除いて DAEC (前 NAFES) と DOF の間のプロジェクト活動に関する調整はほとんど行われず、またそのための日本人専門家からの働きかけも十分でなかったことが判明した。ただし、すべての活動はルアンプラバン県の現場で行われており、PAFO と DAFO の C/P に大きな変更はなかったため、大きな混乱はなかった。
- (3) プロジェクト開始後 6 カ月経過した 2010 年 2 月に、プロジェクト・ドキュメント⁴が JCC で承認され、同時に初めて PDM が作成された。それまでプロジェクトの枠組みや活動計画は明確ではなく、2012 年 6 月の中間レビューでも指摘されたように、この時期ま

⁴ プロジェクト・ドキュメント、プロジェクト概要を定義したもの。

での活動は大きく遅延した。その結果プロジェクト後半になって、PAREDD アプローチの実施段階の時間が十分に取れない事態となっている。

- (4) REDD+実証事業（成果4）の活動に関連し、プロジェクト・レベル（指標4a）と県レベル（指標4b）のRELの開発は、PDMで設定された目標時期から6カ月遅れた2013年9月に達成された。またPDの作成及び有効化審査（validation）を行う機関への提出（指標4c）は、2013年3月までに達成される計画であったが、2014年3月現在まだ達成できていない。REDD+実証事業に関連する短期専門家の派遣にも滞りがあり、関係業務も遅れている状況であった。
- (5) ポンサイ郡におけるREDD+実証事業（成果4）は、2010年10月の第2回JCCにて正式に追加されたが、そのための活動は必ずしもPAFOとDAFOのC/Pにとって明確でなかった。特にRELの計算やPDの作成には高度な専門性を要し、PAFOとDAFOのC/Pは全体計画について十分理解しないままに活動に参加していた。
- (6) プロジェクト期間を通じて全C/Pが集まる定期会議などは開催されなかった。しかしPAFOのC/Pは、ルアンプラバン市のプロジェクト事務所で日本人専門家と同じ部屋で執務しており、PAFOとDAFOのC/Pに対する質問票の結果からも、プロジェクトは活動を効率的に実施する上で必要十分なコミュニケーションを取ることに成功したと判断される。

第3章 評価5項目による分析

評価5項目の観点からの価値判断は、A= 高い、B= 中程度、C= 低いの3段階で行った。

3-1 妥当性

プロジェクトの妥当性は、主に以下の理由から「A」と判断した。

- (1) ラオス政府は、森林セクターにおける森林の保全・回復及び貧困削減の取り組みを定めた森林戦略2020（Forestry Strategy to the Year 2020 of Lao PDR）（2005年）の中で、2020年までに森林率を70%にする事を目標としている。本プロジェクトの目指す森林保全と農村における生計向上はラオス政府の政策と合致している。
- (2) 本プロジェクトは農村振興、農業開発、森林保全など複数の目的を同時に達成することを目指したプロジェクトであり、これらを優先課題としている県や郡政府の期待やニーズと合致している。またプロジェクト目標はC/PであるDOF、PAFO、DAFOの組織としての役割や責任とも合致している。
- (3) プロジェクトで採用された生計向上活動は、住民参加型の手法で決定され、裨益者である村落住民の期待やニーズに沿ったものであると考えられる。また森林減少・劣化の主要因の一つである過剰な焼畑農業を、代替収入手段の導入により抑制しようとするプロジェクトのアプローチは、他の生計手段がないため焼畑に依存せざるを得ない村落住民のニーズにも合致している。
- (4) JICAは1990年代中頃から過去18年間、継続してラオスの森林保全に携わり、以下のプロジェクトを通じて知識と経験を蓄積してきた。1) ラオス森林保全・復旧計画プロジェクト（FORCAP）I（1996年～1998年）、2) ラオス森林保全・復旧計画プロジェクト（FORCAP）II（1998年～2003年）、3) 森林管理・住民支援プロジェクト（FORCOM）（2004年～2009年）。これらのプロジェクトはDAEC（前NAFES）やDOFをC/Pとしており、プロジェクト成果や協力関係は、本プロジェクトにも有効に活用することができる。
- (5) 本プロジェクトと同時期に、ラオスにおいて森林セクターの技術協力2案件（FSCAP、PAREDD）、無償資金協力プロジェクト2案件が実施されている。森林保全という共通の目的を持っており、必要に応じて情報交換や協働が期待できる。
- (6) 日本の政府開発援助（Official Development Assistance：ODA）大綱では、地球温暖化をはじめとする環境問題は重点課題と位置づけられており、またODA中期政策（2005年）では、「地球温暖化対策」を重点分野としている。さらに対ラオス人民民主共和国別援助方針（2012年）では、重点分野の一つとして「農業の発展と森林保全」を位置づけており、本プロジェクトの実施はわが国の援助方針と合致している。

3-2 有効性

プロジェクトの有効性は、主に以下の分析結果から「B」と判断した。

- (1) プロジェクト目標の「参加型土地・森林管理を通じたREDD+に貢献する森林減少・

劣化抑制システム」としての PAREDD アプローチは、村落住民が主体となって森林資源の利用を制限し、同時に代替収入手段を導入することにより、森林減少・劣化を抑制することを目指している。プロジェクトは対象9村すべてにおいて土地利用ゾーニングを実施し、その後の調査では、土地利用計画の中で設定された森林保護エリアにおいて、新たな焼畑は報告されなかった。また、プロジェクトが導入したりボルベング・ファンドは、開始後 21 カ月を経たシェングン郡において返済が始まり、新たに 13 家族が補填されたファンドから活動資金を受け取るなど、順調に運用されている。PAREDD アプローチが目指す、村落住民が主体となって森林資源の利用を制限し、同時に森林に負の影響を与えないような収入手段を確保することは、シェングン郡とポンサイ郡のプロジェクトサイトにおいて実現しつつあると評価できる。

- (2) ラオスにおいて REDD+のスキームの実施体制や方法論は議論の途上にある。プロジェクト目標の「システム」は、REDD+スキームを使って森林保全に経済的なメカニズムを導入するためのシステムであるが、本プロジェクトを通じてラオス政府は、将来の REDD+プロジェクトの実施のために有用な知見や経験を得ている。
- (3) 2012 年 10 月に実施された JCC において、正式に REDD+実証事業がプロジェクトのスコープに加えられ、PDM に成果 4 が追加された。それに伴い、プロジェクト目標にある「システム」とは、将来 REDD+の国際スキームに沿って登録され実施される REDD+プロジェクトに有効なシステムとの意味合いが強くなった。その「システム」は、オペレーション・マニュアルの中で明確に示される必要があり、また最終成果品である PD は PAREDD アプローチの方法論や経験を反映したものである必要があるが、2014 年 3 月時点では、両文書の内容に相違があることが確認された。評価団は、PD の方法論に PAREDD アプローチを適切に反映させることが、残りのプロジェクト期間で最も重要な作業の一つであると判断した。終了時評価調査時の JCC で合意した PD 修正スケジュールに沿って活動を進めることが必要である。

3-3 効率性

プロジェクトの効率性は、主に以下の理由から「B+」と判断された。

- (1) ラオス側、日本側ともに、投入の質、量、タイミングは適切であり、成果の発現に貢献したと考えられる。C/P に対する質問票の結果からも、すべての日本人専門家は業務に必要な知識と経験、更に技術力を持っており、また派遣期間は必要性に応じて効率的に配分されたと判断される。
- (2) 本邦研修の参加者、タイミング、期間は適切だと判断された。本邦研修に参加したすべての C/P はプロジェクト活動に直接関わっており、プロジェクトの効率性を向上させることに貢献した。
- (3) 生計向上活動に参加する家族は、事前にプロジェクトから参加条件を示し（貧困の度合い、森林への依存度など）、村人の代表からなる LFMC において透明性を持って選ばれたと判断される。プロジェクト活動により裨益した住民と、それ以外の住民の間で対立・衝突はほとんど見られなかった。
- (4) REDD+実証事業（成果 4）に参加したポンサイ郡の DAFO の C/P や対象村の住民の

中には、同じプロジェクトで REDD+実証事業関連の活動と PAREDD アプローチ実施とで連携が取れておらず、別々に行動していることに対する戸惑いが見られた。例えばプロジェクトは、苗畑や機織グループを作ることを村落に対して提案したが、関係者間での調整が進まずに対象村落に対して期待や困惑を与える結果となっている。プロジェクトの実施にあたっては、プロジェクト内の連携を良くして、事業を実施することが必要である。

3-4 インパクト

プロジェクト実施によるインパクトは、以下の理由から「B」と見込まれる。

- (1) 上位目標では、森林の減少・劣化を防止し REDD+に貢献するシステム（PAREDD アプローチ）が、ラオス北部で適用されることを想定している。PAREDD アプローチは村落振興、農業開発、森林保全などの複数の目的を持つ総合的なアプローチであり、これは上位目標レベルで、将来ラオス北部で適用が期待されるシステムの根幹を成すものであると考えられる。
- (2) PAREDD アプローチの対象はルアンプラバン県の 2 郡に限定されており、またプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（PDM）には PAREDD アプローチ普及のために中央へ働きかけること、もしくは直接他県へ普及するため活動がないので、ルアンプラバン県外にプロジェクト効果が波及している事例は確認できなかった。
- (3) PAREDD アプローチがルアンプラバン県内の対象村以外へ普及される兆候として 2013 年 12 月には、ポンサイ郡 DAFO からプロジェクト活動を実施していなかった Longlath 村においても、PAREDD アプローチを適用して土地利用計画の策定をしたいとの申し入れがあった。ただし、確認できた対象村以外への普及活動は極めて限定的だった。

3-5 持続性

プロジェクト終了後の持続性の見通しは、主に以下の理由から「B」と見込まれる。

- (1) 政策・制度・組織面：

森林減少・劣化の抑制に関連したラオス政府の現行の政策・制度は、プロジェクト終了後も継続すると見込まれる。PAREDD アプローチはラオスの政策、制度に基づいて設計されており、例えば「Land Use Zoning」はラオス農林省が政策として進めている（住民）参加型土地利用計画（Participatory Agriculture and Forest Land Use Planning at Village and Village Cluster Level : PLUP）手法に基づいており、また生計向上活動のモデルである CSPT は、農林省通達により生計向上活動ツールとして正式に認められている。また、すべてのプロジェクト活動は DOF、PAFO、DAFO の所管活動に含まれており、プロジェクト実施で新たな責任事項は追加されていない。これらのことからプロジェクト終了後も、情報提供、許認可、人員配置など政策・制度・組織面での持続性は担保されているものと考えられる。

(2) 技術面：

「1-8-2 成果2 (9) 指標 2」で記述したとおり、現在までの能力向上の結果、C/PはPAREDDアプローチの計画段階(Planning Stage)と実施段階(Implementation Stage)を実施できる能力を獲得しており、モニタリング段階(Monitoring Stage)もプロジェクト終了までに実施できる技術レベルに達すると判断される。

REDD+実証事業(成果4)では、衛星画像の解析やカーボンストックの変化の分析など、REDD+事業として国際的な要求を満たす技術水準が求められる。地方分権化の影響を受けてDOFではなく、PAFO、DAFOが事業実施主体となる必要があるが、REDD+プロジェクトを運営できる技術レベルに達していない。また、PAFO、DAFOの事業実施をサポートする民間企業の参入について、ラオス政府は慎重な姿勢であり、見通しは立っていない。

対象村落においては、プロジェクトが導入したリボルビング・ファンドや、生計向上活動、集約的な家畜生産など、多くの活動は馴染みのないものであった。特にリボルビング・ファンドの管理や家畜生産はプロジェクトの支援が始まってから期間が短く(ポンサイ郡では3カ月しか経過していない)、今後どのような問題が起きるか予想できない。したがって、DAFOによる村落住民に対する中長期の技術指導は必要不可欠だと考えられる。

(3) 人員面：

PAFO、DAFOのすべてのC/Pは正規職員であり、プロジェクト終了後も雇用が保証されているが、現在のPAFOのC/Pチームは、本プロジェクトのために編成された期間限定のものであり、彼らがプロジェクト終了後も継続してPAREDDの関連活動に従事するかどうかは保証されていない。他方、村落における技術指導などの活動主体はDAFOであるが、DAFOの人員が確保され、継続して活動が実施されるためには、今まで以上の郡政府のオーナーシップが必要不可欠である。

(4) 経済面：

PAFO、DAFOに割り当てられた政府予算は、職員の人件費を除いて極めて限られており、プロジェクト終了後にPAREDDアプローチを普及するためには、ドナー支援などの新たな財源の確保が必要だと考えられる。プロジェクト期間を通じて、C/Pの旅費を含む活動経費のほとんどは日本側が負担した。プロジェクト終了後は、あらゆる活動にラオス側による予算措置が求められる。

村落に対するモニタリングや技術指導は、DAFOが主体となって通常業務の一部として行われるが、継続して活動を実施するためには、PAREDD関連活動に関する郡政府の予算的なコミットメントを確保する必要がある。また上位目標である、PAREDDアプローチのラオス北部8県への波及には、県レベルや中央レベルのコミットメントが必要である。

第4章 終了時評価の結論・提言・教訓

4-1 結論

本プロジェクトは日本・ラオス側の関係者による尽力の結果、対象村落の参加型土地・森林管理に貢献し、PAREDD アプローチが対象地域のニーズに合致していることが確認できた。事業実施に必要な資金が確保されれば活動は継続し得ると判断した。したがって、プロジェクト目標のうち、「参加型土地・森林管理による森林減少・劣化抑制に貢献するシステムの開発」はほぼ達成したと確認できた。

しかしながら、プロジェクトが開発した PAREDD アプローチの森林減少・劣化抑制効果を十分に検証するには至っていないと確認した。また、対象村落の一部では、PAREDD アプローチに沿った村落の生計向上活動が開始直後であり、プロジェクト終了時点までに活動を終了する必要がある。

プロジェクト目標では、「REDD+に貢献する」も目指しているが、関連する活動に遅れが見られ、REDD+の活動計画書 (PD) は、PAREDD アプローチに沿うよう改訂が必要であることが確認された。未達成の活動の実施や、プロジェクト目標達成のため、プロジェクト期間の1年間延長が必要であると判断した。

4-2 提言

PAREDD アプローチに関すること：

(1) 持続性の確保

プロジェクトに対して、終了時までに持続的な事業実施方法や普及方法を提案することを提言した。また、PAFO 及び DAFO に対しては、PAREDD アプローチの普及に向けて、今後も同規模のスタッフ配置を求めた。

(2) 継続的なモニタリングと他地域への普及

プロジェクトに対し、残りのプロジェクト期間において、PAREDD アプローチのモニタリング段階までを実施すること、PAREDD アプローチの成果をラオス国内の関係者に発信することを求めた。

(3) 上位目標であるラオス北部他地域での適用への貢献

プロジェクトに対して、ラオス北部の他地域に普及するためのロードマップを準備し、JCC に提案することを求めた。

(4) REDD+関連活動

REDD+実施計画書 (PD) の PAREDD アプローチに即した内容への変更

プロジェクトに対して、REDD+実施計画書 (PD) を PAREDD アプローチの土地利用計画、森林減少・劣化抑制活動内容に即した内容に変更することを提言した。

(5) PD の第三者機関によるピア・レビュー (peer-review) 実施

プロジェクトに対して、VCS 基準による PD のピア・レビュー (peer-review) をプロジェクト終了時までに実施することを求めた。

(6) REDD+に関連した報告書やマニュアルの共有

プロジェクトに対し、すべての REDD+関連活動で収集したデータを、将来的な REDD+

活動の実施に役立てるため、ラオス政府及び日本側関係者に共有することを提言した。また、プロジェクトが REDD+活動をとおして作成したフィールド・オペレーション・マニュアル等の成果品を、関係者に広く配布することも求めた。

(その他)

(7) 村落におけるパイロット活動について

ポンサイ郡における活動では、プロジェクト関係者が複数チームとして別々の活動を行い、情報共有が適切になされなかったため、村落の現場での混乱が生じたことが確認された。プロジェクトに対して、今後の活動では一つのチームとして村落活動を行い、村落の混乱を避けるための措置をとることを求めた。

(8) 関係者間のコミュニケーション改善

上記 (7) にも関連するが、プロジェクト関係者間のコミュニケーションに起因する問題が確認されたところ、プロジェクトに対して、関係者間のコミュニケーションを改善することを求めた。

(9) プロジェクト期間の延長について

遅れが生じている活動をプロジェクト終了時点までに終えることが難しいと判断し、プロジェクトに対して、活動対象と専門家等の投入を限定した上で、1年間の活動延長を提案した。同提案は JCC において承認された。終了時評価調査の結果を受け、プロジェクト延長期間の活動を反映させた PDM を作成し、関係者で共有すること。

4-3 教訓

REDD+に関連する活動では、対象地域で活動を行う C/P と REDD+を担う専門家の間で意思決定等のスピード感に大きな違いがあり混乱が生じた。プロジェクト開始後に REDD+活動を追加する場合は、プロジェクト当初から予定している活動との整合性確保が重要であり、活動進捗の共有等、関係者間で十分な議論や調整を行うことが重要である。また、REDD+活動の導入にあたっては、プロジェクト活動を実施するサイトと REDD+活動を行うサイトを分けることも一案である。

第5章 技術団員所感

ラオスにおける森林林業分野は、ドナーの支援なしにはその適切な推進がなし得ない状況が続いているなかで、JICA は、FSCAP プロジェクトにより政策支援部門の中心となるとともに、PAREDD プロジェクトにより地球温暖化問題の一翼を担う REDD+について、周辺の途上国への協力を先駆けて設計・実施を行っている。

REDD+については、世界の温暖化ガス排出量の2割を占めるとされる途上国の森林減少に対処するため、地球温暖化問題とからめた対策の必要性、いわゆる REDD が 2005 年に提起され、途上国との連携による排出削減対策の目玉として熱心な議論が重ねられ、更に、カンクンで開催された気候変動枠組み条約第 16 回締約国会議（UNFCCC-COP16）で持続的森林管理（Sustainable Forest Management : SFM）等を含んだ REDD+に対象が拡大されるなどの経緯を経て、ワルシャワの COP19 で、ようやく技術指針の整備がおおむね終了したところである。

今後は、資金問題等の議論が更に深められることになるが、一方では概成した REDD+の技術指針をもとに、事例となるプロジェクトを積み上げていくことが重要となっている。

さて、森林の経営は、当然のことながら持続的に行われることが大原則である。世界的には 1992 年の国連環境開発会議（United Nations Conference on Environment and Development : UNCED）（地球サミット）において、森林原則声明に合意、その行動計画であるアジェンダ 21 では、第 11 章に森林減少対策が盛り込まれ、これらを受けて、森林経営の持続可能性を測るものさしとして、各地域で SFM のための基準・指標作りの取り組みが行われてきた。わが国が加入しているモントリオールプロセスでは、7 つの基準の一つに地球的炭素循環への森林の寄与が謳われており、SFM と REDD+とは車の両輪の関係になっているといえる。

一方で、SFM プロジェクトとの違いは何なのか、「対象住民には REDD+が理解されない」というようなプロジェクト関係者の声もきく。これに対しては、両者の歴史的な経緯を見ても、REDD+は SFM を別の切り口から説明したものであるといえるし、そのように考えることで、REDD+は難しくないという意識を持てるのではないだろうか。実際、両者の違いは、森林蓄積量の変化を炭素に換算する工程を付加することのみの差であるといっていよい。

REDD+で儲けることができるとの発想が先走ってしまうと、地元住民との関係をおろそかにしたまま事業が進められていくことにもなりかねず、その場合、目指すべき森林保全とは逆の負の効果が生じてしまいかねない。

JICA の林業協力により、地道に努力が重ねられてきた社会林業や住民参加型林業のアプローチは、貴重な財産であるといえる。このような長年の経験により培ってきた人間関係重視のアプローチを大事にしていくことは重要であり、今後の REDD+にかかる協力においても、有益なものとなるろう。

別添資料

1. 合同評価報告書（英文）
2. JCC ミニッツ（M/M）（英文）
3. 調査日程

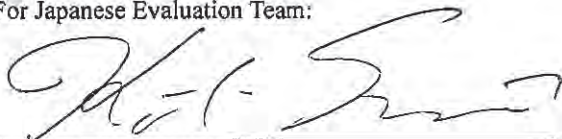
The Joint Terminal Evaluation Report on
Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing
Deforestation in Lao PDR

Vientiane, Lao PDR

March 11th, 2014

The Joint Evaluation Team

For Japanese Evaluation Team:



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Abbreviations:

	English
CSPT	Community Support Programme Tool
DAEC	Department of Agricultural Extension and Cooperatives
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DFRM	Department Forest Resource Management
DLPD	Department of Land Planning and Development
DOF	Department of Forestry
DONRE	District Natural Resources and Environment Office
DOP	Department of Planning
FIM	Forest Information Management
FIPD	Forest Inventory and Planning Division
FORCOM	Forest Management and Community Support Project
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Ground Positioning System
GOJ	Government of Japan
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LFMC	Land and Forest Management Committee
LPB	Luang Prabang Province
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NAFES	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service
NUDP	Northern Upland Development Program
NUOL	National University of Laos
OJT	On-the-job training
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAREDD	Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PO	Plan of Operations
PSY	Phonsay district
REDD	Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation
TABI	The Agro-biodiversity Initiative
VTE	Vientiane
XGN	Xiengngun district

Chapter 1: Outlines of the Terminal Evaluation

1.1 Background

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.

1.2 Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation

The objectives of the terminal evaluation are:

- 1) To confirm the actual inputs and activities, implementation process, the degree of the achievements of the outputs, and the prospects of achieving the project purpose and overall goal according to the Project Design Matrix (PDM);
- 2) To assess the project results from the view of five evaluation criteria - Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability – based on the JICA’s guideline for project evaluation; and
- 3) To make recommendations on the measures to be taken during and beyond the remaining project period in consultation with agencies concerned, and draw lessons learned for similar technical cooperation projects of JICA in future.

1.3 Members of the Evaluation Team

1) Members of the Joint Evaluation Team are as follows:

<Laos side>

Name	Role	Position / Organization
Mr. Oukham Phiathep	Lao Team Leader	Deputy Director General, Department of Planning and Cooperation, MAF
Ms. Saymonekham Mangnomek	Member	Deputy Director General, Department of International Cooperation, MPI
Mr. Phousith Phoumavong	Member	Senior Officer, Department of Agriculture Extension and Cooperative, MAF
Mr. Bouneua Khamphilavanh	Member	Senior Technical Staff, Department of Planning and Cooperation, MONRE

<Japan side>

Name	Role	Position / Organization
Mr. Kenichi Shishido	Japanese Team Leader	Deputy Director General, Global Environment Department, JICA
Mr. Mikihiro Inoue	Forest Conservation	Senior Policy Analyst for Overseas Forestry, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mr. Koji Mitomori	Evaluation Planning/ Forest Sector Strategy	Deputy Director, Forestry and Nature Conservation Division 1, Global Environment Department, JICA
Mr. Koji Asano	Evaluation Analysis	Senior Engineer, Environmental Science & Engineering Department, Nippon Koei Co., LTD.

1.4 Schedule of the Mission

The study schedule of the mission is attached as Annex 3.

1.5 Outline of the Project

According to the PDM Ver.1.1 approved by the 5th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) held in 24 October 2012, the outline of the project is as follows (please refer to Annex 1 and 2);

<Project Purpose>

A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.

<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.
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).

3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites.
4. A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.
5. A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+.

<Project Target Area>

Luang Prabang Province

1.6 Methodology of the Terminal Evaluation

The terminal evaluation was conducted in accordance with “the JICA New Guideline for Project Evaluation, Ver.1 (June 2010)”, which essentially follows “the Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance, 1991” issued by OECD/DAC. The PDM Ver.1.1, which was approved by the 5th Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) in October 2012, was used as the master plan of the project.

As basic instruments to collect relevant data and information as prescribed in the JICA’s evaluation guideline, two types of grid – Accomplishment Grid and Evaluation Grid – were elaborated. Japanese Expert Team (JET) was requested principally to provide information to fill out the two Accomplishment Grids and one Evaluation Grid, while Laotian counterparts (C/P) were requested to fill out the questionnaire developed by the Japanese Evaluation Team.

During the stay of the Japanese Evaluation Team in the Lao P.D.R, the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as “the Team”) interviewed a broad range of stakeholders from DOF, PAFO, DAFO to community residents who were involved in the project, and collected information (interviewees are listed in Annex 4). Findings from literature surveys, questionnaire surveys, interviews and field observations were analyzed and used for filling out three grids. Finally, the Team concluded the results of the terminal evaluation based on the five evaluation criteria, made recommendations, and drew lessons learned.

The criteria used for the evaluation are followings:

Criteria	Brief Explanation
Relevance	To be assessed by considering the validity of the project purpose and overall goal of the PDM, in light of development policies of the Government of Laos as well as the Japanese cooperation policy.
Effectiveness	To be assessed by considering what extent the project has achieved its project purpose, clarifying the relationship between the project purpose and outputs in the PDM.
Efficiency	To be assessed by comparing outputs and inputs in terms of timing, quality, and quantity.
Impact	To be assessed in terms of positive/negative and intended/unintended influence caused by the project.
Sustainability	Prospect of sustainability is to be assessed from institutional, financial, technical, and human resource viewpoints by examining the extent to which the achievements of the project will be sustained after the project will be terminated.

Chapter 2: Achievements of the Project

2.1 Results of Inputs

Inputs from Japan side (long/short term experts, training in Japan, provision of equipment and facilities and local cost) and Lao PDR side (C/P personnel, office space and facilities) were made mostly appropriate in accordance with the previously agreed R/D, PDM and PO.

(Japan side)

1) Dispatch of experts (Please refer to Annex 5)

- Long term expert: A total of seven (7) experts have been dispatched in following fields: (i) Chief advisor (2 persons), (ii) Forest Resource Management (2 persons), (iii) Rural Development (1 person), (iv) Extension Promotion/Project Management (1 person), and (v) Project Coordinator/Livelihood Improvement (1 person). The entire dispatch period of seven (7) long term experts are (will be) totaled for seventeen (17) years (6,220 man-day (MD)) over the five years.
- Short term expert: A total of four (4) experts have been dispatched in following fields: (i) Forest Resource Information (1 person), (ii) System of Reducing Deforestation (1 person), (iii) Agriculture Farming System (1 person), and (iv) Forest Carbon Monitoring (1 person). The entire dispatch period of four (4) short term experts are totaled for 3.3 man-month (MM) (99 man-day (MD)) by the time of the terminal evaluation.
[For REDD+ demonstration activities]
- Due to the revision of project scope, consultation team was additionally thrown to carry out necessary work for REDD+ demonstration project (PDM Output 4) from Feb 2012.
- Short term expert: A total of fifteen (15) experts were involved in the project. Among them, thirteen (13) experts have been dispatched in following fields: Chief of REDD+ activities, Vice-chief, Analysis of satellite data and the development of reference level (4 persons), Socio-economic analysis (3 persons), Forest biomass/emission and/or removal factors development (4 persons), Development of forest carbon monitoring system (2 persons). The entire dispatch period of thirteen (13) short term experts are totaled for 17 man-month (MM) (510 man-day (MD)) by the time of the terminal evaluation.

2) Trainings in Japan (Please refer to Annex 7)

- Seventeen (17) staff members of PAFO, DAFO and DOF have been trained in Japan: (i) FY2010: 4 persons, (ii) FY2011: 4 persons, (iii) FY2012: 5 persons and (iv) FY2013: 4 persons.
- The trainings in 2010, 2011 and 2012 were mainly focusing on forest management, livelihood improvement, agricultural technology, etc with trainees from PAFO and DAFO. While, the training in 2013 was mainly focusing on REDD+ considering future implementation of REDD+ in Lao PDR. The training was organized in cooperation with FSCAP with trainees from DOF including REDD+ office, and PAFO.

3) Provision of equipment/facilities (Please refer to Annex 8)

- The equipment equivalent to USD152,584.11 has been provided. Major items including GPS, GIS software,

satellite images, personal computers, vehicles, motor cycles, etc. were procured without delay. Quantity, quality and items of the provided equipment are considered to be appropriate.

- The project supported to construct village basic infrastructure to implement PAREDD approach; 1) Renovation of access road and construction of bridge in Houaykhong Village in Sep 2012, 2) Renovation of road from Sopchia- Houayam in Mar 2012, and 3) Construction of a field office in Houaykhing in Dec 2012.

4) Local cost/budget (Please refer to Annex 9)

- JICA has provided necessary local cost to carry out project activities. The actual disbursement from 2009 to 2012 including the cost for airfare, travel, fee for local staff and so on was totaled USD594,416.00, while budget for 2013 and 2014 are totaled USD369,022.00.
- For works concerning REDD+ demonstration, a total of USD86,695.00 was (will be) spent during 2011 to 2014.

(Lao PDR side)

5) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel (please refer to Annex 6)

- The project started with fourteen (14) C/Ps in 2009, and at the time of the terminal evaluation, sixteen C/Ps were assigned for the project. Present C/P allocation is as following:
 - (1) One (1) Project Director from DOF (allocated in VTE)
 - (2) One (1) Project Manager from PAFO LPB (allocated in LPB)
 - (3) One (1) Project Field Manager from LPB PAFO (allocated in LPB)
 - (4) Six (6) Counterparts from LPB PAFO (allocated in LPB)
 - (5) Four (4) C/Ps from XGN DAFO (allocated in XGN district)
 - (6) Three (3) C/Ps from PSY DAFO (allocated in PSY district)
- Among C/Ps, eight (8) were full-time C/Ps assigned by PAFO for the project. The number of full-time C/Ps is the biggest comparing with other international cooperation projects currently ongoing in LBP province.

6) Office space, facilities and materials

- Land (PSY field office), building (LPB Office) have been provided by PAFO for the project.
- The space in the DOF in VTE has been provided by DOF for the project.

2.2 Project Progress

Achievements and progress of the project were assessed using two Accomplishment Grids – one for accomplishment based on the indicators, and another for accomplishment based on the activities (Annex 11 and 12). Key achievements are described below.

1) Output 1

Out of three indicators set for the output 1 in the PDM, all were “achieved” by following reasons:

(1) Indicator 1a: Achieved

- From Oct 2010 to Jan 2011, improved CSPT was integrated into the activities for reducing deforestation under the PAREDD approach. The results were reflected in the following four documents; (1) Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach, (2) Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach, (3) Operational Manual of Implementation Stage and (4) Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities.

(2) Indicator 1b: Achieved

- The project conducted a field survey to collect information on farming system and its techniques in XGN and PSY districts, and identified recommended activities for improvement of farming system. The results were compiled in the report in Oct 2010. The list of recommended activities was compiled in the attachment of the draft operational manual of PAREDD approach.

(3) Indicator 1c: Achieved

- The project has been developing a system called PAREDD approach, and elaborated following guidelines and manuals in respective timings; (1) The “Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach” and the “Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach” were drafted in both Lao and English by Feb 2011, (2) The “Operational Manual of Implementation Stage” was drafted by Feb 2012, and (3) The “Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities (for livelihood improvement)” were drafted by Feb 2012.

2) Output 2

Out of eight indicators set for the output 2 in the PDM, three were “achieved”, two were “almost achieved”, and three were “under progress” by following reasons:

(1) Indicator 2a: Achieved

- In Feb. 2012, for four target villages in XGN site, village activity & budget plans of each village were elaborated by each LFMC, and were approved by the district governor, DAFO and PAFO.
- In Apr. 2013, for five target villages in PSY site, village activity & budget plans of each village were elaborated by each LFMC, and were approved by the district governor, DAFO and PAFO.

(2) Indicator 2b: Achieved

- Both in XGN site and PSY site, activities for reducing deforestation were defined in the “village activity & budget plans” of each village. Activities were categorized in three types; Type 1, Type 2 and Type3, and all activities were conducted in target villages as planned;
- For the type 1 (community natural resources): For four target villages in XGN, fruit and forest tree plantation was conducted in all four villages in the area totaling 10.45 ha. In addition, small equipment for type 1 activities (such as fence and hoe) were procured which cost is totaled LAK10,363,000. In 2013, the project provided 713 supplemental seedlings for four target villages in XGN. For five target villages in PSY, fruit tree plantation was conducted in all five villages in the area totaling 12.2 ha. Planting forest trees was

conducted in three villages in the area totaling 11.5 ha. In addition, small equipment for type 1 activities (such as fence and hoe) were procured which cost is totaled LAK43,915,000.

- For the type 2 (livelihood improvement): For four target villages in XGN, six different livelihood activities were conducted such as goat, pig, poultry, fish raising, food processing and paddy field development. 110 households out of 283 (38.8%) have participated as project beneficiaries. For five target villages in PSY, four different livelihood activities were conducted such as goat, pig, poultry and fish raising. 146 household out of 544 households (26.8%) have participated as project beneficiaries.
- For the type 3 (community facilities): For four target villages in XGN, the project supported to repair and install various village infrastructures such as water supply, electricity supply, bath room , furniture and roof of meeting hut, spent a total of LAK 59,261,000. For five target villages in PSY, the project supported to repair various village infrastructures such as water pipes, roof of meeting hut and school and so on, spent a total of LAK 39,705,000.

(3) Indicator 2c: Under progress

- Both in XGN site and PSY site, village land and forest zoning was defined as “land use plan” in the approved “village activity & budget plan” of each target village. Zoning aims for long-term (by 2020) basis, and villagers as well as staff of PAFO and DAFO have been struggled to achieve strict obedience on the “land use plan”.

(4) Indicator 2d: Under progress

- The project plans to conduct interview surveys to LFMCs of nine target villages to understand the village situation including their livelihood status in Jun 2014. By the time of the terminal evaluation, no LFMC reported that villagers’ livelihoods have been deteriorated by the PAREDD related activities.

(5) Indicator 2e: Almost achieved

- By the time of the terminal evaluation, all households which were supposed to make have made repayments. In four villages in XGN site, in accordance with the village activity & budget plans, livelihood improvement activities (Type 2) have started in Oct 2012. By the time of the terminal evaluation, out of 25 households in Houaykhot village, while 25 households have started their repayment in installments. Out of 26 households in Pakto village, all 26 households have completed their repayments. Out of 41 households in Houaykhong village, 31 households have completed their repayments. Out of 18 households in Nakha village, 18 households plan to make repayment in Jun 2014. In five villages in PSY site, since no loan was matured, no repayment was made.

(6) Indicator 2f: Under progress

- By the time of the terminal evaluation, 13 households received funds for their new livelihood improvement activities in three villages in XGN site. Two villages in XGN site plans to distribute funds to more households using LAK 5,600,000 of the recovered revolving fund.

- By the time of the terminal evaluation, 3 households in Houaykhot village, 7 households in Pakto village and 3 households in Houaykhong village newly received funds.

(7) Indicator 2h: Achieved

- The project developed PAREDD approach, and drafted four documents; “Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach (drafted in Feb 2011)”, “Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach (drafted in Feb 2011)”, “Operational Manual of Implementation Stage (drafted in Feb 2012)” and “Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities (drafted in Feb 2012).
- Possible modification on those documents were discussed in the following meetings; 1) On 10 Aug 2012, the 1st discussion meeting for PAREDD approach improvement was held with participation of PAFO, DAFO and JET, 2) On 5-6 Sep 2012, the 2nd discussion meeting was held with participation of PAFO, DAFO and JET.
- JICA requested IGES to review PAREDD approach from viewpoint of FPIC for REDD+. JET had series of discussions by email and on-line meeting (9 Apr 2013) with IGES, and also received technical suggestions (7 Mar 2013). Based on those interactions, JET identified points to be revised.
- Based on the discussions mentioned above, the schedule for finalizing four documents was approved in the 6th JCC (Finalization process of PAREDD approach will be assessed in the Output 5).

(8) Indicator 2i: Almost achieved

- Principally, technology transfer and training were conducted thorough on-the-job-training (OJT). PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became capable to conduct the Planning Stage and Implementation Stage by themselves, while their capacity development for the Monitoring Stage is in progress. C/Ps have been utilizing the operation manuals.
- For the Planning Stage, based on OJT on the implementation of step 1-10 of PAREDD approach at XGN site, and various trainings (GIS, GPS, facilitation, REDD+ and so on) conducted by the project during Feb 2011 to Jan 2012, C/Ps enabled to conduct the Planning Stage in PSY by themselves during Nov 2011 to Apr 2013.
- For the Implementation Stage, PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became capable to provide necessary technical support for Type 1 (forest resource management) and Type 2 (livelihood improvement) activities to villagers by adopting various existing government services.
- For the Monitoring Stage, through OJT and discussions with JET, PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became comfortable in the monitoring process of PAREDD. Monitoring activities have been conducted for 21 months in XGN and for 3 months in PSY. By the end of the project, PAFO and DAFO C/Ps will have more OJT with JET, and expected to be capable to conduct monitoring on zoning, village development fund (VDF) and livelihood improvement activities by themselves.

3) Output 3

Out of two indicators set for the output 3 in the PDM, all two were “under progress” by following reasons:

(1) Indicator 3a: Under progress

- The assessment on the forest cover change and land use change was conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014 by the project. The results were compiled in the report which was submitted in Jan 2014. Only XGN site was selected as assessment area, since it was too early in PSY site only four months after the start of livelihood improvement activities.
- By the end of the project, the project plans to conduct additional impact assessment on the forest cover and/or carbon stock. The results will be compiled into a report.

(2) Indicator 3b: Under progress

- The assessment on the socio-economic impacts was conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014 by the contracted a local consulting firm in VTE. The report was submitted in Jan 2014. Only XGN site was selected as assessment area, since it was too early in PSY site only four months after the start of livelihood improvement activities.
- By the end of the project, the project plans to contract a local consultant to conduct additional assessment on the socio-economic impact in XGN site as well as PSY site. The results will be compiled into a report.

4) Output 4

Out of four indicators set for the output 4 in the PDM, All four were “under progress” by following reasons:

(1) Indicator 4a: Under progress

- Draft reference level was prepared in Sep 2013, which was based on the econometric model by using forest area dynamics and some indicators (number of livestock, area of paddy field and so on). Indicators were according to results of driver analysis of deforestation and forest degradation.

(2) Indicator 4b: Under progress

- Draft reference level was prepared in Sep 2013, which was based on the econometric model by using forest area dynamics and some indicators (number of livestock and area of paddy field and so on). Indicators were according to results of driver analysis of deforestation and forest degradation.
- For considering sub-national (provincial) REDD+ implementation in the future, proposed reference level will be allocated into each district, and allocation method will be discussed with Lao PDR side, which should be considered international situation on REDD+ and viewpoints of policy and technical aspects of Lao PDR.

(3) Indicator 4c: Under progress

- The first draft PD for REDD+ was prepared on Sep 2013 and there were some times revision of draft PD according to progress of PAREDD approach and other activities.
- The draft PD will be peer-reviewed by the third party by the end of the project. One of the critical point of the PD was the validity of project activities (activities for reducing deforestation and forest degradation).

(4) Indicator 4d: Under progress

- Draft manual was prepared and Training-of-Trainers (ToT) to counterparts (C/Ps) was conducted to promote forest carbon monitoring.
- In Houayking village as REDD+ demonstration site, trial of participatory forest carbon monitoring was conducted using the draft manual. From results of trial process in Houayking village, second draft manual was prepared on June 2013.

5) Output 5

Out of four indicators set for the output 5 in the PDM, one was “under progress”, and three were “not achieved yet” by following reasons:

(1) Indicator 5a: Under progress

- In the 6th JCC in Oct 2013, the process and its schedule for finalizing the operational manuals were approved. Finalization was planned to be completed after conducting two workshops in field level (PAFO, DAFO, LFMCs, the district governments and other similar projects) and one workshop in central level (DOF, DFRM, NUOL and other donors).

(2) Indicator 5b: Not achieved yet

- The project plans to have peer-review by the end of the project. After peer-review, comments from validator(s) and our counter measure(s) will be complied for future validation of REDD+ projects in Lao PDR and also such complied report can be helpful for preparation of National Communication (NC) and/or Biennial Update Report (BUR) of Lao PDR.

(3) Indicator 5c: Not achieved yet

- In the process of PAREDD approach finalization, two workshops will be held to share the project results and improve PAREDD approach; 1) in Jan 2014, two workshops for field level practitioners were held in LPB, 2) in Apr 2014, a workshop for policy makers/ academic officials will be held in VTE.
- At the end of the Project, workshop to share the final Project results with agencies concerned will be held in Vientiane.

(4) Indicator 5d: Not achieved yet

- The report will be prepared to be introduced in the Workshop at the end of the project.

2.3 Progress towards the Project Purpose

1) Indicator Project Purpose a (added for the evaluation): Almost achieved

[Indicator Project Purpose a] Restriction of forest resource access and income generation without negative impact on the forest is realized by the initiative of villagers in XGN and PSY districts.

- In all nine target villages in XGN site and PSY site, land use zoning was defined and approved by authorities

concerned aiming for long-term forest protection in each village. In Jan 2014, the assessment on the forest cover change and land use change in XGN site revealed the fact that no new slash and burn cultivation was reported in all the forest protection areas after the zoning plan was approved in Jan 2012.

- By the time of terminal evaluation, it was confirmed that the revolving fund system which was introduced by the project has been well functioning as 13 households in XGN site received funds for their new livelihood activities. These imply that income generation without negative impact on the forest could be realized by the initiative of villagers in XGN and PSY districts by the end of the project.
- Field operational manuals were in the process of finalizing. The project has been explaining to the authorities concerned of PAFO, DAFOs, and district governments about the advantage of the PAREDD approach using the draft field operational manuals to be adopted by the LPB PAFO before the project end.

2) Indicator Project Purpose b (added for the evaluation): Not achieved yet

[Indicator Project Purpose b] By August 2014, a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is comprehended by the relevant authorities concerned.

- It was decided to conduct peer-review before submitting to an accredited validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial scheme. By Jun 2014, the project plans to elaborate a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, based on the results of the pre-validation.

2.4 Implementation Process

- 1) In accordance with the change in the project scope having more focus on REDD+, the principle C/P was moved to DOF from NAFES (currently DAEC) in Jun 2012. Long after the decision, new Project Director and new Project Manager was assigned in July 2013 from DOF and PAFO LPB respectively. Coordination between DAEC (NAFES) and DOF has not been sufficient enough. While, since all activities were principally ongoing in the field level in LPB, there observed minimum confusion among C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO due to the change of principle C/P in central level.
- 2) The Project Document (a document describing the project design) was elaborated and became effective by the approval of JCC in Feb 2010; six month after the project commencement. Until then, the overall plan (project design and work plan) of the project was not clear and appropriate to concerned people which caused significant delay in project activities in the first half of the project period, as the Mid-term Review Team reported in Jun 2012.
- 3) For the activities regarding REDD+ demonstration in the output 4, clarification of REL in project level (indicator 4a) as well as provincial level (4b) was achieved by Sep 2013; six months delayed from the original plan stated in the PDM. Preparation and submission of PD (4c) to the accredited validation body were supposed to happen by Mar 2013, however is not yet achieved till now. Concerned short-term experts have not been dispatched since Sep 2013, and therefore related progress has not seen till now.

- 4) Activities regarding REDD+ demonstration project in PSY was officially added by the 2nd JCC in Oct 2010. Overall plan of the project (PDM) with focus on REDD+ has not been always clearly understood by all C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO. As the activities for clarifying REL in both project and provincial levels and also elaborating PDD were highly technical, C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO were not confident and comfortable in the overall plan regarding REDD+.
- 5) There was no regular meeting (weekly or monthly) in operational level, among C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO, during the project period. PAFO C/Ps and JET work together in the same office rooms at LPB, had close communication on daily basis, depending on the needs. The results of interview and questionnaire survey to the C/Ps of PAFO and DAFO showed that communication within the project has provided realistically successful coordination in order to implement the project activities.

Chapter 3: Review by the Five Criteria

Value judgment from the view points of the five evaluation criteria was rated as: A = High, B = Medium, C = Low

3.1 Relevance

The relevance of the project was evaluated as “A” from the following reasons:

- 1) GOL has been making considerable efforts for the conservation of forest and rural livelihood development. The overall goal (“the system of reducing deforestation is applied in the northern part of Laos”) is relevant with the policy of Lao PDR. GOL aims to increase forest cover to 65% of total land area by 2015.
- 2) PAREDD is cross-sectoral approach with multiple purposes. It aims to realize rural development, agricultural development and forest development all at the same time that meets the needs of local government (province and district). The project purpose meets DOF/PAFO/DAFO's organizational role and responsibilities.
- 3) Livelihood improvement activities of PAREDD approach are designed based on the assessment of villages' needs by participatory manner and aims to give direct economical benefit to villagers. Excessive shifting cultivation is a main driver of deforestation and forest degradation. Local villagers are heavily dependent on shifting cultivation because there was no other alternative way of living. There were strong needs among villagers on the project.
- 4) Since the mid 1990s, JICA has been accumulated knowledge and experience for the conservation of forests in Lao PDR in the past 18 years, through: 1)“the Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project (FORCAP) Phase I” (1996-1998), 2)“the Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project (FORCAP) Phase II” (1998-2003), 3)“ Forest Management and Community Support project (FORCOM)” (2004-2009). They were jointly implemented with DAEC (former NAFES) and/or DOF. The past results and cooperation relationship acquired through these projects would be utilized in the project.
- 5) For the forestry sector in Lao PDR, Japanese government supports two technical cooperation (FSCAP, PAREDD) and two grant aid projects (FIM, FPP) during the same period. These projects can share a common goal toward forest conservation from central level to local level, further, can be cooperated and coordinated accordingly.

- 6) Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter addresses global warming and environmental problems as one of the priority issues. Japan's Medium-Term Policy of Official Development Assistance (2005) states environmental sector as one of the most important sectors. The PAREDD approach enhances agricultural development in rural areas as a mean for forest conservation. "Agricultural development and forest conservation" is one of four priority areas for Japan's country assistance policy for Lao PDR (2012).

3.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project was evaluated as "A-" from the following reasons:

- 1) PAREDD approach profoundly aimed at restriction of forest resource use and income generation without negative impact on the forest to be realized by the initiative of villagers". In this sense, the project has successfully implemented land use zoning in all nine target villages, and the assessment on the forest use confirmed that no new "slash and burn" was found in all the forest protection areas described in the land use plan. Also, it was confirmed that the revolving fund system which was introduced by the project has been well functioning as 13 households in XGN site received funds for their new livelihood activities. These facts imply that income generation without negative impact on the forest has been realizing by the initiative of villagers in XGN site and PSY site.
- 2) In the 3rd JCC meeting in Oct 2012, activities for formulation of REDD+ demonstration had added in the project scope, and "output 4" was newly created in the PDM. Accordingly, "a system" stated in the project purpose turned into a specific process for creating REDD+ demonstration to be registered under a REDD+ financial scheme in future. Thus "a system" should be a comprehensive product based on the integration of the results of all five PDM outputs. However, as the draft operational manuals failed to competently maintain the consistency of methodologies with the PD, the effective of five outputs to achieve the project purpose through the project activities are considered to be weak.
- 3) Discussion on defining implementing structure for REDD+ financial scheme in Lao PDR is still in the discussion. "A system" was aimed to introduce financial mechanism in forest management by implementing REDD+ project under a REDD+ financial scheme in future. In this sense, the project successfully been obtaining experience and lessons learned which will be utilized by GOL.
- 4) "A system" stated in the project purpose needed to be described in the operational manuals. Hence PD was supposed to be elaborated based on the methodologies and experience of PAREDD approach. However, draft PD and the operational manuals had a significant gap between the methodologies of the two. For example, "three-phased approach" as well as "livelihood activities" described in the PD has a significant difference with the PAREDD approach. The gap was mainly caused by the significant delay in activities for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). The evaluation team considered that the project needs more time to solve the contradiction between two methodologies to make the PAREDD approach to be essentially integrated into the methodology of REDD+ demonstration described in the PD. The PD is expected to require further development beyond the project period.

3.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the project was evaluated as “B+” from the following reasons:

- 1) Inputs from the Lao PDR and Japan sides have been mostly appropriate in producing the outputs in terms of timing, quality and quantity. The inputs are considered to have contributed to the production of the outputs mostly. All Japanese experts are concluded to be with the relevant background, appropriate experiences, and sufficient technical skills by the C/Ps. Assignment period of each Japanese expert is considered to be efficiently assigned based on the necessity arisen in the project.
- 2) The number of the participants, duration and timing of the C/P trainings in Japan were considered to be appropriate. All of the training participants have been directly involved in the project.
- 3) Technology/knowledge transfer was done mainly through collaborative work by PAFO C/Ps, DAFO staff and JET. All of the respondents for interviews in PAFO and DAFO believe that technology/knowledge transfer from JET were good and efficient.
- 4) Selection of household to be supported by the project was based on clear criteria set by the project (level of poorness, dependency on forests, etc.) and actual selection was done by LFMCS in participatory way. Since the selection was considered to be fair by villagers, conflict among them was limited.
- 5) It is observed that there was confusion among C/Ps in DAFO as well as villagers in PSY sites regarding future REDD+ demonstration. The commitment made by the project, including establishment of nursery, weaving group and village market, were not fulfilled that dismotivated villagers for their active participation in the project.

3.4 Impact

The impact of the project was evaluated as “B” from the following reasons:

- 1) PAREDD approach is cross-sectoral approach with multiple purposes on rural development, agricultural development and forest conservation at the same time which is the critical part of a system stated in the overall goal. There are some evidences that PAREDD approach has begun to be applied to other areas in LPB. In Dec 2013, PSY DAFO requested the project a support for conducting Land Use Zoning of Longlath village in accordance with PAREDD approach.
- 2) There are some interactions between provincial governments in northern part of Lao through the coordination by the central government; however there is no mechanism for province-province technical exchange. Since PAREDD sites are limited in two districts in LPB province, and PDM does not have activities for inter-provincial extension, there was no demonstrated case observed that PAREDD approach contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in the northern part of Lao PDR.
- 3) The government of Lao PDR has a strategy to re-locate villages from remote forest land. In the process, traditional self-governing system has been weakened. Livelihood group as well as LFMCS, which were introduced by the project, have enhanced village level governance though mutual-assistance among group members and group wise decision making on land use and livelihood related issues.

3.5 Sustainability

The prospect of sustainability was evaluated as “B” from the following reasons:

- 1) Prospect from institutional viewpoint ;
 - It is likely that current policy and legal supports for reducing deforestation and forest degradation will continue after the project. All project activities fall within the role and responsibility of PAFO and DAFO; there was no project-specific extra responsibility for them. Therefore, even after the project end, institutional support on monitoring and technical guidance shall continue. For the inter-provincial extension of PAREDD approach in future, there is no mechanism and activities to enhance province-province technical exchange within the project framework.
- 2) Prospect from technical viewpoint;
 - Through working together with Japanese experts for entire process in planning, implementing and monitoring of PAREDD approach, technical level of the CPs in PAFO has been raised to be able to conduct monitoring and technical guidance to DAFO and villages by themselves. Activities relate to monitoring and technical guidance have been implemented by DAFO, and DAFO officers seem to be competent for continuing PAREDD related activities by themselves.
 - However, some activities towards REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) require higher level of skill such as satellite image interpretation, estimation of forest carbon etc., to fulfill the requirements of international standard as a REDD+ demonstration project in future. It has not reached to sufficient technical level to ensure related operation for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) among officers in PAFO and DAFO.
 - In village level, many activities introduced by the project, such as fund management, grouping for income generating activities and intensive animal husbandry, were new. Especially for animal husbandry, the period of the project is too short as PSY site had only three month experience to be technically sustainable in village level. Continuous technical support by DAFO in longer period is fundamental requirement for villagers.
- 3) Prospect from human resource viewpoint;
 - All C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO are permanent staff, thus their future employment is guaranteed. They will continue to work for related works including monitoring and technical guidance on PAREDD sites. Present C/Ps team consists of technical officers from different sections of PAFO and DAFO is PAREDD specific team, and it is uncertain that such structure will continue or those technical officers will remain to involve activities in PAREDD sites after the project end.
 - Some of C/P expressed their view that at this moment the participation of district governments (governor's office) is limited in the project activities. The ownership of district government needs to be enhanced for securing personnel in the district level for future activities.
- 4) Prospect from financing viewpoint;
 - The government budget, except staff emolument, is quite limited for PAFO and DAFO. External financial input, donor support, etc. will be required to disseminate PAREDD approach in future. During the project period, all the cost for project implementation including travel cost for C/Ps was borne by JICA. After the termination of the project, cost for continuous activities should be secured by Lao PDR side.

- Monitoring activities can be conducted as a responsibility of DAFO being a part of their routine without external financial input. However, policy level financial commitment of district governments in PAREDD activities seems to be weak so for future development, their involvement needs to be enhanced.

Chapter 4: Results of the Terminal Evaluation

4.1 Conclusions

The Project has **almost achieved the project purpose for the PARRED approach**, “develop a system of reducing deforestation and degradation through participatory land and forest management” by the field level activities. But there was not enough time to strengthen justification of the PAREDD approach’s effects by the end of the project.

The efforts of the Lao side and Japanese side have contributed to implement participatory land and forest management in the target villages. The team has found that the PAREDD approach fit to the needs of the target area and could be continued when the necessary budget or fund is allocated. In some area, the activities of type 2, livelihood improvement, of the PAREDD approach are still in the early stage and need to be completed by the end of the project term.

REDD+ related activities, “contributing to REDD+”, **need some modification to be in line with the PAREDD approach**, to keep consistent with the PARRED approach and REDD+ activities. And the team found REDD+ related activities is delayed, they should be accelerated.

4.2 Recommendations

<PARRED approach>

Although the project has not achieved to develop a system contributing to REDD+, the team observed the approach which the project has developed contributing to reducing deforestation and degradation of forest in target areas in some extent. The project has to promote the PAREDD approach by the end of the project term with consideration of following items.

1) **The PAREDD approach for sustainability:**

The project needs to propose more sustainable implementation and extension methods of the PAREDD approach for sustainability of the project.

The PAFO and DAFO should keep the same number of staff for continuation and extension of the PAREDD approach.

2) **Continuous monitoring and extension of the PAREDD approach:**

The project needs to monitor the target villages until step 3 of the PAREDD approach, and the project needs to share the justification of the PAREDD approach with other stakeholders for future extension

3) **Contribution to overall goal, a system should be applied in the northern part of Laos:**

The project needs to prepare the roadmap to disseminate the PAREDD approach to the northern part of Laos, which is consistent with overall goal, and to propose it to the JCC.

<REDD+ related activities>

4) Complete the Project Description (PD) in line with the PAREDD approach:

The project should complete the Project Description (PD) for REDD+ through improvement in line with the PAREDD approach, i.e. land use planning, activities for reducing deforestation and degradation and land / forest cover, land use and forest carbon stock monitoring with good communication among relevant stakeholders.

5) Conduct the peer-review of Project Description (PD) of target area:

The project should do the peer-review of PD under the VCS standard instead of legislation and validation to VCS based on the schedule which is agreed by the JCC, considering the current progress and status of REDD+, the project also should share the process and data of peer-review with stakeholders of the project.

6) Dissemination of REDD+ related report and manual:

The project should share all process and data gain by REDD+ related activities to Lao side and Japanese side for future utilization and mobilization of REDD+ activities. The project also needs to disseminate the outputs of REDD+ related activities, i.e. the field operation manual.

<General>

7) Project team for pilot activities:

The project should implement the activities as one team including REDD+ related activities in Phonsay district in order to avoid confusion in the target villages and other stakeholders.

8) Improvement of communication among stakeholders both in Laos and Japan:

The project has to improve communication among various stakeholders for achieving the purpose and goal of the project by the end of the project.

9) The team proposes the project to extend one (1) year for achieving project purpose:

The team found that some activities of the project has been delay and may not be completed by the end of the project-term. It is suggested that one (1) year extension of project term with more focused and smaller input.

4.3 Lessons Learned

1) Project design:

Timing of introduction of REDD+ activities should be carefully considered to harmonize the PAREDD approach, REDD+ had to start after justification of the PARRED approach.

(end of document)

Annex 1: PDM ver.1.1 (approved by the 5th JCC meeting in October 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>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>1a By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report.</p> <p>1b By July 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified.</p> <p>1c By September 2012, 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</p> <p>1b Project reports</p> <p>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>3. Changes in forest cover and / or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites</p> <p>4. A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.</p> <p>5 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+</p>		<p>2a By November 2012, 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</p> <p>2b The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in-all the target villages-of the PAREDD sites according to their respective activity plans</p> <p>2c Approved village land and forest zoning and regulations are followed in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites</p> <p>2d In the Project end, at each target village, no households reply that their livelihoods have been deteriorated through the PAREDD activities.</p> <p>2e Repayment to the village development funds is made by each livelihood improvement activity group as per the local rules approved by the villagers.</p> <p>2f Repaid fund is utilized for new activities for reducing deforestation at all target villages in the PAREDD sites.</p> <p>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</p> <p>2h The draft field operational manual is modified in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013</p> <p>2i 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>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> <p>4a By March 2013, a reference level is developed for a REDD+ demonstration project</p> <p>4b By March 2013, a reference level is developed at the level of Luang Prabang Province</p> <p>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>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>2a Date of approval of the plans</p> <p>2c-2f Monitoring report</p> <p>2g Results of the household survey</p> <p>2h Date of modified manual</p> <p>2f Results of joint review based on the checklist developed by the Project</p> <p>3a&3b Date of completion of impact assessment report</p> <p>4a-4d Progress report of REDD+ consultant team</p> <p>5a&5b Date of finalized manual and report</p> <p>5c Workshop report</p> <p>5d Recommendation report</p>	

<p><Activities></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 village 2.4 Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations 2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating 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 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 4.1 Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites 4.2 Identify a project component for the REDD+ demonstration project 4.3 Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project 4.4 Establish a reference level for REDD+ at Luang Prabang Province 4.5 Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project. 4.6 Develop a manual on participatory forest carbon monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project 4.7 Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD) 4.8 Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme 5.1 Finalize the draft field operational manual (Activity 2.9) for REDD+ 5.2 Develop a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure 5.3 Organize workshops to share the results of Project at provincial, regional and central levels. 5.4 Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the Project 	<p><Inputs></p> <p>Government of Lao</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Director - Project Manager 2. Technical staff from Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office 3. Technical staff from District Agriculture and Forestry Office 4. 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Experts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Advisor - Extension promotion /Project Management - Forest Resource management - Rural Development - Experts in other field deemed necessary 2. Machinery, Equipment and materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment for training and survey - Machinery, office equipment, and stationaries 3. Training of the Project Personnel in Japan and third countries 4. Local operation cost (partially) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Frequent transfer of staff of PAFO/DAFO does not occur. 2. Severe natural disaster and climate conditions do not occur in the target area. <p><Preconditions></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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
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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 2: PO ver.1.1 (approved by the 5th JCC meeting in October 2012)

	Outputs and activities as per PDME	Expected Results	Schedule												Responsible organization	Responsible person (Lao)	Implementors (Lao)	Major Inputs	
			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															CA		
1.1	Identify lessons learnt and issues in FORCOM sites for CSPT improvement.	Summary report on CSPT study made															EX	LE	
1.2	Consolidate CSPT to align with upland development initiatives.	Upland initiative with donors recognize CSPT as a tool for community development															PMEX	CA, LE	
1.3	Improve CSPT for integrating into the system of reducing deforestation.	Proposal for implementation stage of PAREDD approach made															EX	CA, LE	
1.4	Identify recommended activities for reducing deforestation based on the information on agriculture and forestry.	List of recommended activities made															RD	LE, SE	
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															All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE	
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															All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE	
1.7	Design the monitoring stage of the system of reducing deforestation.	Concept note of Monitoring developed															EX/PM	LE	
1.8	Draft an initial field manual on the system of reducing deforestation.	-Draft manual on planning, implementation and monitoring -Compiled manual distributed the staff of PAFO/DAFO															All PAFO staff	CA, LE	
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															PM	CA	
2.1	Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.	PAREDD sites selected															PM, PAFO(FMT)	CA, LE, SE	
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															All PAFO/DAFO staff	LE	
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															(a) XGN team/PAFO/DAF (b) PSY		
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															(a) XGN team/PAFO/DAF (b) PSY	LE	
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															ditto	LE	
2.6	Assist the villagers in implementing activities for reducing deforestation.	Necessary training and procurement supported for 9 target villages															ditto	LE	
2.7	Assist the villagers in developing Village Development Funds	LFMC manages accounting of the VDF															ditto	LE	
2.8	Monitor the above activities with the villagers	Necessary information collected based on the form in all target villages															ditto	LE	
2.9	Modify the draft field operational manual	Draft field operational manual upgraded in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013															All PAFO/DAFO staff	CA, LE	

Output	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	RDF/M	CA
Output 3	Changes in forest cover/carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites.	Report of the survey made -REL established (PSY) -Forest cover map prepared (XGN)	(a)XGN (b)PSY							DAEC	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Banlath)	LE, SE; LE SE
3.1	Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.									DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Banlath)	LE SE
3.2	Establish a baseline for monitoring on changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock.									DAEC	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Sulkleth, Khampai)	LE Local
3.3	Prepare baseline data on socio-economic conditions.	-A report on socio-economic study in XGN and PSY each (in Eng)								DAEC	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Sulkleth, Khampai)	LE Local
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 (b)PSY							DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Banlath)	LE SE
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(Sulkleth, Khampai)	LE Local consultant
3.6	Assess the impacts of the system for reducing deforestation.	-A report on the assessment of forest cover developed -A report on the assessment of socio-economic condition developed	XGN+PSY							DOF	PPM(PAFO)	PAFO(Hongkham, Banlath, Sulkleth, Khampai)	CA, LE, SE Local consultant
Output 4	A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites	REDD+ demonstration site selected								DOF	n/a	CA	CA
4.1	Select a target area for a REDD+ demonstration project from the PAREDD sites									DAEC	PPM(N+AFES)	PAFO(FMT)	LE, SE
4.2	Identify a project proponent for the REDD+ demonstration project	Project proponent selected/formulated								DOF	n/a	n/a	Consultant team
4.3	Establish a reference level for the REDD+ demonstration project	REL established	PSY							DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto
4.4	Establish a reference level for REDD+ at Luang Prabang Province	REL established	PSY							DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto
4.5	Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project	PDD drafted	PSY							DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto
4.6	Develop a manual for participatory forest carbon stock monitoring required for a REDD+ demonstration project	Manual developed	PSY							DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto
4.7	Assist the project proponent in preparing a project design document (PDD)	PDD finalized	PSY							DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto
4.8	Submit the PDD to an accredited REDD+ validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial incentive scheme	PDD submitted								DOF	n/a	n/a	ditto
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								DAEC			CA
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
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	Consultant team
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
5.4	Make recommendations to the relevant government agencies based on the results of the Project	-Recommendation report submitted to the relevant agencies PAREDD and its outcomes were recognized								DOF	PM	PPM, all PAFO and DAFO staff	ditto

Annex 3: Study Schedule of the Japanese Evaluation Team

Date	Mr. Koji Asano - Evaluation Analysis	Mr. Koji Mitomori - Evaluation Planning/ Forest Sector Strategy	Mr. Kenichi Shishido - Japanese Team Leader Mr. Mikihiko Inoue - Forest Conservation	Stay	
Feb	23 Sun	11:45 Departure from Japan (TG641, TG574) 20:55 Arrive at VTE		VTE	
	24 Mon	8:30 Meeting with JICA expert in FSCAP, JICA Laos Office 13:30 Interview at DOF, Mr.Chanthakhoummanh (PD) 15:30 Interview with RECOFTC		VTE	
	25 Tue	9:00 Meeting at DAEC, Mr.Somxay Sisanonh (JCC member) (move to LPB) Courtesy and interview with the Deputy Director, PAFO 13:30 Interview with Mr. Xang Sanaphonh (PM) 14:00 16:00 Interview with JET		(move to LPB) LPB	
	26 Wed	8:30 Interview with C/P in PAFO (move to XGN) 11:00 Interview with C/Ps in DAFO-XGN 13:30 Visit to Houaykhong village (move to LPB)		LPB	
	27 Thu	8:00 (move to PSY) Interview with C/Ps in DAFO-PSY 9:30 Visit to Houayking village 13:00 Visit to Houayha village (move to LPB)	Departure from Japan (TG641, TG574) Arrive at VTE	LPB	
	28 Fri	8:00 Interview with C/Ps in PAFO 13:00 Interview with TABI 15:00 Interview with JET	Meeting with C/Ps and other concerned people	LPB	
	1 Sat	13:00 Interview with JET, report writing	Internal meeting, documentation	LPB	
	2 Sun	Internal meeting, report writing	Internal meeting, documentation	(move to VTE) VTE	
	Mar	3 Mon	8:30 Meeting with JICA Laos Office 11:00 Courtesy to Department of Planning and Cooperation, MONRE 13:30 Courtesy to Department of Planning and Cooperation, MAF 14:30 Courtesy to Department of Forest Resource Management, MONRE 16:00 Courtesy to Department of Forestry, MAF		VTE
		4 Tue	8:00 Internal meeting 13:30 The 1 st Joint Evaluation Meeting		VTE
		5 Wed	8:00 Internal meeting 13:30 Meeting with DOF, MAF		VTE
		6 Thu	9:00 Internal meeting (move to LPB) 14:00 The 2 nd Joint Evaluation Meeting		(move to LPB) LPB
7 Fri		8:00 (move to PSY) Interview with C/Ps in DAFO-PSY 9:30 Visit to Houayking village (move to LPB)		LPB	
8 Sat		8:00 The 3 rd Joint Evaluation Meeting (move to VTE) 11:00 Meeting with JET		(move to VTE) VTE	
9 Sun		Internal meeting, report writing		VTE	
10 Mon		8:30 Internal Meeting 13:30 The 4 th Joint Evaluation Meeting		VTE	
11 Tue		9:00 JCC and signing of M/M 13:30 Report to the JICA Laos Office 15:00 Report to the Embassy of Japan Departure from VTE (TG575)		VTE	
12 Wed		7:35 Arrive at Tokyo			

Annex 4: List of Interviewees

1. DOF, MAF

	Name	Title and Organization	Date
1)	DOF		
1	Mr. Savanh CHANTHAKHOUMMANH	Project Director/ Head, Office of GHG Emission Reduction From Deforestation, DOF, MAF	24/2

2. PAFO - LPB

1)	Management		
1	Mr.Xayaphanh LASY	Deputy Director, PAFO - LPB	25/2
2	Mr. Xang SANAPHONH	Proeject Manager/ Head of Forestry Section, PAFO - LPB	25/2
3	Mr. Chanhavong SOURIVONG	Field Manager/ Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	26/2
2)	XGN Team		
1	Mr. Khampay BOUALAVONG	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	28/2
2	Mr. Niphavanh PHILAVANH	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	28/2
3)	PSY Team		
1	Mr. Soudidaeth BOUNMANEE	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	28/2
2	Mr. Hongkham SNENANACHACK	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	28/2

3. DAFO

1)	XGN Team		
1	Mr. Bouma SAVATDY	Deputy Head, DONRE - Xiengnun	26/2
2	Mr. Singthong VILASITHEUR	Agriculture Officer, DAFO - Xiengnun	26/2
2)	PSY Team		
1	Mr. Inpam CHIENGSAVANG	Forestry Officer, DAFO - Phonsay	27/2, 7/3
2	Mr. Khamla THONLATSAMEE	Agriculture Officer, DAFO - Phonsay	27/2, 7/3
3	Mr. Changvong LOUNSOULITH	Livestock Officer, DAFO - Phonsay	27/2, 7/3

4. DAEC, MAF

1)	Central Government (HQ)		
1	Mr. Somxay SISANONH	Deputy Director General, DAEC, MAF	25/2

5. Phonsay District and Hoaikin Village

1)	Phonsay District		
1	Mr. Sichan LATSAMY	Deputy District Governor	7/3
2)	Hoaykin Village		
1	Mr. Nor Yee Her	Village Head	7/3

6. Other Institutions

1)	TABI		
1	Mr. Jemxay TANGSEKSANH	Provincial Facilitator - LPB	28/2
2)	RECOFTC		
1	Mr. Thouththone VONGVISOUK	Consultant	24/2
2	Mr. Khankeo OUTHASAK	National Coordinator	24/2

7. Japan side

1)	JET		
1	Mr. Makoto DAIMON	Chief Advisor	25/2-3/1
2	Mr. Goro NISHIMOTO	Project Coordinator/ Livelihood Improvement	25/2-3/1
3	Mr. Yasutoshi YAMADA	Forest Resource Management	25/2-3/1
2)	JICA Laos Office		
1	Mr. Akira MIZUNO	Representative (agriculture and rural development)	24/2
3)	Forestry Sector Capacity Development Project		
1	Mr. Hideaki TAKAI	Chief Advisor	24/2
2	Ms. Takayuki NAMURA	REDD+/ Donner Coordination	24/2
3	Mr. Kenji NAKAJIMA	Forest Management/ Project Coordinator	24/2

2. For REDD+ Demonstration Activities

As of Mar 2014

	Field	Name	Date of field survey				No.	FY2013	No.	Total 17MM (510MD)
			FY2011	No.	FY2012	No.				
1	Project management team (Chief of the consulting team)	Dr./Mr. Hiratsuka Motoshi	12/Feb/2012 – 18/Feb/2012 6/Mar/2012 – 12/Mar/2012	7MD 7MD	26/Apr/2012 – 2/May/2012 13/Jun/2012 – 16/Jun/2012 22/Jun/2012 – 26/Jun/2012 30/Sep/2012 – 4/Oct/2012 10/Oct/2012 – 18/Oct/2012 24/Oct/2012 – 30/Oct/2012 16/Dec/2012 – 19/Dec/2012 17/Jan/2013 – 23/Jan/2013 31/Jan/2013 – 2/Feb/2013 15/Mar/2013 – 22/Mar/2013	7MD 4MD 5MD 5MD 9MD 7MD 4MD 7MD 3MD 8MD	22/Apr/2013 – 27/Apr/2013 14/May/2013 – 18/May/2013 24/Jun/2013 – 28/Jun/2013	6MD 5MD 5MD	89MD	
2	Project management team (Vice Chief of the consulting team)	Mr. Suzuki Kei	12/Feb/2012 – 18/Feb/2012 1/Mar/2012 – 10/Mar/2012	7MD 10MD	14/Jun/2012 – 16/Jun/2012 18/Feb/2013 – 24/Feb/2013 17/Mar/2013 – 22/Mar/2013	3MD 7MD 8MD	-		35MD	
3	Analysis of satellite data and the development of reference level	Mr. Nanaumi Takashi	29/Feb/2012 – 15/Mar/2012 27/Mar/2012 – 31/Mar/2012	30MD 5MD	1/Apr/2012 – 9/Apr/2012 19/Nov/2012 – 27/Nov/2012	9MD 9MD	-		53MD	
4	Analysis of satellite data and the development of reference level	Mr. Imai Yasuteru	12/Feb/2012 15/Feb/2012 – 18/Feb/2012	1MD 4MD	-		-		5MD	
5	Analysis of satellite data and the development of reference level	Mr. Hoshino Tomokazu	-		17/Aug/2012 – 31/Aug/2012 16/Oct/2012 – 31/Oct/2012 19/Nov/2012 – 17/Dec/2012	15MD 16MD 29MD	-		60MD	
6	Analysis of satellite data and the development of reference level	Mr. Mi Jinliang	-				-		0MD	
7	Socio-economic analysis	Ms. Takei Izumi	12/Feb/2012 – 18/Feb/2012	7MD	3/Sep/2012 – 7/Sep/2012 18/Feb/2012 – 24/Feb/2012	5MD 7MD	-		12MD	
8	Socio-economic analysis	Dr./Mr. Kajiwara Ryota	-		23/Oct/2012 – 15/Nov/2012 3/Dec/2012 – 23/Dec/2012 17/Jan/2013 – 9/Feb/2013	24MD 21MD 24MD	16/Apr/2013 – 5/May/2013 24/May/2013 – 3/Jun/2013, 5/Jun/2013	20MD 11MD 1MD	101MD	
9	Socio-economic analysis	Dr./Mr. Paudel Shyam	-		29/Apr/2012 – 2/May/2012 13/Jun/2012 – 16/Jun/2012 10/Oct/2012 – 17/Oct/2012, 19/Oct/2012 5/Dec/2012 – 8/Dec/2012 19/Feb/2013 – 24/Feb/2013	4MD 4MD 8MD 1MD 4MD 16MD	16/May/2013 – 18/May/2013	3MD	58MD	
10	Forest biomass/emission and/or removal factors development	Dr./Mr. Amano Masahiro	30/Nov/2011 – 6/Dec/2011 13/Feb/2012 – 16/Feb/2012 6/Mar/2012 – 12/Mar/2012	7MD 4MD 7MD						
11	Forest biomass/emission and/or removal factors development	Dr./Mr. Tsuzuki Hayato	28/Feb/2012 – 25/Mar/2012	27MD	11/Nov/2012 – 4/Dec/2012	24MD	-		51MD	
12	Forest biomass/emission and/or removal factors development	Mr. Nonaka Issei	-		19/Nov/2012 – 19/Dec/2012 20/Jan/2013 – 7/Feb/2013	31MD 19MD	-		50MD	
13	Forest biomass/emission and/or removal factors development	Mr. Niitsuma Kouhei	-		20/Jan/2013 – 10/Mar/2013	51MD	22/Apr/2013 – 3/May/2013	12MD	63MD	
14	Development of forest carbon monitoring system	Mr. Yano Masato	-		-		-		0MD	
15	Development of forest carbon monitoring system	Ms. Megumi Saito	12/Feb/2012 – 18/Feb/2012	7MD	5/Feb/2013 – 24/Feb/2013	20MD	-		27MD	

Annex 6: List of Counterpart Personnel

As of Mar 2014

1. DOF, MAF			Assignment
	Name	Title and Organization	
1) DOF			
1	Mr. Savanh CHANTHAKHOUMMANH	Project Director/ Head, Office of GHG Emission Reduction From Deforestation, DOF, MAF	Jul 2013 - present
2. PAFO - LPB			
2) Management			
1	Mr. Xang SANAPHONH	Project Manager/ Head of Forestry Section, PAFO - LPB	Oct 2012 - present
2	Mr. Chanhavong SOURIVONG	Field Manager/ Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Nov 2009 - present
3) XGN Team			
1	Mr. Khampay BOUALAVONG	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Feb 2010 - present
2	Mr. Niphavanh PHILAVANH	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Feb 2010 - present
4) PSY Team			
1	Mr. Soudidaeth BOUNMANEE	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Feb 2010 - present
2	Mr. Phonepacut SIVILAISUK	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Feb 2010 - present
3	Mr. Hongkham SNENANACHACK	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Feb 2010 - present
4	Mr. Bounlath VILASAEK	Technical Staff, PAFO - LPB	Oct 2011- present
3. DAFO			
5) XGN Team			
1	Mr. Bouma SAVATDY	Deputy Head, DONRE - Xiengnun	Aug 2010 - present
2	Mr. Vayee YANG	Livestock Officer, DAFO - Xiengnun	Aug 2010 - present
3	Mr. Singthong VILASITHEUR	Agriculture Officer, DAFO - Xiengnun	Aug 2010 - present
4	Mr. Amphone CHALEUNPONH	Livestock Officer, DAFO - Xiengnun	Oct 2012 - present
6) PSY Team			
1	Mr. Inpam CHIENGSAVANG	Forestry Officer, DAFO - Phonsay	Oct 2010 - present
2	Mr. Khamla THONLATSAMEE	Agriculture Officer, DAFO - Phonsay	Sep2009 - present
3	Mr. Changvong LOUNSOULITH	Livestock Officer, DAFO - Phonsay	Sep 2009 - present
4. DAEC, MAF			
7) Central Government (HQ)			
1	Mr. Somxay SIVANONH	Deputy Director General, DAEC, MAF	Nov 2009 - Jun 2012
2	Mr. Phousith PHOUMAVONG	Senior Officer, DAEC, MAF	Nov 2009 - Jun 2012

Annex 7: List of Participants in the Trainings in Japan

As of Mar 2014

Fiscal Year		Name	Position at the time of training	Period	Course Name & Institutions/Lecturers
2010	1	Chandhavong Sourivong	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	11-30 Oct 2010 (20 days)	【Course name】 Land Use Planning/ Agriculture and Forestry Extension for PAREDD Project in Lao 【Institutions/Lecturers】 JICA, Prefectural Government of Miyagi, Forestry Agency, MAF, NGOs and private sector concerning agriculture
	2	Niphavanh Philavanh	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB		
	3	Soulidaeth Bounmanee	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB		
	4	Hongkham Seneanachack	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB		
2011	5	Khampay Boualavong	Technical Staff, PAFO LPB	6-26 Nov.2011 (21 days)	【Course name】 Land Use Planning/ Agriculture and Forestry Extension for PAREDD Project in Lao 【Institutions/Lecturers】 JICA, Prefectural Government of Miyagi, Forestry Agency, MAF, NGOs and private sector concerning agriculture
	6	Phonepaseut Sivilaisuk	Technical Staff, PAFO LPB		
	7	Bounma Savatdy	Deputy Head, DAFO Xiengngun		
	8	Chanthavong Lounsoulith	Forestry Officer, DAFO Phonsay		
2012	9	Bounlath Vilasaek	Technical Staff, PAFO, LPB	7-30 Sep. 2012 (24 days)	【Course name】 Land Use Planning/ Agriculture and Forestry Extension for PAREDD Project in Lao 【Institutions/Lecturers】 JICA, Prefectural Government of Miyagi, Forestry Agency, MAF, NGOs and private sector concerning agriculture
	10	Vayee Yang	Livestock Officer, DAFO Xiengngun		
	11	Singthong Vilasitheur	Agriculture Officer, DAFO Xiengngun		
	12	Inpam Chiengsavang	Forestry Officer, DAFO Phonsay		
	13	Khamla Thonlatsamee	Agriculture Officer, DAFO Phonsay		
2013	14	Somxay Sanonty	DDG, DOF, MAF	1-14 Dec.2013 (14 days)	【Course name】 Forestry Sector Approaches on Climate Change for PAREDD Project 【Institutions/Lecturers】 JICA, Forestry Agency, Japan Forest Technology Association, IGES, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd
	15	Savanh Chanthakhoummanh	Head, Office of GHG Emission Reduction From Deforestation		
	16	Kinarone Phommasack	Deputy, Office of GHG Emission Reduction From Deforestation		
	17	Xang Sanaphonh	Head of Forestry Section, PAFO, LPB		

Annex 8: List of Equipment and Machinery Supported by JICA

As of Mar 2014

1. Procured by the JICA Laos Office

Year	Date Received	Name of Equipment	QTY	Price		Maker	Model
				Unit	USD Conversion		
2009	30-Nov-2009	Fax machine	1	USD 209.00	USD 209.00	Cannon	JX510P
2010	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD 610.00	USD 610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
2010	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD 610.00	USD 610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
2010	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD 610.00	USD 610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
2010	26-Apr-2010	Desktop computer	1	USD 610.00	USD 610.00	HP	Pavillion P6372L
2010	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD 55.00	USD 55.00	PowerMatic	BU-700 (RR MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
2010	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD 55.00	USD 55.00	PowerMatic	BU-700 (RR MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
2010	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD 55.00	USD 55.00	PowerMatic	BU-700 (RR MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
2010	26-Apr-2010	UPS	1	USD 55.00	USD 55.00	PowerMatic	BU-700 (RR MP7.2A-12V 7.2Ah)
2010	26-Apr-2010	Printer	1	USD 49.00	USD 49.00	HP	HP InkJet D2660
2010	26-Apr-2010	Printer	1	USD 49.00	USD 49.00	HP	HP InkJet D2660
2010	26-Apr-2010	Digital camera	1	USD 170.00	USD 170.00	Sony	Sony Cybershot W180
2010	26-Apr-2010	Digital camera	1	USD 170.00	USD 170.00	Sony	Sony Cybershot W180
2010	26-Apr-2010	Fax machine	1	USD 250.00	USD 250.00	Brother	MFC 7220 Laser Fax Machine
2010	26-Apr-2010	Fax machine	1	USD 250.00	USD 250.00	Brother	MFC 7220 Laser Fax Machine
2010	26-Apr-2010	Printer	1	USD 278.00	USD 278.00	HP	Office Jet 6500 Wireless All-in-one
2010	18-Jun-2010	Air conditioner	1	USD 360.00	USD 360.00	MITSUBISHI	AUS-12C53F150L25 12000BTU
2010	20-Jan-2011	Hypsometer	1	USD 2,675.00	USD 2,675.00	Haglof	Haglof Vertex IV 360 PK
2010	20-Jan-2011	Hypsometer	1	USD 2,675.00	USD 2,675.00	Haglof	Haglof Vertex IV 360 PK
2010	25-Feb-2011	Clinometer	1	USD 302.00	USD 302.00	Haglof	Haglof Electronic clinometer
2010	25-Feb-2011	Clinometer	1	USD 302.00	USD 302.00	Haglof	Haglof Electronic clinometer
2010	25-Feb-2011	Caliper	1	USD 308.00	USD 308.00	Mantax	Mantax Black 650mm
2010	25-Feb-2011	Caliper	1	USD 308.00	USD 308.00	Mantax	Mantax Black 650mm
2010	25-Feb-2011	Spring scale 100kg	1	USD 212.00	USD 212.00		Ph100
2010	25-Feb-2011	Spring scale 100kg	1	USD 212.00	USD 212.00		Ph100
2010	1-Mar-2011	Altimeter	1	USD 1,372.00	USD 1,372.00	Blume-Leiss	Blume-Leiss Model BL7
2010	1-Mar-2011	Altimeter	1	USD 1,372.00	USD 1,372.00	Blume-Leiss	Blume-Leiss Model BL7
2010	1-Mar-2011	Surveying Compass	1	USD 1,162.00	USD 1,162.00	Ushikata	Ushikata pocket compass LS-25
2010	1-Mar-2011	Surveying Compass	1	USD 1,162.00	USD 1,162.00	Ushikata	Ushikata pocket compass LS-25
2010	2-Mar-2011	Extendable tree height measuring rods	1	USD 1,150.00	USD 1,150.00	Ushikata	Fiberglass Telecopying Rod 12m
2010	4-Mar-2011	Extendable tree height measuring rods	1	USD 1,150.00	USD 1,150.00	Ushikata	Fiberglass Telecopying Rod 12m
2010	15-Mar-2011	High Resol. Satellite Imagery	1	JPY 425,000	USD 5,312.50	QuickBird	QuickBird
2010	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY 53,000	USD 662.50	[ALOS AVNIR-2]	ALAV2A252513200
2010	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY 55,000	USD 687.50	[ALOS AVNIR-2]	ALAV2A254993200
2010	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY 55,000	USD 687.50	[ALOS PRISM]	ALPSMW252513195
2010	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY 55,000	USD 687.50	[ALOS PRISM]	ALPSMW252513200
2010	15-Mar-2011	Satellite Imagery	1	JPY	USD	[ALOS PRISM]	ALPSMW254993200

				55,000	687.50		
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	LEECO	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Desktop PC	1	USD 668.00	USD 668.00	DELL	Dell Vostro Mini Tour 230 MT
2010	25-Mar-2011	Color laser printer	1	USD 1,329.00	USD 1,329.00	Brother	MFC-9840CDW
2010	25-Mar-2011	Digital Camera	1	USD 102.00	USD 102.00	Cannon	Cannon PowerShot A495
2010	25-Mar-2011	Digital Camera	1	USD 102.00	USD 102.00	Cannon	Cannon PowerShot A495
2010	25-Mar-2011	Laser printer	1	USD 223.00	USD 223.00	Brother	Brother HL-2170W laser printer
2010	31-Mar-2011	Notebook PC	1	USD 1,100.00	USD 1,100.00	Compaq	Compaq
2011	13-Aug-2011	4WD Vehicle	1	USD 30,080.00	USD 30,080.00	MITSUBISHI	PAJERO Sport
2011	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD 1,563.00	USD 1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF100S
2011	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD 1,563.00	USD 1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF101S
2011	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD 1,563.00	USD 1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF102S
2011	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD 1,563.00	USD 1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF103S
2011	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD 1,563.00	USD 1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF104S
2011	29-Aug-2011	On Road Motorbike	1	USD 1,563.00	USD 1,563.00	Honda	Wave100S NF105S
2011	19-Jan-2012	Electric generator	1	LAK 11,979,000	USD 1,497.38	Honda	Honda EU20i 2KVA
2011	26-Jan-2012	Electric generator	1	LAK 11,979,000	USD 1,497.38	Honda	Honda EU20i 3KVA
2011	7-Feb-2012	Office supply locker	1	LAK 2,200,000	USD 275.00	LEECO	LEECO CB05
2011	3-Mar-2012	ArcView- ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License	1	USD 2,401.00	USD 2,401.00	ARC	ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License
2011	3-Mar-2012	Spatial Analyst ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License	1	USD 3,402.00	USD 3,402.00	ARC	ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License
2011	3-Mar-2012	3D Analyst ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License	1	USD 3,402.00	USD 3,402.00	ARC	ArcGIS 10.0 Single Use License
2011	3-Mar-2012	Notebook Computer	1	USD 3,024.00	USD 3,024.00	AUS	AUS-G74SX-91132V with Win7
2011	3-Mar-2012	Notebook Computer	1	USD 1,483.00	USD 1,483.00	Dell	Dell Vostro 3350 with Win7
2011	3-Mar-2012	Video Camera	1	USD 398.00	USD 398.00	Canon	Legria 46 with Ex Battery/ Memory
2011	3-Mar-2012	Copier	1	USD 1,925.00	USD 1,925.00	Canon	CANON Image Runner IR2420L
2011	3-Mar-2012	Copier	1	USD 2,250.00	USD 2,250.00	Canon	CANON Image Runner IR2525
2011	23-Mar-2012	RapidEye Satellite Imagery (LPB)	1	USD 32,500.00	USD 32,500.00	RapidEye	AOI=19,901km2
2012	14-Mar-2013	Honda WaveS100	1	USD 1,523.00	USD 1,523.00	Honda	WaveS100

Total USD130,099.75

2. Procured by the PAREDD Project Office

2011	19-Jan-2012	Honda EU20i 2KVA	1	LAK 11,979,000	USD 1,497.38	Honda	
2011	26-Jan-2012	Honda EU20i 3KVA	1	LAK 11,979,000	USD 1,497.38	Honda	
2011	7-Feb-2012	Office supply locker	1	LAK 2,200,000	USD 275.00	LEECO	
2011	24-Mar-2011	Office supply locker	1	USD 260.00	USD 260.00	LEECO	
2012	24-Dec-2012	Server PC, Software and networking	1	LAK 15,250,000	USD 1,906.25	Dell	
2013	1-May-2013	PC, MS Office	1	LAK 3,500,000	USD 437.50	Dell, Microsoft	

2013	13-Aug-2013	Off-road Tyres for Pajero	1	LAK 5,500,000	USD 687.50	Maxxiss	
2013	13-Nov-2013	Off-road Tyres for Safari	1	LAK 8,450,000	USD 1,056.25	Bridgestone	

Total **USD7,617.25**

- i. The period of Japanese fiscal year is from April to March.
ii. USD/LAK conversion rate is "1USD = LAK8,000".

3. Procured for REDD+ demonstration

2012	3-Aug-2012	PALSAR imagery	1	JPY 378,000	USD 4,597.11	Japan Space Systems	PALSAR Level1.1
2012	31-Aug-2012	LANDSAT imagery	1	USD 10,270	USD 10,270.00	Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization)	LANDSAT-5 Satellite Imagery, Full Scene, 7 bands Level 1 P LANDSAT-5 Satellite Imagery, Subscene 100 X 100 km, 7 bands, Level 1 P

Total **USD14,867.11**

Annex 9: Project Cost & Budget

1. Japan side

1) Disbursement of Local Activity Cost (as of February, 2014)

	Category	JFY 2009	JFY 2010	JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	Total
1	Miscellaneous	USD 6,432.00	USD 11,644.00	USD 5,898.00	USD 8,541.01	USD 165,677.00	USD 34,580.00	USD 68,299.01
		LAK 206,772,000	LAK 237,906,500	LAK 410,236,000	LAK 1,153,029,000			LAK 2,913,130,500
2	Airfare	USD 3,760.00	USD -	USD 1,061.00	USD 518.00	USD 13,400.00	USD 6,120.00	USD 11,829.00
		LAK 90,015,000	LAK 128,720,000	LAK 109,855,000	LAK 94,145,000			LAK 464,260,000
3	Travel Allowance	USD 9,646.00	USD 8,968.00	USD 8,598.00	USD 6,206.00	USD 54,000.00	USD 25,245.00	USD 60,285.00
		LAK 39,199,000	LAK 155,028,500	LAK 258,561,500	LAK 430,019,000			LAK 1,307,375,500
4	Fee and Honorarium	USD 11,503.00	USD 32,246.00	USD 22,193.00	USD 26,598.00	USD 37,500.00	USD 25,400.00	USD 140,531.00
		LAK 6,888,500	LAK 19,419,000	LAK 48,522,500	LAK 79,113,000			LAK 244,351,000
5	Refreshment	USD -	USD -	USD -	USD -	USD 5,600.00	USD 1,500.00	USD 1,500.00
		LAK 6,851,000	LAK 26,849,000	LAK 39,739,000	LAK 52,386,500			LAK 142,422,500
	Grand Total	USD 72,716.00	USD 123,000.00	USD 130,200.00	USD 268,500.00	USD 276,177.00	USD 92,845.00	USD 963,438.00

Note:

- The period of Japanese fiscal year (JFY) is from April to March.
- Figures in JFY 2009-2011 are actual expenditures made in different currencies (USD and LAK). LAK were converted from USD using the rate of each corresponding month.
- Figures indicated for the JFY 2009 - 2012 are based on the actual expenditure, while for the JFY 2013 - 2014 are based on the budget.
- Figures in "grand total" of JFY 2009-2011 are consolidated amount of expenditures in USD and LAK.

2) Disbursement for local construction (as of February, 2014)

	Item	Place	Completed	Budget LAK	Summary of work
1	Renovation of access road and construction of bridge in Houaykhong Village	XGN	7-Sep-12	490,000,000	Latelite paved 650 m length access road and reinforced concrete bridge.
2	Renovation of road from Sopchia- Houayam	PSY	23-Mar-12	878,130,000	Latelite paved 6.5 km length.
3	Construction of a field office in Houaykhing	PSY	13-Dec-12	475,880,000	A building with 4 bedrooms and 1 meeting space with kitchen and bath room.
				1,844,010,000	
				230,000.00	
				Total in USD (1USD=8,000LAK)	

3) Disbursement for procuring equipment, machineries and materials (as of February, 2014)

	Procurement	Cost USD	Items
1	By JICA Laos Office	130,099.75	
2	By PAREDD Project Office	7,617.25	
3	For REDD+ demonstration (Output 4)	14,867.11	
	Total in USD	152,584.11	

2. For REDD+ Demonstration Activities

1) Disbursement of Local Activity Cost (as of February, 2014)

	Category	JFY 2011	JFY 2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	Total
1	Miscellaneous	USD 2,841.00	USD 47,254.00	USD 13,552.00	USD 10,000.00	USD 73,647.00
2	Travel Allowance	USD 0	USD 9,008.00	USD 2,040.00	USD 2,000.00	USD 13,048.00
	Grand Total	USD 2,841.00	USD 56,262.00	USD 15,592.00	USD 12,000.00	USD 86,695.00

- The period of Japanese fiscal year (JFY) is from April to March.
- Figures indicated for the JFY 2011 - 2013 are based on the actual expenditure, while for the JFY 2014 are based on the budget.

Annex 10: Accomplishment Grid 1 (Accomplishment based on the Indicators)

		As of Mar 2014	
Narrative Summary	Indicators	Current Status Scale of evaluation: Achieved, Almost achieved, Under progress, Not achieved yet	
<p>【Project Purpose】 A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management.</p>	a.	Restriction of forest resource access and income generation without negative impact on the forest is realized by the initiative of villagers in XGN and PSY districts.	<p>Almost achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all nine target villages in XGN site and PSY site, land use zoning was defined and approved by authorities concerned aiming for long-term forest protection in each village. In Jan 2014, the assessment on the forest cover change and land use change in XGN site revealed the fact that no new slash and burn cultivation was reported in all the forest protection areas after the zoning plan was approved in Jan 2012. By the time of terminal evaluation, it was confirmed that the revolving fund system which was introduced by the project has been well functioning as 13 households in XGN site received funds for their new livelihood activities. These imply that income generation without negative impact on the forest could be realized by the initiative of villagers in XGN and PSY districts by the end of the project. Field operational manuals were in the process of finalizing. The project has been explaining to the authorities concerned of PAFO, DAFOs, and district governments about the advantage of the PAREDD approach using the draft field operational manuals to be adopted by the LPB PAFO before the project end.
	b.	By August 2014, a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is comprehended by the relevant authorities concerned.	<p>Not achieved yet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was decided to conduct peer-review before submitting to an accredited validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial scheme. By June 2014, the project plans to elaborate a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, based on the results of the pre-validation.
	1a	By September 2010, improvements to CSPT that are necessary for applying it to the system are compiled as a report.	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Oct 2010 to Jan 2011, improved CSPT was integrated into the activities for reducing deforestation under the PAREDD approach. The results were reflected in the following four documents; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach Operational Manual of Implementation Stage Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities
<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>	1b	By July 2010, more than 4-5 recommended activities for reducing deforestation are identified.	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project conducted a field survey to collect information on farming system and its techniques in XGN and PSY districts, and identified recommended activities for improvement of farming system. The results were compiled in "Agriculture Farming System Study for Farming Improvement in XGN and PSY Districts" in Oct 2010. The list of recommended activities was compiled in the attachment of the draft operational manual of PAREDD approach.
	1c	By September 2012, a draft field operational manual is developed on the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level.	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has been developing a system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level, and elaborated following guidelines and manuals; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The "Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach" and the "Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach" were drafted in both Lao and English by Feb 2011. The "Operational Manual of Implementation Stage" was drafted by Feb 2012. The "Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities (for livelihood improvement)" were drafted by Feb 2012.
	2a	By November 2012, village activity plans for reducing deforestation, including land and forest use zoning	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Feb. 2012, for four target villages in XGN site, village activity & budget plans of each village were elaborated by each LPMC, then, were approved by the district government, DAFO and PAFO.
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).	and regulations, are approved by the District, DAFO, and PAFO at all the target villages of the PAREDD sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Apr. 2013, for five target villages in PSY site, village activity & budget plans were elaborated by each LPMC, then, were approved by the district government, DAFO and PAFO. - The principal contents of the plan were following: 1)land use planning, 2)regulation of forest and land use, 3)type 1,2,3 activity plan, and 4) budget for each activity.
2b	The activities for reducing deforestation are implemented in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites according to their respective activity plans.	<p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both in XGN site and PSY site, activities for reducing deforestation were defined in the village activity & budget plans of each village. Activities were categorized in three types: Type 1, Type 2 and Type3, and all activities were conducted in target villages as planned; <p><u>For the type 1 (community natural resources):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For four target villages in XGN, fruit and forest tree plantation was conducted in all four villages in the area totaling 10.45 ha. In addition, small equipment for type 1 activities (such as fence and hoe) were procured which cost is totaled LAK10,363,000. In 2013, the project provided 713 supplemental seedlings for four target villages in XGN. - For five target villages in PSY, fruit tree plantation was conducted in all five villages in the area totaling 12.2 ha. Planting forest trees was conducted in three villages in the area totaling 11.5 ha. In addition, small equipment for type 1 activities (such as fence and hoe) were procured which cost is totaled LAK43,915,000. <p><u>For the type 2(livelihood improvement):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For four target villages in XGN, six different livelihood activities were conducted such as goat, pig, poultry, fish raising, food processing and paddy field development. 110 households out of 283 (38.8%) have participated as project beneficiaries. - For five target villages in PSY, four different livelihood activities were conducted such as goat, pig, poultry and fish raising. 146 household out of 544 households (26.8%) have participated as project beneficiaries. <p><u>For the type 3(community facilities):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For four target villages in XGN, the project supported to repair and install various village infrastructures such as water supply, electricity supply, bath room, furniture and roof of meeting hut, spent a total of LAK 59,261,000. - For five target villages in PSY, the project supported to repair various village infrastructures such as water pipes, roof of meeting hut and school and so on, spent a total of LAK 39,705,000.
2c	Approved village land and forest zoning and regulations are followed in all the target villages of the PAREDD sites.	<p>Under progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both in XGN site and PSY site, village land and forest zoning is defined as "land use plan" in the approved "village activity & budget plan" of each target village. Zoning aims for long-term (by 2020) basis, and villagers as well as staff of PAFO and DAFO have been struggled to achieve strict obedience on the "land use plan". For example in the Phu Chong Nge District Conservation Area in XGN site, no new slash and burn cultivation was reported after the land use plan was approved.
2d	In the Project end, at each target village, no households reply that their livelihoods have been deteriorated through the PAREDD activities.	<p>Under progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project plans to conduct interview surveys to LPMCs of nine target villages to understand the village situation including their livelihood status in Jun 2014. By the time of the terminal evaluation, no LPMC reported that villagers' livelihoods have been deteriorated by the PAREDD related 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.	<p>Almost achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the time of the terminal evaluation, all households which were supposed to make repayments have made repayments. - In four villages in XGN site, in accordance with the village activity & budget plans, livelihood improvement activities (Type 2) have started in Oct 2012. By the time of terminal evaluation, out of 25 households in Houaykhot village, while 25 households have started their repayment in installments. Out of 26 households in Pakto village, all 26 households have completed their repayments. Out of 41 households in Houaykhong village, 31 households have completed their repayments. Out of 18 households in Nakha village, 18 households plan to make repayment in Jun 2014. In five villages in PSY site, since no loan was matured, no repayment was made.
2f	Repaid fund is utilized for new activities for reducing deforestation at all target villages in the PAREDD sites.	<p>Under progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By the time of the terminal evaluation, 13 households received funds for their new livelihood improvement activities in three villages in XGN site. Two villages in XGN site plans to distribute funds to more households using LAK5,600,000 of the recovered revolving fund. - By the time of terminal evaluation, 3 households in Houaykhot village, 7 households in Pakto village and 3 households in Houaykhong village newly

<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>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.</p> <p>2h The draft field operational manual is modified in the third quarter of 2012 and 2013.</p>	<p>received funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "performance-based payment" was a concept to provide additional fund in accordance with the results of the activities. In XGN, it was initially introduced as a mean for benefit sharing from carbon credit in the future REDD+ demonstration project. However, the project decided that not conducting it mainly because of following reasons; - Benefit sharing system for REDD+ project needs to be defined by the GOL, however it is not clarified yet. - Villagers' efforts for repayment would be more encouraged without such additional external financial input. <p>Achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project developed PAREDD approach, and drafted four documents; "Operational Guideline of PAREDD Approach (drafted in Feb 2011)", "Operational Manual of PAREDD Approach (drafted in Feb 2011)", "Operational Manual of Implementation Stage (drafted in Feb 2012)" and "Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities (drafted in Feb 2012). - Modification of those documents were discussed in the following meetings; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) On 10 Aug 2012, the 1st discussion meeting for PAREDD approach improvement was held with participation of PAFO, DAFO and JET. In the meeting, 1) duties and responsibility of C/Ps, 2) coordination between district and province, and 3) implementation of planning stage, were identified to be improved. 2) On 5-6 Sep 2012, the 2nd discussion meeting was held with participation of PAFO, DAFO and JET. In the meeting, points to be modified were identified by reviewing the Planning Stage (step 1 - 10) and the Implementation Stage (Type 1,2,3). - JICA requested IGES to review PAREDD approach from viewpoint of FPIC for REDD+. JET had series of discussions by email and on-line meeting (9 Apr 2013) with IGES, and also received technical suggestions (7 Mar 2013). Based on those interactions, JET identified points to be revised. - Based on the discussions mentioned above, the schedule for finalizing four documents was approved in the 6th JCC (Finalization process of PAREDD approach will be assessed in the Output 5). <p>Almost achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principally, technology transfer and training were conducted thorough on-the-job-training (OJT). PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became capable to conduct the Planning Stage and Implementation Stage by themselves, while their capacity development for the Monitoring Stage is in progress. C/Ps have been utilizing the operation manuals. - For the Planning Stage, based on OJT on the implementation of step 1-10 of PAREDD approach at XGN site, and various trainings (GIS, GPS, facilitation, REDD+ and so on) conducted by the project during Feb 2011 to Jan 2012, C/Ps enabled to conduct the Planning Stage in PSY by themselves during Nov 2011 to Apr 2013. - For the Implementation Stage, PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became capable to provide necessary technical support for Type 1 (forest resource management) and Type 2 (livelihood improvement) activities to villagers by adopting various existing government services. - For the Monitoring Stage, through OJT and discussions with JET, PAFO and DAFO C/Ps became comfortable in the monitoring process of PAREDD. Monitoring activities have been conducted for 21 months in XGN and for 3 months in PSY. By the end of the project, PAFO and DAFO C/Ps will have more OJT with JET, and expected to be capable to conduct monitoring on zoning, village development fund (VDF) and livelihood improvement activities by themselves. <p>Under progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assessment on the forest cover change and landuse change was conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014 by the project. The results were compiled in the report which was submitted in Jan 2014. Only XGN site was selected as assessment area, since it was too early in PSY site only four months after the start of livelihood improvement activities. - By the end of the project, the project plans to conduct additional impact assessment on the forest cover and/or carbon stock. The results will be compiled into a report. <p>Under progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The assessment on the socio-economic impacts was conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014 by the contracted a local consulting firm in VTE. The report was submitted in Jan 2014. Only XGN site was selected as assessment area, since it was too early in PSY site only four months after the start of livelihood improvement activities. - By the end of the project, the project plans to contract a local consultant to conduct additional assessment on the socio-economic impact in XGN site as
	<p>2i By the Project end, technical staff of PAFO/DAFO is capable of carrying out the system of reducing deforestation at village and village cluster level by themselves, using the operational manual.</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.</p> <p>3b By March 2014, a report on the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the PAREDD approach is developed.</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>well as PSY site. The results will be compiled into a report. Under progress - Draft reference level was prepared in Sep 2013, which was based on the econometric model by using forest area dynamics and some indicators (number of livestock, area of paddy field and so on). Indicators were according to results of driver analysis of deforestation and forest degradation. Under progress - Draft reference level was prepared in Sep 2013, which was based on the econometric model by using forest area dynamics and some indicators (number of livestock and area of paddy field and so on). Indicators were according to results of driver analysis of deforestation and forest degradation. - For considering sub-national (provincial) REDD+ implementation in the future, proposed reference level will be allocated into each district, and allocation method will be discussed with Lao PDR side, which should be considered international situation on REDD+ and viewpoints of policy and technical aspects of Lao PDR. Under progress - The first draft PD for REDD+ was prepared on Sep 2013 and there were some times revision of draft PD according to progress of PAREDD approach and other activities. - The draft PD will be peer-reviewed by the third party by the end of the project. One of the critical point of the PD was the validity of project activities (activities for reducing deforestation and forest degradation). Under progress - Draft manual was prepared and Training-of-Trainers (ToT) to counterparts (C/Ps) was conducted to promote forest carbon monitoring. - In Houayking village as REDD+ demonstration site, trial of participatory forest carbon monitoring was conducted using the draft manual. From results of trial process in Houayking village, second draft manual was prepared in Jun 2013.</p>
<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+. 5b By June 2014, a report regarding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, is developed. 5c By the Project end, workshops at provincial, regional and central levels are organized to share the results of the Project with agencies concerned. 5d By the Project end, a report of recommendations as a mitigation measure is made to the relevant government agencies.</p>	<p>Under progress - In the 6th JCC in Oct 2013, the process and its schedule for finalizing the operational manuals were approved. Finalization was planned to be completed after conducting two workshops in field level (PAFO, DAFO, LFMCs, the district governments and other similar projects) and one workshop in central level (DOF, DFRM, NUOL and other donors). Not achieved yet - The project plans to conduct peer-review on PDD by the end of the project. After the peer-review, comments from review(s) and our counter measure(s) will be compiled for future validation of REDD+ projects in Lao PDR and also such compiled report can be helpful for preparation of National Communication (NC) and/or Biennial Update Report (BUR) of Lao PDR. Not achieved yet - In the process of PAREDD approach finalization, two workshops will be held to share the project results and improve PAREDD approach; 1) in Jan 2014, two workshops for field level practitioners were held in LPB, 2) in Apr 2014, a workshop for policy makers/ academic officials will be held in VTE. - At the end of the Project, workshop to share the final Project results with agencies concerned will be held in Vientiane. Not achieved yet - The report will be prepared to be introduced in the Workshop at the end of the Project.</p>

Annex 11: Accomplishment Grid 2 (Accomplishment based on the Activities)

As of Mar 2014

Narrative Summary	Activities	Current Status	List of Tangible Products
<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.</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 (PLUP).</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>- Village surveys in Pakseng and Viengkham districts (LPB province), Sayaboury district (Sayaboury province) and Viengthong district (Houaphan province) were conducted from Mar to Apr 2010.</p> <p>- Based on the interviews with FORCOM participants (villagers) and district C/Ps and also the findings of above village surveys, lessons learned and issues of FORCOM's CSPT were identified and compiled in the summary report.</p> <p>- PAREDD C/Ps, JET and an officer from JICA Laos office made presentation on CSPT of FORCOM in Upland Sub-working Group Meeting for internalization in 2010.</p> <p>- In the beginning of the project (2009-2010), PAREDD C/Ps and JET had chances to present CSPT of FORCOM in the meeting of other livelihood improvement projects working in Northern Laos (NUDP, World Vision etc), and shared lessons learned.</p> <p>- The project analyzed the improved "Lao Extension Approach (LEA+)", and elaborated the basic principle for CSPT improvements (process, structure and principles) in Jul 2010 as listed below.</p> <p>5) Introduce Participatory Land Use Planning into CSPT to control excessive land use,</p> <p>6) Strengthen Problem analysis, Needs assessment,</p> <p>7) Add Community Develop Activity (Type3),</p> <p>8) Strengthen village organization (Setting up Land and Forest Management Committee, Capacity development for project management), and</p> <p>9) Simplification of procurement and monitoring.</p> <p>- The project conducted a field survey to collect information on farming system and its techniques in XGN and PSY districts, and identified recommended activities for improvement of farming system. The list of recommended activities was compiled in the attachment of the draft operational manual of PAREDD approach.</p> <p>- Recommended activities were shared with villagers of XGN site (in 2011) and PSY site (in 2012) by C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO at Step7 of Planning Stage.</p> <p>- The Planning Stage of PAREDD approach was designed based on the PLUP manual and the CSPT improvement by Jan 2011.</p>	<p>- A village survey report of LPB province, Sayaboury province, and Houaphan province.</p> <p>- A summary report of lessons learned and issues of FORCOM's CSPT</p> <p>- Presentation materials (papers and PPT file) for introducing CSPT in meetings and workshops</p> <p>- Outline of PAREDD approach consists of CSPT consolidation and system design</p> <p>- Report of short term expert, Mr. Kumio INOUE; "Agriculture Farming System Study for Farming Improvement in Xiengung and Phonsay Districts, Lao PDR"</p> <p>- Draft design of the Planning Stage of PAREDD approach</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>- The Implementation Stage of PAREDD approach was designed by Feb 2012.</p> <p>- The Monitoring Stage of PAREDD approach was designed by Feb 2012.</p> <p>- "The Operational Guideline of PAREDD approach" and "the Operational Manual of PAREDD approach" were drafted in both Lao and English by Feb 2011.</p> <p>- "Operational Manual of Implementation Stage" was drafted by Feb 2012.</p> <p>- "Monitoring Guidelines for Type 2 activities (for livelihood improvement)" were drafted by Feb 2012.</p>	<p>- Draft design of the Implementation Stage of PAREDD approach</p> <p>- Draft design of the Monitoring Stage of PAREDD approach</p> <p>- The draft operational guideline and the manual in both Lao and English versions</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>2.1 Select 2 or 3 village clusters as PAREDD sites.</p>	<p>- The project analyzed forest coverage change, access, political priority, poverty situation and so on, and made the list of candidate site in Mar2010. - Based on the list of candidate site, PAREDD carried out field visits and selected three sites under the previously agreed criteria. - PAREDD project sites were agreed in 2nd JCC in Oct 2010 as follows: 1) Four villages in Houaykhot cluster, XGN district 2) Five villages in Houaykhang cluster, PSY district 3) Six villages in Hong-si cluster, Phontong district (later eliminated from the list) - In 3rd JCC in Nov2011, Houayking cluster was selected as REDD+ demonstration site (Output 4).</p>	<p>- The criteria for site selection - List and Basic information on Candidate PAREDD site. - Maps of candidate PAREDD site - The MoU of 2nd JCC in Oct 2012 - The MoU of 3rd JCC in Nov 2011</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>2.2 The project developed package of training containing 7 courses to operate the PAREDD approach. It focuses on how to use the manual and also participatory facilitation skills. - The project provided several complementary training courses to C/Ps for smooth project implementation. 1. 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<p>4. For REDD+ readiness (Supported by RECOFTC, PAREDD+ team)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No.1 and No.2 were developed by collaboration with RECOFTC under the JICA-RECOFTC partnership program to implement community awareness program at villages in Phonsay as the site of REDD+ demonstration project. - No.3 and No.4 were orientation for project C/Ps to conduct training of participatory forest carbon monitoring for villagers in Houaykhang village, Phonsay supported by PAREDD+ team to develop manual of participatory forest carbon monitoring. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Main Contents</th> <th>Participants</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>9-12 Jul 2012</td> <td>TOT on FPIC</td> <td>Forest and Climate Change, Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Concept of REDD+, Costs and Challenges of REDD+</td> <td>PAFO C/P 6 DAFO C/P 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>Refresher TOT</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>13-14 Feb 2013</td> <td>TOT on Participatory carbon Monitoring</td> <td>"Participatory Carbon Monitoring" and Field Trail "Participatory Carbon Monitoring Method"</td> <td>PAFO C/P 1 DAFO C/P 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>20-21 Mar 2013</td> <td>TOT on Forest Carbon Monitoring in Future</td> <td>"National Forest Monitoring on UNFCCC and case studies" and "GPS Operation"</td> <td>PAFO C/P 2 DAFO C/P 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No.	Date	Name	Main Contents	Participants	1	9-12 Jul 2012	TOT on FPIC	Forest and Climate Change, Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Concept of REDD+, Costs and Challenges of REDD+	PAFO C/P 6 DAFO C/P 6	2		Refresher TOT			3	13-14 Feb 2013	TOT on Participatory carbon Monitoring	"Participatory Carbon Monitoring" and Field Trail "Participatory Carbon Monitoring Method"	PAFO C/P 1 DAFO C/P 1	4	20-21 Mar 2013	TOT on Forest Carbon Monitoring in Future	"National Forest Monitoring on UNFCCC and case studies" and "GPS Operation"	PAFO C/P 2 DAFO C/P 1	<p>2.3 Assist the villagers in formulating Land and Forest Management Committee at each village.</p>	<p>5. In XGN site</p>	<p>2. Village Orientation Meetings and establish LFMCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of LFMC members in village activity & budget plans of each village 	<p>[XGN site]</p> <p>1. District Coordination Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials used in Coordination Committee meetings. - Letter of XGN District Government to admit the establishment of District Coordination Committees, as well as to nominate the members of the Committees <p>2. Village Orientation Meetings and establish LFMCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of LFMC members in village activity & budget plans of each village <p>[XGN site]</p> <p>1. District Coordination Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials used in Coordination Committee meetings. - Letter of XGN District Government to admit the establishment of District Coordination Committees, as well as to nominate the members of the Committees <p>2. Village Orientation Meetings and establish LFMCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of LFMC members in village activity & budget plans of each village
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	<p>2.4 Assist the villagers in formulating village land and forest use zoning and regulations.</p>	<p>3) 30 Dec 2011 HTho 4) 30 Dec 2011 HHa 5) 4 Jan 2012 SKN</p>	<p>• To make consensus on implementing PAREDD approach • To explain the role and establishment of LFMC etc.</p>	<p>- The project introduced land and forest use zoning and regulation through PAREDD approach implementation that developed based on PLUP. - Step 3 of Planning Stage is "problem analysis of natural resource and land use". Step 4 is "village boundary delineation"; Step 5 is "village agriculture and forest land use zoning", and making draft regulation. Step 6 is to approve zoning and regulation by whole village meeting. Project C/Ps with related government officials assist villagers to clarify and settle the land related issues by participatory method of the PAREDD approach. Compiled zoning and regulation finally approved by village at Step10 by district administration at Step 11 to come into effective.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Step3</th> <th>Step4</th> <th>Step5</th> <th>Step6</th> <th>Step10</th> <th>Revised</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(XGN)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhot</td> <td>7 Mar 2011</td> <td>16-20 May 2011</td> <td></td> <td>July 2011</td> <td>24 Jan 2012</td> <td>17 May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Naka</td> <td>16 Mar 2011</td> <td>4-8 Apr 2011</td> <td></td> <td>Aug 2011</td> <td>25 Jan 2012</td> <td>17 May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paktho</td> <td>10 Mar 2011</td> <td>25-29 May 2011</td> <td></td> <td>Aug 2011</td> <td>27 Jan 2012</td> <td>17 May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhong (PSY)</td> <td>18 Mar 2011</td> <td>17-20 May 2011</td> <td></td> <td>Aug 2011</td> <td>26 Jan 2012</td> <td>17 May 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhing</td> <td>17 Jan 2012</td> <td>13-24 Feb 2012</td> <td>15-19 and 22-23 Mar and 26-28 May 2012</td> <td>29 May and 12-14 Jun 2012</td> <td>30 Apr 2013</td> <td>29 Oct-1 Nov, 17-18 Nov, and 11 Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakbong</td> <td>19 Jan 2012</td> <td>13-24 Feb and 16-17 May 2012</td> <td>12-16 Mar 2012</td> <td>17-21 Jul 2012</td> <td>1 Mar 2013</td> <td>2-7 and 16 Nov and 12 Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houayha</td> <td>19 Jan 2012</td> <td>13-24 Feb and 16-17 May 2012</td> <td>3-5 Apr 2012</td> <td>30 Jun-4 Jul 2012</td> <td>20 Feb 2013</td> <td>4-11 Feb 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sakuan</td> <td>18 Jan 2012</td> <td>13-24 Feb and 18 May 2012</td> <td>27 Mar-1 Apr 2012</td> <td>15-19 Jun 2012</td> <td>19 Feb 2013</td> <td>28 Jan-4 Feb 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaytho</td> <td>18 Jan 2012</td> <td>13-24 Feb 2012</td> <td>5-11 Mar 2012</td> <td>15-21 Jun 2012</td> <td>28 Feb 2013</td> <td>19-23 Nov and 6-10 Dec 2013</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Step3	Step4	Step5	Step6	Step10	Revised	(XGN)							Houaykhot	7 Mar 2011	16-20 May 2011		July 2011	24 Jan 2012	17 May 2012	Naka	16 Mar 2011	4-8 Apr 2011		Aug 2011	25 Jan 2012	17 May 2012	Paktho	10 Mar 2011	25-29 May 2011		Aug 2011	27 Jan 2012	17 May 2012	Houaykhong (PSY)	18 Mar 2011	17-20 May 2011		Aug 2011	26 Jan 2012	17 May 2012	Houaykhing	17 Jan 2012	13-24 Feb 2012	15-19 and 22-23 Mar and 26-28 May 2012	29 May and 12-14 Jun 2012	30 Apr 2013	29 Oct-1 Nov, 17-18 Nov, and 11 Dec 2013	Pakbong	19 Jan 2012	13-24 Feb and 16-17 May 2012	12-16 Mar 2012	17-21 Jul 2012	1 Mar 2013	2-7 and 16 Nov and 12 Dec 2013	Houayha	19 Jan 2012	13-24 Feb and 16-17 May 2012	3-5 Apr 2012	30 Jun-4 Jul 2012	20 Feb 2013	4-11 Feb 2013	Sakuan	18 Jan 2012	13-24 Feb and 18 May 2012	27 Mar-1 Apr 2012	15-19 Jun 2012	19 Feb 2013	28 Jan-4 Feb 2013	Houaytho	18 Jan 2012	13-24 Feb 2012	5-11 Mar 2012	15-21 Jun 2012	28 Feb 2013	19-23 Nov and 6-10 Dec 2013	<p>- Orientation materials (paper materials, posters, images (photos etc.) of Step 3, 4, 5 and other steps. - Reports of results by PAFO and DAFO C/Ps.</p>	
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	<p>2.5 Assist the villagers in formulating Village Activity Plans for reducing deforestation.</p>	<p>Zoning and village boundary in XGN site was modified an error of Geographic Positioning System. - The project offered series of alternative income generating activities as mitigation measures for deforestation and forest degradation to reflect upon the zoning and regulation. - The plan of activities made by villagers themselves with facilitation by C/Ps through Step 6 to Step 9 of Planning Stage of the PAREDD approach. It approved by whole village meeting at Step10. - Step 6 is "detailed planning for activity for enhancement of community natural resource" called Type 1 activity. Step 7 is "activities and participants selection" for livelihood improvement activity called Type 2 activity. Step 8 is "detailed planning for Type 2 activity". Step 9 is "detailed plan for activity for developing community facility" called Type 3 activity. 1. Planning Stage:</p>	<p>- Orientation materials (paper materials, posters, images (photos etc.) of Step 6, 7, 8 and other steps. - Reports of results by PAFO and DAFO C/Ps.</p>																																																																																	
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Support for continuing implementation - Activity group meeting have been conducted every month to share the issues among participants and also project C/Ps attended every time to get reference and to deliver feedback from concerned extension sections. It also aimed to sophisticate mechanism of communication and/or mechanism of mutual help in the village. - Study Tours were conducted for livestock activity groups in XGN to observe developed area of livestock raising. - Refresher/ special training programs were also conducted for livestock activity groups in XGN. 3. Monitoring Stage: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Group</th> <th colspan="2">Group Meeting</th> <th colspan="2">Study Tour</th> <th colspan="2">Refresher/ Special Training Program</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Every month from Nov 2012</th> <th>Every month from Nov 2012</th> <th>5-7 Feb 2013</th> <th>15-17 Jan 2014</th> <th>21-13 Nov 2012</th> <th>21 Dec 2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(XGN)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pig</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>5-7 Feb 2013</td> <td>15-17 Jan 2014</td> <td>21-13 Nov 2012</td> <td>21 Dec 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>15-17 Jan 2014</td> <td>18-19 Jul 2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>18-19 Jul 2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fish Culture</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy Field</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Process (PSY)</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>Every month from Nov 2012</td> <td>30 Apr 2012</td> <td>-</td> <td>17-19 Dec 2012</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pig</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goat</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </p>	Orientation of Planting	Planting Ceremony	28 May 2012	1 Jun 2012	23-31 May 2013	1 Jun 2013	Group	Procurement		Training		May-Jul 2012	7-14 May 2012	24-27 Sept 2012	2-5 Oct 2012	(XGN)					Pig	May-Jul 2012	7-14 May 2012	24-27 Sept 2012	2-5 Oct 2012	Goat	May-Jul 2012	7-14 May 2012	24-27 Sept 2012	2-5 Oct 2012	Poultry	May-Jun 2012	7-14 May 2012	24-27 Sept 2012	2-5 Oct 2012	Fish Culture	27 July 2012	3-4 July 2012	-	-	Paddy Field	Apr-May 2012	-	-	-	Food Process (PSY)	21-22 Mar 2012	22-25 Mar 2012	21-23 Dec 2012	-	Pig	Jul-Aug and Oct-Nov 2013	24 and 27 Apr 2013	9-16 May 2013		Goat	Jul-Aug and Oct-Nov 2013	23 and 26 Apr 2013	9-16 May 2013		Poultry	Jul-Aug and Oct-Nov 2013	25 and 28 Apr 2013	9-16 May 2013		Fish Culture	25-26 Jun 2013	26 Apr 2013	11 and 15 May 2013		Group	Group Meeting		Study Tour		Refresher/ Special Training Program		Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	5-7 Feb 2013	15-17 Jan 2014	21-13 Nov 2012	21 Dec 2012	(XGN)							Pig	Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	5-7 Feb 2013	15-17 Jan 2014	21-13 Nov 2012	21 Dec 2012	Goat	Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	15-17 Jan 2014	18-19 Jul 2012	-	-	Poultry	Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	18-19 Jul 2012	-	-	-	Fish Culture	Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	-	-	-	-	Paddy Field	Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	-	-	-	-	Food Process (PSY)	Every month from Nov 2012	Every month from Nov 2012	30 Apr 2012	-	17-19 Dec 2012	-	Pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	Goat	-	-	-	-	-	-	Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>- Village activity & budget plans of each village - Activity regulations of each activities group. - Orientation materials (paper materials, posters, images (photos) esc.) - Regular reports by DAFO C/P</p>
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4. VVS for livestock:	<p>- The project introduced Village Veterinary System (VVS) where the villages have livestock raising groups of Type 2 activity. VVS has function to deliver vaccination and simple diagnosis with stock of basic medicine and vaccine at the village.</p> <p>- The project provided training to VVS members that supported by district and provincial livestock section.</p> <p>VVS training:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st</th> <th>2nd</th> <th>3rd</th> <th>4th</th> <th>5th</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>XGN</td> <td>3-5 Apr 2012</td> <td>27-28 Aug 12</td> <td>28-29 May 2013</td> <td>Refresher</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PSY</td> <td>5-7 June 2013</td> <td>5-12 Dec 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- To learn from experiences of XGN VVS volunteers, PSY VVS volunteers made a study tour to the XGN site on 19-20 Feb 2014.</p> <p>- VVS conducts periodical vaccination program for all livestock in the village for reducing the risk of epidemic. VVS also provides vaccination for newly procured livestock to enter the village from outside and new born according to regulation of VVS approved by whole village meeting.</p> <p>Whole village vaccination program</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st (free)</th> <th>2nd (paid)</th> <th>3rd (paid)</th> <th>4th (paid)</th> <th>5th (paid)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(XGN)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhot</td> <td>May 2012</td> <td>Aug 2012</td> <td>Dec 2012</td> <td>Mar 2013</td> <td>Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Naka</td> <td>May 2012</td> <td>Aug 2012</td> <td>Dec 2012</td> <td>Mar 2013</td> <td>Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paktho</td> <td>May 2012</td> <td>Aug 2012</td> <td>Dec 2012</td> <td>Mar 2013</td> <td>Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhong</td> <td>May 2012</td> <td>Aug 2012</td> <td>Dec 2012</td> <td>Mar 2013</td> <td>Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(PSY)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhing</td> <td>Jul-Aug and Nov 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakbong</td> <td>Jul and Nov 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houayha</td> <td>Jul-Aug and Oct 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sakuan</td> <td>Aug and Nov 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaytho</td> <td>Nov 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- VVS run by revolving system to deliver services with pay. The project placed initial support to deliver first vaccination program as free of charge. From second vaccination program, vaccine and medicine are provided with pay to maintain sustainability of the system. The project placed second fund for starting of revolving system for VVS.</p> <p>VVS revolving fund</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Initial Support</th> <th>For revolving</th> <th>Cash in fund by revolving</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(XGN)</td> <td>May 2012</td> <td>Aug 2012</td> <td>Dec 2013</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhot</td> <td>5,758,000</td> <td>3,565,000</td> <td>4,300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Naka</td> <td>5,476,000</td> <td>3,665,000</td> <td>4,404,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paktho</td> <td>6,422,000</td> <td>4,653,000</td> <td>6,396,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhong</td> <td>5,616,000</td> <td>4,523,000</td> <td>6,540,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(PSY)</td> <td>Oct 2013</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaykhing</td> <td>13,613,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakbong</td> <td>4,127,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houayha</td> <td>4,708,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sakuan</td> <td>5,879,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Houaytho</td> <td>6,024,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																													1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	XGN	3-5 Apr 2012	27-28 Aug 12	28-29 May 2013	Refresher		PSY	5-7 June 2013	5-12 Dec 2013					1 st (free)	2 nd (paid)	3 rd (paid)	4 th (paid)	5 th (paid)	(XGN)						Houaykhot	May 2012	Aug 2012	Dec 2012	Mar 2013	Dec 2013	Naka	May 2012	Aug 2012	Dec 2012	Mar 2013	Dec 2013	Paktho	May 2012	Aug 2012	Dec 2012	Mar 2013	Dec 2013	Houaykhong	May 2012	Aug 2012	Dec 2012	Mar 2013	Dec 2013	(PSY)						Houaykhing	Jul-Aug and Nov 2013					Pakbong	Jul and Nov 2013					Houayha	Jul-Aug and Oct 2013					Sakuan	Aug and Nov 2013					Houaytho	Nov 2013						Initial Support	For revolving	Cash in fund by revolving	(XGN)	May 2012	Aug 2012	Dec 2013	Houaykhot	5,758,000	3,565,000	4,300,000	Naka	5,476,000	3,665,000	4,404,000	Paktho	6,422,000	4,653,000	6,396,000	Houaykhong	5,616,000	4,523,000	6,540,000	(PSY)	Oct 2013			Houaykhing	13,613,000	-	-	Pakbong	4,127,000	-	-	Houayha	4,708,000	-	-	Sakuan	5,879,000	-	-	Houaytho	6,024,000	-	-
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	<p>2.8 Monitor the above activities with the villagers.</p>	<p>(PSY) Houaykhyng 4 Feb 14 5-6 Feb 14 - 63,470,000 49 - Pakbong 7 Feb 14 8-9 Feb 14 - 63,000,000 18 - Houayha 7 Feb 14 8-9 Feb 14 - 52,400,000 26 - Sakuan 10 Feb 14 11-12 Feb 14 - 71,000,000 31 - Houaytho 10 Feb 14 11-12 Feb 14 - 60,410,000 22 -</p> <p>- In XGN site, some of 1st in-kind loan was matured and VDF was paid in full by loan-takers with interest in Paktho and Houaykhyng village and revolving is realized. Houaykhot VDF adopt installment payment plan and also revolving has been realized.</p> <p>1. Monitoring Chart: - LFMC Meeting each village was conducted every month to coordinate and plan project related programs and compile progress and issues to refer district C/Ps. - Activity Groups meeting, VVS meeting and VDF meeting in each village is conducted with facilitation of project C/Ps every month to share the information. - No. of regular meeting and patrol conducted by each village - Forest patrol is conducted by each LFMC and District C/Ps quarterly to check zoning and regulation are followed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>LFMC Meeting</th> <th>Forest Patrol</th> <th>Group Meeting</th> <th>VVS Meeting</th> <th>VDF Meeting</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(XGN)</td> <td>16</td> <td>6</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(PSY)</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- LFMC exchange meeting has been conducted quarterly in XGN site to share progress and issues of each village and also to solve the issues beyond village. No. of LFMC Exchange</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1st</th> <th>2nd</th> <th>3rd</th> <th>4th</th> <th>5th</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(XGN)</td> <td>15 Nov 2012</td> <td>25 Mar 2013</td> <td>24 Jun 2013</td> <td>27 Sept 2013</td> <td>29 Jan 2014</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(PSY)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- DAFO has been organized monthly project meeting to coordinate all the project related programs. No. of DAFO monthly meeting (XGN) 22 (from May 2012) (PSY) 13 (from Dec 2012)</p>		LFMC Meeting	Forest Patrol	Group Meeting	VVS Meeting	VDF Meeting	(XGN)	16	6	16	16	16	(PSY)	1	4	0	-	-		1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	(XGN)	15 Nov 2012	25 Mar 2013	24 Jun 2013	27 Sept 2013	29 Jan 2014	(PSY)	-	-	-	-	-	<p>- Report: "Study on the Forest Cover and Land Use Change of Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation," by consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO. - Monitoring Reports by LFMCs.</p>
	LFMC Meeting	Forest Patrol	Group Meeting	VVS Meeting	VDF Meeting																																		
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<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>2.9 Modify the draft field operational manual.</p>	<p>- On 10 Aug. 2012, the 1st discussion meeting for PAREDD approach improvement was held participated by PAFO and DAFO C/Ps and Japanese Experts. In the meeting, comments on the following subjects were collected for modifying the manual; 1) Duties and responsibility of C/Ps 2) Coordination between district and province 3) Implementation of planning stage - On 5-6 Sep 2012, the 2nd discussion meeting for PAREDD approach improvement was held participated by PAFO and DAFO C/Ps and Japanese Experts. In the meeting, comments on the following subjects were collected for modifying the manual; 1) Reviewing the planning Stage (step 1 -10) 2) Reviewing the implementation stage (Type 1,2,3) - On 9 Apr 2013, discussion with IGES was held regarding FPIC for REDD+ in PAREDD approach. - So far, based on the discussion and review, "Guideline of PAREDD approach" and "Operational Manual of PAREDD approach" and the schedule of PAREDD approach finalization were drafted. - The draft schedule was approved in the 6th JCC (See 1c, Annex 10) and in accordance with the schedule, finalization of PAREDD approach is ongoing.</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.</p>	<p>- Draft field operational manual introduced in the 6th JCC</p> <p>- Report: "Forest Change Factor Study for PAREDD project- 29 Sep 2010/ SUGIMOTO". - Satellite images procured by PAREDD - Forest information and data base of FIM and FIPD/DOF.</p> <p>- Report: "Socio-Economic Study of PAREDD in XGN District- 7 Oct 2011/CHAMPA LAO., LTD"</p>																																				

		<p>2) Socio-Economic Study of PAREDD in PSY District- 5 Mar 2012/CHAMPA LAO., LTD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first monitoring is implemented at the same time of the assessment of 3.6 - XGN site was selected as assessment area, due to that it was too early in PSY site to assess the impacts after the start of Type 1,2,3 activities. - In addition, forest cover was selected than carbon stock, due to that carbon stock calculation method as the result of Output 4 is tentative. - The first monitoring was implemented at the same time of the assessment of 3.6 - XGN site was selected as assessment area, due to that it was too early in PSY site to assess the impacts after the start of Type 1,2,3 activities. - XGN site was selected as assessment area, due to that it was too early in PSY site to assess the impacts after the start of Type 1,2,3 activities. - The assessment s were conducted on (1) Forest cover changes, (2) Land use changes and (3) Socio economic changes <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assessment</th> <th>Implementation term</th> <th>Implementer</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forest cover changes</td> <td>Dec 2013- Jan 2014</td> <td>Local consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land use changes</td> <td>Dec 2013- Jan 2014</td> <td>Local consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Socio economic changes</td> <td>Dec 2013- Jan 2014</td> <td>Local consultant</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Assessment	Implementation term	Implementer	Forest cover changes	Dec 2013- Jan 2014	Local consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO	Land use changes	Dec 2013- Jan 2014	Local consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO	Socio economic changes	Dec 2013- Jan 2014	Local consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report: "Socio-Economic Study of PAREDD in PSY District- 5 Mar 2012/CHAMPA LAO., LTD" - Monitor report: "Study on the Forest Cover and Land Use Change of Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation" by consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO. - Monitoring report: "Socio-Economic Study of Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation (PAREDD) in Xiengung District (2013)" by CHAMPA LAO., LTD - Report: "The Results for PDM-Output 2 and Output 3" by PAREDD - Report: "Study on the Forest Cover and Land Use Change of Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation" by consultant, NAFReC, LPB PAFO. - Report: "Socio- Economic Study of Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation (PAREDD) in Xiengung District (2013)" by CHAMPA LAO., LTD - Report of JICA Consulting Mission in 2011 - The MOU of 3rd JCC (Nov 2011) - - Satellite images procured by PAREDD - Forest information and data base of FIM and FIPD/DOF. - Draft PDD prepared in September 2013 - Satellite images procured by PAREDD - Forest information and data base of FIM and FIPD/DOF. - Draft PDD prepared in September 2013 - Basic data collected by surveys
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<p>4. A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated.</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 LPB Province.</p> <p>4.5 Collect and prepare data required in applying for validation as REDD+ demonstration project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Jun 2011, JICA Consulting Mission suggested to select the site for REDD+ demonstration project from among PAREDD site. - In 3rd JCC (Nov 2011), Houayking village cluster in PSY district was selected as the target area of REDD+ demonstration project. - Not conducted yet. - Proponent(s) will be identified by consultation process with DOF. On consultation process, validity of proponent(s) and results of peer-review should be analyzed. - In Nov 2012, Satellite image analysis was conducted to classify forests. - From Nov to Dec 2012 and form Jan to Mar 2013: Forest plot analysis was conducted to identify forest types. - From Nov to Dec 2012 and form Jan to Mar 2013: Wood destructive analysis was conducted to know forest biomass. - From Jan to Mar 2013: Forest plot analysis was conducted to identify forest types. - Based on above surveys and analysis Draft Reference Level was prepared in Sep 2013. - In Nov 2012: Satellite image analysis was conducted to classify forests. - From Nov to Dec 2012 and form Jan to Mar 2013: Forest plot analysis was conducted to identify forest types. - From Nov to Dec 2012 and form Jan to Mar 2013: Wood destructive analysis was conducted to know forest biomass. - From Jan to Mar 2013: Forest plot analysis was conducted to identify forest types. - Based on above surveys and analysis Draft reference level was prepared in Sep 2013. - Regarding the draft reference level, some technical concerns are pointed out from Japanese side and Lao side, such as methodology of carbon emission reduction calculation. - In May 2012, with the cooperation of the Planning section of LPB Province, necessary statistics data and socio-economic data were corrected as following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Population movement 2) Agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of JICA Consulting Mission in 2011 - The MOU of 3rd JCC (Nov 2011) - - Satellite images procured by PAREDD - Forest information and data base of FIM and FIPD/DOF. - Draft PDD prepared in September 2013 - Satellite images procured by PAREDD - Forest information and data base of FIM and FIPD/DOF. - Draft PDD prepared in September 2013 - Basic data collected by surveys 												

	<p>3) Industrial production 4) Road construction and other infrastructure etc. From the end of 2012, socio-economic surveys were conducted in Houayking village cluster and LPB to collect data on following issues: 1) In Oct and Nov 2012: Land use change of Houayking village 2) In Nov 2012 to Jan 2013: Activity for reducing deforestation 3) In Dec 2012: Workshop for livelihood improvement In May and Jun 2013: Surveys on Land use change of Houayking village and Activity for reducing deforestation were conducted.</p> <p>- In Feb 2013, draft manual was prepared and TOT to C/Ps was conducted to make the C/Ps facilitators to villagers for forest carbon monitoring. - In Houayking village of PSY site, trial of participatory forest carbon monitoring was conducted using the draft manual. - As for the forest cover / forest carbon monitoring, 1st draft plan was formulated in 2010. - Project proponent is not identified yet. - But based on the activities of 4.7, 4.8 and 4.9, the draft PDD was prepared in Sep 2013.</p> <p>- Draft Project Design Document was developed in Sep 2013, while PDM required by March 2013. - Some critical issues on the quality of the draft PD was appointed out by concerned people. So in Oct 2013, JICA dispatched a consulting mission to discuss with DOF on the draft PD. - In accordance with the discussion between DOF and JICA consulting mission, in the 6th JCC in Oct 2013, the following "Road Map" was approved: 1) The draft PD would not be submitted to an accredited validation body for registration 2) Instead the quality of the draft PD would be improved according to the "Road Map" 3) At the end of Oct 2013: Distribute draft PD to Lao side concerned people 4) At the end of Nov 2013: Consultation with Lao side concerned people on the draft PD 5) From Jan to May 2014: Peer Review of the draft PD by suitable third party to enhance the draft quality to International standard</p> <p>- The draft field Operational Manual on is being modified based on the lessons and experiences in XGN site and PSY site. - In the 6th JCC in Oct 2013, the schedule for finalizing PAREDD approach Field Operational Manual was approved as following.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>October/2013:</td><td>Workshop for CPs →JCC</td></tr> <tr><td>December/2013:</td><td>To compile temporary progress (Lao/ English)</td></tr> <tr><td>January/2014:</td><td>Workshop for field level practitioners</td></tr> <tr><td>February/2014:</td><td>Re-revision</td></tr> <tr><td>March/2014:</td><td>Workshop for Policy makers/Academic officials, Final Evaluation →JCC</td></tr> <tr><td>June/2014:</td><td>To compile final edition</td></tr> <tr><td>July/2014:</td><td>Printing →Final Workshop</td></tr> <tr><td>The end of the Project:</td><td>Distribution</td></tr> </table> <p>Not conducted yet</p>	October/2013:	Workshop for CPs →JCC	December/2013:	To compile temporary progress (Lao/ English)	January/2014:	Workshop for field level practitioners	February/2014:	Re-revision	March/2014:	Workshop for Policy makers/Academic officials, Final Evaluation →JCC	June/2014:	To compile final edition	July/2014:	Printing →Final Workshop	The end of the Project:	Distribution	<p>- Draft manual prepared in Feb 2013</p> <p>- Draft PDD prepared in September 2013</p> <p>- MOU of 6th JCC in Oct 2013 - Road Map approved by 6th JCC in Oct 2013</p> <p>- The schedule of finalizing the draft approved by 6th JCC in Oct 2013. - The report of 1st Workshop for field level practitioners on 28 Jan 2013 - The report of 2nd Workshop for field level practitioners on 27 Feb 2013</p>
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<p>5. A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+.</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>- In the process of PAREDD approach finalization, two workshops will be held to share the project results and improve PAREDD approach: 1) Jan 2014 : Workshop for field level practitioners will be held in LPB. 2) Mar 2014 : Workshop for Policy makers/Academic officials will be held in VTE. - At the end of the Project, workshop to share the final Project results with agencies concerned will be held in VTE. - The report will be prepared to be introduced in the Workshop at the end of the Project; indicator 5c.</p>																

Annex 12: Evaluation Grid (Evaluation based on the Five Criteria)

Scale of the evaluation: A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-

As of Mar 2014

Criteria	Evaluation Question	Source	Information and data obtained from literature surveys, questionnaire surveys, interviews etc.
1 Relevance The relevance of the project is A.	1-1 (New) Laws, national policies, strategies and other relevant documents associated with forest management in Lao PDR.	MAF, JET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOL has been making considerable efforts for the conservation of forest and rural livelihood development. The overall goal ("the system of reducing deforestation is applied in the northern part of Laos") is relevant with the policy of Lao PDR. GOL aims to increase forest cover to 65% of total land area by 2015. - The project purpose is relevant with the policy of climate change in Lao PDR. GOL has been making considerable efforts in preparing REDD+ instruments, and REDD+ demonstration pilot and its lesson learnt will contribute REDD+ policy development in Lao PDR. - In accordance with the change in the project scope to with more emphasize on REDD+, the principle C/P was moved to DOF from NAFES (currently DOEC) in Jun 2012. Since then, the project has been operated under DOF in close coordination with DAEC (former NAFES) and DFRM/MONRE at the central level. - As activities are principally ongoing in the field level in LPB, there observed minimum confusion among C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO due to the change of principle C/P in central level. - Four new ministries including Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MONRE) were established in June 2011. Accordingly, PONRE and DONRE were established in provincial and district level respectively. To MONRE, former Protection Forest Division and Conservation Forest Division under Department of Forestry (DOF) were transferred. Besides, National Land Management Authority (NLM/A), which has a jurisdiction over national land use planning, was also transferred. - According to the announcement of National Assembly in February 2012, MONRE play a leading role for natural resources management including forest management and climate change. Revision of forestry law and climate change issue including REDD+ will lead by MONRE in the future. Currently the demarcation has been discussed between MAF and MONRE, and yet to be clarified.
	1-2 Change of mandate/structure of implementing agency that affects the relevance (DOF/PAFO/DAFO, DAEC).	MAF, JET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), which is official REDD Readiness plan, was prepared by Lao Government and submitted to Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) in Dec 2010. The R-PP describes that "on-going PAREDD project is (REDD+) piloting activities related to shifting cultivation" and "will provide important information in due course" for REDD+ strategy options in terms of reducing deforestation and promoting forest protection, regeneration and reforestation by smallholders (p42 and p 51 of R-PP). This description indicates that PAREDD is one of the important REDD+ pilot project in Lao PDR and is expected to contribute to national REDD+ strategy option development. - PAREDD is cross-sectoral approach with multiple purposes. It aims to realize rural development, agricultural development and forest development all at the same time that meets the needs of local government (province and district). - The project purpose; a system of reducing deforestation and degradation through participatory land and forest management, meets DOF/PAFO/DAFO's organizational role and responsibilities.
	1-3 Alignment of the project with the needs and expectation of implementing agency (DOF/PAFO/DAFO, DAEC).	DOF/MAF, JET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Livelihood improvement activities of PAREDD approach are designed based on the assessment of villages' needs by participatory manner and aims to give direct economical benefit to villagers. - Excessive "slash and burn" or shifting cultivation is a main driver of deforestation and forest degradation. Local villagers are heavily dependent on shifting cultivation because there is no other alternative way of living. There were strong needs among villagers to have alternative ways. The PAREDD approach aims to improve rural livelihood by providing alternative way of living to them. - PSY district is one of the poorest districts in northern part of Laos, and there were strong demands on village level funding system. The project aims to newly introduce a revolving funding system for sustainable livelihood management in villages.
	1-4 Demands for the implementation of the project among villagers in PAREDD sites.	DAFO, PAFO, Villagers in PAREDD sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since the mid 1990s, JICA has been accumulated knowledge and experience for the conservation of forests in Lao PDR in the past 18 years, through: 1)"the Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project (FORCAP) Phase I" (1996-1998), 2)"the Forest Conservation and Afforestation Project (FORCAP) Phase II" (1998-2003), 3)" Forest Management and Community Support project (FORCOM)" (2004-2009). They were jointly implemented with DAEC (former NAFES) or DOF. The past results and cooperation relationship acquired through these projects would be utilized in the project. - For the forestry sector in Lao PDR, Japanese government supports two technical cooperation (FSCAP, PAREDD) and two grant aid projects (FIM, FPP) during the same period. These projects can share a common goal toward forest conservation from central level to local level, further, can be cooperated and coordinated accordingly.
	1-5 Advantage and applicability of Japan's techniques and experience.	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter addresses global warming and environmental problems as one of the priority issues. - Japan's Medium-Term Policy of Official Development Assistance (2005) states environmental sector as one of the most important sectors.
	1-6 Priority areas of the government of Japan for the development	DAF, PAFO	

2 Effectiveness The effectiveness of the project is A-.	assistance to Lao PDR.	DAEC JET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The PAREDD approach enhances agricultural development in rural areas as a mean for forest conservation. "Agricultural development and forest conservation" is one of four priority areas for Japan's country assistance policy for Lao PDR (2012).
2-1 Attainment level of the Output 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)	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Please refer to Annex 10 & 11) - Approx. percentage of the achievement : 100% - Out of three indicators set for the output 1 in the PDM, all were "achieved",
2-2 Attainment level of the Output 2. (A system of reducing deforestation and degradation at village and village cluster level is operational in the selected village clusters)	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Please refer to Annex 10 & 11) - Approx. percentage of the achievement : 80% - Out of eight indicators set for the output 2 in the PDM, three were "achieved", two were "almost achieved", and three were "under progress". However, all the indicators are expected to be completed by the end of the project. - Related project activities have been conducted in XGN district and PSY district, and there is a difference in the progress between two sites. - Activities have been conducted according to the revised PO (ver.1.1) without delay. The project should have emphasis on PSY site toward the project end.
2-3 Attainment level of the Output 3. (Changes in forest cover and/or carbon stock and socio-economic conditions are made clear in and around the PAREDD sites)	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Please refer to Annex 10 & 11) - Approx. percentage of the achievement : 70% - Out of two indicators set for the output 3 in the PDM, all two were "under progress". - Only XGN site was selected as assessment area for the first impact assessment conducted in Dec 2013 - Jan 2014, since it was too early in PSY site only four months after the start of livelihood improvement activities. By the end of the project, the project plans to conduct additional impact assessment on the forest cover and/or carbon stock, as well as socio-economic status.
2-4 Attainment level of the Output 4. (A REDD+ demonstration project, adapting the PAREDD approach as mitigation measure, targeting one of the PAREDD sites, is formulated)	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Please refer to Annex 10 & 11) - Approx. percentage of the achievement : 60% - Out of four indicators set for the output 4 in the PDM, All four were "under progress". - The project identified critical problem to achieve the indicator 4c, and in the 6th JCC meeting in Oct 2013, it was decided to conduct only peer review by the end of the project. However the indicators 4a, 4b and 4c shall not be completed by the end of the project.
2-5 Attainment level of the Output 5. (A system of reducing deforestation and degradation is proposed as a mitigation measure for climate change under REDD+)	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Please refer to Annex 10 & 11) - Approx. percentage of the achievement : 20% - Out of four indicators set for the output 5 in the PDM, one was "under progress", and three were "not achieved yet". - "A system" to be proposed under output 5 needs to be feasible enough to be executed by Lao PDR based on the verification made by pre-validation under output 5 as well as the results of impact assessment under output 3. Besides, the project plans to elaborate a report re-garding validation/registration of a REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). The remaining project period, six month, seems to be too short to achieve the intended target.
2-6 Effectiveness of outputs to achieve the Project Purpose. (the cause and effect relation appropriate?)	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 3rd JCC meeting in Oct 2012, activities for formulation of REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) had added to the project scope, and output 4 was newly created in the PDM. Accordingly, "a system" stated in the project purpose turned into a specific process for creating REDD+ demonstration to be registered under a REDD+ financial scheme in future. - Thus "a system" should be a comprehensive product based on the integration of the results of all five PDM outputs. However, the draft operational manuals do not focus on REDD+ demonstration of output 4, and the consistency of methodologies between PAREDD approach and the PD has not been competently maintained. Therefore, the effective of five outputs to achieve the project purpose through the project activities are considered to be weak. - Discussion on defining implementing structure for REDD+ financial scheme in Lao PDR is still in the discussion. "A system" was aimed to introduce financial mechanism in forest management by implementing REDD+ project under a REDD+ financial scheme in future. In this sense, the project successfully been obtaining experience and lessons learned which will be utilized by GOL. - PAREDD approach profoundly aimed at restriction of forest resource use and income generation without negative impact on the forest to be
2-7 Prospect of the Project Purpose to be	JET, PAFO, DAFO	JET, PAFO, DAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAREDD approach profoundly aimed at restriction of forest resource use and income generation without negative impact on the forest to be

<p>3 Efficiency</p> <p>The efficiency of the project is B+.</p>	<p>3-1 Dispatch of experts</p> <p>Input of Japan side (quality, quantity and timing)</p>	<p>JICA, JET</p> <p>JICA, JET,</p>	<p>DAFO</p>	<p>achieved by the end of the project period.(A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+, is developed through participatory land and forest management)</p> <p>2-8 Demonstrated case of that PAREDD contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in PAREDD sites.</p> <p>2-9 Demonstrated case of that PAREDD approach contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in the northern part of Lao PDR.</p>	<p>realized by the initiative of villagers". In this sense, the project has successfully implemented land use zoning in all nine target villages, and the assessment on the forest use confirmed that no new "slash and burn" was found in all the forest protection areas described in the land use plan. Also, it was confirmed that the revolving fund system which was introduced by the project has been well functioning as 13 households in XGN site received funds for their new livelihood activities. These facts imply that income generation without negative impact on the forest has been realized by the initiative of villagers in XGN site and PSY site.</p> <p>"A system" stated in the project purpose needed to be described in the operational manuals. Hence PD was supposed to be elaborated based on the methodologies and experience of PAREDD approach. However, draft PD and the operational manuals had a significant gap between the methodologies of the two. For example, "three-phased approach" as well as "livelihood activities" described in the PD has a significant difference with the PAREDD approach.</p> <p>The gap was caused by the significant delay in activities for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). The evaluation team considered that the project needs more time to solve the contradiction between two methodologies to make the PAREDD approach to be essentially integrated into the methodology of REDD+ demonstration described in the PD. The PD is expected to require further development beyond the project period.</p> <p>In the 6th JCC meeting in Oct 2013, it was decided to conduct pre-validation before submitting to an accredited validation body for registration under a REDD+ financial scheme; accordingly the "indicator b" of the project purpose was modified.</p> <p>According to the Impact Assessment which was conducted in Feb 2014 under the framework of Output 3 of the PDM; in the four target villages in XGN, the number of "slash and burn" turned to decline, and no new "slash and burn" cultivation was reported in all the forest protection areas in XGN site after the land use plan was approved.</p> <p>As local villagers traditionally heavily rely on "slash and burn" as their important agriculture, control of excessive "slash and burn" cultivation directly contributes for forest protection. The project introduced land use zoning with the participation of villagers to control their excessive land use, to attain balance between forest zone and agricultural zone. PAREDD assisted to formulate forest management regulation by villagers themselves. All respondents in villages and DAFO/PAFO expressed their views that PAREDD has been contributing actual reduction of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>It was observed by the Impact Assessment as well as interviews conducted by the evaluation team; awareness for forest protection has been considerably raised by the project. All decision making in PAREDD approach were in participatory manner to enhance ownership of the villagers, especially village chiefs and members of LEMCs, in livelihood improvement activities. All respondents from PAFO and DAFO observed that villagers in target villages became keener to keep their rules on forest use for the protection of forests.</p> <p>The project assisted to conduct various trainings and meetings. It was observed that ownership of related activities in C/Ps in DAFO was also raised by the project.</p> <p>There are some evidences that PAREDD approach has begun to be applied to other areas in LPB. In Dec 2013, PSY DAFO requested the project a support for conducting Land Use Zoning of Longlath village in PSY district in accordance to PAREDD approach.</p> <p>There are some interactions between provincial governments in northern part of Lao through the coordination by the central government; however there is no mechanism for province-province technical exchange. Since PAREDD sites are limited in two districts in LPB province, and PDM does not state activities for inter-provincial extension of PAREDD approach, there observed no demonstrated case of that PAREDD approach contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in the northern part of Lao PDR.</p>
		<p>JICA, JET</p> <p>JICA, JET,</p>	<p>DAFO</p>	<p>(please refer to Annex 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term expert: A total of 7 experts have been dispatched in following fields: (i) Chief advisor (2 persons), (ii) Forest Resource Management (2 persons), (iii) Rural Development (1 person), (iv) Extension Promotion/Project Management (1 person), and (v) Project Coordinator/Livelihood Improvement (1 person). - Short term expert: A total of 4 experts have been dispatched in following fields: (i) Forest Resource Information (1 person), (ii) System of Reducing Deforestation (1 person), (iii) Agriculture Farming System (1 person), and (iv) Forest Carbon Monitoring (1 person). - The entire dispatch period of 4 short term experts are totaled for 3.3 man-month (MM) (99 man-day (MD)) by the time of terminal evaluation. - Dispatch of the short-term experts was made only in 2010 and 2011 for data collection and analysis for site selection and PAREDD approach design. After starting the actual process of PAREDD approach, no short-term experts were dispatched. - To assist works of Japanese experts, JET has hired local staff and local consultants, who have facilitated JET for various aspects of project implementation. <p>[For REDD+ demonstration activities (Output 4)]</p>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the revision of project scope, consultation team was additionally thrown to carry out necessary work for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). - Short term expert: A total of 15 experts were involved in the project. Among them, 13 experts have been dispatched in following fields: Chief of REDD+ activities, Vice-chief, Analysis of satellite data and the development of reference level (4 persons), Socio-economic analysis (3 persons), Forest biomass/emission and/or removal factors development (4 persons), Development of forest carbon monitoring system (2 persons) - The entire dispatch period of 4 short term experts are totaled for 17 man-month (MM) (510 man-day (MD)) by the time of terminal evaluation. (please refer to Annex 7)
	3-2 Training in Japan	JICA, JET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 staff members of PAFO, DAFO and DOF have been trained in Japan: (i) FY2010 4 persons, (ii) FY2011 4 persons, (iii) FY2012 5 persons, (iv) FY2013 4 persons. - The trainings in 2010, 2011 and 2012 were organized mainly focused on forest management, livelihood improvement, agricultural technology, etc. The trainees were C/Ps of PAFO and DAFO. The training in 2013 was organized focused on REDD+. Considering future implementation of REDD+ in Lao PDR, the training was organized in cooperation with FSCAP. The trainees were selected from DOF including REDD+ office, and PAFO. - Appropriate number of trainees has been sent to Japan in timely manner. The quality and contents of training in Japan are relevant with the needs of the project.
	3-3 Provision of equipment/machinery/materials & facilities	JICA, JET	<p>(please refer to Annex 8)</p> <p>【Equipment/machinery/materials】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The equipment equivalent to USD152,584.00 has been provided. Major items including GPS, GIS software, satellite images, personal computers, vehicles, motor cycles, etc. were procured - Equipment has been procured without delay. Quantity, quality and items of the provided equipment are considered to be appropriate. <p>【Facilities】</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project supported to construct village basic infrastructure to implement PAREDD approach; - Renovation of access road and construction of bridge in Houaykhong Village in Sep 2012 - Renovation of road from Sopheia- Houayam in Mar 2012 - Construction of a field office in Houaykhong in Dec 2012
	3-4 Local cost	JIAC, JET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JICA has provided necessary local cost to carry out project activities. The actual disbursement from 2009 to 2012 including the cost for airfare, travel, fee for local staff and so on was totaled USD594,416.00, while budget for 2013 and 2014 are totaled USD369,022.00. <p>[For REDD+ demonstration activities(Output 4)]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the revision of project scope, consultation team was additionally thrown to carry out necessary work for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). For works concerning REDD+ demonstration, a total of USD86,695.00 was (will be) spent during 2011 to 2014. (please refer to Annex 6)
	3-5 Assignment of counterpart personnel	JET, DOF, DAEC, PAFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project started with 14 C/Ps in 2009: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 Project Director from NAFES (allocated in VTE) 2. 1 Project Manager from NAFES (allocated in LPB) 3. 1 Assistant Project Manager from LPB PAFO (allocated in LPB) 4. 5 C/Ps from LPB PAFO (allocated in LPB) 5. 3 C/Ps from XGN DAFO(allocated in XGN district) 6. 3 C/Ps from PSY DAFO (allocated in PSY district) - Nov 2011: Project Manager from NAFES allocated in LPB moved to VTE to strengthen the role of coordination with relevant authorities, donors in VTE and LPB office. At the same time, Assistant Project Manager who is assigned from PAFO LPB was appointed as Provincial Project Manager and given a role of coordination the relevant authority under LPB Province. - Jun 2012: Because of the change of main responsible agency at central level, the M/M as of 14 Jun 2012 decided that DOF was required to appoint a new Project Director and a new Project Manager in close relation with PAFO in LPB and JICA. But the new Project Director and Project Manager were not appointed until Jul. 2013 due to the restructure of Lao PDF side administration. - Oct 2012: A new C/P (Livestock) was appointed by XGN district, due to a present C/P was appointed to hold the post concurrently with DONRE. - Jul 2013: A new Project Director and a Project Manager were appointed by MAF-DOF. The Project Director was assigned from REDD+ office
	Input of Lao PDR side (quality, quantity and timing)		

				<p>of DOF considering REDD+ related activities of the Project. The Project Manager was assigned from PAFO in LPB for smooth coordination between central level and provincial level. In addition, Assistant Project Manager, who was assigned from PAFO LPB, was assigned as Project Field Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present C/P allocation is as following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 1 Project Director form DOF (allocated in VTE) 2) 1 Project Manager from PAFO LPB (allocated in LPB) 3) 1 Project Field Manager from LPB PAFO (allocated in LPB) 4) 6 Counterparts from LPB PAFO (allocated in LPB) 5) 4 C/Ps from XGN DAFO (allocated in XGN district. One C/P is holding the post concurrently with DONRE.) 6) 3 C/Ps from PSY DAFO (allocated in PSY district) - Among C/Ps, eight were full-time C/Ps assigned by PAFO for the project. The number of full-time C/Ps is the biggest comparing with other international project in LBP province. Priority of the project in Lao PDR side is considered to be high. (please refer to Annex 9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land (PSY field office) building (LPB Office) have been provided for the project. - The space in the DOF in VTE has been provided by DOF for PAREDD. - Due to budget constraints, Lao side has not provided local cost. - Technology/knowledge transfer was done mainly through collaborative work by PAFO C/Ps, DAFO staff and JET. All of the respondents for interviews in PAFO and DAFO believe that technology/knowledge transfer from JET were good and efficient. - Selection of household to be supported by the project was based on clear criteria set by the project (level of poorness, dependency on forests, etc.) and actual selection was done by LEMCs in participatory way. Since the selection was considered to be fair by villagers, conflict among them was limited. - It is observed that there is some confusion among C/Ps in DAFO as well as villagers in PSY sites regarding future REDD+ demonstration. The commitment made by the project, including establishment of nursery, weeding group and village market, were not fulfilled that demotivated villagers for their active participation in the project. - Communication between DAEC (NAFES) and DOF, however, has not been sufficient as expected. - PAREDD approach is cross-sectoral approach with multiple purposes on rural development, agricultural development and forest conservation at the same time which is the critical part of a system stated in the overall goal. There are some evidences that PAREDD approach has begun to be applied to other areas in LPB. In Dec 2013, PSY DAFO requested the project a support for conducting Land Use Zoning of Longlath village in accordance with PAREDD approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are some interactions between provincial governments in northern part of Lao through the coordination by the central government; however there is no mechanism for province-province technical exchange. Since PAREDD sites are limited in two districts in LPB province, and PDM does not have activities for inter-provincial extension, there was no demonstrated case observed that PAREDD approach contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in the northern part of Lao PDR. - The Agro-Biodiversity Initiative (TABI) in LPB under financial support from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC): As TABI operates biodiversity conservation activities in Houayking cluster in PSY district, the project has been communicating with them, and adjusting their activities accordingly. However, there is no official agreement to define terms for possible collaboration. - Northern Upland Development Program (NUDP) in LPB as technical cooperation with GIZ: They work in Xayaburi province for combating with poverty in village level. The project has been communicating with them to exchange useful information for each project. - Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (ClipAD) in VTE as technical cooperation with GIZ: The project has been communicating with them to exchange useful information for each project especially for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). - The project is participating in the Forest Sub-sector Working Group (FSSWG) and National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) of Lao PDR government. - The government of Lao PDR has a strategy to re-locate villages from remote forest land. In the process, traditional self-governing system has been weakened. Livelihood group as well as LEMCs, which were introduced by the project, have enhanced village level governance though mutual-assistance among group members and group wise decision making on land use and livelihood related issues. - No negative impact was observed.
<p>4 Impact</p> <p>The impact of the project is B.</p>	<p>3-6 Disbursement for the project operation</p> <p>3-7 Methods and contents of technology/knowledge transfer from the project experts to counterparts.</p> <p>3-8 Promoting/hindering factors to produce the outputs.</p> <p>4-1 Prospect of achieving the Overall Goal (A system of reducing deforestation and degradation, contributing to REDD+ is applied in the northern part of Lao PDR) in 3-5 years after the termination of the project.</p> <p>4-2 Ongoing/possible collaborations, if any, with multi/bi-lateral development organizations (UN, NGO, civil society, and/or private sectors)</p> <p>4-3 Any positive/negative impact brought about by the project (such as REDD+ policy and research development, forest protection etc.)</p>	<p>DOF, PAFO</p> <p>JET, PAFO, DAFO</p> <p>PAFO, DAFO</p> <p>JET, PAFO, DAFO</p> <p>JET, TABI</p> <p>JET, PAFO, DAFO, villagers in PAREDD sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of household to be supported by the project was based on clear criteria set by the project (level of poorness, dependency on forests, etc.) and actual selection was done by LEMCs in participatory way. Since the selection was considered to be fair by villagers, conflict among them was limited. - It is observed that there is some confusion among C/Ps in DAFO as well as villagers in PSY sites regarding future REDD+ demonstration. The commitment made by the project, including establishment of nursery, weeding group and village market, were not fulfilled that demotivated villagers for their active participation in the project. - Communication between DAEC (NAFES) and DOF, however, has not been sufficient as expected. - PAREDD approach is cross-sectoral approach with multiple purposes on rural development, agricultural development and forest conservation at the same time which is the critical part of a system stated in the overall goal. There are some evidences that PAREDD approach has begun to be applied to other areas in LPB. In Dec 2013, PSY DAFO requested the project a support for conducting Land Use Zoning of Longlath village in accordance with PAREDD approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are some interactions between provincial governments in northern part of Lao through the coordination by the central government; however there is no mechanism for province-province technical exchange. Since PAREDD sites are limited in two districts in LPB province, and PDM does not have activities for inter-provincial extension, there was no demonstrated case observed that PAREDD approach contributes for reducing deforestation and degradation of forests in the northern part of Lao PDR. - The Agro-Biodiversity Initiative (TABI) in LPB under financial support from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC): As TABI operates biodiversity conservation activities in Houayking cluster in PSY district, the project has been communicating with them, and adjusting their activities accordingly. However, there is no official agreement to define terms for possible collaboration. - Northern Upland Development Program (NUDP) in LPB as technical cooperation with GIZ: They work in Xayaburi province for combating with poverty in village level. The project has been communicating with them to exchange useful information for each project. - Climate Protection through Avoided Deforestation (ClipAD) in VTE as technical cooperation with GIZ: The project has been communicating with them to exchange useful information for each project especially for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4). - The project is participating in the Forest Sub-sector Working Group (FSSWG) and National REDD+ Task Force (NRTF) of Lao PDR government. - The government of Lao PDR has a strategy to re-locate villages from remote forest land. In the process, traditional self-governing system has been weakened. Livelihood group as well as LEMCs, which were introduced by the project, have enhanced village level governance though mutual-assistance among group members and group wise decision making on land use and livelihood related issues. - No negative impact was observed. 	

<p>5 Sustainability The sustainability of the project is B.</p>	<p>5-1 Prospect from institutional viewpoint (legislations & policies, rule & regulation, organization, operational procedures, participation of stakeholders etc.)</p>	<p>JET, PAFO, DAFO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is likely that current policy and legal supports for activities for reducing deforestation and forest degradation through participatory land and forest management will continue after the project. - All project activities fall within the role and mandate of PAFO and DAFO. There is no project specific extra responsibility for them. Therefore, even after the project end, institutional support on monitoring and technical guidance works shall continue. - For the inter-provincial extension of PAREDD approach in future, there is no mechanism and activities to enhance province-province technical exchange within the project framework.
<p>5-2 Prospect from technical viewpoint (technology/knowledge and its update, deliverables and its maintenance etc.)</p>	<p>JET, PAFO, DAFO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through working together with Japanese experts for entire process in planning, implementing and monitoring of PAREDD approach, technical level of the C/Ps in PAFO has been raised to be able to conduct monitoring and technical guidance to DAFO and villages by themselves. Activities relate to monitoring and technical guidance have been implemented by DAFO, and DAFO officers seem to be reasonable for continuing PAREDD related activities by themselves. - However, some activities towards REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) require higher level of skill such as satellite image interpretation, estimation of forest carbon etc., to fulfill the requirements of international standard as a REDD+ demonstration project in future. It has not reached to sufficient technical level to ensure related operation for REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) in PAFO and DAFO level. - In village level, many activities introduced by the project, such as fund management, grouping for income generating activities and intensive animal husbandry, were new. Especially for animal husbandry, the period of the project is too short as PSY site had only three month experience to be technically sustainable in village level. Continuous technical support by DAFO in longer period is fundamental requirement for villagers. 	
<p>5-3 Prospect from human resource viewpoint (number of staff, assignment of responsibility, his/her qualification, motivation, new recruitment, volunteers etc.)</p>	<p>JET, PAFO, DAFO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All C/Ps in PAFO and DAFO are permanent staff, thus their future employment is guaranteed. They will continue to work for related works including monitoring and technical guidance on PAREDD sites. - Present C/Ps team consists of technical officers from different sections of PAFO and DAFO is PAREDD specific team, and it is uncertain that such structure will be continued and those technical officers will remain to involve activities in PAREDD sites after the project end. - Some of C/P expressed their view that at this moment the participation of district government (governor's office) is limited in the project activities. The ownership of district government needs to be enhanced for securing personnel in the district level for future activities. 	
<p>5-4 Prospect from financing viewpoint (budget allocation within the institute, external funding etc.)</p>	<p>JET, PAFO, DAFO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government budget, except staff emolument, is quite limited for PAFO and DAFO. External financial source, donor support, etc. will be required to expand PAREDD sites in future. - During the project period, all the cost for project implementation including travel cost for C/Ps was borne by JICA. After the termination of the project, cost for continuous activities should be secured by Lao PDR side. - So far as monitoring activities, those are conducted mainly in DAFO level, and they can work as a part of their routine without external financial input. - Policy level financial commitment of district governments in PAREDD activities seems to be weak so for future activities in DAFO, their involvement needs to be enhanced. - No equipment which needs high maintenance cost was brought by the project. Facilities introduced by the project will be maintained by villagers themselves as beneficiaries of the project. - Livelihood improvement activity will be continued by using the revolving fund through Village Development Fund in PAREDD sites. But for commencement of new site, PAREDD approach needs seed money (initial investment). One of the reasons of REDD+ demonstration (Output 4) is to make seed money for PAREDD approach to extend and manage the approach by Lao side after the project. 	

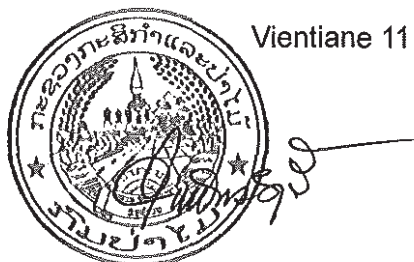
MINUTES OF MEETINGS
 BETWEEN JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
 AND
 AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
 THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
 ON
 JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
 FOR
 PARTICIPATORY LAND AND FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT FOR REDUCING
 DEFORESTATION IN LAO P.D.R

With regard to Record of Discussion agreed and signed on 4 August 2009, the Joint Terminal Evaluation (hereinafter referred to as "the Evaluation") for the Participatory Land and Forest Management Project for Reducing Deforestation in Lao P.D.R (PAREDD) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was conducted from 23 February to 11 March 2014.

Based on the recommendation of the Evaluation, and the approval at 7th Joint Coordinating Committee held in 11 March 2014, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and Lao authorities concerning approved on the matters referred to in the document attached hetero.



Mr. Koichi Takei
 Chief Representative
 Laos Office
 Japan International Cooperation Agency



Vientiane 11 March 2014

Mr. Khamphay Manivong
 Acting Director General
 Department of Forestry
 Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Main Points Discussed

1. Result of Joint Terminal Evaluation

The final evaluation report was distributed to the JCC members (see "Attachment"), and the summary of evaluation result was presented by the Joint Terminal Evaluation Teams, along with a set of recommendations and lessons learned. Participants agreed on the final evaluation report of Joint Terminal Evaluation.

2. Extension of Project Period

The team proposed one year extension of project term to achieve the remaining project activities, i.e. REDD+ related activities, justification of effects of the PAREDD approach to deforestation and degradation and project activities in the Phonsay district.

It was confirmed that both Japanese side and Lao PDR side will take necessary measures for revision of Record of Discussion (R/D) for the extension by April to May 2014 for seamless extension. Participants agreed on the proposal of the Joint Terminal Evaluation.

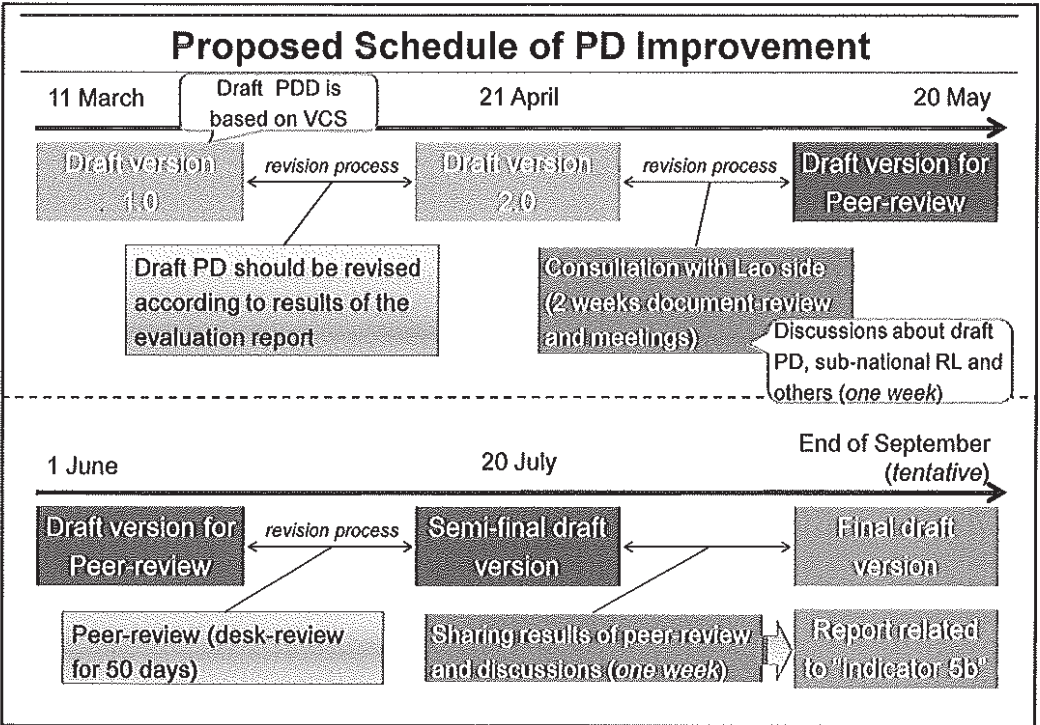
3. Schedule of REDD+ related activities

The REDD+ related activities has to be implemented by the good collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The project should make necessary coordination to finalize the REDD+ related activities based on the schedule as per attached. Participants of the JCC agreed on the schedule of REDD+ related activities.

END

Improvement of Project Description (PD)

- The Project Description (PD) for REDD+ in PSY site (totally 30,486 ha) are under preparation.
- In accordance with recommendation of the Joint Evaluation Team, draft PD for REDD+ should be improved by following points;
 - Complete the PD in line with PAREDD approach (i.e. land use planning).
 - Conduct the peer-review of PD of target area: the peer-review, third body review process, is according to Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).
 - Dissemination of REDD+ related report and manual: the project should share all process and data gain by REDD+ related activities.



終了時評価調査日程

VTE:ピエンチャン、LPB:ルアンプラバン

	月日		行程				宿泊	
			宍戸団長、井上副団長	三戸森団員	浅野団員(PAREDD担当)	辻団員(FSCAP担当)		
1	2月15日	土				VTE (20:55) TG574	VTE	
2	2月16日	日				文書整理	VTE	
3	2月17日	月				関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE	
4	2月18日	火				関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE	
5	2月19日	水				関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE	
6	2月20日	木				関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE	
7	2月21日	金				関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE	
8	2月22日	土				報告書準備	VTE	
9	2月23日	日			VTE (20:55) TG574	報告書準備	VTE	
10	2月24日	月			JICA事務所、JICA専門家(名村専門家)打合せ 林野局インタビュー RECOFTCインタビュー	関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE	
11	2月25日	火			農業普及局インタビュー VTE(08:50) to LPB(09:40)QV111 PAFOインタビュー プロジェクトマネージャー、専門家インタビュー	関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE/LPB	
12	2月26日	水			シェンゲン郡サイトの調査、関係者聞き取り	関係機関聞き取り、文書レビュー	VTE/LPB	
13	2月27日	木		NRT (11:45) to BKK(16:45) TG641 BKK (19:45) to VTE (20:55) TG574	ボンサイ郡DAFOインタビュー ホアイキン村調査	報告書ドラフト	VTE/LPB	
14	2月28日	金		FSCAP評価報告書に係る協議	PAFOインタビュー 他ドナー(TABI)聞き取り 専門家聞き取り	FSCAP評価報告書に係る協議 報告書ドラフト	VTE/LPB	
15	3月1日	土	NRT (11:45) to BKK(16:45) TG641 BKK (19:45) to VTE (20:55) TG574	団内協議・レポート準備	専門家聞き取り、レポートドラフト	団内協議・レポート準備	VTE/LPB	
16	3月2日	日	団内協議・レポート準備	団内協議・レポート準備	団内協議・レポート準備	団内協議・レポート準備	VTE	
17	3月3日	月	08:30 ラオス事務所 11:00 天然資源環境省計画協力局 13:30 農林省計画協力局 14:30 天然資源環境省森林資源管理局 16:00 農林省林野局				VTE	
18	3月4日	火	08:00 団内協議 13:30 合同評価調査団協議				VTE	
19	3月5日	水	08:00 団内協議 13:30 農林省林野局との協議				VTE	
20	3月6日	木	団内協議 LPBへ移動	団内協議 LPBへ移動	団内協議 LPBへ移動	レポート準備 VTE (21:45) TG571	LPB/in flight	
21	3月7日	金	終日 ボンサイ郡プロジェクトサイト調査、ボンサイ郡庁表敬				東京着	LPB
22	3月8日	土	08:00 合同評価調査団協議(PAREDD事務所) 11:00 専門家との協議 LPB(13:45) to VTE(14:30) QV102 レポート作成				VTE	
23	3月9日	日	団内協議、レポート作成				VTE	
24	3月10日	月	08:30 団内協議 13:30 合同評価調査団協議 15:30 農林省林野局との協議(調査概要の報告等)				VTE	
25	3月11日	火	09:00 合同調整委員会 13:30 天然資源環境省森林資源管理局への報告、協議 15:30 ラオス事務所への報告 VTE (21:45) to BKK (22:45) by TG 575 BKK(23:55) to NRT (07:35) by TG 640				VTE	
26	3月12日	水	東京着	東京着	東京着		VTE	