

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MARD)- THE SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

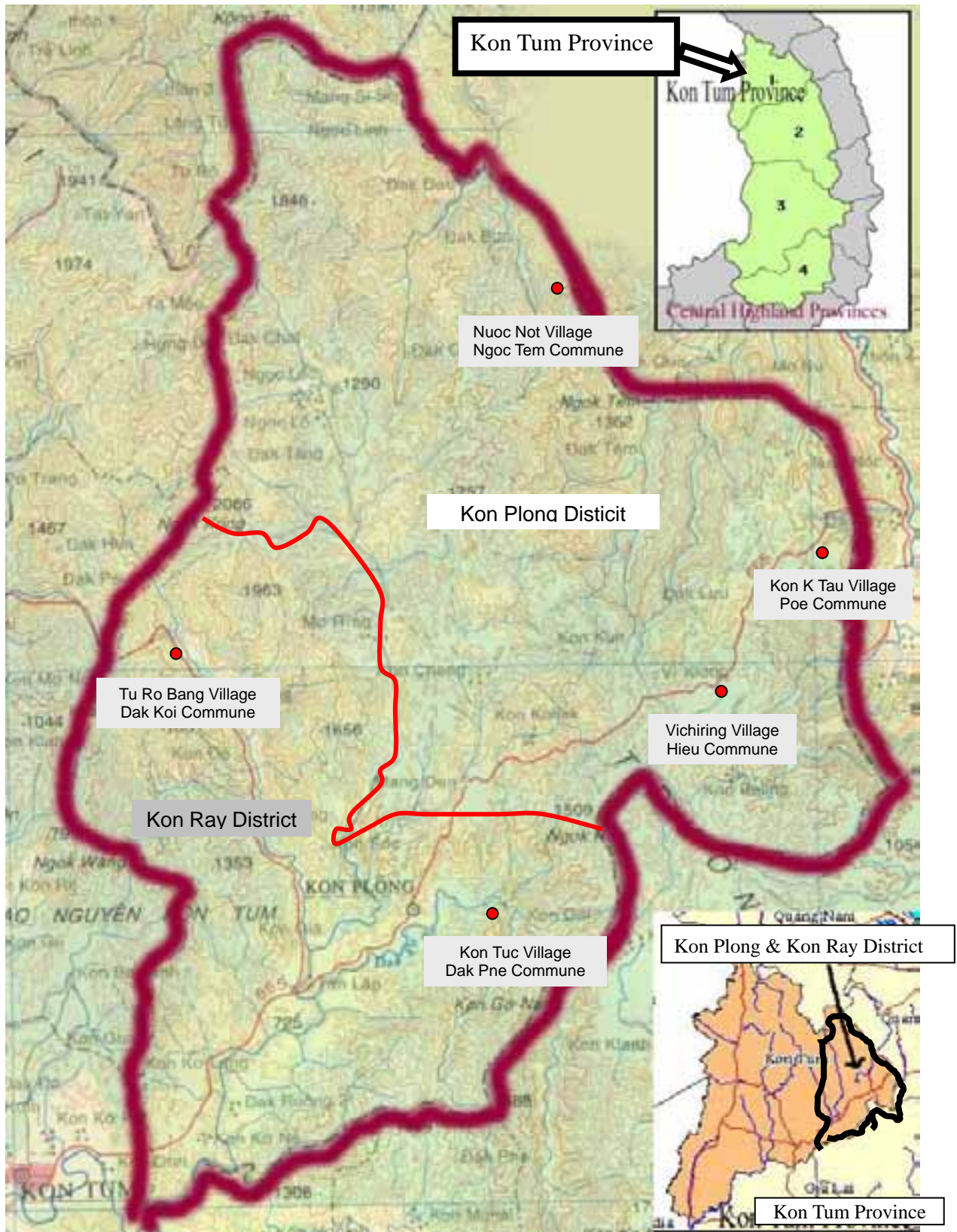
The Project on the Villager Support for Sustainable Forest  
Management in Central Highland

# Completion Report

October 2008

JAPAN OVERSEAS FORESTRY CONSULTANTS ASSOCIATION (JOFCA)





Location Map of Project Site

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## Abbreviation

ADB :	Asian Development Bank
APO :	Annual Plan of Operation
CAP :	Community Action Planning
CBP :	Capacity Building Plan
CDP :	Commune Development Plan
CF :	Community Facilitator
CFM :	Community Forest Management
CPC :	Commune People's Committee
DARD :	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DoF :	Department of Forestry
DONRE :	Department of Natural Resource and Environment
DPC :	District People's Committee
DPI :	Department of planning and Investment
ED :	Economic Department
EU :	European Union
FPMB :	Forest Projects Management Board
FPU :	Forest Protection Unit
FSSP :	Forest-Sector Support Program
JBIC :	Japan Bank of International Cooperation
JCC :	Joint Coordinating Committee
JFY :	Japanese Fiscal Year
JICA :	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW :	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederauf
LIP :	Livelihood Improvement Plan
MARD :	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
M&E :	Monitoring and Evaluation
M/M :	Minutes of Meeting
MPI :	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NGO :	Non-governmental Organization
NTFPs :	Non-Timber Forest Products
OJT :	On-the-job Training
PC :	People's Committee
PDM :	Project Design Matrix
PLA :	Participatory Learning and Action
PO :	Plan of Operation
PPC :	Province People's Committee



PRA :	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTD :	Participatory Technical Development
R/D :	Record of Discussion
SFP :	Sustainable Farming Plan
Sub-DoF :	Sub-department of Forestry
TOT :	Training of Trainers
RECOFTC :	The Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific
VDB :	Village Development Board
VDP :	Village Development Plan
VSP :	Villager Support Program
WB :	World Bank
5MHRP:	Five-Million-Hector Reforestation Plan

## **Introduction**

The Final Report explains the whole years activities pertaining to the “Project on the Villager Support for Sustainable Forest Management in Central Highlands” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) that has been being implemented in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for three years and three months since June 20, 2005 in accordance with the R/D and M/M which Authorities concerned of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnam Office of Japan International Cooperation Agency signed and exchanged in April 2005 upon agreement.

# **1. Background of the Project**

## **1.1 Background of the Request**

Central Highland located in the south central area of the Annan Mountains is an important area that possesses one of the largest natural forests in Vietnam. Therefore, it is considered as an important political matter in Vietnam to manage the forests in a sustainable way. However, as the forestry enterprise responsible for forest management in the area lacked a forestry operation plan for the sustainable forest management, the need to prepare a forest management plan, and to implement forest operations based on the plan, was firmly recognized. Backed by this fact and in response to the request of the government of Vietnam, a development study, The Feasibility Study on the Forest Management Plan in the Central Highland in Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as “the Development Study”), was conducted in Kon Tum Province, located in the Central Highland, for two years and eleven months from February 2000, for introduction of a sustainable forest management. In the Development Study, the areas for the forest operation were specified from among about 230,000 hectares of area for former Kon Plong district of Kon Tum Province, based on the analysis on the results of forest resources inventory, the business situation survey of the six Forest Enterprises and the socio-economic survey and biodiversity survey in this district. The master plans for forest management were drawn up to include not only a cutting and silviculture plan but also the villager support program, the wildlife protection and conservation program, and the institutional enhancement program. In addition, one Forest Enterprise (Mang La Forest Enterprise) was selected from the six Forest Enterprises, and a Feasibility Study was conducted in the jurisdiction as a model area

Complying with the suggestions given by the Development Study, Kon Tum Province recognized the slash and burn activities by the villagers were a major factor of forest degradation and should be reduced by promoting alternative production activities in order to manage the forests sustainably. However, the administration bodies of Kon Tum Province, due to constraints in terms of experience in supporting the development of production activities replacing the slash and burn, lacks technical and human resources. For these reasons, the Vietnam government requested a technical cooperation project contributing to the establishment of the structure for sustainable forest management through the support for the production activities replacing the slash and burn by the villagers in Kon Tum Province. In compliance with the request, JICA dispatched two short term experts from March to May, 2004 and prepared a draft basic plan of the project on the basis of the field survey and discussion with the relevant personnel of the Vietnamese side. In response to the outputs of the survey by the experts, JICA dispatched the pre-evaluation survey mission in November of the same year and discussed on the draft basic plan of the project as well. JICA and the government of Vietnam signed the record of discussion (R/D) and reached an agreement on implementation of the project that spans for three years and three months starting from June 2005.

## **1.2 Objectives of the Project**

The Project aimed to introduce new production means of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and

improve existing activities of the production in order to realize the sustainable forest management by reducing the dependence of the villagers on the slash and burn activities in the forest area of Kon Tum Province. Moreover, the Project planned to make the preparation for extension of the project outputs through the project activities in the model villages so that the government of Vietnam can implement activities to disseminate the Project's outcomes in other area after the end of the Project.

“Super Goal” , “Overall Goals” , “Project Purpose” and “Outputs” mentioned in the PDM are as follows,

(1) Super Goal

Pressures on forest resources from villagers' slash and burn activities are alleviated in Kon Tum Province.

(2) Overall Goal

- 1) Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts.
- 2) The living standard of villagers in two districts in which 5 model villages are located is improved.

(3) Project Purpose

Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry activities are improved in model villages

(4) Outputs

- 1) Villager's knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry are improved.
- 2) Capacity of government staff in implementation and management of livelihood improvement projects is strengthened
- 3) Villagers' capacity in marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products is strengthened
- 4) Knowledge of villagers and government staff on sustainable use of forest and land is improved
- 5) Preparations are made for extending results of project activities to other regions

### **1.3 The Scope of the Project Activities**

The Project will be conducted for three years and three months. The following operation was carried out in each year.

The following works were mainly carried out in the first year from June 2005 to March 2006,

- 1) Collection/Analysis of Existing Materials and Information, 2) Preparation of the Inception Report, 3) Discussion on the Project with the Organizations Concerned, 4) Implementation of the Baseline Survey, 5) Preparation of the Villager Support Program (the Livelihood Improvement Plan and the Capacity Building Plan), 6) Supervision and Guidance over Subcontracted Implementation of the Villager Support Program, 7) Holding of the Meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee, 8)

Preparation of the Progress Report.

The following works were mainly carried out in the second year from April 2006 to March 2007,

1) Discussion on the Project with the Organizations Concerned, 2) Implementation of the Villager Support Program, 3) Supervision and Guidance over Subcontracted Implementation of Marketing Survey, 4) Implementation of the Environmental Education, 5) Implementation of PR Activity, 6) Preparation of the Progress Report.

The following works were mainly carried out in the third year from April 2007 to March 2008,

1) Discussion on the Project with the Organizations Concerned, 2) Implementation of the Villager Support Program, 3) Support for Strengthening Marketing Capacity, 4) Implementation of the Environmental Education, 5) Implementation of the Trainings on the Community Management Forest, 6) Organizing the Extension Seminars Intended for the Other Villages, 7) Preparation of the Draft Plan for Livelihood Improvement in Other Villages, 8) Monitoring and Evaluation, 9) Implementation of PR Activity, 10) Holding of the Meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee, 11) Preparation of the Progress Report.

The following works were mainly carried out in the fourth year from April 2008 to September 2008,

1) Discussion on the Project with the Organizations Concerned, 2) Implementation of the Villager Support Program, 3) Support for Strengthening Marketing Capacity, 4) Implementation of the Trainings on the Community Management Forest, 5) Organizing the Extension Seminars Intended for the Other Villages, 6) Preparation of the Draft Plan for Livelihood Improvement in Other Villages, 7) Monitoring and Evaluation, 8) Implementation of PR Activity, 9) Organizing Final Workshop 10) Preparation of Extension Guideline, 11) Preparation of the Final Report and All of Other Project Outputs.

## 2. Method of the Implementation

### 2.1 Target Model to be Established and Input

Before the explanation of the method of the implementation, first of all, the targeted model villages to be established, and the amount of input implemented to build the model villages and transfer the model to other villages are mentioned in this chapter. The targeted model villages to be established, input implemented to build the model villages, and its main players are described in the following figure 2.1.1.

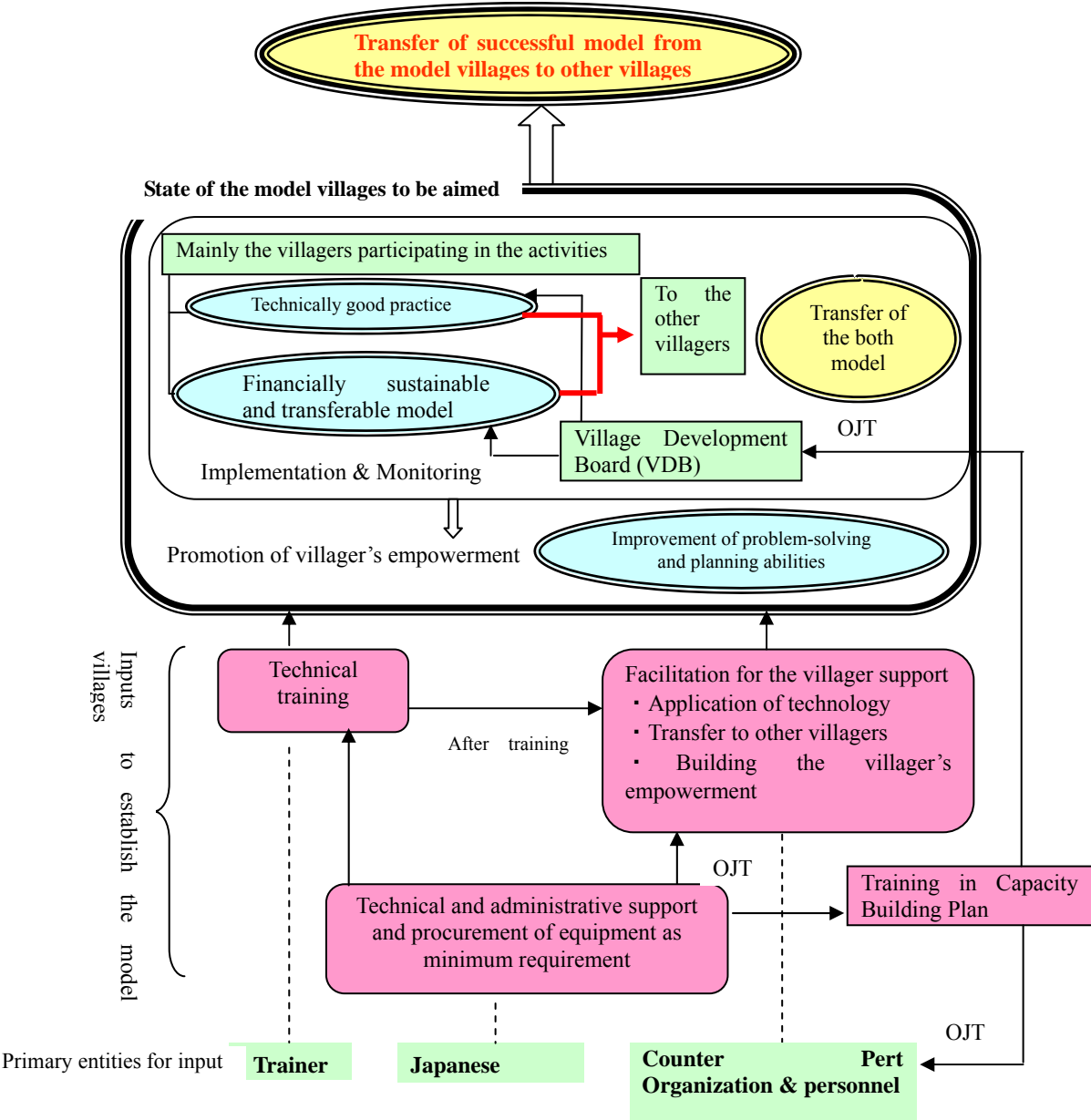


Fig. 2.1.1 Target Model and Input

The model villages to be aimed can be described as that the following conditions are maintained.

- 1) Input of materials and equipment for the activities is the initial investment of the minimum

amount required, and financially sustainable and transferable implementation method establishing animal bank system, etc. is adopted and the initial investment is connected with the implementation method.

- 2) The Village Development Board that consists of the villagers and the representatives of the commune functions well for management of the animal bank system and monitoring of the introduced activities, etc.
- 3) Instead of implementing activities in all households of the model villages uniformly, promoting the households interested in the activities to participate from communication with the villagers, these households establish a technically good practice model through implementation of the activities.
- 4) Introduced activities of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry are established and these activities will contribute to increasing diversity and quantity of the production, and amount of the marketable products.
- 5) Introduced activities of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry become a model of the participating households having visual effects and spread through the other households in the model village by mainly “farmer to farmer extension”.
- 6) The villagers consider ideas toward sustainable forest and land use, and set rules for it, taking into account maintaining the environment of the forest surrounding the village. Approval of forest and land allocation based on the Community Forest Management is basic condition for this issue.
- 7) Through implementation of the above activities from 1) to 6), empowerment of the villagers is promoted and problem-solving ability and planning ability are improved.
- 8) The above items from 1) to 7) become one package and will be adopted as the method to transfer to the other villages.

In order to develop the model villages and formulate the system to transfer to other villages mentioned above, it was necessary to provide inputs such as (1) technical training, (2) facilitation for improving empowerment of the villagers, (3) the Japanese experts, (4) materials and equipment, and (5) training in the Capacity Building Plan for mainly governmental staff. Furthermore, in order to develop a package where all resources of livelihood improvement are assembled to function, these resources should be effectively united and input. Therefore, the Project made effort as the input is to be provided at the most appropriate timing. For this, planning the input of the equipment and materials of the right amount was made in accordance with the timing of the technical training carried out by the OJT, facilitating patiently was made on the basis of relationship to trust each other to establish the skills transferred to the villagers through the training, and effectively facilitating transfer of the skills as the good practice model with visible effects to the other villagers was made.

Moreover, it was facilitated to avoid overlap of the input clarifying the role of relevant personnel on input, and hence the Project made efforts that more efficient input was realized.

The Project conducted the villager support program mentioned in the chapter 2.2 and established mechanism for the better implementation and management of the Project mentioned in the chapter 8 in order to establish the target model mentioned above.

**2.2 Structure of the Villager Support Program**

To establish the targeted model mentioned in the chapter 2.1, the Project has been implementing the villager support program that has structure shown in the following Fig. 2.2.1.

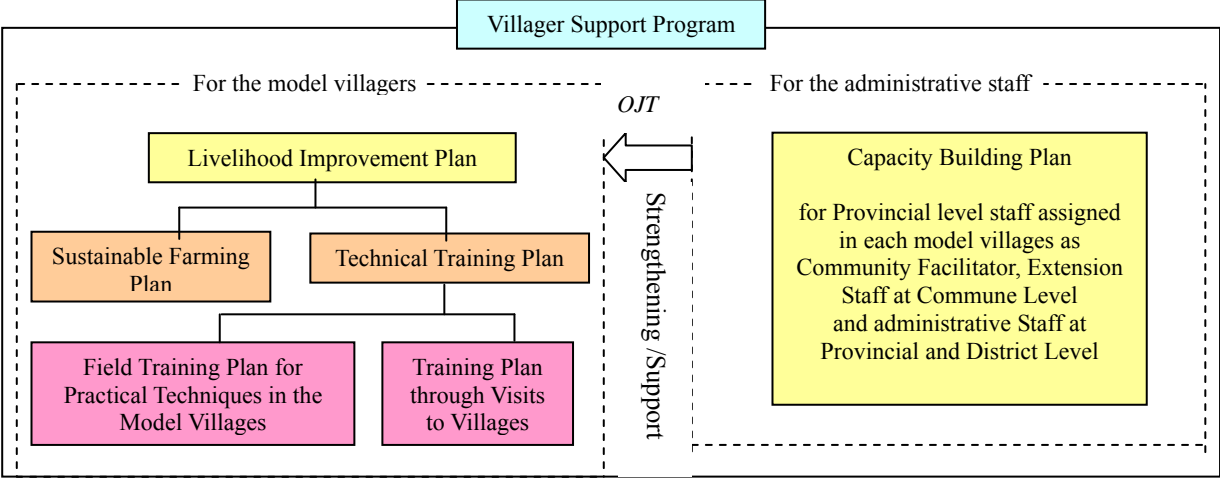


Fig. 2.2.1 Structure of the Villager Support Program

In the capacity building plan, Enhancement of administrative capacity through the practical capacity building is undertaken for promotion of villagers’ livelihood improvement. In addition, to enable administrative staff to assist and strengthen activities for villagers’ livelihood improvement, empowerment of the villagers using participatory methodology is promoted by OJT through the practice of livelihood improvement plan. Through these things, the successful model is established.

The livelihood improvement plan in the model villages comprises (1) A sustainable farming plan for the villagers (the action plan for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and comprehensive agro-silvo-pastoral activities) and (2) Technical training plan for the villagers. The latter plan comprise i) Field training plan for practical techniques in the model villages and ii) Training plan through visits to advanced villages and cross-visits among the model villages. On the other hand, the capacity building plan is for provincial level staff assigned in each model villages as community facilitator (CF) for promotion of livelihood improvement plan, extension staff at commune level and administrative staff (mainly in charge of panning and evaluation) at provincial and district level.

**2.3 Work Flow of the Activities**

The activities in the whole period were carried out with some changes according to the methods of the implementation mentioned in the chapter 3 in the Inception Report. The work flow in the whole period based on the methods of the implementation is shown in the below figure 2.3.1 as flow chart.





### **3. Project Outcome**

The Project started in June 2005, and focused on villager support program in the whole period. Key activities implemented in the period include: 1) Implementation of the livelihood improvement plan, comprising the sustainable farming plan and technical training plan; 2) Implementation of the capacity building plan; 3) Support for strengthening marketing capacity; 4) Implementation of the environmental education course; 5) Implementation of community forest management training; 6) Monitoring and supervising of the project; 7) Participatory Evaluation; 8) Extension seminars intended for the other villages; 9) Preparation of draft plan for livelihood improvement in other villages; 10) RECOFTC training; and 11) JCC meeting and final workshop. The outcome of each activity is described below.

#### **3.1 Implementation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan in Each Model Village**

The Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) consists of the Sustainable Farming Plan (SFP) and the Technical Training Plan (TTP) as mentioned in the chapter 2.2. The annual LIPs in each year were formulated by participatory and bottom-up approach with the process of 1) holding workshop; 2) summarizing the workshop results and formulating the initial plan; 3) feasibility study based on the results and the initial plan; and 4) formulation of the draft LIP.

In implementation of the LIP, following mechanisms were adopted to establish the success models. It is judged that they were effective in the aspect of project management as well as in creation/enhancement of self-initiative and sustainability.

- i) Assignment of CF
- ii) Establishment of VDB
- iii) Introduction of Animal Bank System
- iv) Monitoring and Supervising of the Project by using Periodical Workshop/Meeting
- v) Introduction of Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

For the details of the mechanisms, please refer to the Chapter 8. Regarding the Animal Bank System, the latest regulations of each model village are shown in Appendix 2.

##### **3.1.1 Implementation of the Sustainable Farming Plan**

###### **(1) Overall progress and results**

Until the end of July 2008, a total of 218 households (73% of the total households in 5 model villages) participated in the farming activities of the SFP and developed 22 kinds of farming models.

The progress of the implementation of the farming activities for 3 years period is summaries in the following three tables. For more details, please refer to the Participants Lists shown in Appendix 1.

In year 2008, the participation rate reached to 100% in two model villages; Vichiring Village in Hieu Commune and Tu Ro Bang Village in Dak Koi Commune. On the other hand, the villagers' participation in Kon Tuc Village in Dak Pne Commune was 53%; lowest rate among the 5 model villages same with the year 2007. However, it was increased from 40% in 2007 to 53% in 2008. In Ngoc Not Village in Ngoc Tem Commune, it increased 69% in 2007 to 83% in 2008; achieved high rate of participation. Only in Kon Ktau Village in Poe Commune, the villagers' participation did not increase so much in 2008; it remained almost same with the last year (63% in 2007 and 66% in 2008).

Table 3.1.1 Numbers of households participated in the SFP activities – by village

	Kon Plong District									Kon Ray District						Total		
	Poe			Hieu			Ngoc Tem			Dak Pne			Dak Koi					
	Kon Ktau			Vichiring			Nuoc Not			Kon Tuc			TuRoBang					
Year	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Number of participated HHs	17	40	42	7	22	32	13	54	65	17	38	50	7	27	29	61	181	218
Participation Rate (%)	27	63	66	22	69	100	17	69	83	18	40	53	24	93	100	21	61	73
Total HHs	64			32			78			94			29			297		

Notes:

- The figures for 2008 are the number of active (participating) households as at end of July 2008.
- Some figures for 2006 and 2007 are not equal to the ones shown in the PR(2) or PR(3) due to the corrections.

The total number of the participated households were greatly increased in 2007; from 61 in 2006 to 181 in 2007. In 2008, 37 households newly started the activities and the total number ended at 218 households. The increases in 2008 at each village are reviewed as follows.

Kon Ktau Village, Poe Commune	Increased only 2 households; from 40 to 42. There were 24 non-participating households in 2007 but the number did not increase so much.
Vichiring Village, Hieu Commune	Significantly increased from 22 to 32 households; reached 100% participation. Increased in Bamboo planting, Fruit planting, Fish raising and Buffalo rearing.
Ngoc Not Village, Ngoc Tem Commune	Significantly increased from 54 to 65 households. Mainly increased in Fruit planting and Home gardening.
Kon Tuc Village, Dak Pne Commune	Significantly increased from 38 to 50 households. Mainly increased in Boi Loi planting.
Tu Ro Bang Village, Dak Koi Commune	27 households out of 29 total households were participated in 2007, and reached 100% participation.

Table 3.1.2 Accumulated numbers of households participated in the SFP activities – by activity

Activity	Kon Plong District						Kon Ray District						Total		
	Poe		Hieu		Ngoc Tem		Dak Pne		Dak Koi		Total				
	Kon K Tau		Vichiring		Nuoc Not		Kon Tuc		Tu Ro Bang		Total				
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
As at	10	34	34	1	1	12	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
1. Compost making	4	4	5	1	2	2	3	5	15	18	2	18	10	46	73
2. Cattle rearing *1	5	5	7	3	3	6							5	8	13
3. Buffalo rearing	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	3	7	7	18	24	24
4. Sow-pig rearing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	5
5. Boar-pig rearing	3	4	4	0	0	0	8	10	4	4	5	5	0	16	23
6. F1-pig rearing							6	6	5	5	2	2	3	11	13
7. Goat rearing							3	6	3	3	1	1	0	6	10
8. Rabbit rearing															
9. Duck rearing	27	27	27	12	12	12	42	42	28	28	18	18	0	127	127
10. Fish raising	4	11	11	2	6	15	23	27	4	8	2	8	9	49	75
11. Slope land agroforestry	1	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	1	1	6	11	14
12. Double rice cropping	2	2	2										2	2	2
13. Using of compost/fertilizer in wetland rice													10	10	10
14. Acacia tree planting							7	42	42				7	42	42
15. Betel nut planting								45	45				0	45	45
16. Boi Loi planting										24	41	11	18	35	59
17. Fruit tree planting	8	20	20	10	10	19	16	30	18	28	10	18	0	62	115
18. Bamboo planting	4	9	9	2	32	32	9	9			7	7	0	22	57
19. Cinnamon planting													1	5	5
20. Vegetable home garden	6	9	9	1	16	16	9	47	12	13	16	16	12	39	104
21. Coffee planting													0	0	4
22. Local beekeeping								8					0	0	12
Total of 1-22	24	102	136	8	42	127	15	221	291	31	130	182	8	110	146
Stopped the activity	10	28	28	1	5	5	1	30	31	6	30	31	1	30	30
Active/continuing the activity	14	74	108	7	37	122	14	191	260	25	100	151	7	80	116

1. The figures are simple accumulation of the number of HHs who started the activity in each year without subtracting the number of households who stopped activity.

2. Since the households participated in the several activities, total figures exceed the total number of households in each village.

\*1 Include the participants for cow rearing (animal bank system), bull rearing and for only stable making.

As shown in Table 3.1.2, accumulating total of households participated in the SFP activities in 5 model villages increased from 86 in 2006 to 605 in 2007; and then to 882 in 2008. Nuoc Not Village achieved the highest number in 2007 and 2008 (221 in 2007 and 291 in 2008). Vichiring Village resulted the lowest among the model villages (127 in 2008) but it increased greatly in 2008 (42 in 2007 to 127 in 2008). Regarding the number of active/continuing households as at end of July 2008, the total number was 757; with the highest number in Nuoc Not Village (260) and the lowest in Kon Ktau Village (108).

As shown in Table 3.1.2, 22 kinds of farming activities were implemented during the project period. The numbers of activity kinds at each village were shown in Table 3.1.3. Started at 3 to 6 kinds in 2006, many new activities were initiated in 2007 at all model villages and the numbers reached at 11 to 15 kinds. In the villages other than Kon Ktau, the increases in 2008 resulted in 1 or 2 kinds since it was the final year of the project. Kon Ktau village reduced the number in 2008 since the trial of double rice cropping ended in 2007. Only two kinds of farming activities (Coffee planting and Local bee keeping) were newly initiated in 2008. Lastly, the number reached at 12 to 16 kinds in 2008.

Table 3.1.3 Numbers of activity kinds implemented in each model village

	Kon Plong District									Kon Ray District					
	Poe			Hieu			Ngoc Tem			Dak Pne			Dak Koi		
	Kon Ktau			Vichiring			Nuoc Not			Kon Tuc			TuRoBang		
Year	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Number of activity kinds	6	13	12	5	11	13	3	15	16	6	12	13	4	14	16

## (2) Progress in 2008 at each model village

Regarding the farming activities which have been continuing since 2006 or 2007, descriptions are not stated unless remarkable change/progress is made in 2008. For details of the progress of farming activities in year 2006 and 2007, please refer to the Progress Report (2) and the Progress Report (3).

Following table shows the new activities started in 2008 in each model village.

Table 3.1.4 New farming activities started in 2008

	Poe	Hieu	Ngoc Tem	Dak Pne	Dak Koi
	Kon Ktau	Vichiring	Nuoc Not	Kon Tuc	TuRoBang
Coffee planting		X			
Local bee keeping		X	X		
Cattle (bull) rearing	X				
Cattle (cow) rearing (Animal bank system)				X	
F1-pig rearing				X	
Goat rearing					X
Rabbits rearing					X
Vegetable Home Gardening					
Ginger cultivation	X *	X	X	X	---
Chayote cultivation	---	X	X	X	---

\* In Poe, ginger cultivation was carried out in the Slope land agroforestry, not in the home garden.

## 1) Kon K Tau Village, Poe Commune

### New farming activities started in 2008

Following one activity has been newly initiated in 2008.

	HHs participated	Month of initiation (Month of starting the cultivation/husbandry)	Number of HHs stopped the activity
Cattle (bull) rearing	1	April	0

### Bull rearing

Government-provided bull was died in 2007 and there was no other bull for mating in the village. The participants for cattle (cow) rearing tried a solution of borrowing a bull from neighboring village-1 in June 2007, but the attempt was unsuccessful (the bull run way to home when he was released for grazing). Upon this circumstance and the request from the cow-rearers, the project decided to provide a bull and it was procured and delivered in April to the site. This bull worked well and made all 3 project cows pregnant.

### Continuing activities since 2006 or 2007

Six (6) activities started in 2006 and seven (7) activities started in 2007. Changes in the numbers of participating households of these thirteen (13) activities are summarized as below.

	HHs started in 2006	HHs started in 2007	HHs started in 2008	HHs stopped the activity	HHs participating as at August 2008
Sow-pig rearing	2	0	0	0	2
Cattle (cow) rearing	4	0	0	1	3
Buffalo rearing	5	0	2	3	4
Compost making	10	24	0 *1	6	28
Slope land agroforestry	1	1	3	0	5
Trial of double rice cropping	2	0	0	2	0
Boar rearing		1	1	0	1
F1-pig rearing		3	1	0	4
Duck rearing		27	0	10	17
Fish raising		4	7	0	11
Vegetable home garden		6	3	6	3 *2
Fruit tree planting		8	12	0	20
Bamboo planting		4	5	0	9

HHs stopped the activity : households whose animals, duck or trees were all died before end of July 2008.

\*1 As of end-July, some villagers have started collecting dung. Actual making has not started, so that the counting is zero. The making will be practiced in Sep.-Oct.

\*2 As of end-July, the fields for home garden are still occupied with maize, tobacco and pumpkin. Number of participants may increase after harvesting standing crops.

### Cattle (cow) rearing

This activity was initiated with 4 households and 4 cows in 2006. One cow died in December 2007. So far, number of cattle has not yet increased and the rotation system has not yet materialized. Remaining 3 cows are pregnant now.

Elephant grass for cut & carry feeding deteriorated during the last cold and wet season in late 2007-early 2008. Renewing of the plants is scheduled to carry out in August.



April 2008

### Buffalo rearing

Started with 5 households and 5 female buffalos in 2006, one buffalo died in October 2007 and another died in January 2008. Unfortunately no reproduction has achieved yet.

One of the remaining participants withdrawn from the activity in January 2008 and her buffalo was transferred to new participants (rearing collaboratively with 2 households).

### Sow-pig rearing

Two sow-pigs delivered total of 13 piglets (1st time of farrowing) in Sep 2007, and 6 piglets were handed-over to VBD and the participants kept 6 piglets. Since the participants had low supply capacity of pig feeds (especially in starchy feed), feed shortage situation became worse after the birth of piglets. The two sow-pigs became very thin and remained thin for a long period. Therefore, the project had no other choice but suggested them to sell the young pigs. One sow-pig died in March 2008 and another sow has not yet been fertilized until now.



Skinny sow-pig and her piglets (March 2008)

The project supported again with new sow-pig in Aug. 2008 to refill the dead sow and to maintain the animal bank system.

Same with the year 2007, the project supported the feed crop production by providing maize seeds and sweet potato stems during March – May.

#### F1-pig rearing

Three households newly registered for the activity in 2008. The project supported them with materials for making pig stys (concrete blocks and roofing iron sheets). As of end-July, only one registered household has finished making pig sty.

The project sow-pigs have been unfertilized so long until now. Therefore, the participant who finished making his sty has decided to buy local piglets by himself to start the pig raising in July 2008. The project is now supporting him to find the local piglets.

The project provided maize seeds to all registered participants to enhance their feed crop production in advance.

#### Boar-pig rearing

Boar-pig rearing started in December 2007. The boar mated with project sow-pigs but no result has made yet.

#### Duck rearing

27 households started the activity in April 2007 with total of 94 ducks; mostly 3 ducks (2 females + 1 male) per household. As at end-July 2008, 17 households are continuing the rearing and there are 58 baby ducks.

#### Fish raising

In 2008, 4 new fish ponds were made and started the operation by 7 households in May. As at end of July 2008, total of 11 households are practicing the fish raising in the village.

Two ponds out of 4 new ponds were collaboratively made and are managed by several households. The project provided PVC pipes and on-site technical guidance on pond making in January, and they completed the earth works in April. Following kinds/numbers of fingerlings were released into the new ponds in May 2008.

Kinds and numbers of fingerlings released

		Tilapia	Carp	Grass carp	Total
1	A Bong	200	25	25	250
2	Group pond (Y Thiet, A Te, A Thao)	600	75	75	750
3	Group pond (A Ret, A Ru)	400	50	50	500
4	A Thiem	200	25	25	250
	Total	1,400	175	175	1,750

Fish raising is for self-consumption, so that the number of fingerlings were limited at 250 per household.





3 new ponds (A Bong, Group ponds) (Upper: March, Lower: July)

### Compost making

Compost making has become seasonal activity in the village. 34 households (28 continuing participants since 2006 or 2007, and 6 newly registered participants) are planned to make composts in this year. Actual making work will be started in Sep.-Oct.



Carrying compost to paddy fields (April 2008)

### Slope land agroforestry

Three households newly joined the activity in 2008. Cropping at each site is as follows.

	Approx. size of slope fields	Crops	Hedgerow plant	
A Mon (Y Min)	3000 m <sup>2</sup>	Cassava (hybrid type), Maize (hybrid type), Ginger	Tephrosia	
A Thong	1300 m <sup>2</sup> + 600 m <sup>2</sup> (2 sites)			
A Truyen (Y Can)	5000 m <sup>2</sup>			New
A Say	1500 m <sup>2</sup>			New
A San (Y Mai)	700 m <sup>2</sup>			New

Sowing/planting was made in April – May. The project supported with planting materials (cassava stems, maize seeds, tephrosia seeds, ginger roots) and lime and fertilizer for ginger planting.



Ginger planting (Left: Training by CF in March, Right: Land preparation in April-May)



Cassava + Tephrosia (left : May, right : July)

### Vegetable home garden

Vegetable cultivations in the home gardens were tentatively stopped in Nov 2007 due to cold weather. By now, only 3 new households have restarted the vegetable cultivation. Many of the home gardens are still occupied with maize, tobacco and pumpkin. Some of the former participants may start growing vegetables after harvesting the standing crops.

### Fruit tree planting

12 households newly joined the activity in 2008. Three kinds, total 144 seedlings were planted in end of July; mostly planted nearby their houses.

#### Kinds and numbers of fruit trees planted and surviving

	Orange	Tangerine	Pomelo	Guava	Total
Planted in 2007:					
Seedlings provided/planted	24	22	24	22	92
Trees surviving as of Jan. 2008	22	22	21	21	86
Trees surviving as of July 2008	22	22	20	17	81
Planted in 2008:					
Seedling provided/planted	48	---	48	48	144

### Bamboo planting

In year 2007, “Bat Do” bamboo (*Dendrocalamus latiflorus*) was planted but many seedlings did not take root. In this year, “Mao Truc” bamboo (*Phyllostachys pubescens*) seedlings were procured from Hanoi. Six households planted 100 seedlings in July.

## **2) Vichiring Village, Hieu Commune**

### **New farming activities started in 2008**

Following two activities have been newly initiated in 2008.

	HHs participated	Month of initiation (Month of starting the cultivation/husbandry)	Number of HHs stopped the activity
Coffee planting	4	(August) *	0
Local bee keeping	4	May	0

\* Seedlings have not planted yet.

### Coffee planting

2,500 seedlings for 5 registered participants (500 seedlings each) were procured from Buon Me Thuot in April and it was kept in the demonstration home garden in the CPC compound until the planting time.

One registered participants declined and 4 participants finished preparing planting holes in July. For the slope fields, planting holes were made on contour lines. Planting will be carried out after sufficient rainfall; probably in August.



Seedlings in the CPC



Planting holes have prepared (July 2008)

### Local bee keeping

In response to the request from the VBD members to try beekeeping, the project decided to try adopting the local bee (Asian honeybee) keeping.

Compared with European honeybees, Asian honeybees collect less nectar and often abandon hive, but they have natural advantages which European honeybees do not have; such as free from foulbrood disease and chalkbrood disease, strong against varroa mites and hornets attack. With these advantages, Asia honeybees require less chemicals/skills/cares in keeping. In addition, some ethnic minority villages in the northern mountainous area in Viet Nam have tradition to raise local honeybee with simple hive.

To begin the local bee keeping, the participants have to capture the natural colonies. The Project made and provided the box-type beehives; which is traditionally used for local beekeeping in Japan and possible to harvest honey without destroying entire nest; with other tools such as protection veil, hand sprayer, bee wax, etc in May. Training on how to use the hives and tools, how to capture a colony and very basic bee ecology were provided by Japanese expert.

The participants transferred one natural colony into the hive in May but it run away when child pushed the hive fall sidelong. So far another transferable colony is not found in the forest and the swarming season passed. There is nothing they can do now; but wait for next swarming season (flowering season).



### Continuing activities since 2006 or 2007

Five (5) activities started in 2006 and six (6) activities started in 2007. Changes in the numbers of participating households of these eleven (11) activities are summarized as below.

	HHs started in 2006	HHs started in 2007	HHs started in 2008	HHs stopped the activity	HHs participating as at August 2008
Cattle rearing	1 *1	1 *1	0	0	2
Sow-pig rearing	3	0	0	1 *3	2
Fish raising	2	4	9	0	15
Compost making	1	0	11	0	12
Slope land agroforestry	1	0	0	0	1
Buffalo rearing		3 *2	3 *2	0	6
Boar-pig rearing		1	0	0	1
Duck rearing		12	0	4	8
Vegetable home garden		1 + VDB	15	0	16 +VDB
Fruit tree planting		10	9	0	19
Bamboo planting		2	30	0	32

HHs stopped the activity : households whose animals, duck or trees were all died before end of July 2008.

\*1 Support of stable building.

\*2 Support of female buffalo and materials for stable making; raising under the animal bank system.

\*3 One participant lost his sow-pig (died) in June 2008. VDB will provide a female F1-piglet for restarting.

#### Buffalo rearing

Additional 3 female buffalos and materials for 3 stables were provided in May, and 3 households newly started the buffalo rearing under the scheme of animal bank system.

Pregnant buffalos were procured, so that one buffalo already delivered one male baby in July. Others are expected to deliver babies soon.

#### Sow-pig rearing

Started with 3 participants in 2006, one participant lost his sow-pig in Nov. 2007 and a new female piglet (newborn F1-pig of another participant) was provided for restarting in May 2008. But again he lost the pig (died) in June 2008. VDB has a plan to provide a female F1-piglet for restarting again.

So far, the delivery of piglets in this village was only one time. Compared with other model villages it is very poor result. Currently remaining 2 sows are pregnant.

Same with the last year, the project supported the feed production by providing sweet potato stems in May.

#### Duck rearing

In April 2007, 12 households started the activity with total of 40 ducks; mostly 3 ducks (2 females + 1 male) per household. As at end of July, 8 households are continuing the rearing (4 households lost all provided ducks) and there are about 35 baby ducks.

### Fish raising

Three new fish ponds were made and 2 ponds were repaired, and 9 households newly started the fish raising in 2008. As at end-July, total 15 households are practicing the activity.

Since the project limited the number of fingerlings at maximum 300 per household, owners of the large pond decided to share-use his/her pond with other households. The project provided PVC pipes and on-site technical guidances on pond making and daily management. Fingerlings were released into 5 new ponds in May 2008.

#### Kinds and numbers of fingerlings released

		Tilapia	Carp	Total
1	A Tim	240	60	300
2	Group 1 (Y Nui, A Bong, A Vo, Y Nga)	960	240	1,200
3	Y Tron	240	60	300
4	Y Buoc	240	60	300
5	Group 2 (A Dich, Y Cuong)	480	120	600
	Total	2,160	540	2,700

### Five new ponds



A Tim' pond Left: Making the pond (Jan. 2008), Right: Water level still remains at low and color is not good (July 2008)



Group 2 pond Left: Dredging and reinforcing the bank (Aug. 2007), Right: Well managed (July 2008)



Y Tron's pond and Y Buoc's pond (July 2008)



Group 1 pond (Jan. 2008)

### Compost making

Under the initiative of the VDB members, villagers formed the 3 groups to work together and to share the resources (animal manure). As a result, number of participants has increased significantly; only 1 participant in 2007 to 12 in 2008.

### Slope land agroforestry

One household has been practicing the slope land farming (alley cropping) since 2006. In this year, he decided to plant perennial crop (Arabica coffee) instead of food crops such as cassava, maize. Planting holes have been prepared and seedling will be planted after sufficient rainfall. Current cropping system is as follows.

Crops	Coffee	500 seedlings will be planted soon.
Hedgerow plants	Tephrosia	Once established but many parts died during the last cold season.
	Pineapple	Slowly but growing, produced some fruits.
	Elephant grass	Remaining but not vigorous.



August 2007



July 2008



Hedgerow plants (left: pineapple, right: elephant grass) (May 2008)

### Vegetable home garden

In July 2007, the demonstration field was initiated to facilitate the villagers' participation in this activity. With the effect of the demonstration field, 15 households have started the home gardening by the end of July. The project provided seeds, lime, waterig can and technical guidance by CF. Ginger were planted by 7 households in end-April. Chayote were planted by 8 households but almost all plants died soon.



Preparing the home garden (Feb. 2008)



Ginger (Aug. 2008)

### Fruit tree planting

180 seedlings; 90 orange (cam sanh) and 90 pomelo (buoi) were planted in August by 9 households; 20 seedlings per household.

### Bamboo planting

“Bat Do” bamboo (*Dendrocalamus latiflorus*) was planted by 2 households in July 2007 but many seedlings did not take root.

In 2008, bamboo planting was planned in the CFM activity, and “Mao Truc” bamboo (*Phyllostachys pubescens*) seedlings were procured from Hanoi. 870 seedlings were planted by 32 households (almost all the households) in July.





Newly planted bamboo trees (end of July 2008)

### 3) Nuoc Not Village, Ngoc Tem Commune

#### New farming activities started in 2008

Same with the last year, terrible roads and impassable rivers hindered the delivery of LIP materials from late January until middle of June in 2008. To initiate the 2008 activities, heavy dump truck was hired in early May to carry the materials as much as possible (such as fruit seedlings, lime, fertilizer, bee hives, ginger seeds, pineapple buds, wire-mesh for rabbits cages) to the site via Quang Ngai side. The route via Quang Ngai side was also terrible but the truck somehow reached to the village.



Impassable by car (March 2008)



Carrying the materials by dump truck (May 2008)

Following activity has been newly initiated in 2008.

	HHs participated	Month of initiation (Month of starting the cultivation/husbandry)	Number of HHs stopped the activity
Local bee keeping	8	May	0

#### Local bee keeping

In response to request from the villagers, the project decided to try adopting the local bee keeping same with the case of Vichiring village - Hieu commune.

To begin the local bee keeping, the participants have to capture the natural bee colonies. The Project made and provided the box-type beehives with other tools such as protection veil, hand sprayer, bee wax, etc to 8 households in May. Training on how to use the hives and tools, how to capture a colony

and very basic bee ecology were provided by Japanese expert.

It was reported that bees came to some hives set by the participants but they run away soon. Since the season for swarming passed, there is nothing they can do now; but wait for next swarming season (flowering season).



Beekeeping training (May 2008)



Hive (June 2008)

### Continuing activities since 2006 or 2007

Three (3) activities started in 2006 and eleven (12) activities started in 2007. Changes in the numbers of participating households of these fourteen (15) activities are summarized as below.

	HHs started in 2006	HHs started in 2007	HHs started in 2008	HHs stopped the activity	HHs participating as at August 2008
Cattle rearing	3 *1	4 *2	0	1	6
Sow-pig rearing	5	2	0	2 *3	5
Acacia nursery & planting	7	35	0	0	42
Boar-pig rearing		1	0	0	1
F1-pig rearing		8	2	2	8
Goat rearing		6	0	2	4
Rabbit rearing		3	3	2	4
Duck rearing		42	0	10	32
Fish raising		23	4 *4	3	24
Compost making		1	1	0	2
Vegetable home garden		9	38	1	46
Slope land agroforestry		2	0	0	2
Fruit tree planting		16	14	4	26
Bamboo planting		9	0	4	5
Betel nut nursery & planting		45	0	0	45

HHs stopped the activity : households whose animals, duck or trees were all died before end of July 2008.

\*1 Support of stable building.

\*2 Support of cows and materials for stable making; raising under the animal bank system.

\*3 VDB will provide female F1-piglets to two participants for restarting.

\*4 No support of materials by the project.

### Cattle rearing

In 2007, the project supported 4 households with 4 cows and 4 stables to initiate the animal bank system in the village. One cow died in 2007. Rotation system has not yet materialized but currently 3 remaining cows are all pregnant.

### Sow-pig rearing

Total of 7 households started the sow-pig rearing in 2006 and 2007.

In 2008, there were 5 times of delivery by 5 sow-pigs, and total 44 piglets were delivered by end-July.

Two sow-pigs are now pregnant.

Reproduction results are as follows.

Reproduction results in 2008 (Jan. – July) (As at early August 2008)

		Farrowed:		Died before the hand-over	Handed-over to VDB
		Month	Number		
Sow-pig 1	D.H.Que	Jan	9 piglets	6	1
Sow-pig 2	A Doa	March	7	1	4
Sow-pig 3	Y Len	May	8	7	0
Sow-pig 4	A Da	March	7	3	not yet
Sow-pig 5	A Le	June	13	12	0
		Total	44	29	5

Two participants lost their sow-pigs, and the VDB has decided to provide female F1-piglets to those two participants to restart the activity.

### Boar-pig rearing

Boar was provided in August 2007. So far, he made 6 sows pregnant (4 sows in 2007 and 2 in 2008).

### F1-pig rearing

In 2007, 11 piglets were handed over to the VDB and 8 households started the F1 rearing.

In 2008, 5 piglets were handed over to the VDB. One piglet was purchased back by the sow-raiser.

Another 4 piglets were sold to 4 villagers in the end of July.

### Goat rearing

Six households started rearing in May 2007 with 1 female goat per household and 1 male goat for share use. Two households lost all their goats by now. Result of reproduction and current number are summarized as below. Since the 2nd-time of farrow has been made, female goats will be shifted soon to next villagers after weaning.

Reproduction results (As at early August 2008)

	Initially provided	Farrowed in 2007	Farrowed in 2008	Died in 2007 & 2008	As at early Aug 2008
Female goat	6 + 1 *1			3	4
Male goat	1			1 *2	0
Reproduced goat (female)		6	2	3	5
Reproduced goat (male)		2	3	2	3
Total	8	8	5	9	12

\*1 One goat was additionally provided after accidental death.

\*2 After the male goat died in June 2007, the participants have been using existing male goats for mating.

Rabbit rearing

Three households started the rearing in June 2007 but 2 households lost all rabbits and dropped out. In 2008, three households newly started the rearing in May. The project provided the materials for making cages (metal wire-mesh, wire, tools), a set of young rabbits (2 female + 1 male per household) and the 3 times of trainings. New participants built simple shelters with locally available materials.

In total 12 female rabbits were provided to the year 2007 participants and these females have delivered babies only 2 times. All of the newborns died at very young stage. Results of inputs, survival and reproduction are summarized as below. Rabbits are keeping dying.

Year 2007 participants (3 participants) (As at early August 2008)

	Provided by the Project					Reproduced rabbits as at Aug 2008
	Initial (June 2007)	Additional (Aug. 2007)	Additional (May 2008)	Dead	as of Aug 2008	
Female	6	4	2	11	1	0
Male	3	2	0	5	0	0
Total	9	6	2	16	1	0

Year 2008 participants (3 participants) (As at early August 2008)

	Initial (May 2008)	Dead	Reproduced rabbits	as of Aug 2008
Female	6	2	not yet	4
Male	3	0	not yet	3
Total	9	2	not yet	7



Rabbit pens and cages prepared by the new participants

### Duck rearing

42 households started the activity in May 2007 with total of 140 ducks; mostly 3 ducks (2 females + 1 male) per household. Until the end of July 2008, 10 households lost all ducks.

Baby ducks were hatched but rats killed big portion of baby ducks. According the CF's observation, there are about 62 baby ducks now.

### Fish raising

Started with 23 households in May 2007, 3 households have withdrawn due to destruction of ponds by flash flood. Four households newly started the fish raising by themselves; by getting fingerlings from the project participants. It is reported that the participants harvest fish for daily meals, and some participants provided (sold) fingerlings to the villagers in village-5.

New fish ponds started without the project's support



March 2008

### Vegetable home garden

Home garden activity has been expanded to many households in 2008. The project supported them with seeds, watering cans and on-site technical guidance by CF.



March 2008



Above : Ginger (July 2008)



18 households planted chayotes in May, but all the seeds planted around houses were damaged by poultry. Only 3 households planted the seeds in the field not nearby the resident and their plants are growing. Ginger were planted by 33 households in May in their home garden or newly prepared fields.

#### Slope land agroforestry

Two participants have been working to establish the alley cropping system since August 2007. Current cropping system is as follows.

	Hedgerow plants	Current crops	Harvested crops
A Doa's site	Cassava (planted in Aug 2007 to mark the contour lines) Pineapple (planted in May 2008, 500 shoots each)	None	Maize, Beans
A Thien's site	<i>Tephrosia candida</i> (sown in Feb. 2008) <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (planted seedlings in Jan. 2008) Elephant grass (planted in Aug 2007, A Doa only)	Upland rice	Maize, Beans

\* A Doa made the fence all around the field to protect crops from cattle in March 2008.

A Doa's site



March 2008



June 2008

A Thien's site



March 2008



July 2008

Fruit tree planting

In year 2007, 8 kinds, 245 seedlings were planted in May-June by 16 households. The trees grow well and as at July 2008 some trees are about 1.5 m heights.

14 households newly joined the activity in 2008, and 3 kinds, total of 204 seedlings were planted in May.

### Kinds and numbers of fruit trees planted and surviving

	Longan	Orange	Mango	Durian	Star apple	Lime	Tangerine	Dragon fruit	Total
Planted in 2007:									
Seedlings provided/ planted	65	55	70	15	10	10	10	10	245
Trees surviving as of July 2008	47	39	61	13	9	6	5	10	190
Planted in 2008:									
Seedlings provided/ planted	55	70	74	/	/	/	/	/	204

### Betel nut planting & nursery

In year 2007, about 2900 pots were made but only about 300 pots were germinated because semi-dried seeds were used.

In year 2008, the project provided only the plastic bags and participants collected seeds by themselves for making seedlings. Since the slump of Chinese demand on betel nuts in the last harvest season, the participants were not enthusiastic about making pots.



March 2008



May 2008

### Acacia tree nursery & planting

Seedling productions were commenced in 2007 by 42 households; by 2 groups. Results of the productions are summarized as below:

	Target number of seedling	1st sowing in June –July 2007		2nd sowing in Sep. 2007	
		Number of pots made	Number of seedlings planted in Jan. 2008	Number of pots made	Number of seedlings planted in Mar. 2008
Group near the CPC	6,150	6,700	1,350	4,500	1,630
Group near the school	2,350	3,000 over	2,850	/	/





Selecting the seedlings (March 2008)



(12 March 2008)



Acacia trees planted in year 2006 (March 2008)



Acacia trees planted in Jan 2008 (July 2008)

#### 4) Kon Tuc Village, Dak Pne Commune

##### New farming activities started in 2008

Following two activities have been newly initiated in 2008.

	HHs participated	Month of initiation (Month of starting the cultivation/husbandry)	Number of HHs stopped the activity
Cattle (cow) rearing (Animal bank system)	3	April	0
F1-pig rearing	4	May	0

##### Cattle (cow) rearing

Many of the villagers raise cattle in Kon Tuc Village (some villagers raise cattle of outsiders, a kind of contract work). In 2007, the project supported the making of 15 stables (15 households) with materials to improve the raising method as well as to support the compost making.

In 2008, 3 cows were supported to initiate the animal bank system in the village. Three households who had have no stable were selected for initial raiser, and the materials (concrete blocks and iron roof sheets) for stable making also were provided by the project. Three cows were procured in April. All three cows are growing well and one cow appears pregnant now.

### F1-pig rearing

By the early August since the beginning, in total, 10 piglets were handed over to the VDB and 4 households bought 8 piglets from the VDB to rear them. There have been no villagers want to buy the remaining 2 pigs since they were undernourished at an early stage. These two young pigs have been kept under the management (cares) of the VDB.

As at early August, 2 sow-raisers have total of 17 piglets that were born in May. About half of them will be handed-over to the VDB soon.

### **Continuing activities since 2006 or 2007**

Six (6) activities started in 2006 and six (6) activities started in 2007. Changes in the numbers of participating households of these twelve (12) activities are summarized as below.

	HHs started in 2006	HHs started in 2007	HHs started in 2008	HHs stopped the activity	HHs participating as at August 2008
Sow-pig rearing	5	0	0	1	4
Goat rearing	3	2	0	4	1
Fish raising	4	4 *1	5	2 *1	11
Compost making	3	2	10	0	15
Vegetable home garden	12	1	3	3	13
Slope land agroforestry	4	1	0	2	3
Cattle rearing (stable only)		15	0	1	14
Boar-pig rearing		1	0	0	1
Duck rearing		28	0	16 *3	12
Rabbits rearing		3	0	2	1
Fruit tree planting		18	10	0	28
Boi Loi planting		24	17 *2	0	41

HHs stopped the activity : households whose animals, duck or trees were all died before end of July 2008.

\*1 Include the Youth Union

\*2 Many of the year 2007 participants again joined for seedling production in 2008. Only new participants who did not participate in 2007 are counted.

\*3 Include the households who have re-started with support of other households.

### Sow-pig rearing

One participant did not care his sow-pig well; left home for the fieldwork for several days without feeding pig. Finally, VDB decided to shift his sow-pig to another sow-pig raiser. There were some discussions but the sow was shifted in June. Empty pigsty is used by VDB to keep the handed-over piglets temporary.

Three participants have no capacity (or they may have no intention) to grow feed crops and reserve them. Available feed volumes of these households remain at very low and all newly born piglets (born in May) are again free-ranged now. Free-range husbandry is not the intended method to adopt in the project, but it is better than confining pigs without food for the sake of pig's life.

Same with the last year, maize seeds for feed production were provided in May. The participants did teeth clipping and castration.

Reproduction results in 2008 are as follows. All 5 sow-pigs delivered piglets one time by now.

Reproduction results in Jan. – July 2008 (As at early August)

		Farrowed:		Died before the hand-over to VDB	Handed-over to VDB
		Month	Numbers		
Sow-pig 1	Y Brai	Feb	5 piglets	0	2
Sow-pig 2	A Dok	March	8	0	4
Sow-pig 3	Y Bdung	May	12	2	4
Sow-pig 4	Y Me	May	12	4	not yet
Sow-pig 5	Y Lyap	May	11	2	not yet
Total			48	8	10



Sow-pig was free-ranged at riverbank (March 2008)

#### Goat rearing

Three households had total of 4 goats in Dec. 2007, but it is only 1 household and 1 goat now. No babies have been delivered in 2008.

Reproduction results (As at early August 2008)

	Initially provided	Farrowed in 2007	As at end of 2007	Farrowed in 2008	As at early Aug 2008
Female goat	6		1		0
Male goat	1		0		0
Reproduced goat (female)		2	1	0	0
Reproduced goat (male)		6 (2 + 4)	2 (0 + 2)	0	1
Total	7	8	4	0	1

#### Duck rearing

28 households started the activity with total of 86 ducks; mostly 3 ducks (2 females + 1 male) per household; in April 2007. By Aug. 2008, 16 households lost all provided ducks.

#### Rabbits rearing

Three households started the rearing in Sep. 2007. Until now, 2 participants withdrawn. For IP 2008, 3 households newly registered but all of them did not start making cages and declined in June.

The four female rabbits initially provided by the project farrowed 4 times in total, but all newborns died at very young stage. Results of inputs, survival and reproduction are summarized as below.

	Provided by the Project				Reproduced rabbits as of Aug 2008
	Initial (Sep 2007)	Additional (Aug 2008)	Dead	as of Aug 2008	
Female	4	1	3	2	0
Male	2	0	1	1	0
Total	6	1	4	3	0

### Fish raising

In 2008, 5 new participants made 5 new fish ponds and started the fish raising in July. Total 11 households are practicing the fish raising as at August 2008.

To support the pond making, the project provided PVC pipe, sand bags and on-site technical guidance in January 2008 and afterward. The participants completed the most of earth work before May. Fingerlings were provided in July after confirming the water levels in dry season.

### Kinds and numbers of fingerlings released

		Tilapia	Carp	Total
1	A Jor	125	125	250
2	A Toan	125	125	250
3	A Roh	125	125	250
4	A Dien	125	125	250
5	A Xu	125	125	250
Total		625	625	1,250

\* The project limited the number of fingerlings at 250 per household (per pond).



Pond making works (February 2008)



5 new ponds were made in line over the stream: most of earth works were finished (April 2008)

#### Compost making

In 2007, the project supported 15 households for cattle stable building. As a result, 10 households have made or started making compost with cattle dung.

Paddy fields are located far away beyond the river. Therefore, some of them carry dung to make compost nearby their paddy field.

#### Vegetable home garden

Home gardening (vegetable cultivation) has taken root in the village. Three households newly joined in 2008. Since the very dry condition in March-May, many participants stop or reduced the cultivation.

Six households planted chayote in May, but all plants were died due to dry weather. Ginger was planted in May after some rainfall by 6 households in their home garden or newly prepared field.



March 2008



April 2008



Ginger (July 2008)

Agroforestry slope land farming

Three households are continuing the slope land farming. Current cropping and harvest results at each site are as follows. The project supported the pineapple planting as crop with shoots (1800 pcs), lime and fertilizer in 2008.

Y Brai's site

Crops	Pineapple	Newly planted in May
Trees	Boi Loi	Planted in late June
Hedgerow plants	Tephrosia	Established (sown in 2006)
	Pineapple	Harvested in May and June. Sold about 420 fruits and earned VND1,200,000.

A Dieo's site

Crops	Pineapple	Newly planted in May
Trees	Boi Loi	Planted at lower part of the field in late June
Hedgerow plants	Tephrosia	Established (sown in 2006)
	Pineapple	Harvested in May and June. Sold about 340 fruits and earned VND820,000.

A Onh's site

Crops	Cassava	Not yet harvested
Hedgerow plants	Tephrosia	Established (sown in 2006)
	Pineapple	Fruits were not many and harvested for home consumption.



A Dieo site Left: Newly planted pineapples (May 2008), Right: Boi Loi trees were planted at lower part (July 2008)



April 2008

### Fruit tree planting

In 2008, 14 households planted 4 kinds, 41 seedlings in end of July. Four households out of 14 are overlapped with the participants for year 2007.

#### Kinds and numbers of fruit trees planted and surviving

	Orange	Mango	Rambutan	Longan	Star apple	Total
Planted in 2007:						
Seedling provided/ planted	25	39	37	5	---	106
Trees surviving as of Jan. 2008	24	39	37	4	---	104
Trees surviving as of July 2008	17	27	19	2	---	65
Planted in 2008:						
Seedlings provided/ planted	7	10	20	---	4	41

### Boi Loi planting

In year 2007, purchased seedlings (about 2000) were planted in June. In 2008, the villagers decided to try the seedling production. Total of 34 households (17 households who did the boil loi planting in 2007, and another 17 households newly joined) participated the activity.

A series of trainings on nursery establishment and management were provided. Under the guidance

of the trainer, total of 12,000 pots were made (sown) in January. However, etiolation (leaves color turned to yellow) occurred in about half of the plants in middle of March. Distinct causes were unknown. Essential and minor elements were applied (leaf spray) several times but the leave color did not turn to normal. This yellowing resulted the poor growth and many seedlings were died. Finally, 4600 seedlings were transplanted in the fields in late June.



07 March



13 March



24 April



27 May



27 May



24 June

##### 5) Tu Ro Bang Village, Dak Koi Commune

##### New farming activities started in 2008

Following two activities have been newly initiated in 2008.



	HHs participated	Month of initiation (Month of starting the cultivation/husbandry)	Number of HHs stopped the activity
Rabbits rearing	1	May	0
Goat rearing	2	April	0

### Rabbits rearing

One household newly started the rabbits rearing in May. The project provided the materials for making cages (metal wire-mesh, wire, tools), a set of young rabbits (2 female + 1 male) and 3 times of on-site training. The participant built a simple shelter with locally available materials, and planted sweet potato and elephant grass for feed use. As at early August, one female have got fertilized.



### Goat rearing

Two households newly started the goat rearing in April. The participants requested the project the local variety of goats, and they found the available goats in other village by themselves. Then, project procured 2 females and 1 male and delivered them to the site.

The way of management is different from the goat raisers in other 2 model villages; two participants set up the large fenced area in the boi loi trees field and graze their goats in it together.



### Continuing activities since 2006 or 2007

Four (4) activities started in 2006 and nine (10) activities started in 2007. Changes in the numbers of participating households of these fourteen (14) activities are summarized as below.

	HHs started in 2006	HHs started in 2007	HHs started in 2008	HHs stopped the activity	HHs participating as at August 2008
Cattle rearing	2 *1	16 *2	0	0	18
Sow-pig rearing	3	4	0	1	6
Fish raising	2	6	1	1	8
Compost making	1	2	7	0	10
Boar-pig rearing		1	0	0	1
F1-pig rearing		5	0	2	3
Duck rearing		18	0	11	7
Vegetable home garden		10	6	4	12
Fruit tree planting		10	8	0	18
Bamboo planting		7	0	4	3
Boi Loi planting		11	7	0	18
Cinnamon planting		1	4	0	5
Slope land agroforestry		1	0	0	1
Using of compost/fertilizer in wetland rice *3		10	0	7	3

HHs stopped the activity : households whose animals, duck or trees were all died before end of July 2008.

\*1 Support of stable building.

\*2 Include cow raisers (3), the bull raiser (1), and households who were supported the stable making (12).

\*3 Started as the training.

### Cattle rearing

Four cattle (3 cows for rotation system, 1 bull for mating service) were provided in April – May 2007. Reproduction results are as follows. Two cows delivered each one time and one is pregnant now.

Result of reproduction during April 2007 – July 2008 (As at end-July 2008)

	Initially provided:	Reproduced:	Died:	Current number
Cow	3	2 *	0	5
Bull	1	0	0	1

\* Delivered in Aug. 2007 and Feb. 2008.

### Sow-pig rearing

Three participants had lost their sow-pigs before March 2008. The project again supported them with 3 young sow-pigs (mong cai) in May for restarting. Maize seeds and sweet potato stems for feed production were provided in March and May.



Providing new mong cai sow-pigs for restarting (May 2008)

In 2008, there were 5 times of delivery by 3 sow-pigs. Total 50 piglets were delivered and 8 piglets were handed over to the VDB by now. Reproduction results are as follows.

Reproduction results in 2008 (Jan. – July) (As at early August 2008)

		Farrowed:		Died before the hand-over	Handed-over to VDB
		Month	Number		
Sow-pig 1	NT. Van	Jan	11 piglets	6	5
		July	14	2	not yet
Sow-pig 2	Y Huong	Feb	8	8	0
		July	8	8	0
Sow-pig 3	A Thay	April	9	2	3
Total			50	26	8

#### Boar-pig rearing

The boar made two project sow-pigs pregnant in 2007. In 2008, he made 3 project sow-pigs pregnant by now.

#### F1-pig rearing

In 2007, 9 piglets were handed over to the VDB and 5 households purchased them to raise. In 2008, 8 piglets were handed over to the VDB by two sow-raisers by now. Eight piglets were all purchased back by sow-raisers.

#### Duck rearing

18 households started the rearing with total of 78 ducks in April 2007. By Aug. 2008, 11 households lost all provided ducks.

#### Fish raising

In 2008, two households newly registered for the activity, but only one has started the activity by now. He got fingerlings for starting from other pond. In this year, the project supported only pond making by providing PVC pipe, sand bags and technical guidance for pond making.

Two villagers have started making large ponds with hired excavator; one in April and another in July;

to start fish raising without the project's support.



N.T. Van's pond site (April 2008)



A Thanh's pond site (July 2008)

### Vegetable home garden

In 2008, 6 households have newly joined the activity. The project provided seeds, lime, watering cans and technical guidances by CF.

### Slope land agroforestry

One household has been working on establishment of alley cropping system.

In year 2007, seeds for hedgerows plants (*Brachiaria brizantha*, *Flemingia macrophylla* and *Leucaena leucocephala*) were sown in May-June. But chicken ate most of sown seeds and sprouts, and failed to establish the hedgerows.

Take a lesson from the failure, *Tephrosia candida* (chicken do not eat) was use in 2008. Seeds were sown in May 2008. The distances between cassava crops are little too close but it is growing well. Fodder tree/shrub (guinea grass and *Stylosanthes guianensis*), which was sown in 2007 at the bottom of the slope, have backed on vigorous state.



Marking the position for hedgerows (22 April)



Tephrosia has germinated (26 May)



Tephrosia is growing well (24 July)

### Fruit tree planting

10 households planted 4 kinds, total of 200 seedlings in 2007. In 2008, 8 households planted 3 kinds, total of 64 seedlings in July after sufficient rainfall for planting.

#### Kinds and numbers of fruit trees planted and surviving

	Orange	Mango	Jackfruit	Longan	Total
Planted in 2007:					
Seedling provided/planted	50	50	50	50	200
Trees surviving as of Jan. 2008	46	49	50	13	158
Trees surviving as of July 2008	35	32	32	4	103
Planted in 2008:					
Seedling provided/planted	16	24	24	---	64

### Bamboo planting

In July 2007, 315 seedlings of “Bat Do” bamboo (*Dendrocalamus latiflorus*) were planted but many seedlings did not take root. About 30 trees are surviving and they are about 1.5-2m height. No new planting was made in 2008.



Jan. 2008



July 2008

### Boi Loi Planting

In year 2007, Boi Loi seedlings were provided by the project for planting. In 2008, the villagers

decided to try the seedling production. 10 households formed 2 groups (2 nursery sites). The project supported them with seeds, plastic bags, shading nets, plastic sheets and a series of trainings on nursery establishment and management. Under the guidance of the trainer, total of 3,000 pots were made (sown) in January. 2,500 seedling were transplanted in the fields during late July-early August.



Group 1 (A Thanh’s place) Left: 22 April, Right: 26 May



Group 2 (A Duong’s place) Left: 14 May, Right :23 June

	Number of households	Number of pots made (sown)	Time of planting	Number of seedling planted
Group 1	4	1400	early August	1200
Group 2	6	1600	late July	1300

Cinnamon planting

400 seedlings were planted in July by 4 households. Seedlings were procured from the nursery in Quang Ngai province. There were no seedlings in plastic bags; so that seedlings were pulled out for sale (i.e. roots were exposed). The seedlings were delivered to the village for immediate planting after purchasing. However, due to dry weather, many (60-70%) of the seedlings were died.

**3.1.2 Technical Training Plan**

Technical trainings on various activities have been provided for the villagers of the model villages in accordance with the technical training plan during the project implementation period (JFY 2006, 2007 and 2008). The technical trainings are summarized in the Table 3.1.5 with information about the total

number of days and participants for each activity.

Table 3.1.5 Summary of Technical Trainings held during the Project Period

Activities	Year	Kon Plong District						Kon Ray District				Total	
		Po E Commune		Hieu Commune		Ngoc Tem Commune		Dak Phe Commune		Dak Koi Commune			
		Kon K Tau Village		Vi Chi Ring Village		Nuoc Not Village		Kon Tuc Village		Tu Ro Bang Village			
		# Days	# Participants	# Days	# Participants	# Days	# Participants	# Days	# Participants	# Days	# Participants	# Days	# Participants
Cattle raising	2006	5	20	5	8					5	18	15	46
	2007	4	17	7	15	5	82			7	34	23	148
	2008							2	11			2	11
	Sub-total	9	37	12	23	5	82	2	11	12	52	40	205
Buffalo raising	2006	15	23									15	23
	2007	2	10	4	10							6	20
	2008												
	Sub-total	17	33	4	10							21	43
Sow pig raising	2006	6	12	6	17			4	43	7	20	23	92
	2007	3	7	3	8	5	57	2	10	3	19	16	101
	2008												
	Sub-total	9	19	9	25	5	57	6	53	10	39	39	193
F1 pig raising	2007	3	16							3	16	6	32
	2008					2	34					2	34
	2008												
	Sub-total	3	16			2	34			3	16	8	66
Goat raising	2006							3	12			3	12
	2007					4	32	3	17			7	49
	2008									3	6	3	6
	Sub-total					4	32	6	29	3	6	13	67
Rabbit raising	2007					6	39	5	15			11	54
	2008					3	15			3	11	6	26
	2008												
	Sub-total					9	54	5	15	3	11	17	80
Duck raising	2007	3	31	3	18	3	100	3	78	3	35	15	262
	2008												
	2008												
	Sub-total	3	31	3	18	3	100	3	78	3	35	15	262
Fish raising	2006	1	4	4	6			6	22	4	8	15	40
	2007	6	18	4	20	1	24	7	41	5	31	23	134
	2008	3	15	2	8			1	6			6	29
	Sub-total	10	37	10	34	1	24	14	69	9	39	44	203
SLA	2006	5	5	5	5			6	18			16	28
	2007												
	2008												
	Sub-total	5	5	5	5			6	18			16	28
Paddy rice (semi-annual cropping)	2006	59	84									59	84
	2007	12	12									12	12
	2008												
	Sub-total	71	96									71	96
Paddy rice (fertilizer, compost application)	2006									2	19	2	19
	2007												
	2008												
	Sub-total									2	19	2	19
Acacia planting	2006					17	85					17	85
	2007												
	2008												
	Sub-total					17	85					17	85
Betelnut planting	2007					3	138					3	138
	2008												
	2008												
	Sub-total					3	138					3	138
Boiloi planting	2007							3	88	3	23	6	111
	2008							5	63	5	25	10	88
	2008												
	Sub-total							8	151	8	48	16	199
Home garden	2007	3	9							2	2	5	11
	2008												
	2008												
	Sub-total	3	9							2	2	5	11
Cumulative		130	283	43	115	49	606	50	424	55	267	327	1,695

As for more detailed description of the technical trainings given during the JFY 2006 and 2007, please see the Progress Report (2) and Progress Report (3) for the respective years. Regarding the Table 3.1.5, the number of the trainings held and the participants have been recounted and any wrong information provided in the past have been corrected. Therefore, the figures of the table may not necessarily be identical to those provided in the Progress Report (2) and Progress Report (3). Here

describes the technical trainings given in the JFY 2008.

### **(1) Field training for practical techniques**

The trainings were provided in OJT style in order to improve practical skills of the villagers to carry out the activities in accordance with the sustainable farming plan.

- 1) Boiloi planting (making seedlings)  
Techniques on tending of seedlings (watering, weeding, pot rearrangement, fertilizing and preparation of transplanting) were instructed.
- 2) Cattle raising: following techniques were instructed.
  - i. Care and management: methods of daily care, care of cattle in various natural conditions.
  - ii. Feeding systems: methods of feeding for different life stage.
  - iii. Breeding: methods and skills of reproduction (artificial insemination, etc.).
  - iv. Preparation and delivering: care of pregnant cow, how to deliver calves.
  - v. Care of calves and cow: feeding and disease prevention of calves, method of weaning, care of cow after delivering calves.
  - vi. Sickness and diseases: how to detect sickness in the earlier stage.
- 3) Pig raising (F1 pigs): following techniques were instructed.
  - i. Care and management: general care of pigs in various natural conditions.
  - ii. Feeding systems: feeding for different life stages.
  - iii. Breeding: how to detect sign of heating, the way of reproduction (artificial insemination, direct mating).
  - iv. Preparation and farrowing: Care of sow-pigs before and after farrowing.
  - v. Care of piglets and sow-pigs: care of piglets, skills of castration, method of weaning, care of sow-pigs after farrowing.
  - vi. Sickness and diseases: prevention of diseases and early detection of diseases.
- 4) Goat raising: following techniques were instructed.
  - i. Raising systems: care of a goat for different life stages.
  - ii. Making and management of the stable.
  - iii. Feeding systems: feeding for different life stages.
  - iv. Tethering
  - v. Reproduction
  - vi. Care of baby goats
  - vii. Care of growers
  - viii. Sickness and diseases prevention
- 5) Rabbit raising: following techniques were instructed.
  - i. General care, handling rabbits properly, feeding, sanitary and health care and mating
  - ii. Care of baby rabbits and weaning
  - iii. Raising juvenile rabbits, identifying the different sex, Replacing matured male/female rabbits
- 6) Fish raising: following techniques were instructed.
  - i. Fish pond making: skills to consolidate banks, to supply and drain water, to apply chemical



materials, etc. to make arrangement of fishponds.

- ii. Fish raising: Preparation and management of fish ponds, feeding according to different life stages, disease control, protection from predator, etc.

**(2) Training through visits to villages**

- 1) Visits to advanced villages

During the JFY 2008, no trip to an advanced village was organized.

- 2) Cross-visits between the model villages

Cross-visits were organized in combination with the quarterly meetings. The participants were given with an opportunity to see what activities had been practiced and how the activities had been carried out in the host village. During the JFY 2008, the cross-visits were organized in the following villages.

- Kon K Tau Village, PoE Commune: April 28, 2008
- Kon Tuc Village, Dak Pne Commune: July 15, 2008

**(3) Trainings implemented for each model village (as of August 31, 2008)**

- 1) Kon K Tau Village, PoE Commune

Activity		Date	# Participants	Trainers
Fish rearing	Treating water and diseases	13/4 /2008	4	Nguyen Duc Nguyen Duc Luan
	Adding new baby fish and tending fish	25 /5 /2008	5	Nguyen Duc Nguyen Duc Luan
	Feeding, preventing disease	28/ 5/2008	6	Mr. Pham Quoc Long

- 2) Vichiring Village, Hieu Commune:

Activity		Date	# participants	Trainers
Fish raising	Preparing pond	13/4/2008	3	Nguyen Duc Luan
	Tending, feeding	28/5/2008	5	Pham Quoc Long

- 3) Nuoc Not Village, Ngoc Tem Commune

Activity		Date	# Participants	Trainers
F1 pig raising	Feeding, doing sanitation	15/4/2008	10	Tran Dinh Quy
	Preventing from common diseases	16/4/2008	24	Tran Dinh Quy
Rabbit raising	Preparing stable	7/6/2008	5	Tran Dinh Phu
	Feeding	3/7/2008	5	Tran Dinh Phu
	Mating	7/8/2008	5	Tran Dinh Phu

4) Kon Tuc Village, Dak Phe Commune

Activity		Date	# Participants	Trainers
Cattle raising	Making stable, prepare food	12/6/2008	7	Dang Ngoc Chi
	Mating, assisting cow while delivering baby	11/7/2008	4	Dang Ngoc Chi
Fish raising	Tending new fish	5/7/2008	6	Nguyen Duc Luan
Boiloi planting	Preparing soil and nursery garden	11/4/2008	13	Ho Dac Huy
	Making seedlings	23/4/2008	13	Ho Dac Huy
	Tending, fertilizing	2/5/2008	13	Ho Dac Huy
	Tending, fertilizing	14/5/2008	13	Ho Dac Huy
	Hardening before transplanting	30/5/2008	11	Ho Dac Huy

5) Tu Ro Bang Village, Dak Koi Commune

Activity		Date	# Participants	Trainers
Goat raising	Making stable, feeding	6/6/2008	2	Dang Ngoc Chi
	Feeding	13/6/2008	2	Dang Ngoc Chi
	Preventing from common diseases	20/6/2008	2	Dang Ngoc Chi
Rabbit raising	Preparing stable	5/6/2008	5	Le Kim Tinh
	Feeding	8/7/2008	5	Le Kim Tinh
	Mating	11/8/2008	1	Le Kim Tinh
Boiloi planting	Preparing soil and nursery garden	15/4/2008	5	Ho Dac Huy
	Making seedlings	29/4/2008	5	Ho Dac Huy
	Tending, fertilizing	7/5/2008	4	Ho Dac Huy
	Tending, fertilizing	22/5/2008	4	Ho Dac Huy
	Hardening before transplanting	18/6/2008	7	Ho Dac Huy

**(4) General review of the technical training plan for the third season**

The technical trainings for JFY 2008 are mainly intended for the villagers who newly participate in the project activities from this year, but it can be a good opportunity for those who have been practicing the activities from the previous years to review the techniques to be applied and hence their participation has been also encouraged. Like previous years, schedule of each training session has corresponded with progress of the concerned activity so that topics covered in the training can be immediately applied in the actual field activity. Furthermore, lessons learned from the problems the villagers encountered during the previous years are reflected in the contents of this year's trainings. Since it has not passed much time since the trainings were provided, it is not easy to see outcome of the trainings at this stage, but some visible impacts are appearing. Most of all, the villagers have been using the techniques they learned from the technical training to practice the field activities. Visible effects of the technical trainings given this year are summarized as follows.

- 1) Boiloi planting: Unlike the previous year in which the villagers were provided with Boiloi seedlings, they tried to make the seedlings by themselves this year. Although some seedlings

were affected by disease, considerable amount of seedlings were produced finally and distributed to the participants; the participants then transplanted the seedlings in their respective fields.

- 2) Cattle raising: the villagers of Kon Tuc village (Dak Pne commune) did not keep cattle in the stable but let the cattle graze. This caused significant damage on the vegetation cover and one of the serious problems of the village. Since the training was provided, the villagers started to keep cattle in the stable that also enabled the villagers to collect dung easily to make compost.
- 3) Pig raising: trainings were intended for F1 pig raisers who purchased their pigs from the village development board (VDB) of each model village. The participants have learned how to raise pigs in a sty which they built by themselves using local materials and concrete blocks provided by the project.
- 4) Goat raising: Participants have learned how to take care of goats including stable making, feeding, disease prevention, etc. Baby goats have been born in 2008.
- 5) Rabbit raising: The villagers were not used to keep rabbits in the pen and some of them failed the activities letting it die due to diseases and other reasons. Identifying that lack of sanitation was major cause of the death of the rabbits, the villagers were instructed to be careful about living conditions of the pen.
- 6) Fish raising: skills of the villagers to raise fish has improved; the villagers are carefully managing fishpond and taking care of fish.

### 3.2 Implementation of the Capacity Building Plan

The implementation of the capacity building plan was composed of 1) organizing training courses, and 2) conducting On-the Job-Training (OJT) in the day-to-day operations. According to this idea, the Project organized several training courses in the whole period based on the capacity building plan. The following table shows summarization of the each course.

Table 3.2.1 List of Training Course for the Capacity Building

Name of training course	Duration	Participants and the Number	Remarks
Preliminary Study Tour	November 9-12, 2005	Total number: 34 Participants: Representatives of the 5 model villages, CPC staff, DPC staff, Provincial Level staff, Japanese experts, JICA project staff and staff of RDSC.	See Chapter 3.2 in the Progress Report (1) for detail.
Preliminary Training for Preparation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan	November 16-18, 2005	Total number: 16 Participants: Representatives of the 5 model villages, CPC staff, Kon Tum DARD staff	See Chapter 3.3 and Appendix 3 in the Progress Report (1) for detail.
Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Course	December 7 to 15, 2006	Total number: 5 Participants: CF	See Chapter 3.2.2 and Appendix 3 in the Progress Report (2) for detail.
Facilitation Skill Course	February 2 to 4, 2007	Total number: 16 Participants: CF, JICA Project staff, CPC Extension staff, Sub-DOF Kon Tum and Technical trainers participating in the Project	See Chapter 3.2.3 and Appendix 4 in the Progress Report (2) for detail.

Name of training course	Duration	Participants and the Number	Remarks
Management of VDBs Course	July 4 to 6, 2007.	Total number: 32 Participant: VDB members and CF	See Chapter 3.2.2 and Appendix 4 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
Support for Strengthening Management of the Animal Bank System	November 24 to December 3, 2007	Total number: 29 Participant: VDB members and CF	See Chapter 3.2.3 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.

Besides the training course mentioned in the above table, the OJT in the day-to-day operations through the whole period for the instruction on the following topics has been conducted for the capacity building of mainly the five CFs allocated to each model village.

- 1) To formulate a monthly report (including an operations journal) and a plan for the next month between the end of a month and the beginning of the following month.
- 2) To acquire methods for organizing monthly village workshops to promote independence through the enhanced motivation of villagers.
- 3) To acquire methods for more effective presentations of sustainable farming activities in each model village using visual presentation materials at the quarterly meetings hosted by the communes in turn for visits to each village.
- 4) To acquire methods on participatory planning for the livelihood improvement plan (LIP) through the process of preparing LIP by participatory way in the other villages (see Chapter 3.9).

In addition, RECOFTC training was also conducted in the series of the implantation of capacity building plan (refer the Chapter 3.10 for the contents of training).

### **3.3 Support for Strengthening of the Villager’s Marketing Capacity**

Strengthening of the villager’s capacity for marketing agro-forestry products is one of the expected outputs of the Project. For this output, the supports for “preparation of marketing plan by the villagers” were required.

To prepare a marketing plan, farm produce for sale and villagers’ needs are indispensable. However, the farming in the model villages were subsistence farming. In addition, outputs from the new farming activities (pig, duck and fish raising) remained in low level; small outputs just for home consumption or sales in the village. Thus the situations on the ground were premature for making a marketing plan by the villagers.

Under this circumstances, the Project implemented the trainings to the villagers to deliver the basic knowledge/skill of marketing and tried to generate the “villagers’ idea/future vision on selling” through the training; in stead of the marketing plan. For details about the difficulties in making a marketing plan at the model villages, refer the Chapter 6.3 in the Progress Report (3).

The marketing training were delivered not only to the villagers but also to the C/P personnel. All the

trainings for strengthening the marketing capacity are summarized in the following table.

Table 3.3.1 List of Training Courses for the Strengthening of Marketing Capacity

Name of training course	Duration	Participants and the Number	Remarks
<b>(1) Training for the C/P personnel:</b>			
Basic economics and marketing skills and using market opportunity identifications for income generation for villagers	August 21–24, 2007	Total number: 18 Participants: all CF, Kon Tum DARD staff, DPC and CPC staff, VDB members	See Chapter 3.3 and Appendix 5 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
Preparatory training for the CFs to deliver the training to the villagers	May 14, 2008	Total number: 5 Participants: all CF	See below in this Chapter.
<b>(2) Training for the villagers about basic economics and marketing knowledge to sell agricultural produce from the project villages *</b>			
Training for Tu Ro Bang villagers (Dak Koi Commune)	February 22-27, 2008	Total number: 14 Participants: Villagers, CPC staff, FPMB staff, Local trader, CF	See Chapter 3.3 and Appendix 5 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
Training for Kon Tuc villagers (Dak Phe Commune)	May 16-18, 2008	Total number: 13 Participants: Villagers, CPC staff, CF	See below in this Chapter and Appendix 3
Training for Kon Ktau villagers (Poe Commune)	May 19-21, 2008	Total number: 14 Participants: Villagers, CPC staff, CF	See below in this Chapter and Appendix 3
Training for Nuoc Not villagers (Ngoc Tem Commune)	June 16-18, 2008	Total number: 13 Participants: Villagers, CPC staff, CF	See below in this Chapter and Appendix 3

\* Training title of “to enhance the knowledge of local market conditions and basic skills for exploring the better way of marketing” was used in the training for Tu Ro Bang villagers in 2007 JFY. The title was modified as above stated for other three villages since the farming were more subsistence.

As mentioned in the above table, please refer the progress Report (3) for details of the trainings implemented in 2007 JFY. For the trainings implemented in 2008 JFY, the contents and results are summarized as follows.

#### ***Trainings implemented in 2008 JFY***

The **trainings for the villagers about basic economics and marketing knowledge to sell agricultural produce** were carried out in three model villages. The trainings aimed i) to provide the villagers the basic knowledge/skill of marketing, ii) to generate a villager’s idea/future vision on selling farm produce and iii) to enhance the CF’s capacity as facilitator/trainer. Five CFs received the **preparatory training** to deliver some parts of the training for the villagers under the supervision and support of main trainer.

#### **(1) Preparatory training for the CFs to deliver the training to the villagers**

All CFs participated the marketing training for C/P personnel held in August 2007 and they were requested to make the literature review before the preparatory training. One-day training was carried

out to update their knowledge and to make them understand the contents, method and other training details. Not only the lecture by the invited trainer but also a trial training was practiced; each CF delivered some parts of the training for peer review. The invited trainer assessed that all CF were ready to deliver the training to the villagers. In addition, the training materials were a little modified in this training based on the CF’s information; to fit them for the villagers in each localities.

**(2) Training for the villagers about basic economics and marketing knowledge to sell agricultural produce from the project villages**

Three trainings were implemented in three model villages: Kon Tuc village (Dak Pne Commune), Kon Ktau village (Poe Commune) and Nuoc Not village (Ngoc Tem Commune) during May-June. There were 33 participants in total (excluding the CF).

- 3 CPC staff : Dak Pne x 1, Poe x 1, Ngoc Tem x 1
- 30 villagers : Kon Tuc villagers x 10, Kon Ktau villagers x 10, Nuoc Not villagers x 10

Each training was carried out in three days. The program was as follows.

Table 3.3.2 Training program for the marketing training for the villagers

Days	Contents of teaching
Day 1	<u>Basic knowledge</u> - How to calculate production costs and estimate profit
Day 2	<i>Basic marketing skills</i> - How to find where the produce goes - How to assess the current situations: favorable and difficult elements, things to be changed (simple SWOT analysis) - How to find and get market information - How to negotiate with potential buyers
Day 3	<u>Generation of villager’s idea / future vision</u> Production on market demand, Post-harvest technique, Group actions in producing and selling produce, etc.

Major achievements of the marketing trainings for the villagers were as follows.

- The villagers learned how to calculate the production costs and estimate profits. Also learned how to calculate the value of their daily labour for various farming activities for making better decisions on what to grow or raise.
- The villagers learned the basic marketing skills such as obtaining market information from different sources, methods of better post-harvest practices to reduce the losses, using the scale and negotiating with traders.
- The villagers discussed about the possibility of group work in production and in selling.
- The villagers discussed and generated the ideas on how to sell produce at a higher price and future vision on production and marketing. Their ideas/vision were summarized as follows. The ideas/vision of each villages (including Tu Ro Bang village) were shown in Appendix 4.

#### Ideas/future vision in regard to the post-harvest processing and selling

Kon Tuc villagers knew about the quality elements of cassava chips and the difference in prices, so that the specific idea of “improving the drying practice (use plastic sheets)” was mentioned. “Using a scale (using correct scale)” to prevent trader’s cheating in weighing was mentioned by Nuoc Not villagers. As for future vision, “group action to improve the bargaining power” was mentioned in all three villages.

#### Ideas/future vision in regard to the production

As expected, the villagers of all three villages mentioned to make efforts to increase the production since they did not have much produce for sales. “Group action to increase the production” was mentioned by Kon Tuc villagers and Kon Ktau villagers.

Kon Ktau villagers had difficulties in drying cassava due to rainfall in the harvest season. Nuoc Not villagers had very poor roads and access to the outside markets. Therefore, the villagers of these two villages mentioned to use cassava and maize to raise animals and then sell animals, instead of selling the crops.

For more details of the marketing trainings for the villagers, see the training report in Appendix 3.

### **3.4 Implementation of the Environmental Education Course**

One of the important outputs of the Project is that knowledge of villagers and government staff on sustainable use of forest and land is improved. For the achievement of this output, the environmental education course for the villagers was needed in the Project activities. In this context, the environmental education courses for not only the adult villagers but also children villagers were organized as mentioned in the following table.

Table 3.4.1 List of the Environmental Education Course

Name of the Course	Duration	Participants and the Number	Remarks
Environment Education Course for School Children	June 5 to 16, 2007	Total number: 167 school children in the model villages and the neighboring villages, district education officers, school headmasters and teachers	See Chapter 3.4 Appendix 5 in the Progress Report (2) for the detail.
Course on the Methods of Forest Management and Protection	March 3 to 7, 2008	Total number: 133 Participants: adults in the model villages, CPC staff, DPC staff, Provincial level staff and CF	See Chapter 3.4 in the Progress Report (3) and Appendix 6 in this Completion Report for the detail.

### 3.5 Implementation of Community Forest Management (CFM) Training

The Vietnamese Government is promoting a policy of allocating forest land to communities toward the goal of the sustainable use of the forest, under which the communities are expected to manage the forests sustainably. To increase knowledge of the entire process from the procedures for this CFM from forest land allocation, the formulation of CFM plans to the implementation of CFM activities, training on the whole process of CFM was conducted (including not only the theory on the CFM but also actual forest land allocation, the formulation of CFM plan and practice of the silviculture techniques through the OJT in a model village which is Vichiring Village in Hieu Commune) for the administrative staff and villagers of the model villages. In addition, extension seminar for other villages, communes and district was organized for the information sharing on the CFM activity in Kon Tum. All of the training and related activities is summarized in the following table 3.5.1.

Table 3.5.1 List of activities on the CFM

Activities	Duration	Participants and the Number	Remarks
Kick-off workshop	April 25, 2007	Total number: 12 Participants: DARD, Sub-DoF, Extension Center, DPC, DPC-ED, District DONRE, CPC, Mang La FE,	
TOT Module 1 for Forest Land Allocation (FLA)	May 9 to 13, 2007	Total number: 18 Participants: Sub-DoF, Provincial DONRE, DPC-ED, District DONRE, District FPU, CPC Extension staff, Representative of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, Mang La FE, CFs, Project staff	See Chapter 3.5 (1) 1) and Appendix 6-1 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
OJT on the Practice of the FLA Process in the Village	June 20 to 30, 2007	Total number: 21 Participants: Sub-DoF, DPC-ED, District FPU, CPC, Key farmers in Vichring Village, Mang La FE, CF	See Chapter 3.5 (1) 2) in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
Workshop on FLA	July 30, 2007	Total number: 10 Participants: FPMB, Sub-DoF, Provincial DONRE, Provincial FPU, DPC-ED, District DONRE, CPC, Mang La FE, CF	See Chapter 3.5 (1) 3) in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
Study Tours on the CFM	October 15 to 19, 2007	Total number: 14 Participants: DARD, FPMB, Sub-DoF, Provincial DONRE, Provincial FPU, DPC-ED, District DONRE, CPC, Representatives of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, CF	See Chapter 3.5 (2) and Appendix 6-3 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
The Combined Course of the TOT Module 1 and the OJT for Formulation of CFM Plans	January 14 to 20, 2008	Total number: 16 Participants: FPMB, Sub-DoF, Provincial FPU, DPC-ED, District DONRE, District FPU, CPC, Member of CFM Board of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, CF	See Chapter 3.5 (3) 1) and Appendix 6-4 in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
TOT module 2 for Formulation of CFM Plans	13 March 2008	Total number: 19 Participants: DARD, FPMB, Sub-DoF, Provincial DONRE, Provincial FPU, DPC-ED, District DONRE, District FPU, CPC, Vichring villagers including member of CFM Board of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, Mang La FE, CF	See Chapter 3.5 (3) 2) in the Progress Report (3) for detail.



Activities	Duration	Participants and the Number	Remarks
Workshop on formulation of CFM plan	14 March 2008	Total number: 26 Participants: DARD, FPMB, Sub-DoF, DOF (Finance), Provincial FPU, Agricultural Extension Center, DPC-ED, District DONRE, District FPU, CPC, Vichiring villagers including member of CFM Board of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, Dak To Company, Mang La FE, CF	See Chapter 3.5 (3) in the Progress Report (3) for detail.
OJT on the Implementation of CFM – Silviculture technique on selective cutting	June 3 to 11, 2008	Total number: 23 Participants: FPMB, Provincial FPU, DPC-ED, District DONRE, District FPU, CPC, Member of CFM Board and key farmers of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, Member of CFM Board of Vichring Village, Kon Plong Company, Mang La FE, CF	See below in this Chapter
OJT on the Implementation of CFM – Silviculture technique on development of NTFPs and enrichment planting	July 20 to 23, 2008	Total number: 42 Participants: CPC, Vichring Villagers, villagers from 3 other villages in Hieu commune, Kon K Tau villagers in Poe Commune, CF	See below in this Chapter
Extension Seminar for CFM	July 24 to 25, 2008	Total number: 41 Participants: FPMB, Sub-DoF, Kon Tum DONRE, Kon Tum FPU, DPC, district FPU, district DONRE, CPC staff, Vichring Villagers, villagers from five other villages in Hieu commune, villagers from three model villages, Mang La FE, CF	See below in this Chapter

As mentioned in the table, please refer the chapter and appendix concerned for the detail contents of the activities implemented in 2007 Japanese fiscal year (JFY). Therefore, only detail contents of the activities implemented in 2008 JFY are described below. In addition, “5 Year CFM Plan in Vichiring Village”, “2008 Annual CFM Plan in Vichiring Village”, and “Regulation on Forest Protection and Development in Vichiring Village” prepared through the CFM activities in the Project can be referred to Appendix 7, 8, and 9 in this completion report respectively.

### **(1) Training for the Implementation of the CFM**

Training for the implementation of the CFM was conducted in the form divided into two parts, 1) OJT for the silviculture technique on selective cutting, and 2) OJT for the silviculture technique on development of NTFPs and enrichment planting. Purpose, contents and participants etc. of each OJT were described below.

#### **1) OJT for the Silviculture Technique on Selective Cutting**

OJT for the silviculture technique on selective cutting was conducted with purposes of 1) letting the participants acquire method of selection of trees to be cut for the commercial logging through the

practice, 2) letting the participants understand the methodology of selective cutting including skidding, and 3) preparation of document for getting approval for commercial logging.

In total, 23 members participated in the OJT, comprising the following

- Province level: One FPMB staff, One FPU staff
- District level (Kon Plong district): One DPC-ED staff, one DONRE staff, one FPU staff
- Commune level: Leader of Commune Council, one CPC extension staff
- Village level (Vichiring Village): Six (6) Member of CFM Board, leader of village, six (6) key farmers
- Others: one staff from the Kon Plong Forestry Agriculture Industry Investment Development Service Company, one staff from Mang La Forestry Enterprise, the CF in charge of Hieu commune

The village meetings indicated in the detailed schedule below were attended by residents of Vichiring Village available on the day.

The OJT extended over 9 days from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> June 2008, and divided into three parts of 1) training on methodology of selective cutting in the first day, 2) practice of selection of trees to be cut in the actual site planned for commercial logging, 3) summarizing data of results in the practice of selection trees. The detailed schedule of the entire OJT plan was as indicated in Table 3.5.2.

As training methods, illustrated lectures and group discussions were used for learning the concepts and theory on methodology of selective cutting. After group presentation, there were always comments and feedback from other participants and trainers. In addition, participants practiced selection of trees to be cut in the field based on the lectures' instruction and advice.

Table 3.5.2 Detailed schedule for the “OJT for the silviculture technique on selective cutting”

Date	Venue	Contents
6/2	Kon Tum Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final check of the course contents between Japanese experts and the trainers</li> <li>• Final check of the course preparations between the project staff and the trainers</li> </ul>
6/3	Kon Plong District	OJT Day 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation and confirmation of annual CFM plan for 2008</li> <li>• Guiding on silviculture techniques on selective cutting in natural forest</li> </ul>
6/4	Vichiring Village	OJT Day 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village meeting (presentation of annual CFM plan for 2008, preparation and approval of field practice plan for selection of trees to be cut)</li> <li>• Preparation of practice of selection of trees to be cut</li> <li>• Discussion on tree species to be cut and skidding and timber yard</li> </ul>
6/5 ~ 9	Vichiring Village	OJT Day 3 to 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice of selection of trees to be cut (Cruising practice)</li> <li>• Planning of skidding and timber yard</li> </ul>
6/10	Vichiring Village	OJT Day 8 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summarizing and synthesizing data of the practice results</li> </ul>

Date	Venue	Contents
6/11	Vichiring Village	OJT Day 9 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Village meeting (Report of the results of practice)</li> <li>• Confirmation of necessary process and the responsibility for implementation of logging</li> </ul>

For more detail of the OJT, see Appendix 6-1

The major outcomes of the OJT on for the silviculture technique on selective cutting were as follows,

- Participants understood the concept of selective cutting and acquired skill on method for selection of trees to be cut through the actual cruising
- Participants understood necessary future process for implementation of logging and role of responsible organization in each process.
- Plan for logging in 2008 was prepared in the document through the OJT
- Technical guideline on silviculture practice of selective cutting in natural forest by the CFM in Kon Tum Province was prepared to promote implementation of the CFM.

## 2) OJT for the Silviculture Technique on Development of NTFPs and Enrichment Planting

OJT for the silviculture technique on development of NTFPs and enrichment planting was conducted in practical way with purpose of 1) letting the participants acquire technique of planting method of bamboo (*Phyllostachys pubescens*) as NTFPs, and 2) letting the participants acquire technique of enrichment planting method by using wildlings (wild seedlings) of indigenous species (*Dacrydium pierrei* Hickel and *Betula alnoides*).

In total, there were 42 participants in the OJT, comprising the following

- Commune level: three CPC staff
- Village level: 29 Vichring Villagers, one (1) each villager from villages 6, 7, and 8 in Hieu commune, six (6) Kon K Tau villagers in Poe Commune
- Others: the CF in charge of Hieu commune

The OJT extended over 2 days from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2008. The detailed schedule of the entire OJT plan was as indicated in Table 3.5.3. Actual duration of the OJT was for 2 days but another 2 days were spent for the preparation in the field. The OJT for bamboo plantation and enrichment planting was for one day each, and theory lesson in the morning and practice in the afternoon were adopted in the both OJT.

Table 3.5.3 Detailed schedule for the “OJT for the silviculture technique on development of NTFPs and enrichment planting”

Date	Venue	Contents
7/19	Kon Tum Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final check of the course contents between Japanese experts and the trainers</li> <li>• Final check of the course preparations between the project staff and the trainers</li> </ul>
7/20	Vichiring Village	Preparation of the OJT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of suitable forest plot for bamboo planting and enrichment planting</li> <li>• Digging planting holes for bamboo</li> </ul>
7/21	Vichiring Village	Preparation of the OJT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of wildlings for enrichment planting</li> <li>• Digging planting holes for enrichment plantation</li> </ul>
7/22	Vichiring Village	OJT Day 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of feature of bamboo species selected and theory of bamboo plantation method</li> <li>• Practice of bamboo planting</li> </ul>
7/23	Vichiring Village	OJT Day 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation for the theory of method of enrichment planting</li> <li>• Practice of enrichment planting</li> </ul>

For more detail of the OJT, see Appendix 6-2

The major outcomes of the OJT on for the silviculture technique on development of NTFPs and enrichment planting were as follows,

- Participants learnt and understand the methods of enrichment planting by using the wildling and bamboo plating
- Participants acquired the actual planting method of bamboo and wildling through the practice in the field.

## (2) Extension Seminar on the CFM

The extension seminar on the CFM was organized based on the activities on the CFM implemented in the Project, with purpose of 1) providing/sharing information/experience on the CFM in the Vichring village to other villages, communes and related parties, 2) spreading the methodology of CFM in Kon Tum Province.

In total, there were 41 participants in the seminar, comprising the following

- Province level: Two FPMB staff, one Sub-DoF staff, one DONRE staff, one FPU staff
- District level: Two from Kon Plong DPC, Two from Kon Plong FPU, one from Kon Ray DONRE
- Commune level: Six from Hieu CPC and council (including CPC chairman and leader of the council), one staff from Dak Phe CPC, one staff from Dak Koi CPC
- Village level: 13 Vichring Villagers, one each villager from villages 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 in Hieu commune, one villager from Kon K Tau villagers in Poe Commune, one villager

from Kon Tuc villagers in Dak Phe Commune, ne villager from Tu Ro Bang villagers in Dak Koi Commune

- Others: One staff from Mang La Forestry Enterprise, the CF in charge of Hieu commune

The seminar extended over 2 days from 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> July 2008. The detailed schedule of the seminar was as indicated in Table 3.5.4.

Table 3.5.4 Detailed schedule for the “Extension Seminar on the CFM”

Date	Venue	Contents
7/24	Vichiring Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of CFM progress and benefit sharing mechanism by Vichiring villagers</li> <li>• Field observation (forest allocated to the community for the CFM, plots of bamboo planting for NTFPs development, and plots of enrichment planting by using indigenous species wildlings).</li> </ul>
7/25	Kon Plong Distrect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview on the CFM in Vichiring village</li> <li>• Introduction of the following four (4) guidelines prepared               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ guideline on the forest land allocation</li> <li>✓ guideline on the preparation of CFM plan</li> <li>✓ guideline on the preparation of regulation on forest protection and development</li> <li>✓ technical guideline on the silviculture for natural forest</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Collecting results of discussions at the site on 24<sup>th</sup> July</li> <li>• Learnt and future challenge through the CFM activities in the Project</li> <li>• Solutions and recommendations for future CFM activities</li> </ul>

For more detail of the seminar, see Appendix 6-3

The major outcomes of the extension seminar on the CFM were as follows,

- Information sharing on the results and progress of the CFM activities in Vichiring village was made among the participants.
- Participants’ understanding on the system of CFM based on the guidelines was promoted.
- It was ripened that opportunity of extension for the CFM in Kon Tum province would be promoted.

### 3.6 Monitoring and Supervising of the Project

As for the monitoring and supervising method of the project, the Project aims at the smooth operation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan by conducting annual, quarterly and monthly operational reviews and plan verification at the meetings/workshops that are held annually, quarterly, and monthly. As for the quarters in which an annual meeting is held, a quarterly meeting is not held since the elements of the quarterly meeting would be included in the annual meeting. In addition, by holding quarterly meetings in each commune, the Project aims at enhancing the effect of cross-visit among the model villages. The timing, matters for consultation and the participants of each meeting/workshop

throughout the whole period are as shown in Table 3.6.1. However, the participants, etc., for each meeting are decided according to the circumstances in each district, commune, and village.

As for the monthly workshops, workshops were held in each model village and participatory monitoring for the LIP activities has been conducted every the end of month. However, the monthly workshop in February and March were held at one time in middle of March due to Tet Holiday. The participants in the workshops were basically those who conduct LIP activities, but it is also open to the villagers who may be interested in participating in the activities in the future. At the workshops, the basic subjects of discussion were the review of the activity results from that particular month, discussion of the plan of activities for the following month, and discussion of problem and solutions means. When there are special topics such as change of VDB member and management of animal bank system, these were discussed as well. Through these monthly workshops, the villagers are gradually developing the sense that this is their own project.

As for the quarterly meetings, meetings were held in every three months (April, July, and October) at one of the commune where the model village is located. But it could not be held in January due to the annual meeting. There were many participants from the host commune including the CPC staff and those from the host model village, and from other four (4) communes, approximately 4 persons per commune consisting of one staff member from the CPC who is in charge of extension and 3 representatives from each model village. At the meeting, the CF in charge of each village comprehensively presented the activities in the past three months and the future plan for next three months using PowerPoint, and a representative of the villages also presented the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the project and an up-to-date evaluation based on the activities that they had been conducting by themselves. Since the meeting also served as a cross-visit among the model villages, the people from outside the village observed the SFP activities in the village of the each Commune which had quarterly meeting and identified the differences among their own activities and also good practices. It is expected that this experience would motivate them and energize the activities in each village.

As for the annual meeting, meeting was held in January, DARD of Kon Tum Province, the DPC of Kon Plong and Kon Ray Districts, the CPC from each commune where each model village is located, and the representatives from each model village participated. The CF assigned in each village, the Japanese experts stayed in Kon Tum Province on the day of the meeting, and the project local staff also participated in the meeting. At the meeting, the annual activity was reviewed, and while confirming the lessons learnt for the future, approval for the proposed annual LIP plan for next year for each village was made. By holding an annual meeting, a common understanding/information of the project could be shared among the meeting participants from different levels, i.e. people from every level from the provincial government level to the villages and also to the core members of the project such as Japanese experts.

The reports of the workshops/meetings in each year are mentioned in the chapter 6.3 in the Progress Report (I), chapter 3.5 in the Progress Report (II), chapter 3.6 in the Progress Report (III) respectively. And the descriptions of the workshop/meeting in final year are as below.

As for the monthly workshop, in addition to the basic subject of the monthly workshop, the participants discussed about the management way of animal bank system and the prospect of the activities after the end of the project. For example, the villagers discussed about the managing way of the funds for animal bank system through checking a simple accounting formats which was instructed by the experts in last year at the workshop. And workshop in August and September were held at one time in middle of August as both an ordinary monthly workshop and final evaluation workshop (see the chapter3) because the project will be over at September.

As for the quarterly meetings, meetings were held in April at at Kon K Tau village in PoE commune, in July at Kon Tuc village in DakPne commune. In addition, there were two main issues which were presented at final quarterly meeting (at July); i) prospect activities to be carried out after the end of the project, ii) selection of most valuable farmer and VDB member from each commune in reward for their efforts and for motivating them.

Regarding the first issue, the villagers focused on the following points;

- i) How to continue the LIP activities,
- ii) How to continue the VDB activities,
- iii) How to continue the animal rotation system,
- iv) How to extend the outputs of the project to other areas.

Through these presentations, the villagers recognize the clear images of the condition after the end of the project.

And regarding the second issue, the procedure of the selection of most valuable farmer and VDB member is to decide the criteria for the selection by the Project and CFs, then select a most valuable farmer and VDB member by CFs and villagers from each village. The criteria for the selection of the most valuable farmer are as follows;

- i) Number of activities with successfulness which candidates have participated in,
- ii) Extent of eagerness for the activities,
- iii) Extent of self-reliance (not depending on project support so much) and/or self-consideration for improvement for the activities,
- iv) Extent of low selfish,
- v) Extent of implementation of “farmer to farmer extension” (extend knowledge & techniques from candidate farmer to other villagers).

And the criteria for the selection of the most valuable VDB are as follows;

- i) Extent of implementation of monitoring for the activities which the participants are carrying out,
- ii) Extent of implementation of “farmer to farmer extension” (extend knowledge & techniques from VDB member to other villagers),
- iii) Extent of participation of technical training of the activities which the member does not participants in, workshops (monthly workshop, quarterly & annual meeting, irregular VDB meeting, etc.),
- iv) Attitude and/or eagerness to solving problems,
- v) Presenting good ideas for promoting the activities.

5 most valuable farmers and 5 most valuable VDB members were awarded at the quarterly workshop in July. These most valuable farmers and VDB members are expected to be core persons who take the initiative in each village.



Table 3.6.1 Project Monitoring and Supervising Method

Meeting/Workshop	Timing	Contents of Discussion	Participants	Organizers	Venue
Annual Meeting	1time/year January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the activities of LIP in last year</li> <li>Draft LIP plan of each model village in the following year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village level (leader of each village, representative from each VDB)</li> <li>Commune level (leader and extension staff of each CPC)</li> <li>District level (leader and staff of economic division of each DPC)</li> <li>Provincial level (leaders of Forestry Project Management Board)</li> <li>Others (Japanese experts, local project staff)</li> </ul>	Counterpart and Japanese experts	DARD office, Sub-DoF office or any venue in Kon Tum town
Quarterly meeting	3times/year April, July, October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results of LIP activities in the past quarter</li> <li>LIP implementation plan for the coming quarter</li> <li>Exchanging of ideas in each activities</li> <li>Observing the LIP activities in host villages</li> <li>Other special issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village level (leader of each village, representative from each VDB)</li> <li>Commune level (member of each VDB)</li> <li>District level (leader and staff of economic division of each DPC)</li> <li>Provincial level (leaders of Forestry Project Management Board)</li> <li>Others (Japanese experts, local project staff)</li> </ul>	Counterpart and Japanese experts	CPC office
Monthly workshop in each village	Every end of Month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of results of LIP activity in a month</li> <li>Discussion of LIP plan in the following month and necessary inputs</li> <li>Problems and the counter measures</li> <li>Other special issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village level (village leader, participants of LIP activities)</li> <li>Commune level (member of each VDB)</li> <li>District level (staff of economic division of DPC as the need arises)</li> <li>Provincial level (FPMB)</li> <li>Others (Japanese experts, local project staff)</li> </ul>	Counterpart and Japanese experts	Project office in each village
Informal regular meeting in province level	Necessary timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report of LIP activities</li> <li>Report of LIP activity plan</li> <li>Other special issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial level (FPMB)</li> <li>Others (Japanese experts, local project staff)</li> </ul>	Counterpart and Japanese experts	Sub-DoF office

\* 1) LIP is composed of Sustainable Farming Plan and Technical Training Plan.

### **3.7 Participatory Evaluation**

#### **(1) Purposes and methods used**

One of the important aspects of the project strategies is to mobilize local villagers' participation in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Purposes of the participatory evaluation were set as follows;

1. Farmers assess the project achievement and impact.
2. Farmers assess benefits gained from and difficulties faced during the project.
3. Farmers learn from their own experiences and lessons from the project.
4. Farmers discuss sustainability of the project benefit.
5. Build capacity of the farmers, VDB and CF on community participation.

It was particularly emphasized that the evaluation is not for outsiders but for farmers themselves. The workshop was facilitated by the 5 CF who had a half day training in Kon Tum on August 9 and OJT from the Japanese short-term expert during the workshop. As methodologies of the participatory evaluation workshop, following general guidelines were provided to the CFs.

1. Explain purposes by CF
2. Give the 3 main questions to the participants.
  - (1) What were the main benefits of the project?
  - (2) What difficulties did you face during the project
  - (3) What did you learn most from the project?
3. Divide participants into small groups (by main activities they participated). In order to ensure enough members in each group, the scoring session could be done in two rounds; farmers are divided into small groups by animals in the first round and by crops/trees in the second. Exception is Ngoc Tem where the session can be done in one time.
4. Discuss with participants the criteria to evaluate each of the 3 questions.
5. Ask participants to score the criteria from 1 (lowest) to 4 (highest) using seeds. In case of difficulty in scoring, participants are asked to rank the criteria from the most (top) to the least (bottom).
6. Give general cautions '*you should score by your own ideas and should not influence others or influenced by others*'.
7. Seeds are counted and results are summarized and reported by groups.
8. CF facilitates open discussion particularly over '*how are you going to sustain the activities after withdrawal of the project?*'

#### **(2) Results**

The workshop was conducted in the 5 project villages with schedule shown below and a total of 182 farmers participated in the workshops.

Date	Commune	Participants
August 18	Dak Koi	29
August 19	Poe	46
August 20	Hieu	27
August 21	Ngoc Tem	47
August 22	Dak Pne	33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>182</b>

At the beginning, some participants had difficulty in understanding the scoring method. However, once getting used to it, they enjoyed scoring and ranking. It was observed that in villages where communication ability was relatively better, ranking methods (instead of scoring) could generate active discussions among participants, more than scoring methods. On the other hand, in other villages with limited communication ability, scoring methods worked better than ranking. In general, the workshops helped villagers reviewing and confirming among themselves what changes they have perceived through participation in the LIP activities. Results of each group session are summarized below (detail results of scoring and ranking are presented in Appendix 10).



**Cattle:** Generally perceived common benefits of cattle raising were acquisition of new skills, income generation and utilization of manure for land fertilization. Utilization of manure was pointed out as a benefit in most of the villages, but ranked at highest in Poe where compost making practice was widely promoted. Some benefits were perceived differently across different villages; increased income or marketing skills were ranked highly in some communes (Ngoc Tem and Dak Koi) whereas decreased animal death was ranked highest in Poe where marketing is difficult and animal survival is

the primary concern of villagers. Two commonly perceived difficulties included 1) lack of fodder crops and/ or grazing land and 2) lack of vet medicines or disease related issues. Rainy and cold weather was mentioned as a priority difficulty in Poe and Hieu. Participating villagers reported they learnt basic cattle raising skills such as stable making, care of animals and disease prevention and breeding. Benefit sharing with community (animal bank system) and how to sell cattle with higher prices were raised as lessons learnt in some communes.

**Pig:** Acquisition of pig raising skills and techniques was perceived as benefits in all the 5 villages. Benefit of increased income was also reported, but to a lesser degree than benefits of learning new skills. It could be partially due to difficulty to find buyers. Utilization of manure was pointed out as a benefit of pig raising in most of the villages. Lack of animal feed was thought as the main difficulty in common across all villages except for Ngoc Tem. Here again, similar to cattle raising, rainy and cold weather was mentioned as a priority difficulty in Poe and Hieu. On the other hand, in other communes, main difficulty was found to be lack of water during dry season. Villagers generally learnt basic pig raising skills such as stable making, care of animals, disease prevention and breeding. Two communes in Kon Ray mentioned benefit sharing with community (animal bank system) as important lessons they learnt.

**Fish:** According to villagers who participated in fish raising, most commonly recognized benefits were increased income and better livelihoods followed by benefits of obtaining technical skills. It was perhaps because fish was sold to neighbors more easily than other type of animals/crops. Benefit of technical skills was particularly perceived in two communes (Dak Koi and Hieu) where fish raising was promoted very actively. Different aspects of fish raising were ranked as the largest difficulty depending on villages. Those were water management (Dak Phe, Poe) and disease management (Dak Koi and Hieu). Villagers generally learnt most about pond making and water management skill. With regard to feeding, the skill using frames was pointed out as useful learning in some communes.

**Duck, Goats and Rabbits:** For duck raising, improved family meal and income generation were perceived as main benefits. Villagers who participated in goats and rabbits felt they mainly benefited from technical skills and provision of material (stables, animals, fodder grass seeds). In all the 5 villages, disease and damage were the two main difficulties they faced. Two highland communes (Hieu and Poe) reported they faced difficulties of cold weather. Participating villagers learnt basic animal raising skills such as stable/cage making, care of animals, disease prevention and breeding.

**SLA:** According to participants' opinion, it was likely that villagers participating in SLA gained benefits most from land fertility and productivity improvement, followed by income generated by selling some crops, namely cassava. In two communes in Kon Ray, lack of labor was raised as difficulty while villages in Kon Plong seem to think they had more difficulty in damage and weather in their experience of SLA. Commonly learnt lessons were some of the key technical skills such as contour line drawing using A-frame and how to plant Teflosia.

**Fruits trees:** Few villagers mentioned they get benefit of income from fruits trees since it will take some years to be harvested. Many of villagers felt they had some difficulties in diseases and lack of chemicals to protect fruits trees. Lack of water was claimed as difficulty in particular in Kon Ray villages. Participating villagers learnt basic fruits planting skills such as how to make holes, fertilization, care, fencing, and pruning.

**Tree planting:** Villagers planted Boi Loi (Dak Koi and Dak Pne) perceived that they benefits most from income generated by selling products. Ngoc Tem villagers found difficulty to identify appropriate timing of planting trees. In other villages, villagers commonly found it difficult to maintain survivals of the trees and protect damage. Boi Loi participants felt their biggest learning was about nursery building while others learnt more general tree planting skills (land preparation, care, fertilization, disease prevention)

**Vegetables:** Most highly ranked benefit of growing vegetable was improved daily meals for family which was common across 5 villages. Also, participating villagers felt they benefited from income generated by selling vegetables. Lack of water was recognized as the largest difficulty in 4 out of the 5 villages. Other difficulties included damages by insects and animals. Basic learning included vegetable planting skills, land preparation, fencing, fertilization with manure/compost, protection from insects/diseases.

**Compost:** Compost practitioners felt they benefited most from increased land fertility and yield increase. Most of participants found main difficulty was lack of materials (sheet, cement, etc) in their experience of compost making.

**Actions for sustainability:** Looking at the results of evaluation done by themselves, the participants had open discussion how these activities can be sustained after the project withdrawal. Some of the responses were summarized below.

- Maintain good source of seeds/seedling/animals within the villages by carefully caring them. If some crops/plants can be sold, villagers buy some new ones.
- VDB will regularly monitor the villagers' activities and remind
- Continue compost making to be applied to crops/trees
- Provide regular care and protect trees/field/gardens from animals
- Commit to implementation of ABS regulations. In particular, once the existing mother animals (cattle, pigs, goats) die or become not fertile, VDB sell them to buy new ones for replace.
- Share seeds/seedling/fish/animals with community
- Make new or provide necessary repairs of stables
- Prepare enough feed (grass/crops)
- Keep good and big fish not harvested for breeding

### 3.8 Extension Seminars Intended for the Other Villages

During the JFY 2007 and JFY 2008, the extension seminar was held in each of the model villages; it was held in PoE, Dak Pne and Dak Koi communes during the JFY 2007 and in Hieu and Ngoc Tem communes during the JFY 2008. The following table summarizes the seminar on the date seminar was held, the number of villages that participated in the seminar and the number of participants.

Commune	Date	# participating villages (model village excluded)	# participants (government personnel included)
PoE Commune	November 16, 19, 2007	4	17
Hieu Commune	June 17, 18, 2008	7	41
Ngoc Tem Commune	June 4, 5, 2008	7	22
Dak Pne Commune	November 14, 15, 2007	2	18
Dak Koi Commune	November 12, 13, 2007	7	17
Total		27	115

There are following two purposes of holding the seminars:

- i. To introduce the activities carried out in the model villages of the project to people of the other villages so that they can have an idea about what kind of activities the project has been carrying out and how the people of the model villages are benefited from the project and ultimately, people of the other villages become interested in taking up the activities that have been carried out in the model villages.
- ii. To select two villages from each commune in connection with preparation of a draft livelihood improvement plan (LIP) for other villages that is described in “3.9 Preparation of Draft Plan for Livelihood Improvement in Other Villages”.

Along with these purposes, needs of the participants were also surveyed in the extension seminar.

One of the overall goals of the project is “Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts”. In this regard, the project aims at one of the outputs specified in the project design matrix (PDM), “Preparations are made for extending results of project activities to other regions” during the project implementation period to attain the project purpose that is the foundation of achieving the overall goal. The extension seminar is therefore organized in association with this output. Furthermore, the extension seminar is related to preparation of a draft LIP for other villages and this activity will also be implemented as preparation of achieving the overall goal; during the project implementation period, the project will not implement activities to extend the project achievements to other villages but only make preparation to achieve this goal.

Two days were spent for the seminar in each commune; on the first day, the project discussed with the chairman of the Commune People's Committee (CPC) and the associated personnel about the contents of the seminar. Topics discussed on the first day are summarized below.

- 1) Outlines of the Project: Objectives; activities that have been carried out
- 2) Purposes of holding the Extension Seminar
- 3) Proposal of criteria to select the villages for which the LIP will be prepared
- 4) Proposal of villages to be selected for preparation of the LIP
- 5) Confirmation of the agenda of the Extension Seminar (which is held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day)

Special care had to be considered for the items 3) and 4). These items were to be finally decided by the villagers during the seminar and the project explained that the project is implemented on a bottom-up approach and ideas and requests of the villagers should be prioritized; these points were understood by the CPCs. Following the discussion was visiting the villages nominated by the CPC for preparing the LIP to have basic ideas about conditions of the villages.

On the second day, the extension seminar was held, inviting all the villages within the commune; three representatives from each village participated in the seminar. Followings are what were discussed during the extension seminar.

- 1) Introduction of the JICA Project
  - i. Overview of the LIP activities: how the LIP is prepared, how the villagers are supported by the project to carry out the LIP activities and systems adopted in the Model villages (such as VDB and animal bank systems) were explained.
  - ii. Report of the recent activities and progress: CF presented pictures showing the LIP activities practiced in the field.
  - iii. Voices from the villagers: The representatives of the VDB members (villagers) of the model village shared their feeling about participating in the LIP activities with the participants.
- 2) Field Trip in the Model Village: The CF and VDB members led a tour in the practical field of pig raising, cattle raising, duck raising, fish pond, slope-land farming, paddy field, home-garden, etc. to observe the activities carried out in the Model Village and get an idea about the LIP.
- 3) Preparation of draft plan of livelihood improvement:
  - i. Two villages will be selected to prepare the plan as a first step to extend the project outputs to surrounding areas after the end of the project implementation period.
  - ii. The project will only prepare a plan and not implement the plan or provide materials to implement the plan.
- 4) Workshop:
  - i. Confirm criteria to select the villages for which the LIP will be prepared
  - ii. Selection of the villages

Here describes outcomes of the extension seminars held in the JFY 2008. As for description of the seminars held in the JFY 2007, please see the Progress Report (2) for the JFY 2007.

#### Ngoc Tem Commune:

Among eleven villages besides the model village in the commune, seven villages participated in the seminar. After all presentations were done, the participants were provided with an opportunity to express their ideas about the project activities and needs for their livelihood improvement. Their comments are summarized as follows.

- i. It is a precious opportunity to learn about the project and all the participants who represent their villages should report what they see and learn in the seminar to the other villagers after they return to their villages.
- ii. The village development board established in the model village is a good measure to manage activities practiced in the village.
- iii. Vegetable garden is needed so that it can reduce our effort to go to forest to find foods and risk of food shortage.
- iv. Fish rearing is needed so that it can prevent children who go to river to catch fish from getting drowned.
- v. Pig rearing is needed to secure cash income and improve economic situation.
- vi. Keeping cattle in the stable is needed to reduce conflict between villagers.

Regarding selection of the villages for which a draft LIP would be prepared, one villager suggested the villages should be selected taking into consideration how to extend the project outputs to other areas efficiently; for efficient extension, location of the villages to be selected would be important. As a result, Dak Che (Village #2) and Dak Tem (Village #5) were selected to prepare a draft LIP because the villagers thought further extension to the Village #1 and #3 would be facilitated through the Village #2 and further extension to the Village #4 and the Village #6 would be facilitated through the Village #5. Both villages also showed their interests in preparation of a draft LIP and hence accepted this decision.

#### Hieu Commune:

Among eleven villages besides the model village in this commune, seven villages participated in the seminar. After the project activities were presented by the CF and a representative of the model village expressed their comments about participating in the project, the participants were provided with an opportunity to provide their ideas about which activities are interesting and what is needed for their livelihood improvement. Comments of each village is summarized in the following table.



	Interested activities	Needs for livelihood improvement
Village #1 (absent)		
Village #2	Fish raising, buffalo raising, coffee planting	- Knowledge to protect livestock from diseases - Technology to increase rice yield - Technique for weeding
Village #3	Fish raising, buffalo raising, coffee planting, SLA	- knowledge to increase rice yield - money to buy hybrid seedlings
Village #4	Fish raising, pig raising, coffee planting, SLA	- knowledge to keep livestock - technique to protect rice from insects
Village #5 (model village)		
Village #6	Fish raising, pig raising, buffalo raising, coffee planting	- medicine for livestock - pesticide for rice
Village #7 (absent)		
Village #8 (absent)		
Village #9	Fish raising, buffalo raising, pig raising	- medicine for livestock - pesticide for rice
Village #10	Fish raising, pig raising, buffalo raising	- medicine for livestock - pesticide for rice
Village #11	Fish raising, cattle/buffalo raising, pig raising, coffee planting	- medicine for livestock - pesticide for rice

Regarding selection of two villages to prepare a draft LIP, it was suggested that a village that is most active in the livelihood improvement activities and a village which has had least opportunity of receiving assistance should be selected. The participants agreed on this idea and discussed which villages fall into each of these categories. As a consequence, Vi Glong (Village #2) was selected as the most active village and Kon Klung (Village #11) was selected as the village with the least opportunity of receiving assistance. Both of these two villages also showed interests in preparation of a draft LIP and hence accepted this selection.

### **3.9 Preparation of Draft Plan for Livelihood Improvement in Other Villages**

Following the extension seminar, a draft plan for livelihood improvement was prepared for two villages selected from each commune at the extension seminar. In order to prepare the plan, the project held a workshop in each village; all households within the village were encouraged to participate in the workshop. The following table shows basic information about the workshop in

terms of the date the workshop was held and the number of participants.

Commune	Village where the workshop was held	Date of holding the workshop	# participants (government personnel included)
PoE	Village 1	December 6, 2007	49
	Village 2	December 7, 2007	48
Hieu	Village 2	July 1, 2008	64
	Village 11	July 3, 2008	53
Ngoc Tem	Village 2	June 10, 2008	38
	Village 5	June 11, 2008	53
Dak Pne	Village 2	December 4, 2007	93
	Village 3	December 5, 2007	26
Dak Koi	Village 6	November 28, 2007	64
	Village 7	November 29, 2007	36

This activity has been carried out in connection with preparation for achieving the overall goal, “Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts”. In short, the project formulates a plan for each selected village during the implementation period but does not implement the plan or provide materials for its implementation. It is the Vietnamese counterpart that would implement the livelihood improvement plan applying the project outputs after the end of the project implementation period.

What was concerned in relation to preparation of the draft plan for livelihood improvement was the fact that the ADB Project had prepared the commune development plans (CDP) for the all communes located in Kon Plong and Kon Ray Districts for the period that spans from 2006 to 2009. CDP actually clarifies activity plans for all villages located in the commune. Furthermore, the CDP has been prepared on the basis of a workshop which was held in every village within Kon Plong and Kon Ray districts and therefore it was confirmed that the CDP reflected ideas of the villagers. Consequently, the project decided not to prepare the plan on the livelihood improvement activities that is identical to the plan of the ADB project, considering having two different plans in one village is likely to confuse the villagers. Instead, the project worked on the following items which were not covered in the revised CDP:

- 1) Plan of exchanging/transferring techniques between the model village and the other villages;
- 2) Livelihood improvement plan on the activities which were not covered in the revised CDP;
- 3) Plan on establishment and operation of a village development board (VDB) and animal bank system.

Taking into consideration the points described above, the workshop for preparation of the draft LIP

proceeded in the following way.

1) Introduction of the JICA Project:

- i. Overview of the LIP activities: basic idea about how the project supports the villagers to improve their livelihood was explained.
- ii. Presentation of the LIP activities: the pictures showing the LIP activities practiced in the model village were presented.
- iii. Voices from the villagers of the model village: the villagers representing the model villages shared their ideas about how they thought about participating in the project activities with the participants.

2) Workshop:

- i. The participants were divided into groups in accordance with types of activities in which they were interested.
- ii. Each group of activity listed up benefits coming from the activity and problems they encountered when they carried out the activity on an A0 sheet of paper.
- iii. The group of activity further analyzed the problems reflecting their needs to improve their livelihood and discussed what could be measures to overcome the problems.

3) Outcome of the workshop:

- i. Formulation of a technical exchange/transfer plan
- ii. Livelihood improvement plan: the activities that are not covered in the CDP
- iii. VDB and animal rotation systems

Here describes outcomes of preparation of a draft LIP for Hieu and Ngoc Tem Communes. Please see the Progress Report (3) for the JFY 2007 for the outcomes of making the plan for PoE, Dak Phe and Dak Koi Communes. Moreover, the draft LIPs prepared for 10 villages in JFY 2007 through JFY 2008 are shown in the Appendix 11 of this report.

Hieu Commune:

- The villagers who participated in the workshop in the Village 11 seemed only interested in animal husbandry activities (mostly cattle raising).
- None of the villagers was interested in raising fund to establish an animal rotation system and hence, it could not be formulated.

Ngoc Tem Commune:

- There were a few villagers who could lead other villagers into discussion. These villagers helped the project withdraw ideas from the villagers.
- Both villages selected were interested in VDB of the model village and keen to make a plan to establish a system similar to VDB.
- None of the villagers was interested in raising fund to establish an animal rotation system and hence, it could not be formulated.

### 3.10 RECOFTC Training

Throughout the project implementation period, the Vietnamese counterpart was provided with three opportunities to participate in trainings on participatory action research for community based livelihood development provided by the Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC). Main subjects covered in all three training courses are basic concept of PAR, introduction of participatory tools, explore multi-perspective with resource persons, etc. Basic information of these trainings is summarized in the following table. Please see the Progress Report (2) for the JFY 2006 and Progress Report (3) for the JFY 2007 for more detailed information.

Training title	Schedule	Participants and the number	Venue	Remarks
Participatory Action Research for Community based Livelihood Development	October 9, 2006 – October 20, 2006	Total number: 4 Participants: representatives of DoF/MARD, DARD Kon Tum, and Sub-DoF Kon Tum; project staff as a translator	RECOFTC, Bangkok	See Chapter 3.7.1 and Appendix 9 of the Progress Report (2) for detail.
	February 26, 2007 – March 9, 2007	Total number: 10 Participants: CF; representatives of DARD Kon Tum, Sub-DoF Kon Tum, DPC Kon Plong, DPC Kon Ray; project staff as a translator	RECOFTC, Bangkok	See Chapter 3.7.2 of the Progress Report (2) for detail.
	July 16, 2007 – July 27, 2007	Total number: 19 Participants: CF; representatives of FPMB, DPC Kon Plong, CPC (5 communes), 5 model villages; project staff as a translator	Kon Tum, Vietnam	See Chapter 3.10 and Appendix 11 of the Progress Report (3) for detail.

### 3.11 JCC meeting and final workshop

The summary of the JCC meeting of the project are described as follow table.

Meeting	Date	Venue	Purpose	Participants	Remarks
Pre-meeting of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)	7. July, 2005	Meeting Hall, Department of Forestry (DoF), Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development (MARD)	1) Presentation of Draft Inception Report (Mr. Kato) 2) Discussion, Q&A, Comments and Remarks 3) Conclusion of discussion	Government Office and relevant Ministries (Hanoi, Kontum) JICA Project Team	Appendix 6 of Progress Report (1)
First meeting of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) in Kon Tum	29-30. October, 2007	<Field Visit> Tu Ro Bang village in Dak Koi commune Kon K Tau village in PoE commune <Meeting> Meeting hall at INDOCHINE Hotel in Kon Tum	1) To report the progress and result on the project activities. 2) To identify lessons learnt from the project activity 3) To discuss the modification of PDM	Government Office and relevant Ministries (Hanoi, Kontum) JICA Project Team	Chapter 3.11 of Progress Report (3)
Final Workshop in Kon Tum	11-12 September, 2008	<Field Visit> Vichiring village in Hieu Kon K Tau village in PoE, Kon Tuc village in DakPne <Meeting> Meeting hall at DARD in Kontum	1) To report the result on the project activities 2) To make presentations on extension guideline on LIP activities 3) To discuss prospect of sustainability with extension after the end of the project	Government Office and relevant Ministries (Hanoi, Kontum) JICA Project Team	See below
Final Workshop in Hanoi	19 September, 2008	(Meeting> Meeting hall and La Thanh Hotel in Hanoi	1) To report the result on the project activities 2) To discuss prospect of sustainability with extension after the end of the project	Government Office and relevant Ministries (Hanoi, Kontum) JICA Project Team	See below

The detail of the JCC meeting held in October 2007 was reported in the chapter 3.11 of Progress Report (3). As mentioned in the above table, the result of the final workshop in Kontum and Hanoi at September 2008 are mentioned as below.

The final workshop of the Project was held from 11 September to 12 September 2008. In this context, to hold final workshop in Kon Tum, not in Hanoi, was proposed and approved in order to the participants recognize actual result of the Project activities. Therefore, two-day program consisting of field visit and indoor meeting was organized.

On the first day, participants visited the three model villages, Vichiring village in Hieu commune and Kon K Tau village in PoE commune and Kon Tuc village in DakPne commune. The participants could see the result of the LIP activities with their own eyes and hear the opinion from villagers directly. That thing helped them to understand the real situation of the LIP activities more detailed. The detail of the Program (day1) of the field visit is shown below.

**Program :(day1)**

Time	Contents	Person in charge	Remarks
7:00 - 9:00	Go to PoE	Project	
9:00 - 10:00	Field Visit (LIP activities)	Project	
10:00 -10:30	PoE→Hieu	Project	
10:30 - 11:30	Field Visit (CFM activities)	Project	
11:30 - 12:15	Hieu→Kon Plong	Project	
12:15 -13:30	Lunch (Kon Plong)	Project	
13:30 - 14:30	Kon Plong→Dak Pne	Project	
14:30 –15:30	Field Visit (LIP activities)	Project	
15:30– 17:00	Dak Pne→KonTum	Project	

On the second day, the final workshop was held at the meeting hall in DARD Kontum. Especially the participants from other related department in KonTum, other province in the Central highland and other district in KonTum and other commune in Kon Plong, Kon Ray were invited as much as possible in order to expand the outputs of the project to other village in the central highland for the future.

The actual participants were as follows;

<JCC members from Japanese side>

- Chief Advisor
- Project Coordinator
- Expert in Dissemination planning appointed by Chief advisor
- Expert in Sustainable agroforestry planning appointed by Chief advisor
- Expert in the field of Forestry Development Planning

<Other participants from Vietnamese side>

- Staff of DARD KonTum
- Representative from DARD of Gia Lai
- Representative from Aquatic sector of DARD Kon Tum,
- Representative from Sub-DoF of Kon Tum Province,
- Representative from Sub-Department of Kon Tum Forest ranger,
- Representative from Livestock center of Kon Tum province,
- Representative from Department of Finance KonTum,
- Representative from DPC of Kon Plong and Kon Ray Districts,
- Representative from DPC of Dak Ha and Dak To and Dak Glei Districts,
- Representative from Agricultural section of Kon Ray DPC,
- Representative from CPC from each commune where each model village is located
- Representative from Dak Rve town of Kon Ray Districts,
- Representative from Tan Lap commune of Kon Ray Districts,
- Representatives from each model village.

<Other participants from Japanese side>

- Deputy Resident Representative who is in charge of the Project, JICA Vietnam office
- Researcher and Grad students of the Kyoto University in Japan

<Project members>

- Counterparts assigned in each village as the CF
- Project local staffs

The FPMB made presentation on the project implementation and prospect of sustainability with extension after the end of the project and also Project experts made presentation on results of the Project from June 2005 to Sept 2008, and Achievement & Lessons learnt. And some of the counterparts and villagers who take part in the activity of the Project made presentation using Power Point with many pictures. And the Project experts also explain and summarize the contents of the extension guideline as the outputs of the project. Finally the comments and opinion were made by the all participants about the result and effect of the project, and the extension guideline.

It was mentioned that the attitude of villagers has changed significantly in livelihood improvement activity and they are willing to apply advanced techniques in order to improve their livelihood. And the capacities and ability of the government staffs have been improved remarkably as well as the livelihood improvement activity. And it was suggested that the local government and related agencies should find the way to maintain the project and expand to other areas.

The detail of the Program (day2) of final workshop is shown below.

**Program :(day2)**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Person in charge</b>
7:30-8:00	Register name and receive the document	FPMB, Kontum
8:00-8:10	Introduction (reason of the workshop and representatives)	FPMB, Kontum
8:10-8:20	Opening remarks from Vietnamese side	Representative from DoF
8:20-8:30	Opening remarks from Japanese side	Representative from JICA Mr. INOUE
8:30 –9:15	Presentation on project implementation and prospect of sustainability with extension after the end of the project	Mrs Phi – Vice head of FPMB
9:15 –10:15	Presentation on results of the Project from June 2005 to Sept. 2008, Achievement & Lessons learnt	Project expert Mr. Kato
10:15 – 10:30	Tea Break	
10:30 –10:50	LIP report from one model village	CF in Ngoc tem Mr. Dung
10:50-11:10	Speech from 5 model communes	Representatives from 5 communes
11:10 - 13:00	Lunch	
13:00 - 13:20	Presentation on CFM activitiy	CF in Hieu Mr. Nhu
13:20 –14:00	Presentation on management parts in the extension guideline (how to use the guideline)	Project expert Mr. Chiba
14:00 –14:40	Presentation on technical parts in the extension guideline (how to use the guideline)	Project expert Mr. Ban
14:40 –15:00	Tea Break	
15:00 -15:30	Speech from other related parties in Kon Tum (DPI, DONRE, ...)	FPMB, Kontum
15:30 -15:50	Speech from Kon Plong, Kon Ray	Representatives from 2 districts
15:50 - 16:10	Speech from Kon Tum DARD	Representative from DARD
16:10 – 16: 25	Speech from Kon Tum PPC	Representative from PPC
16:25 – 17:00	Closing remark	Kon Tum DARD

The final workshop of the Project in Hanoi was held at 19 September 2008 in order to share the results and outcome of the project between central governments in Hanoi and KonTum side. A



representative of PPC, FPMB, KonRay and Kon Plong DPC, Tu Ro Bang and Vichiring village, and two CFs were participated from KonTum side, and director of DoF and other staffs were participated from Hanoi side, and senior deputy resident representative of JICA Vietnam and other staffs, and two experts of the Project were participated from Japanese side. The representative of FPMB mainly made presentation on the outcome of the project implementation and prospect of sustainability with the extension after the end of the project, and two CFs made presentation on LIP activities and CFM activities respectively. It was expressed by the director of DoF that the Project achieved its designed objectives and goal and made good impact and results in the area. And also he expressed that a part of CFM plan approved by MARD on September 2008 is one of the great results of the Project and should be followed up for the real implementation of the CFM activities.

The detail program of the final workshop in Hanoi is shown below.

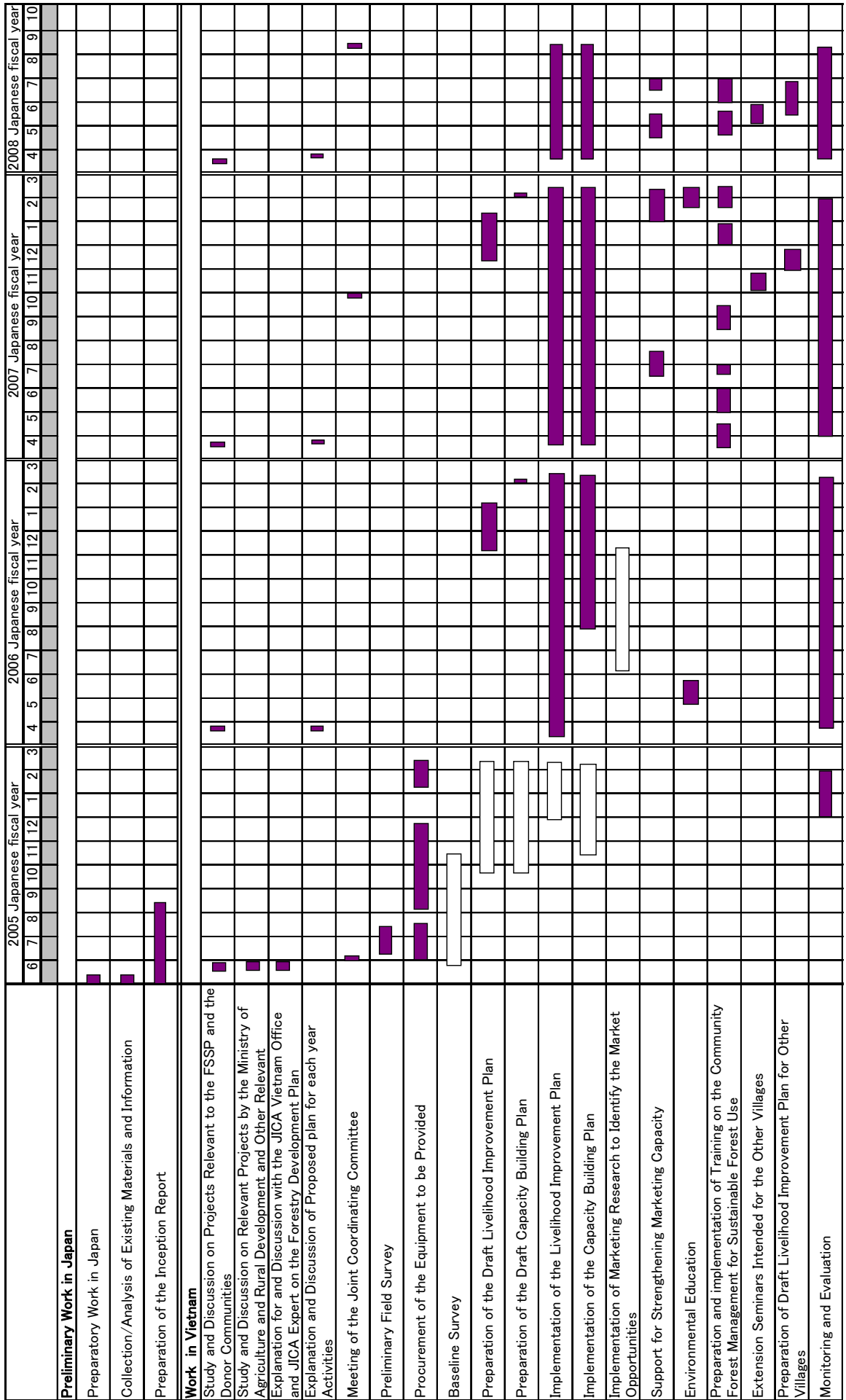
#### Program

Time	Contents	Person in charge
7:30-8:00	Registration	DoF, JICA
8:00-8:10	Introduction (reason of the workshop and representatives)	DoF of MARD
8:10-8:20	Opening remark from Vietnamese side	Director of DoF of MARD
8:20-8:30	Opening remark from Vietnamese side	Vice Chairman of PPC in KonTum
8:30-8:40	Opening remark from Japanese side	Mr. Tojo (JICA)
8:40-9:45	Presentation on result of the project, achievement and prospect of sustainability	Ms. Phi (FPMB of Kon Tum)
9:45-10:00	Tea Break	
10:00-10:20	Presentation on LIP activity in Dak Koi commune and outcomes of the capacity building for community facilitator	Dak Koi commune
10:20-10:40	Presentation on CFM activity in Hieu commune	Hieu commune
10:40-11:25	Discussion	All Participants
11:25-11:40	Closing Remark	DoF of MARD

#### **4. Activities Implementation Schedule (Results)**

The results of activities implemented for whole period of the Project are expressed in the format of implemented work table with the bar charts of schedule by each activity in the figure 4.1. In addition, The Project has managed its operations by using the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) with the bar charts of plan and results for the activity implementation. In the Appendix 13, APO from April 2008 to October 2008 is shown. The implemented work table and APO was prepared corresponding to the Japanese fiscal year (JFY) from April to next year March. The APO 2005 JFY, APO 2006 JFY and APO 2007 JFY can be referred to Appendix 5 in the Progress Report (1), Appendix 10 in the Progress Report (2), and Appendix 10 in the Progress Report (3) respectively.

Fig 4.1 Implemented Work Schedule by Each Activity



	2005 Japanese fiscal year			2006 Japanese fiscal year			2007 Japanese fiscal year			2008 Japanese fiscal year							
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Preparation and Implementation for RECOFTC's Training in Thailand																	
Preparation and Implementation for RECOFTC's Training in Kon Tum																	
PR Activities																	
Preparation of Progress Report																	
Support for Final Evaluation Survey																	
Preparation of Extension Guidelines																	
Preparation of a Document on Lessons Learned from This Project																	
Preparation of Draft and Final Completion Report																	
Final Workshop to Summarize This Project																	

Note: Activities by the sub-contractor was implemented under supervision and guidance by the Project. The duration of preparation and analysis of the subcontract work by the Project is included in the duration of subcontract work..

## **5. Change of the Project Design Matrix (PDM)**

The Project was finally officially approved by the Vietnamese Government in July 2007. In response to this approval, the JCC members officially recognized the need to revise the PDM in the first official JCC meeting held in October 2007 (see chapter 3.11). Subsequently, a revision process was undertaken to upgrade from PDM Version 1 to PDM Version 2, which was officially approved in February 2008. The details of Version 1 and Version 2 are indicated in the following pages.

The main points of change between PDM Version 1 and 2 are as follows. For the detail of the change, the chapter 7 in the Progress Report (3) can be referred. For the reasons and/or bases of the change in especially “Important assumption”, “Means of verification” and parts of “Objectively verifiable indicators”, the chapter 7 in the Progress Report (2) can be referred.

### **Super goal, Overall goal, Project purpose and Outputs in the Narrative Summary:**

No change

### **Activities in the Narrative Summary:**

- 1) The Activity 4-2 “Carry out training for villagers and government staff on establishment of regulations to coordinate forest and land use within villages” in the version 1 has been modified to “Carry out training for villagers and government staffs on community forest management and extend the knowledge of community forest management to other model villages” in version 2
- 2) The Activity 5-2 “Hold workshops at provincial level” has been added in the version 2.

### **Important Assumptions:**

- 1) Items such as “5MHRP is implemented as planned” and “Other forest related projects planned are implemented as planned” have been added to the important assumptions to achieve the super goal.
- 2) An item such as “ADB projects in Kon Tum province are implemented effectively and efficiently” has been added to the important assumptions to achieve the overall goal.

### **Objectively Verifiable Indicators:**

- 1) Numerical values to express the degree of achievement targeted were not clarified in the “objectively verifiable indicators” but merely described as “xx” in the version 1. These figures have been clarified in the version 2.
- 2) Indicators to evaluate the degree of understanding technical trainings by the villagers on the basis of scoring have been deleted fearing that it was too difficult due to low literacy rate of the villagers. Instead, the degree of understanding is to be measured on the basis of degree of application of the skills learned by the villagers.
- 3) The indicators for the Output 4 have been changed to those identified in terms of the activities associated with community forest management.
- 4) The indicators for the Output 5 have been modified to correspond with the change made on the extension seminar which is to be held in the model villages.

Project Design Matrix ( PDM )

Project Title: Project on the Villager Support for Sustainable Forest Management in Central Highland.

April 2005

Target Area: Five model villages : in Kon Plong District: (1) Kon K Tàu (PôÉ Commune), (2) Vi Chi Ring (Hiéu Commune), and (3) Nước Nót (Ngọc Tem Commune);

in Kon Rẫy District: (4) Kon Túc (Dak Phe Commune), and (5) Tu Rơ Bang (Dak Koi Commune); Kon Tum Province, the Social Republic of Viet Nam.

Target Groups: Villagers in five model villages, government staff and extension staff at provincial, district, commune and village level.

Duration: June. 20<sup>th</sup> . 2005 ~ September. 19<sup>th</sup>. 2008

Version: 1

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Super Goal Pressures on forest resources from villagers' slash and burn activities are alleviated in Kon Tum Province.</p>	<p>For 2016: Forest cover is increased by xx % in Kon Tum Province compared to the year 2005.</p>		
<p>Overall Goal (1) Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts. (2) The living standard of villagers in two districts in which 5 model villages are located is improved.</p>	<p>For 2011: 1.1 Knowledge and skills applied in the model villages are extended to xx% of all villagers in two districts. 2.1 Average Income of households in two districts is increased by xx % compared to the time of project initiation. 2.2 Number of poor households in two districts is decreased by xx % compared to the time of project initiation.</p>	<p>Governmental statistic data Baseline survey</p>	<p>- Population growth rate does not rapidly increase.</p>
<p>Project Purpose Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry activities are improved in model villages.</p>	<p>1.1 At least xx % of the households that participated in the Project increase the amount of the products from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry. 1.2 At least xx % of the households that participated in the Project diversify their production activities. 1.3 At least xx % of the households that participated in the Project continue their activities introduced by the Project.</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p>	<p>- Economic crisis does not occur - VSP activities will be continued.</p>

<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>(1) Villager's knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry are improved.</p> <p>(2) Capacity of government staff in implementation and management of livelihood improvement projects is strengthened</p> <p>(3) Villagers' capacity in marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products is strengthened</p> <p>(4) Knowledge of villagers and government staff on sustainable use of forest and land is improved</p> <p>(5) Preparations are made for extending results of project activities to other regions</p>	<p>1.1 Villagers that participated in the training understand more than xx % of the training contents.</p> <p>1.2 At least xx % of the households that participated in the Project apply knowledge and skills on their daily production activities.</p> <p>2.1 Government staff that participated in the training understand more than xx % of the training contents.</p> <p>2.2 Government staff that participated in the training prepare 10 implementation plans for livelihood improvement project.</p> <p>3.1 Trainees that participated in the training understand more than xx % of the training contents.</p> <p>3.2 Marketing plan for agricultural, forestry, livestock products are prepared in each model villages.</p> <p>4.1 Trainees that participated in the training understand more than xx % of the training contents about the sustainable use of forest and land.</p> <p>4.2 Plans for sustainable use of forest and land are prepared in each mode villages.</p> <p>5.1 Technical seminars are held at least 5 villages in Kon Tum Province.</p> <p>5.2 Extension guidelines are prepared based on the project activities and villagers' needs.</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political institutions do not remarkably and negatively change.</li> <li>- Coordination among the sections do not change negatively.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>0-1 Carry out baseline survey to collect data for the project evaluation.</p> <p>1-1 Implement technical training on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry</p> <p>1-2 Observe other villages located in the Central Highland Region</p> <p>1-3 Establish model agroforests as successful examples</p> <p>1-4 Monitor and evaluate the knowledge and technical skills of villagers</p> <p>2-1 Conduct training on project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation</p> <p>2-2 Conduct training to improve facilitation capacity</p> <p>2-3 Have government staff participate in technical training conducted for villagers</p> <p>2-4 Monitor and evaluate the degree of capacity improvement</p> <p>3-1 Survey current conditions surrounding markets for agricultural, forestry, and livestock products as well as villagers' methods for marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products</p> <p>3-2 Conduct training for villagers on methods for marketing agricultural,</p>	<p>&lt;Vietnamese side&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel</li> <li>2. Project offices</li> <li>3. Machinery, equipment and materials</li> <li>4. Administrative and operational cost</li> <li>5. Existing data, information and materials</li> </ol>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>&lt;Japanese side&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Chief Advisor</li> <li>1.2 Project Coordinator</li> <li>1.3 Expert on participatory community development</li> <li>1.4 Expert on agroforestry extension</li> <li>1.5 Expert on training</li> <li>1.6 Expert on forest management</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Machinery, equipment and materials</li> <li>3. Part of running cost</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trained persons continue to involve in the project.</li> <li>- Natural disaster do not occur</li> </ul>

<p>forestry, and livestock products</p> <p>3-3 Monitor and evaluate the degree of capacity improvement of villagers</p> <p>4-1 Carry out environmental education for villagers and government staff</p> <p>4-2 Carry out training for villagers and government staff on establishment of regulations to coordinate forest and land use within villages</p> <p>4-3 Monitor and evaluate the results of training</p> <p>5-1 Hold technical seminars targeting residents of other villages in Kon Tum Province</p> <p>5-2 Survey villagers' needs based on the technical seminars</p> <p>5-3 Prepare extension guidelines based on project activities and the needs survey</p>		<p>Pre Condition</p> <p>- Villagers in the model villages accept to carry out the Project</p>
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Project Design Matrix ( PDM )

Project Title: Project on the Villager Support for Sustainable Forest Management in Central Highland.

February 2008

Target Area: Five model villages : in Kon Plong District: (1) Kon K Tàu (PôẾ Commune), (2) Vi Chi Ring (Hiếu Commune), and (3) Nước Nót (Ngọc Tem Commune);

in Kon Rẫy District: (4) Kon Túc (Dak Phe Commune), and (5) Tu Rơ Bang (Dak Koi Commune); Kon Tum Province, the Social Republic of Viet Nam.

Target Groups: Villagers in five model villages, government staff and extension staff at provincial, district, commune and village level.

Duration: June. 20<sup>th</sup> . 2005 ~ September. 19<sup>th</sup>. 2008

Version: 2

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Super Goal</b> Pressures on forest resources from villagers' slash and burn activities are alleviated in Kon Tum Province.</p>	<p>For 2016: Forest cover is increased by 2% in Kon Tum Province compared to the year 2005.</p>	<p>Governmental statistic data(forest inventory data)</p>	
<p><b>Overall Goal</b> (1) Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts. (2) The living standard of villagers in two districts in which 5 model villages are located is improved.</p>	<p>For 2011: 1.1 Knowledge and skills applied in the model villages are extended to 10% of all households in two districts. 2.1 Average Income of households in two districts is increased by 20 % compared to the time of project initiation. 2.2 Number of poor households in two districts is decreased by 30 % compared to the time of project initiation.</p>	<p>Governmental statistic data Post-project survey</p>	<p>- Population growth rate does not rapidly increase. - 5MHRP is implemented as planned . - Other forest related projects planned are implemented as planned .</p>
<p><b>Project Purpose</b> Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry activities are improved in model villages.</p>	<p>1.1 At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project increase the amount of the products from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry. 1.2 At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project diversify their production activities. 1.3 At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project continue their activities introduced by the Project.</p>	<p>Baseline survey project report</p>	<p>- Economic crisis does not occur - VSP activities will be continued. - ADB projects in Kon Tum province are implemented effectively and efficiently</p>

<p>Outputs</p> <p>(6) Villager's knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry are improved.</p> <p>(7) Capacity of government staff in implementation and management of livelihood improvement projects is strengthened</p> <p>(8) Villagers' capacity in marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products is strengthened</p> <p>(9) Knowledge of villagers and government staff on sustainable use of forest and land is improved</p> <p>(10) Preparations are made for extending results of project activities to other regions</p>	<p>1.1 At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project apply knowledge and skills on their daily production activities.</p> <p>2.1 Government staff that participated in the training understand more than 80 % of the training contents.</p> <p>2.2 Government staff that participated in the training prepare 10 implementation plans for livelihood improvement project.</p> <p>3.1 Marketing plan for agricultural, forestry, livestock products are prepared in each model villages.</p> <p>4.1 Trainees that participated in the training understand more than 70 % of the training contents about the community forest management.</p> <p>4.2 Plan for community forest management is prepared in at least one model village.</p> <p>5.1 Technical seminars are held in each model village by inviting villagers of at least 20 other villages in Kon Plong and Kon Ray Districts.</p> <p>5.2 Extension guidelines are prepared based on the project activities and villagers' needs.</p>	<p>Baseline survey project report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political institutions do not remarkably and negatively change.</li> <li>- Coordination among the sections do not change negatively.</li> </ul>
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<p>Activities</p> <p>0-1 Carry out baseline survey to collect data for the project evaluation.</p> <p>1-1 Implement technical training on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry</p> <p>1-2 Observe other villages located in the Central Highland Region</p> <p>1-3 Establish model agroforests as successful examples</p> <p>1-4 Monitor and evaluate the knowledge and technical skills of villagers</p> <p>2-1 Conduct training on project planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation</p> <p>2-2 Conduct training to improve facilitation capacity</p> <p>2-3 Have government staff participate in technical training conducted for villagers</p> <p>2-4 Monitor and evaluate the degree of capacity improvement</p> <p>3-1 Survey current conditions surrounding markets for agricultural, forestry, and livestock products as well as villagers' methods for marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products</p> <p>3-2 Conduct training for villagers on methods for marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products</p> <p>3-3 Monitor and evaluate the degree of capacity improvement of villagers</p> <p>4-1 Carry out environmental education for villagers and government staff</p> <p>4-2 Carry out training for villagers and government staffs on community forest management and extend the knowledge of community forest management to other model villages.</p> <p>4-3 Monitor and evaluate the results of training</p> <p>5-1 Hold technical seminars targeting residents of other villages in Kon Plong and Kon Ray districts, Kon Tum Province.</p> <p>5-2 Hold workshops at provincial level</p> <p>5-3 Survey villagers' needs based on the technical seminars</p> <p>5-4 Prepare extension guidelines based on project activities and the needs survey</p>	<p>&lt;Vietnamese side&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel</li> <li>2. Project offices</li> <li>3. Machinery, equipment and materials</li> <li>4. Administrative and operational cost</li> <li>5. Existing data, information and materials</li> </ol>	<p>Inputs</p> <p>&lt;Japanese side&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Personnel <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Chief Advisor</li> <li>1.2 Project Coordinator</li> <li>1.3 Expert on participatory community development</li> <li>1.4 Expert on agroforestry extension</li> <li>1.5 Expert on training</li> <li>1.6 Expert on forest management</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Machinery, equipment and materials</li> <li>3. Part of running cost</li> </ol>	<p>- Trained persons continue to involve in the project.</p> <p>- Natural disaster do not occur</p> <hr/> <p>Pre Condition</p> <p>- Villagers in the model villages accept to carry out the Project</p>
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## 6. Input Record

### 6.1 Expert Dispatch Record

During the whole period (from JFY 2005 to 2008) for implementation of the project, six experts were dispatched with Mr. Kazuhisa Kato as the chief advisor. The work responsibility assigned to each expert is shown as following table 6.1.1.

Table 6.1.1 The work responsibility assigned to each expert for the whole period

Name	Responsibility	Term	Assignment
Kazuhisa Kato	Chief advisor/Participatory community development (1)	2005 JFY 26 Jun to 10 Jul 6 Oct to 24 Dec 7 Feb to 18 Mar  2006 JFY 25 Apr to 12 Jun 26 Sep to 24 Nov 26 Feb to 22 Mar  2007 JFY 15 Apr to 22 May 17 Jun to 2 Aug 7 Oct to 25 Nov 21 Feb to 22 Mar  2008 JFY 24 Apr to 14 Jun 7 Jul to 29 Jul 6 Sep to 20 Sep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and analyze the existing materials and information</li> <li>• Prepare the inception report</li> <li>• Discuss with the relevant agencies</li> <li>• Conduct the baseline survey</li> <li>• Prepare the draft livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan</li> <li>• Supervise and give guidance subcontracted implementation of the villager support programs (livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan) *first year</li> <li>• Implementation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan</li> <li>• Provide environmental education</li> <li>• Prepare training for community forest management</li> <li>• Prepare draft plan for community forest management</li> <li>• Hold extension seminars intended for the other villages</li> <li>• Prepare draft livelihood improvement plan for other villages</li> <li>• Prepare the progress reports for each year</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities</li> <li>• Carry out PR activities</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare RECOFTC's training</li> <li>• Prepare and conduct RECOFTC's training in KonTum</li> <li>• Hold meetings of the joint coordinating committee</li> <li>• Support for final evaluation survey</li> <li>• Prepare extension guidelines</li> <li>• Prepare the document on lessons learned from this project</li> <li>• Hold the final workshop to summarize this project</li> <li>• Prepare the completion report</li> </ul>
Koichiro Watanabe	Participatory community development (2)/Training	<p>2005 JFY 30 Jun to 13 Aug 26 Oct to 24 Dec 5 Feb to 19 Feb</p> <p>2006 JFY 22 May to 20 Jun 26 Nov to 25 Dec 12 Jan to 10 Feb</p> <p>2007 JFY 22 Nov to 22 Dec</p> <p>2008 JFY 6 Aug to 4 Sep</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and analyze the existing materials and information</li> <li>• Discuss with the relevant agencies</li> <li>• Procure equipment</li> <li>• Conduct the baseline survey</li> <li>• Prepare the draft livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan</li> <li>• Supervise and give guidance subcontracted implementation of the villager support programs (livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan) *first year</li> <li>• Implementation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan</li> <li>• Provide environmental education</li> <li>• Hold extension seminars intended for the other villages</li> <li>• Prepare draft livelihood improvement plan for other villages</li> <li>• Prepare the progress reports for each year</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities</li> <li>• Hold meetings of the joint coordinating committee</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare extension guidelines</li> <li>• Prepare the document on lessons learned from this project</li> <li>• Prepare the completion report</li> </ul>
Yoshihiro Ban	Sustainable agroforestry planning	<p>2005 JFY 26 Oct to 24 Dec 1 Mar to 20 Mar</p> <p>2006 JFY 9 Jul to 7 Aug 5 Nov to 9 Dec 16 Jan to 15 Feb</p> <p>2007 JFY 13 May to 26 Jun 11 Aug to 9 Sep 7 Jan to 3 Feb 19 Feb to 21 Mar</p> <p>2008 JFY 14 Apr to 24 May 20 Jul to 13 Aug 8 Sep to 15 Sep</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and analyze the existing materials and information</li> <li>• Prepare the inception report</li> <li>• Conduct the baseline survey</li> <li>• Prepare the draft livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan</li> <li>• Supervise and give guidance subcontracted implementation of the villager support programs (livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan) *first year</li> <li>• Implementation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan</li> <li>• Conduct marketing research to identify the market opportunities</li> <li>• Support strengthening marketing capacity</li> <li>• Prepare the progress reports for each year</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities</li> <li>• Support for final evaluation survey</li> <li>• Prepare extension guidelines</li> <li>• Prepare the document on lessons learned from this project</li> <li>• Hold the final workshop to summarize this project</li> <li>• Prepare the completion report</li> </ul>
Hirotsugu Nishizawa	Dissemination planning/Sustainable forest management	2005 JFY 26 Oct to 9 Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and analyze the existing materials and information</li> <li>• Prepare the draft livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan</li> </ul>

<p>Hiroyuki Chiba</p>		<p>2006 JFY 10 Jun to 14 Jul 17 Aug to 4 Nov</p> <p>2007 JFY 8 Jul to 15 Aug 27 Oct to 24 Jan</p> <p>2008 JFY 14 May to 12 Jul 1 Sep to 15 Sep</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise and give guidance subcontracted implementation of the villager support programs (livelihood improvement plan and capacity building plan) *first year</li> <li>• Implementation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan</li> <li>• Prepare training for community forest management</li> <li>• Prepare draft plan for community forest management</li> <li>• Hold extension seminars intended for the other villages</li> <li>• Prepare draft livelihood improvement plan for other villages</li> <li>• Carry out PR activities</li> <li>• Prepare RECOFTC's training</li> <li>• Prepare and conduct RECOFTC's training in KonTum</li> <li>• Prepare the progress reports for each year</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities</li> <li>• Prepare extension guidelines</li> <li>• Hold the final workshop to summarize this project</li> <li>• Prepare the completion report</li> </ul>
<p>Hiroyuki Chiba</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Sachiko Takinaga</p>	<p>Coordinator</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>2005 JFY 26 Jun to 10 Jul 19 Sep to 7 Nov 19 Feb to 18 Mar</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2006 JFY 25 Apr to 3 Jun 3 Dec to 21 Jan 4 Mar to 18 Mar</p> <p>2007 JFY 3 Sep to 1 Nov 1 Mar to 15 Mar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss with the relevant agencies</li> <li>• Procure equipment</li> <li>• Assume accounting and settlements</li> <li>• Implementation of the Livelihood Improvement Plan</li> <li>• Carry out PR activities</li> <li>• Prepare the progress reports for each year</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate activities</li> <li>• Hold meetings of the joint coordinating committee</li> </ul>

		2008 JFY 18 Apr to 17 May 21 Aug to 20 Sep	RECOFTC's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare training</li> <li>• Support for final evaluation survey</li> <li>• Hold the final workshop to summarize this project</li> <li>• Prepare the completion report</li> </ul>
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The experts of the project have been dispatched according to the Fig.6.1.1 below.



Fig 6.1.1 Dispatching the Japanese experts

Assignment	Name	2005 JFY												2006 JFY												2007 JFY												2008 JFY												Total Period of the work (man/month)	
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Contract period	Voluntary period	Total																			
Chief advisor/Participatory community development	Kazuhisa Kato	6.24	7.10	15	(0.5)	10.6	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	4.25	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
		6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
Participatory community development (2)/Training	Koichiro Watanabe	6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
		6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
Sustainable agroforestry planning	Yoshihiro Ban	6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
		6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
Dissemination planning/Sustainable forest management	Hiroyuki Chiba	6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
		6.30	8.13	15	(1.5)	10.36	12.24	12.24	30	(1.0)	5.22	3.18	2.7	3.18	4.25	(1.0)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
Coordinator	Sachiko Takinaga	6.26	7.10	15	(0.5)	9.18	11.7	11.7	30	(1.0)	20	(0.67)	2.19	3.18	4.25	(0.43)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														
		6.26	7.10	15	(0.5)	9.18	11.7	11.7	30	(1.0)	20	(0.67)	2.19	3.18	4.25	(0.43)	6.12	9.24	11.24	11.24	2.28	3.22	4.15	5.22	6.17	8.2	10.7	1.25	2.21	3.22	4.24	5.14	7.7	8.29	14.83	2.67	17.50														

Legend Period of the work Period of the work on voluntary base

In order to secure completion of whole project activities, the project team dispatched the experts on the voluntary base for some period. During the whole period, 7.60 man/month equivalent of the work was executed on voluntary base.

## 6.2 Record of Equipment for Project

The following table describes machinery and equipment that have been procured by the project team to be granted to Sub-DFD of Kon Tum after completion of the project implementation.

Table 6.2.1 Equipment list for the Project

Items	Products	Unit Price	Number	Total Price	Date of installation	Offices allocated	Use	Management
1	Photo-copier	2,615 USD	3	7,845 USD	19. October, 2005	Project office		
2	Auto-feeder	1,150 USD	3	3,450 USD	19. October, 2005	District office (Kon Plong, Kon Ray)	A	A~B
3	Sorter	1,090 USD	3	3,270 USD	19. October, 2005	Project office	A	A
4	Personal Computer (laptop)	1,790 USD	3	5,370 USD	19. October, 2005	Project office		
5	Laser printer	340 USD	3	1,020 USD	19. October, 2005	District office (Kon Plong, Kon Ray)	A	A
6	Color inkjet printer	270 USD	1	270 USD	19. October, 2005	Project office	A	A
7	Digital video camera	750 USD	3	2,250 USD	19. October, 2005	District office (Kon Plong, Kon Ray)	C	A
8	LCD projector	1,280 USD	1	1,280 USD	19. October, 2005	Project office	C	A
9	Scanner	460 USD	1	460 USD	19. October, 2005	Project office	C	A
10	Screen	215 USD	1	215 USD	20. October, 2005	Project office	A	A
11	GPS	411 USD	3	1,233 USD	31. October, 2005	Project office	C	A
12	Pick-up truck (diesel)	21,350 USD	2	42,700 USD	27. March, 2006	Project office	A	A
13	Bus (diesel)	36,250 USD	1	36,250 USD	27. March, 2006	Project office	C	A
14	Motorcycle	1,530 USD	8	12,240 USD	19. December, 2005	5 Commune office	A	A
15	Generator	761 USD	1	761 USD	16. March, 2006	FPMB office	D	A
				118,614 USD				

Equipment not mentioned in A4 form

Items	Products	Unit Price	Number	Total Price	Purchased from:	Offices allocated	Use	Management	
1	Personal Computer (laptop)	DELL Latitude D510	1,795 USD	1	1,795 USD	12. July, 2005	Project office	A	A
2	Mobile Phone	Nokia 1108	84 USD	4	336 USD	28. June, 2005	Project office	A	A
3	Electricity stabilizer	1kw	34 USD	3	102 USD	23. November, 2005	Project office	A	A
4	Electricity stabilizer	2kw	49 USD	3	147 USD	23. November, 2005	Project office	A	A
5	Personal Computer (desktop)	HP Compaq DX7200 P4 3.06GHZ	1,019 USD	5	5,095 USD	16. August, 2006	5 Commune office	A	A
6	Software	Office Pro 2003	164 USD	5	820 USD	16. August, 2006	5 Commune office	A	A
7	Laser Printer	HP LaserJet 1320	462 USD	5	2,310 USD	16. August, 2006	5 Commune office	A	A
8	UPS	UPS SANTAK 1000VA	126 USD	5	630 USD	16. August, 2006	5 Commune office	A	A
					11,235 USD				

Use condition A: Frequently (almost every day)

B: Sometimes (1-3 a week)

C: Use concentrated on particular period

D: Rarely (1-3 times a year)

E: No use due to particular reasons

Management A: Always possible to use with sufficient maintenanc

condition B: Almost no problem in use

C: Possible to use if repaired

D: Difficult to use

### 6.3 Project Expenditure Record

The following table describes the entire final budget in the whole period for the project implementation.

Table6.3.1 Budget and Settlement Information Provided from Japanese Side (Unit: US\$)

Item	JFY 2005		JFY 2006		JFY 2007		JFY 2008		Main factors to use the funds
	Budget	Settlement	Budget	Settlement	Budget	Settlement	Budget	Settlement (expected)	
Training	21,616	5,692	67,800	65,100	58,720	44,450	21,352	13,375	Trainers (honorarium, travel allowance, transportation), Participants (travel allowance), making textbook, RECOFTC training
Materials for LIP	4,839	4,802	18,000	19,960	17,100	20,658	3,722	3,500	Materials and equipment needed to implement the activities on animal husbandry, slope farming, aquaculture, forestry, etc. (based on the results in the workshops of LIP preparation through the discussion with the villagers)
Other activity	136,288	108,808	98,800	96,260	100,820	88,300	93,231	80,684	Office staff, Office supplies, Vehicle, Travel allowance, Air flight within Vietnam, NGO contract, Local communication, Report printing, Maintenance, Transportation fee
Japanese Expert	347,493	322,797	330,000	318,420	350,840	348,317	271,180	271,052	Consultancy fee, Air tickets fee, Travel allowance, Back up services from Japan, Indirect expenses
Machinery & Equipment	129,163	120,994	8,800	8,430	-	-	-	-	For more detailed information, see the Table6.2.1
Construction of field project office	9,165	11,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	five commune offices
Total	648,564	574,488	523,400	508,170	527,480	501,725	389,485	368,611	

## 7. Project Outputs Products

The lists of the outputs of the project are as below.

1) Indicated in the contract with JICA as Project Outputs

<b>Title of Project outputs</b>	<b>Language (the number of copies)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
First year (2005)		
Inception Report	English (10) Japanese (10) Vietnamese (10)	
Report on the Baseline survey	English (10) Vietnamese (10)	Appendix1 of Progress report(1)
Progress report(1)	English (5) Japanese (5) Vietnamese (10)	
Second year (2006)		
Report on the Marketing research	English (10) Vietnamese (10)	
Progress report(2)	English (5) Japanese (5) Vietnamese (10)	
Third year (2007)		
Progress report(3)	English (5) Japanese (5) Vietnamese (10)	
Forth year (2008)		
Completion report	English (10) Japanese (10) Vietnamese (10)	
Extension guideline (for administrators)	English (20) Vietnamese (100)	
Extension guideline (for villagers)	Vietnamese (500)	
Ideas on new marketing method by the model villages		Appendix4 of Completion report
CFM five year plan in Vichring Village		Appendix7 of Completion report
CFM annual plan 2008 in Vichiring Village		Appendix8 of Completion report
Regulation on the Forest Protection and		Appendix9 of Completion report

Development in Vichiring Village		
LIP for Other 10 Villages		Appendix11 of Completion report
Lesson Learnt		Chapter10 of Completion report

2) Not indicated in the contract with JICA as Project Outputs

<b>Title of Project outputs</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Second year (2006)		
Poster for PR activity	Vietnamese	
Course report Environmental Education Course	English Vietnamese	Appendix5 of Progress report(2)
Final Mission Report of RECOFTC customized training course on participatory action research for community based livelihood development	English Vietnamese	Appendix9 of Progress report(2)
Third year (2007)		
Report on training on basic economic and marketing skills and using market opportunity identifications for income generation in mountainous areas	English Vietnamese	Appendix5 of Progress report(3)
Mission Report of RECOFTC customized training course on participatory action research for community based livelihood development	English Vietnamese	Appendix11 of Progress report(3)
Calendar for PR activity	Vietnamese	
Pamphlet for PR activity	English Vietnamese	
Forth year (2008)		
Report of the Environmental Education Course for the Adults	English Vietnamese	Appendix5 of Completion report
Document for Timber Harvesting 2008 in Vichiring Village	English Vietnamese	
Guideline on Forest and Land Allocation	English Vietnamese	
Guideline on Preparation of CFM Plan	English Vietnamese	
Guideline on Establishing of Regulation on the Forest Protection and	English Vietnamese	

Development		
Technical Guidance of Simple Silviculture for Natural Forests	English Vietnamese	

3) Project Outputs submitted by the sub-contractor

<b>Title of Project outputs</b>	<b>Language</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
First year (2005)		
Report on the Baseline survey*	English Vietnamese	Appendix 1 of Progress report(1)
The Livelihood Improvement Plan in each Model Village	English Vietnamese	Appendix 4 of Progress report(1)
The result of the livelihood improvement plan in each model village	English Japanese Vietnamese	Chapter 3.5 of Progress report(1)
The Draft Capacity Building Plan	English Japanese Vietnamese	Chapter 3.6 of Progress report(1)
Second year (2006)		
Report on the Marketing research*	English Vietnamese	

\* It is overlapped with the category 1) indicated in the contract as Project outputs

## **8. Mechanism for the Better Implementation and Management of Project**

Mechanism for the better implementation and management of the Project to establish the target model mentioned in the chapter 2.1 and especially implement the villager support program (VSP) mentioned in the chapter 2.2 is mentioned in this chapter.

### **8.1. Assignment of CF in Each Model Village**

As mentioned below chapter 10.3 (4), the operation method for the VSP was changed from sub-contracting method to direct operation method in June 2006 (Please refer chapter 10.3 (4) for the detail). In terms of project implementation using the direct operation method, the DARD appointed five counterpart personnel who are to take charge of each model village and play the role of community facilitators. They spend about 70% of their time per month in each model village and facilitate the implementation of the LIP for the villagers. The training through the CBP, which is mainly for participatory development and management capacity building for these counterparts, will be strengthened.

By the appointment, the following effects were made.

- Assigning one CF in each model village has established a relationship of mutual trust with the villagers and more effective facilitation has become possible.
- Contribution to establishment of techniques in the village through follow-up support after technical trainings are given
- Support for the village development board (VDB) by transferring skills such as management methods of the VDB through the high frequent communication with VDB

### **8.2 Establishment of VDB**

The VDB has been established in each model village for the following purposes:

- 1) To facilitate the implementation and maintenance of the project activities in the village for the villagers.
- 2) To identify and solve conflicts/problems/difficulties in order to ensure the progress of the project.
- 3) To propagandize and expand the farming models in the village.
- 4) To ensure that the profits from project will be delivered fairly to the community.
- 5) To increase practical techniques and knowledge on agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry, and their management way such as monitoring method.
- 6) To manage the animal bank system.

Each VDB has 5 to 6 members; it consists of representatives such as the village leaders and the leaders of each activity and also at least one person (such as an extension staff for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries) from the CPC in consideration of the future expansion of the project activities.



By the establishment, the following effects were made.

- The villagers are beginning to show their attitude to try to identify problems occurring from practice of the activities and try to find a way to solve them.
- The villagers who participate in the project activities are beginning to extend the skills they have acquired to other villagers within the model village, called as “farmer-to-farmer extension”.
- The villagers are beginning to monitor and manage the activities understanding that the farming activities are for livelihood improvement of the whole village.
- The villagers are beginning to care about fair distribution of the benefit brought from the activities in the community.
- Management of the animal bank system has been started.

### **8.3 Introduction of Animal Bank System**

As mentioned in the chapter 3.1.1, the Project has being introduced animal bank system with main purpose of 1) fair input of the livestock in the community, 2) fund-raising for the village development in the community, when livestock especially large-size livestock was introduced in the village.

By the introduction, the following effects were made.

- In case of cattle, goat etc. raising, for example, a cow is to be shifted from one raiser to another after the cow delivers a calf; this system has enabled with small amount of investment all the households that want to participate in cattle raising to equally have an opportunity to raise cattle.
- In case of pig raising, every time piglets are born from the sow provided by the project, the pig raiser is obligated to give a half of the piglets to the VDB; this system has enabled the VDB to raise fund by itself.
- Effects of trigger of extension of the activities, to which the system was introduced, in the village

### **8.4 Monitoring and Supervising of the Project by using Periodical Workshop/Meeting**

As mentioned in the chapter 3.6, for the monitoring and supervising of the project operation, the Project has being organized monthly workshop in each model village, quarterly meeting taking turns among model villages at providing a meeting place, and annual meeting for the annual report of the activities and approval of next year LIP (Please refer to the chapter 3.6).

By the monitoring and supervising, the following effects were made.

- Holding workshops periodically (i.e. annual workshop, quarterly workshop and monthly workshop) assisted the each of counterpart personnel such as the CF and the villagers to understand his or her role in the workshop/meeting and consequently management of the project is beginning to be smooth.

- Especially monthly workshop enhanced the villagers’ consciousness of participation and motivation to the activities.
- Since the meeting also served as a cross-visit among the model villages, the villagers from outside the village observed the farming activities in the village of the each Commune which had quarterly meeting and identified the differences among their own activities and also good practices.

## **8.5 Introduction of Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation**

The Project adopts the participatory approach to the empowerment of villagers. In an effort to promote the participation of the villagers, the Project introduced “participatory M&E” to its activities. Specifically, as mentioned in 8.4, workshops/meetings were held monthly in every model village and quarterly in the host commune so that the villagers can monitor and review the progress of the livelihood improvement plan on their own initiative. This method supports the villagers in building up their capacity to understand and analyze the present situation and find solutions to any problem. Moreover, as mentioned in the chapter 3.7, the Project facilitated participatory self-evaluation in each model village to share successful cases and lessons by evaluating the villagers’ own plan for better livelihoods by themselves in the final term, and to plan activities for the sustainability in the future.

By the introduction, the following effects were made.

- Monitoring progress of the LIP activities with initiative of the villagers in the annual, quarterly and monthly workshops is beginning to upgrade the capacity of the villagers to understand and analyze the current conditions and to look for a solution of problems.
- The villagers’ consciousness of participation and motivation to the activities was enhanced, as also mentioned in the chapter 8.4

## 9. Project Evaluation

Project evaluation by the third parties of the Joint Evaluation Team was officially conducted in May 2008 and the results of evaluation was summarized in the report of the project evaluation. Therefore, the Chapter shows the project evaluation by the Project own.

### 9.1 Achievement

Achievement of the project mentioned in this chapter was measured by that the achievement of project purpose and outputs in the PDM was evaluated based on the objectively verifiable indicators in the PDM and the result. The following table shows the narrative summary, the objective verifiable indicators and the achievement of the project purpose and each output.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievements
<p><b>Project Purpose:</b> Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry activities are improved in model villages.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project increase the amount of the products from agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry.</li> <li>2. At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project diversify their production activities.</li> <li>3. At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project continue their activities introduced by the Project.</li> </ol>	<p>As of July 31, 2008, 222 households in total were participating in the sustainable farming activities for the livelihood improvement plan in five model villages. Moreover, 14 to 18 types of activities were implemented in each model village. Most of the villagers participating in the farming activities actually practice the activities for the first time and therefore, the yield from the introduced activities can be considered as net increase in the yield and the number of the activities introduced can be considered as net increase in diversity of production activities. As for production, in case of large domestic animals such as cattle in particular, many of them have yet to deliver babies and it can be therefore considered to have no numerical increase in production. However, amount of growth as a result of animal husbandry activities can be considered to be increase in production, although it is not possible to measure the increase numerically.</p> <p>Furthermore, 941 activities had been practiced in total by the end of July 2008 in five model villages. On the other hand, the number of abandoned activities is 143. Consequently, it is found that as many as 85 % of the activities have been practiced continuously by the villagers. In other words, it can be said that almost 100 % of the households practice some sort of activities.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 1. Villager's knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry are improved.</p>	<p>At least 70 % of the households that participated in the Project apply knowledge and skills on their daily production activities.</p>	<p>As described above, it can be evaluated that the knowledge and skills have been applied from the fact that each household continues to practice the activities.</p>
<p>2. Capacity of government staff in implementation and management of</p>	<p>2-1. Government staff that participated in the training understand more than 80 % of the training contents.</p>	<p>Examination has not been given to the participants to evaluate degree of their understanding the contents of the training, but questionnaires have been filled out by the</p>

<p>livelihood improvement projects is strengthened</p>	<p>2-2. Government staff that participated in the training prepare 10 implementation plans for livelihood improvement project.</p>	<p>administrative staff who participated in the training; answers were that they understood 95 % of the contents in average. The livelihood improvement plan (LIP) had been prepared for 10 villages excluding the model villages, and the objectively verifiable indicator 2-2 was achieved.</p>
<p>3. Villagers' capacity in marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products is strengthened</p>	<p>3.1 Marketing plan for agricultural, forestry, livestock products are prepared in each model villages.</p>	<p>Since "products with potential for sales" cannot be identified, it is difficult to prepare the "production and marketing plan for the agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry products". In this circumstance, it has been decided to prepare the "ideas on alternative sales methods" instead of the "marketing plan", making the villagers think what sales methods would be possible and feasible. This change has made it difficult to achieve this indicator in a strict sense. Moreover, taking into consideration the current conditions on sales of products, etc. it was difficult to prepare the "ideas on alternative sales methods" for all of the five model villages and consequently, it was planned to prepare the "ideas on alternative sales methods" for four of the model villages.</p>
<p>4. Knowledge of villagers and government staff on sustainable use of forest and land is improved</p>	<p>4.1 Trainees that participated in the training understand more than 70 % of the training contents about the community forest management. 4.2 Plan for forest management is prepared in at least one model village.</p>	<p>Examination has not been given to the participants to evaluate degree of their understanding the contents of the training, but questionnaires have been filled out by the administrative staff who participated in the training; answers were that they understood 87 % of the contents in average. "Preparation of community forest management plan" was implemented for Vichring Village of Hieu Commune and the draft was completed during the JFY 2007. In order for the plan to be official, it has to be approved by the administration. Moreover, it is planned to proceed to activities for its implementation and as a result, the outputs could exceed the current indicators.</p>
<p>5. Preparations are made for extending results of project activities to other regions</p>	<p>5.1 Technical seminars are held in each model village by inviting villagers of at least 20 other villages in Kon Plong and Kon Ray Districts. 5.2 Extension guidelines are prepared based on the project activities and villagers' needs.</p>	<p>The extension seminar was held in five communes where the model villages are located, inviting villagers of other villager to the model villages; 28 other villages participated in the seminar. It was concluded that more than 20 villages were participated and the objectively verifiable indicator 5-1 was achieved. The extension guidelines consist of the basic skill section for each farming activity, the advanced skill section that comprises points to pay attention to practice each of the activities and the management section for implementation of livelihood improvement activities. The guidelines for the administrative include all of the three sections whereas the guidelines for the villagers only cover the basic skill section. The guidelines were prepared in the JFY 2008.</p>

## 9.2 Effectiveness

In this chapter, the effectiveness was evaluated from the points of view of how each output is effective to achieve the project purpose. However, the “output 3, 4 and 5” were not established so that its production lead to achievement of the project purpose; they were rather established in order to secure achievement of the second item of the overall goals which is stated as “the living standard of villagers in two districts in which 5 model villages are located is improved”, super goal that is stated as “Pressures on forest resources from villagers’ slash and burn activities are alleviated in Kon Tum Province”, and the first item of the objective goals that is stated as “Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts” respectively. Therefore, these “outputs” were described in terms of its linkage to achievement of the overall goals or super goal rather than the project purpose.

To what extent each Output contributes to Project Purpose		Positive/ Negative Factors for achieving the project purpose
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Villager’s knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and agroforestry are improved.</p>	<p>This output is to be produced through implementation of the livelihood improvement plan. It is not only intended to improve knowledge and skills of the villagers on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry by merely training them but through process and outcome of practicing the actual farming activities on cultivation and animal husbandry, etc. Practice of these farming activities has been linked to achievement of the project purpose to a large extent.</p>	<p><b>&lt;Positive factors&gt;</b></p> <p>The villagers of some model villages are in general highly motivated to participate in the activities and continue to practice them.</p> <p>Moreover, the villagers basically trust the project since the livelihood improvement plan was designed so that ideas of the villagers be reflected on the plan and the project surely assisted the villagers implement the plan.</p> <p><b>&lt;Negative factors&gt;</b></p> <p>The villagers of some model villages had been forced to immigrate to the place they now reside. This has ended up with making them travel longer to their field than before. Consequently, it has become difficult for them to participate in the newly introduced activities. On the other hand, motivation of the villagers is generally low as compared to the other villages.</p> <p>There is another case in which houses of the villagers are far apart each other in some villages and this makes it difficult for the villagers to communicate with their neighbors or for villagers who do not participate in the project activities to learn about progress of the activities.</p>

<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>2. Capacity of government staff in implementation and management of livelihood improvement projects is strengthened</p>	<p>This output is to be produced through implementation of the capacity building plan. In principle, the counterpart personnel assigned in each model village as a community facilitator (CF) participates in every training course provided under the capacity building plan. This experience is reinforced through execution of daily works with occasional advices given by the Japanese expert, etc. and consequently their capacity to assist the villagers practice the livelihood improvement activities has improved.</p> <p>Upgrading of capacity of the administrative staff, principally including the CF, on planning, monitoring, management and facilitation for livelihood improvement of the villagers has been linked to achievement of the project purpose to a large extent. However, due to delay in approval of the project by the Vietnamese government, involvement of the administrative staff besides the CF (personnel of the DPC for example) was limited.</p>	<p><b>&lt;Positive factors&gt;</b></p> <p>Upgrading of capacity made each of the CF capable of motivating the villagers through smooth communication with them and facilitating the villagers to continue to practice the farming activities.</p> <p><b>&lt;Negative factors&gt;</b></p> <p>Except for those administrative staff who had to be involved in the project implementation (such as CF, counterpart staff of Sub-DoF, FPMB in the province level, CPC staff of the commune that is adjacent with the model village), involvement of the administrative staff was scarce until the project approval in July 2007.</p>
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<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>3. Villagers' capacity in marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products is strengthened</p>	<p>The model villages are not in such conditions as “the villagers attempt to acquire marketing skills through practicing activities to make a mechanism by which items the villagers produce can be sold in the market”, but in such conditions as it is difficult to achieve an indicator that is stated as “marketing plan is prepared” in the PDM as an expected outcome for capacity development of the villagers on marketing of the agricultural products.</p> <p>Considering this situation, goals were set on learning basic knowledge on marketing and skills to identify market opportunity by the counterpart personnel such as the CF and the villager's acquiring knowledge on the local market conditions and learning skills to analyze market conditions for improvement on existing products for sales. In reality, it is not likely for the way of marketing to be changed and it is hence considered difficult to prepare the “marketing plan”. Instead, the project aims to prepare the “villager's idea/future vision on better way of selling”.</p> <p>It is hard to say that this situation leads to livelihood improvement (or increasing income) described in the overall goal to a large extent. If the marketing conditions are not met, it is difficult to produce the output associated with marketing. Moreover, the villagers still consider most of crops they produce for self consumption and this idea of the villagers should not be denied.</p> <p>Since producing this output does not directly lead to achievement of the project purpose, failing to produce this output does not have negative impact on achievement of the project purpose.</p>	<p><b>&lt;Positive factors&gt;</b></p> <p>There is no major factor to promote production of this output. However, there is a plan of road improvement and it is expected that the accessibility be improved in the future although this operation may not be smooth.</p> <p><b>&lt;Negative factors&gt;</b></p> <p>It was expected from the beginning of the project implementation that products to be sold are scarce because farming activities are practiced mainly for self consumption in the five model villages. Despite the project's expectation that the villagers wanted to change the way of selling limited varieties of the products they produce, the result of the marketing study of 2006 found the fact that private traders collected the products and the villagers were not in trouble with selling. Moreover, although a training course to make the villagers analyze and plan activities to make a mechanism to sell the products was planned for two model villages whose market opportunities are superior on road conditions, etc., expecting that surplus would be made out of the farming activities newly introduced by the project, the products from the new activities have not been of large amount and hence have not gone beyond self-consumption or selling within the villages. Consequently, the villagers did not have to think much about selling their products.</p> <p>On the other hand, some villages are located about 30 km away from the nearest paved road while other village is difficult to reach by vehicles due to collapse of the road. Such conditions cannot be considered that sales of the products are feasible. Additionally, transportation service and communication means are not developed and production is in too small scale for sales.</p>
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<p><b>Outputs:</b> 4. Knowledge of villagers and government staff on sustainable use of forest and land is improved</p>	<p>In order to achieve the super goal, however, various aspects have to be taken into consideration and hence it is difficult to assess how much achievement of the super goal is attributed to production of this output.</p> <p>In association with this “output” however, it can be highly evaluated that forest land allocation was clarified for community forest management and the five-year plan of community forest management was established in one of the model villages in addition to the villager’s acquiring knowledge of community forest management through first trial of introducing the idea of community forest management in Kon Tum and training on it.</p> <p>Since this activity started in the JFY 2007, it cannot be a model that covers practice of activity on the basis of the community forest management plan. Therefore, it is necessary for the Vietnamese side to continue to assist this activity and try to complete the model.</p>	<p><b>&lt;Positive factors&gt;</b> Community forest management was initiated as an important policy of the Department of Forestry under the central government and therefore the Vietnamese administration side is highly ambitious about realizing sustainable forest management through the activity on community forest management.</p> <p><b>&lt;Negative factors&gt;</b> The community forest management is implemented on assumption that forest land is allocated to the community and the process of forest land allocation is not such that can be approved within DARD but institutions such as DONRE, PPC and DPC have to be involved. However, a vertical administrative system of Vietnam may be an obstacle for these institutions to cooperate each other. Moreover, it is not easy for the villagers to prepare plans of community forest management by themselves. It is necessary to take a measure to budget assistance of administration or consultants if they are needed.</p>
<p><b>Outputs:</b> 5. Preparations are made for extending results of project activities to other regions</p>	<p>Degree of achievement for this “output” is scored high. Considering an aspect of actual dissemination to other areas in the future, however, various outputs are necessary besides this output. It is difficult to assess how much production of this output contributes to the future dissemination. It can be highly evaluated that a livelihood improvement plan was prepared for 10 other villages and capacity of administrative staff on livelihood improvement planning has improved through the planning process, considering that arrangement for dissemination to the other areas has been made.</p>	<p><b>&lt;Positive factors&gt;</b> ADB has been implementing a project to improve livelihood covering entire area of Kon Tum Province. Moreover, ADB plans to implement another livelihood improvement project on forest from 2008.</p> <p><b>&lt;Negative factors&gt;</b> DPI is in charge of on-going ADB Project for livelihood improvement whereas this DARD is in charge of this project. a vertical administration system of Vietnam may be an obstacle.</p>

## 9.3 Impact

### (1) Direct impacts

It is described in this chapter as the direct impacts what kinds of impact there were to the level of the project purpose through the implementation of the project activities.

- 1) Through implementation of the livelihood improvement for the villagers of the model villages, the ability of the villagers to practice the farming activities has improved and the villagers have been increasingly motivated to continue the activities since the benefit of some activities has become visible.



- 2) Regarding implementation of the livelihood improvement plan, applying the following mechanisms mentioned in the chapter 8 has resulted in qualitatively supporting achievement of the project purpose, and hence is considered there were impacts on building the successful model in the model villages.
  - i) Assignment of the community facilitator (CF) in each model village
  - ii) Establishment of the village development board in each model village
  - iii) Introduction of the animal bank system
  - iv) Management of the project by the periodic workshops, etc.
  - v) Application of participatory monitoring and evaluation
  
- 3) Implementation of the capacity development plan for the counterpart personnel such as the CF and other administrative staff who has been involved in the project has been upgrading their capacity (the CF's capacity in particular) to plan, monitor and evaluate the livelihood improvement activities in the villages.

## **(2) Indirect impacts**

It is described in this chapter as the indirect impacts what kinds of impact there were to the level of the overall goals and super goal through the implementation of the project activities.

- 1) Implementing the farming activities in the model villages, organizing the extension seminar for villagers of other villages and preparing a livelihood improvement plan for the other villages has enabled the project to determine a direction toward achievement of the overall goal (1) that is stated as "Successful models in model villages are expanded to other villages located in the two districts"

Each CF conducted a survey on extent of the extension of farming activities within the model village and into villages other than the model village. The survey was focused on the following two aspects.

- (i) The number of villagers who began to imitate the activities on their own accord without project support in the model village, which is the most familiar pattern of "farmers-to- farmers extension"
- (ii) The number of other villages whose villagers began to imitate the activities and the number of these villagers, which shows the extent of extension to other villages

The results of this survey are shown in Table 9.3.1 below. (See the Appendix 14 for details.)

Table 9.3.1 Extent of extension in the model villages and other villages

Activity	Kon Plong District						Kon Ray District			
	Kon K Tau		Vichiring		Nuoc Not		Kon Tuc		Tu Ro Bang	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Cattle rearing					1	21 (2)				
Buffalo rearing	28									
Pig rearing	4	15 (5)			2	5 (4)	8		8	5 (4)
Goat rearing					1	4 (3)				
Duck rearing	1			2 (1)	9	98 (3)				
Fish raising			2	20 (6)	6	15 (2)	7		10	8 (2)
Compost making				3 (2)	2		2			
Vegetable home garden			4	5 (2)	14	13 (5)	10		7	
Acacia tree planting					3	2 (2)				
Betel nut tree planting					3	2 (2)				
Boi Loi planting							16			
Fruit tree planting					4	1 (1)				
Bamboo planting					5					

Note: A is number of villagers in model village who imitated each activity. B is number of villagers who imitated each activity in other villages other than each model village. Number in blankets in B is number of other villages where the villagers imitated each activity

Although there are variations in the extent of the extension, this table indicates that the activities in the model villages began to be extended. It is confirmed again that the extension of the activities was successful in the Ngoc Tem commune. It is clear that fish raising, duck rearing, and vegetable home garden are widespread. These activities require an initial investment of a small amount. It is assumed that probably tree planting, such as acacia and Boi Loi, have high potential to be promoted.

In addition, it is difficult to evaluate the extent of the extension in the model villages because the number of all households and the number of households supported through the project have an influence on the number of households in the model villages that imitate the activities. (For example, if the number of all the households is 50 and support is provided to 40 households, the activities may be extended to as few as 10 remaining households. In this case, the population to which the activities may be extended is small.) However, as the fact, the “farmers-to-farmers extension” is apparent in the Boi Loi planting (including raising seedlings in small scale nursery) in Kon Tuc in Dak Phe and in the construction of buffalo stable for aiming at making compost in Kon K Tau in Poe. The numbers of households that imitated these activities are 16 and 28 respectively.

- 2) Exploring “idea/future vision on better way of selling” through implementation of the marketing research and trainings by OJT to assist the villagers and the CFs to improve their marketing capacity has enabled the project to determine a direction toward achievement of the overall goal (2) that is stated as “the living standard of villagers in two districts in which 5 model villages are located is improved”

- 3) Having not only adults but also the children who will take responsibility in the future understand importance of the forest through environmental education course and preparing the CFM plan and regulations on forest protection and development through training on community forest management have enabled the project to determine a direction toward achievement of the super goal that is stated as “pressures on forest resources from villagers’ slash and burn activities are alleviated in Kon Tum Province”

In particular, activities related to the CFM that are being carried out through the OJT are not limited to the implementation of training but are also deemed to have had a great impact on the provincial government of Kon Tum and the villagers because they represent the first case of CFM in the Kon Tum Province as well as arrangements for the practice of CFM in model villages owing to the formulation of the above-mentioned CFM plan and the regulation of forest protection and development. Unfortunately, however, substantial CFM activities in this project started in May 2007, when there was little time left until the completion of this project. This is why the implementation of CFM plan were limited to enrichment planting to places where there are some gaps in the canopy of the forest using indigenous tree species and bamboo planting for the development of the NTFPs. Felling and cutting will be carried out after the completion of this project. In this respect, our Vietnamese counterparts are expected to perform these activities on their own.

## **9.4 Sustainability**

### **(1) Technical Aspect**

#### **1) Continuation and Extension of Farming Activities**

More than 20 kinds of the farming activities in the livelihood improvement plan have been introduced. Therefore, it is considered difficult for all of the activities to be continued. However, at least the activities that have already been established with good impression among the villagers will be continued to the future. In addition, even the activities that have not yet been established can be established and continued if fruits/outputs/benefits of such activities start to appear. Therefore, it is evaluated that most of the activities can be continued

With regard to the sustainability of these farming activities, the CFs were requested to predict how many participants would continue their activities even after the completion of this project. Their predictions were classified into Ranks A to E (A means that all or most participants would continue their activities; B means that many participants would do so; C means about half; D means just a few; and E means none). The results are summarized in Table 9.4.1 as follows. These results do not show evaluation by the same person from the same standpoint since each CF made a self-evaluation. Although some CFs are somewhat optimistic, it is a matter of fact that the results actually show what they feel as facilitators through their daily activities in the model villages. Activities that started in 2008 JFY are not included in the questions to them.

Table 9.4.1 Sustainability of the Participants' Farming Activities by Village and Activity

Activity	Kon Plong District			Kon Ray District	
	Kon K Tau	Vichiring	Nuoc Not	Kon Tuc	Tu Ro Bang
Cattle rearing	A	A	B	A	A
Cattle (only stable provided)		A		A	B
Buffalo rearing	A	A			
Sow-pig rearing	D	A	B	B	C
Boar-pig rearing	A	A	A	A	A
F1-pig rearing	A	A	B	A	D
Goat rearing			B	D	B
Rabbit rearing			B	D	A
Duck rearing	A	A	C	A	C
Fish raising	A	A	B	A	A
Compost making	A	B	C	A	B
Slope land agroforestry	B	A	B	A	A
Vegetable home garden	A	B	B	A	B
Acacia tree planting			B		
Betel nut tree planting			B		
Boi Loi planting				A	A
Fruit tree planting	A	A	B	A	A
Bamboo planting	A	A	D		B
Cinnamon planting					A

When these results are analyzed, they can be roughly interpreted as follows:

- First of all, none of the CFs chose Rank E and all of the CFs chose a few Rank C and/or D. It can be interpreted that the CFs judge the on-going activities to be sustainable to some extent.
- When many villagers participate from the beginning, it is rare to give Rank A. When only one villager participates and if that villager is judged to continue, Rank A will be given. For example, as described in 3.1.1, Nuoc Not in the Ngoc Tem Commune was most active judging from the number of participants. Therefore, it is conversely difficult to expect Rank A, or all or most participants to continue their activities. However, even if Rank B is given, the absolute number of participants that would continue their activities can be expected to be the highest compared with other villages.
- Livestock especially large-size livestock rearing is generally evaluated low. This tendency prevails especially in villages faced with difficulty in securing feedstuff. This is also probably because the CFs have faced the death of such livestock and come to consider that the risk of their death is higher than the risks from cultivation activities.

For the detailed results of this survey, see Attachment 15. When C, D or E is marked in the replies, the reasons for that choice are described and the conditions for encouraging participants who may feel like discontinuing in the future are also described. It is our hope that these descriptions will be useful in considering government support after the completion of this project.

Next, a similar survey was carried out by distributing questionnaires to the CFs in order to consider in what form each activity can expand to other villagers who have not participated in each activity in the

model villages or other villages. On an activity basis, the CFs were requested to give Rank A, B or C (A means that it is possible to extend without the support of the Administration or VDB; B means that it is possible to extend if the support is given; and C means that it is difficult to extend even if the support is given).

Table 9.4.2 Survey on the Possibility of the Expansion of the Farming Activities by Village and Activity

Activity	Kon Plong District			Kon Ray District	
	Kon K Tau	Vichiring	Nuoc Not	Kon Tuc	Tu Ro Bang
Cattle rearing	B	A	A	B	B
Cattle (only stable provided)		B		A	A
Buffalo rearing	A	A			
Sow-pig rearing	A	A	B	B	B
Boar-pig rearing	C	B	A	B	B
F1-pig rearing	B		C	B	B
Goat rearing			A	C	B
Rabbit rearing			C	C	B
Duck rearing	A	A	A	A	C
Fish raising	A	A	A	A	A
Compost making	A	B	C	A	A
Slope land agroforestry	B	B	C	A	B
Vegetable home garden	B	A	A	A	A
Acacia tree planting			A		
Betel nut tree planting			A		
Boi Loi planting				A	A
Fruit tree planting	B	B	A	B	B
Bamboo planting	A	C	C		A
Cinnamon planting					B

From these results, it is apparent that the CFs consider it possible to expend without support if any activity can be launched without much money like Boi Loi planting or if reproduction is relatively easy like fish and duck hatching owing to the implementation in the Project and other villagers are able to purchase these fingerlings and chicks for relatively low prices. Conversely, they consider it necessary to support activities that require a relatively large amount of money and proper management in terms of technical and material support from the administration and managerial support from intra-village management organizations like the VDB.

Naturally enough, their replies are closely related to activities that have been successful so far or those that faced difficulty.

Moreover, when these results are compared with the current state of extension described in 9.3 (2), it is clearly found that there are a mixture of activities in which the progress of extension provides a basis for the replies of the CFs and that just reflect their expectations towards the future. Regarding activities of which extension has started, basically the CFs answer Rank A and it is shown that extension is easy in progress. Meanwhile, the ones with expectations for the future are viewed by the CFs in quite different ways. For example, in the case of bamboo planting, some CFs consider that this activity will expand if the bamboo grows after planting as part of the project activity in the future and

stump seedlings are easily secured from them. At the same time, other CFs cannot expect such expansion judging from the present state. In Ngoc Tem, there are also more realistic replies in this respect because expansion has actually progressed as described in 9.3 (2).

For the detailed results of this survey, see Attachment 15. It is our hope that the description of the reasons for their replies will be useful in considering government support for the expansion of activities after the completion of this project.

## **2) Sustainability of VDB and Animal Bank System**

It can be pointed out that the activities of the VDB and management of the animal bank system have been operated for securing continuation of the activities mentioned above. It is hoped that sustainability will be more secured by having the board and system function well. However, the board and system are not working well in all of the model villages. However, each model village is enthusiastic for the continuation of the VDB activities and the Project would like to expect that the seed of continuation have steadily been sown and germinated even if the VDB activities, including the management of the animal bank system, are likely to be downsized.

## **3) Sustainability of CFM**

Regarding the community forestry management (CFM), the Project not only formulated the CFM plan and the regulation on forest protection & development regulation through the OJT in one model village, but also prepared the guideline for the CFM. Therefore, the sustainability of the CFM for the extension to other communities as well as the continuation of implementation in Vichiring village has technically increased. However, it is needless to say that our Vietnamese counterparts are required to make efforts, including support from the administration in order to establish a model for the sustainable implementation of the CFM as described in 9.2 and 9.3 (2) 3). It seems that the villagers are not quite capable of assuming actual implementation of the CFM. Therefore, it is considered that they need to be supported by external experts and facilitators (some people can service as both) in each phase of the implementation of CFM until the villagers can really manage the community forests by themselves.

### **(2) Institutional Aspect**

It can be evaluated that management ability of the counterpart personnel (the CFs in particular) has been improved regarding planning, monitoring and evaluation for the livelihood improvement project. As mentioned in the below “recommendation” of the chapter 10, extent of sustainability will be affected by how the CF will be treated after completion of the project implementation.

The ability of some of the VDB members has been improved regarding management such as the monitoring of farming activities and organizing workshop. It can be evaluated that sustainability for the livelihood improvement activities in the model villages has increased from this point of view.

### **(3) Financial Aspect**

The fund-raising from the animal bank system has been started in the model villages even though the amount raised has yet to be much enough. By using the fund for the activities which should be continuously maintained, it can be considered that the fund can partially contribute to security of the sustainability.

In reality, it might be difficult for Kon Tum Province to secure the budget by itself to extend the outputs of this project, on the especially livelihood improvement, from the model villages to other villages after completion of the project implementation. Therefore, it is needed to consider to find external fund source. Taking into account the possibility and feasibility, the following two ADB projects in Kon Tum can be considered as financial sources.

- Central Region Livelihood Improvement Project (CRLIP) under control of the DPI, which will be continued until year 2009
- Forest for Livelihood Improvement in the Central Highlands Project under control of the DARD, which will be actually started from year 2008

However, the following issues in the ADB projects are lying. Therefore, it is important to overcome these issues by applying some measures.

- Since scale of the CRLIP is quite different from that of the Project, it may be difficult to simply apply the outputs of the Project. Therefore, it is needed to examine which outputs can be applied. It now can be considered as the methods of application of the outputs that 1) the model villages will be utilized as the place of study tour, 2) technical guideline which prepared by the Project will be utilized in the CRLIP.
- The ADB project that is controlled by the DARD does not cover the whole areas of Kon Tum Province and the communes where the model villages of the Project are located are beyond its focus. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize that the Project cannot rely on the ADB project on financial assistance to extend the activities practiced within the model villages to surrounding villages. However, it can be used for the livelihood improvement activities in the ADB project site by utilization of the Project's outputs. On the other hand, besides matters on the livelihood improvement activities, it is necessary to find out whether the ADB Project can provide financial assistance for the CFM in the ADB project site.

### **9.5 Degree of Achievement and Issues Concerned to the Target toward Establishment of the Model Villages**

Conditions of the model villages to be maintained as a goal are described in the following eight items as they were in the chapter 2.1.

- 1) Input of materials and equipment for the activities is the initial investment of the minimum amount required, and financially sustainable and transferable implementation method establishing animal bank system, etc. is adopted and the initial investment is connected with the implementation method.

- 2) The Village Development Board that consists of the villagers and the representatives of the commune functions well for management of the animal bank system and monitoring of the introduced activities, etc.
- 3) Instead of implementing activities in all households of the model villages uniformly, promoting the households interested in the activities to participate from communication with the villagers, these households establish a technically good practice model through implementation of the activities.
- 4) Introduced activities of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry are established and these activities will contribute to increasing diversity and quantity of the production, and amount of the marketable products.
- 5) Introduced activities of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry become a model of the participating households having visual effects and spread through the other households in the model village by mainly “farmer to farmer extension”.
- 6) The villagers consider ideas toward sustainable forest and land use, and set rules for it, taking into account maintaining the environment of the forest surrounding the village. Approval of forest and land allocation based on the Community Forest Management is basic condition for this issue.
- 7) Through implementation of the above activities from 1) to 6), empowerment of the villagers is promoted and problem-solving ability and planning ability are improved.
- 8) The above items from 1) to 7) become one package and will be adopted as the method to transfer to the other villages.

In order to maintain the eight conditions itemized above, various means were applied as mechanism for the better implementation and management (described in the chapter 8) and various plans were implemented under the VSP (described in the chapter 2.2). The table below shows which means in the mechanism and plans under the VSP contributed to achievement and/or maintenance of each condition mentioned above.

Implemented tools		Conditions to which the tools contributed for attainment
Means as mechanism for the better implementation and management	Assignment of CFs to the model villages	1), 2), 3), 4), 5)
	Establishment of the VDB	2), 3), 5), 7)
	Introduction of animal bank system	1)
	Management of project implementation by holding periodical workshops	3), 5), 7)
	Introduction of participatory monitoring and evaluation	5), 7)
Villager support program	Sustainable farming plan	1), 3), 4), 5)
	Field training for practical techniques	4)
	Training through visits to villages	4), 5)
	training for capacity building	2), 8)



From the above table, it is observed that the mechanism for the better implementation and management and implementation of the villager support program has contributed to establishment of the model villages that the project has aimed at. However, it is also the truth that process of establishment of the anticipated model villages is still on its halfway. Therefore, degree of achievement and issues concerned are summarized in the table below. Although there is difference on the level of achievement among the five model villages (as described in the chapter 10.3), here describes comprehensive matters.

Conditions	Degree of achievement and issues concerned
1)	<p>Total amount of input of the equipment and materials to each model village was limited to 10,000 US dollars during the project implementation period; this limit has been roughly followed and hence the initial input is considered to be minimum amount needed. As for the animal bank system, its regulation was prepared for each model village and followed an official procedure through signing by both representatives of the village and the commune people’s committee so that the system can remain effective after completion of the project implementation. The following issues are unsolved regarding management of the animal bank system during the project implementation period.</p> <p>(1) Regarding the system to shift the mother livestock after its baby is born like the case of cattle, goat, etc., the period of pregnancy actually required more time than it was expected and consequently shifting the mother livestock from one raiser to another get never materialized during the project implementation period. However, the baby animals have actually been born in some of the villages and it is expected soon to wean the baby animals from their mothers and therefore, it is just before shifting the animals from one raise to another.</p> <p>(2) As for the animal bank system for pig rearing: sow pigs of the all model villages delivered piglets and their F1 pigs were shared between the raisers and the VDB. Hence, it is considered that the animal bank system for pig raising has started working. However, mortality rate of the F1 piglets is relatively high and it may become issues from now on to keep motivation of the F1 pig raisers high.</p>
2)	<p>The village development board (VDB) was established in every model village and then provided with guidance during the project period that was considered as the period of exercise for the management. However, establishment of the VDB has yet to be completed in the model villages with its originally set goal accomplished. Moreover, level of the VDB in terms of its functioning and level of the VDB members in terms of their activeness are not uniform among the different villages and different members respectively. Nevertheless, it is expected that the VDB will continue to work corresponding with conditions of each model village after the completion of the project implementation because the VDB is ambitious about continuing to monitor activities of the villagers and encourage them and maintaining the animal bank system as explained in the chapter 3.7 (2). The activities of the VDB should be regarded as everlasting in</p>

	itself, and therefore, it should be recognized that evaluating the VDB on the basis of the activities done only during the project period be difficult.
3)	While preparing the sustainable farming plan for each year, selection of the activities to be supported and the villagers to participate in the activities were made through holding the workshops on the basis of the bottom-up approach, respecting ideas of the villager. It is also without doubt that the activities of CF and VDB members and discussion in the monthly workshops contributed to maintaining the activities as good practice models. Since the project tried as many as 22 types of farming activities, all of these activities were not necessarily practiced successfully. Moreover, the project implementation period was too short for such activities like fruit tree planting to be able to reach the stage of harvesting. Nevertheless, it has been recognized that considerable percentages of the farming activities became good practice models from a technical point of view. It may be necessary for the activities that will bear fruits later as described above to be properly monitored and provided with technical advices by CPC, etc.
4)	As mentioned in 3) above, it is perceived that considerable numbers of farming activities were established in the model villages and the production of some activities among them increased as well. However, as mentioned in the chapter 3.3 and 9.2, systematic sales of the products are yet to be materialized. Issues and lesson learnt concerned with sales of the products are described in the chapter 9.2 and 10.2 (2).
5)	All the farming activities in the model village are models with visual effects because they were actually practiced in the field and able to be seen. Therefore, it is perceived that the successful activity models were exemplified as the good visual effects, while it is easily imagined that villagers would not want to practice unsuccessful activities because the villagers could see the failed models as bad images. Meanwhile, efforts of “farmer-to-farmer extension” on many kinds of activities have been made by the villagers in each model village as mentioned in the chapter 9.3 (2). However, for further promotion of the extension, support to motivate villagers by VDB and CPC etc. is indispensable.
6)	Implementation of the VSP or mechanism of the better implementation and management did not directly contribute to the achievement of this item, while the implementation of environmental education courses and training on the community forest management (CFM) contributed to achievement of the item. As mentioned in the chapter 3.5, the regulation on forest protection and development as a target of this item was formulated only in Vichiring village which meets the condition to achieve this item, “approval of forest and land allocations based on the CFM is made”. However, since the practice of CFM activities has just started only in Vichiring village in Kon Tum Province, there are many issues as mentioned in the chapter 9.2, 9.4 (1) 3) and 11 (3).
7)	It is perceived that empowerment of the villagers has been remarkably promoted in comparison with that of the initial stage of the Project by introducing participatory approach such as the monthly workshop and participatory monitoring and evaluation. However, it is needed to carefully observe whether the villagers can conduct planning of

	<p>activities for the village development and find means of solution for problems without support from out-sources. As needs arise, the villages will be worth supporting with techniques on the farming activities and skills on the management by out-source such as CPC. As an essential point, to promote the villagers' empowerment should be continued as far as the villagers keep living in the place. Therefore, it is difficult to evaluate achievement of the empowerment in the short project period and it is indispensable to monitor the level of empowerment in the long-term. In addition, it is important to assess how the villagers can stand on their own feet. Considering these points of view, it should be recognized that external supports are double-edged swords and especially government's material support may occasionally spoil villagers.</p>
8)	<p>The extension of the farming activities to other villages has just started and there are not many outcomes of the extension. However, to promote the actual extension has been commenced as mentioned in the chapter 9.3 (2), and it is expected in the chapter 9.4 (1) 1) that the extension of some farming activities to other villages be likely realized without serious difficulty. In this context, although the extension cannot easily be promoted, it is proved that the project activities in the model village show right direction as the way of extension. However, it is fact that minimum farming materials be needed as initial inputs for the actual extension of some farming activities.</p>

## 10. Lesson Leant

First of all, an explanation will be given as to how this “lesson learnt” should be treated or used. Needless to say, this “lesson learnt” has been prepared through the implementation of the Project. This means that all “lesson learnt” mentioned in this chapter do not represent a universal truth. This raises an essential question about this “lesson learnt” or what its purpose is. Any project is a living thing. If there are 100 projects, they are likely to be controlled and managed under 100 specific conditions. That is to say, intrinsically, it should be realized that the simple application of the past lessons to any other projects under different conditions is not only difficult, but is also likely to result in the failure of the projects if it is applied without scrutinizing the specific project conditions. Besides the given conditions or natural conditions of each project, socioeconomic ones, especially human factors in the project make a very great difference. Even if other conditions are completely the same (though this is impossible) and the same approach or methodology is adopted, different results will be produced depending on differences among the Japanese experts, their counterparts, the project staff and residents and other recipients. The lessons learnt from a project are unambiguously appropriate only for the project itself. They are lessons learnt for the people involved in the project. In other words, these lessons learnt have become the flesh and blood and accumulated know-how of the people involved. They cannot be easily utilized as appropriate know-how for other people involved in other projects. For what is described in this “lesson learnt”, it should be understood that the people involved in the Project can really know that it is affected by the many conditions typical of the Project behind the description.

In knowledge management, it is suggested that knowledge based on experience and intuition that cannot be easily expressed in words should be formalized as explicit knowledge. Such a suggestion itself indicates that the formalization of experience and intuition is difficult. Moreover, even if it is formalized, it is necessary to recognize that other people can usually acquire it as know-how only through their own experience.

This is a concern about or a warning with regard to the simple idea/expectation that lessons learnt can be directly applicable to the next project if there are lessons learnt. However, it is not that the following description of lessons learnt will be completely useless for those who are not concerned with the Project. Rather, they are very useful for other people to understand what kind of difficulties was faced during the Project and what the keys to success were in the Project. It is hope that JICA’s office and other supervisory agencies in the position to design and supervise projects will fully understand these key points.

Giving full consideration to the above, this “lesson learnt” is composed of four parts, namely 1) lesson learnt from the point of view of natural condition and technical aspect, 2) lesson learnt from the point of view of socio-economic aspect, 3) lesson learnt from the point of view of management aspect, and 4) lesson learnt from the point of view of institutional aspect.

In addition, these four parts are interconnected (their interaction is partially described) and can be

entirely understood only when a bird's-eye view of them is taken. Unfortunately, however, those who have prepared documents, including manuals, are usually most familiar with the details, since experience in projects is more likely to enable a bird's-eye view. Moreover, description of a lesson learnt or a manual begins to be outdated soon after it is prepared. Various things, including projects, change dynamically. At any moment, a different situation from previous events can arise and produce a different lesson. Although this preface is probably too long, readers of this "lesson learnt" are requested to understand the above-mentioned considerations.

## **10.1 Lesson Learnt from the Point of View of Natural Condition and Technical Aspect**

### **(1) Difficulty in Selecting Activities Matching with the Conditions in Target Villages**

Since at least 13 types of farming activities were conducted in the model villages, not all the activities produced successful results. Although some reasons can be pointed out in terms of the managerial aspects as described in 10.3 below, other reasons are mentioned here. It is well understood that activities that are feasible under local natural conditions need to be selected. However, there are cases whether the activities are really feasible only becomes clear after carrying out the activities.

Water shortages may occur, depending on the period of the dry season, the distance to water sources, and the quantity of water from the water sources. Potential water shortages operate as a restricting factor for all the activities that need water. If water shortages occur in the dry season, this may have a fatal effect. It is easy to imagine that water shortages damage cultivation. Water shortages, however, also restrict livestock rearing because water is necessary for cleaning the livestock stable to keep them healthy and for growing feed especially for pig. Although the availability of water is confirmed at the planning stage, the unevenness of precipitation in each year actually affects the activities and water sources that are considered to be available may prove to be unavailable in fact.

It is not easy to obtain the villagers' understanding of how large an area is necessary for cultivation. Although a feasibility study (FS) for candidate of participants of activities is conducted to examine whether sufficient land is available, the actual situation may differ from that expected on the basis of what was apparent from the FS. There is a problem of the reliability of information behind this as pointed out in 10.2 (3). For example, when the time for planting comes, land that was planned to be used for cultivation is occupied for another purpose, and can not be utilized for the planned activity.

In pig rearing, in particular, securing water and securing land for feed cultivation are essential requirements since the feed for pigs is also food for people. This is described in more detail below.

In conclusion, it is important to conduct a study of the restricting factors, such as land and water, as much as possible in order to select activities at the planning stage. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that the activities are not carried out as planned. It is therefore important to judge whether activities should be planned even though many difficulties will occur when the plan is carried out.

## **(2) The Villagers' Capacity to Learn and Use Skills and Their Motivation**

The one of targets in the Project is to improve the villagers' livelihoods by introducing new or slightly advanced farming activities. Keeping this target in view, difficulties in introducing new agricultural skills and lessons from the attempts of this introduction are described below for lessons in technical aspect. The natural and land conditions are, as mentioned above, of primary importance in assessing whether the new skills can be introduced. Second in importance is the villagers' capacity and motivation.

### **1) The Villagers' Capacity to Learn and Use Skills**

The purpose of the Project was to improve the villagers' livelihoods, and the introduction of new agricultural skills was aimed at (1) improvement in the self-sufficiency rate for food, and (2) the creation of opportunities to gain cash income.

At the beginning, inland water fisheries and some other activities were aimed at the introduction of commercial method for the purpose of gaining cash income, not at improvement of self-sufficiency. The introduced skill was generally employed by the Kin group in Kon Tum Province in Vietnam, and was not particularly sophisticated. The scale of the activities was set at the minimum for commercial purposes. The villagers or people of ethnic minority groups, however, hardly conducted the daily operations as instructed. Therefore, the scale of the operation had to be reduced to that for household consumption, and the skill level was changed to a more casual one.

The capacity of the people of ethnic minority groups was not as adequate as had been expected to learn and use the skills. It is necessary to keep in mind that the capacity of the people of ethnic minority groups is quite different from that of the people belonging to the Kin group. In addition, it is advisable that the commercial method should not be used in the introduction of new agricultural skills for people belonging to ethnic minority groups at the beginning. This may be true only for Kon Tum Province. This lesson is related to the lessons for marketing in 10.2 (2).

### **2) Villagers' Motivation**

Each villager has a different level of motivation (in terms of efforts to improve and endurance to continue these efforts). Some villagers have solved problems by devising their own approaches and have attained energy savings. Others, however, asked the Project for support without attempting to solve problems by themselves or gave up participating in the activities. As a result, the villagers fall into either those who have succeeded or those who have failed. At the village level, some villages are highly motivated while other villages are not very motivated; activities were practiced successfully in some village while the activities ended up in failure in other villages. Unfortunately, at the time of preliminary surveys or at the planning stage the characteristics of the villagers and villages may not be revealed. These characteristics can only be understood through the process of implementation of activities or as a result of production, that is, by measuring the output. In addition, some villagers are

highly motivated to attempt new skills but are not endowed with sufficient capacity or sustainability to achieve their purpose.

As described later in the lesson on the difference in level of activeness among the model villages in 10.3 (3), in order to activate villagers in the project activity, it is the basic strategy to let participating villagers gain successful experiences (successful farming models) one by one steadily and persistently, until the participating villagers can see and identify the outcome of the activities with their own eyes.

In order to arouse/maintain the motivation (efforts to improve and endurance to continue these efforts) of an individual villager/family, continuous contacts and dialogs with each villager/family are very important. Information of individual family such as householder's personality, family labors, etc. can be obtained through the continuous contacts, and then we may realize the factor(s) of inhibiting his/her motivation. Villager's trust also can be obtained through the continuous contacts. In addition, villager's trust feeling can be fostered by performing a made promise to extend the material supports and/or technical supports. We believe that there was villagers who were aroused his/her motivation by such trustworthy feeling toward the project side.

Followings cases can be shown as examples: In Vichiring village, flash flood destroyed some parts of dyke of one fishpond. Although it took a long period of time (almost 1 year), the destroyed dyke was restored by the participating villager and the activity was resumed. The project side hoped for the immediate repair, but for the participating villager, building his new house for a move was a higher/urgent priority. The family labor was also very limited to do two works at the same time. The project suggested a work method and provided some tools to reduce the work load for restoring the dyke, promised to provide the fingerlings for restarting when the restoration was completed, and then simply waited for a his autonomous action. We did not strongly pushed for a quick repair since we sensed a sort of nature/characteristics of dislike to be urged to do something in Vichiring villagers.

In Tu Ro Bang village (Dak Koi Commune), one villager participated in the SLA activity (establishing an alley farming model). In the first year, all sown seeds were eaten by chicken and failed to establish the hedgerows. Since this failure the villager was a little enervated to try again in the second year. However, he had trustworthy feeling; by the continuing contacts and supports for other activities, he did not quit the activity and sown seeds again in the second year.

In Kon Tuc village (Dak Pne Commune), the most active villager who participated in many kinds of activities had high motivation. In addition, her house was nearby the project office in the village and she received many and constant contacts by the CF, local staff and Japanese experts. These frequent contacts brought her frequent technical guidance, and it is believed that it worked to arouse/maintain her motivation (efforts for improvement) in high level.

It can be said that CFs of different sexes influenced the motivation of individual villagers (i.e. worked as motive of participation). In Kon K Tau village (Poe Commune), a female CF replaced a male CF in the second year. After the change, female participation increased in the monthly meetings and more

wives registered and participated in the various activities as a representative of a family.

To arouse/maintain the villagers' motivation, the project implemented the system of "awarding" as a trial in the last year of the project period. This "awarding" system was to select the best villager(s) and best VDB member at each village (commune) for award. Since the attempt was made in the last year, actual effectiveness could not be verified. However, we believed that the "awarding" system must be effective to arouse/maintain the villagers' motivation, and we expect that "awarded villagers/VDB members" become core member to lead the future activities in each model village.

As mentioned above, there are various approaches but there is no almighty approach that is applicable/effective to every villager/every case. It is important to find out what to do on a case by case basis through the continuous contacts and dialogs with the villagers.

### **(3) Lessons Learnt from Individual Model Farming Activities**

#### **1) Double Cropping Trial of Paddy Rice in PoE**

The double cropping of paddy rice would be technically easy if Japanese skills and materials were introduced as they are. In fact, however, introduction of this technique to the field is far from being realized. Changes in the agricultural work for growing paddy rice are quite difficult since the work is closely related to local customs in everyday life. Therefore, the double cropping of paddy rice was attempted as a small trial demonstration.

Trial and error was required in selecting the species, in procuring the materials, and in finding agricultural methods that were appropriate for the demonstration site to introduce new agricultural skills. This process was, as it were, technical development. If the project staff can only stay at the site on a few occasions in the year, it is advisable to avoid activities including technical development aspect.

The scale of the demonstration was small but different cropping system was needed to be applied to some part. It increased the difficulty. Since irrigation water flowed freely in the terraced paddy fields, it was difficult to change the water management for the limited area required for the demonstration. In addition, buffalos were grazed in the paddy fields after cropping according to the local custom, and they damaged the demonstration fields. Birds also concentrated their attacks on the demonstration fields since the harvest season for these fields was different from that of other fields.

#### **2) Compost Making in Hieu**

The transportation of compost is a key issue for introduction of compost making for the use of compost in paddy fields. If the transportation of compost is taken into consideration, it is desirable to construct the cattle stable close to the paddy fields. Unfortunately, cattle and buffalos are traditionally kept near the farmers' houses. Accordingly, the cattle stable were constructed near the farmers' houses



in the Project. As a result, the difficulty of transporting compost to the paddy fields was a factor restricting the introduction of compost making in Hieu where many farmers' houses were situated far from their paddy fields.

The farm roads leading to the paddy fields were so narrow that they only allowed people to pass. In addition, the paddy fields were formed in a succession of terraces, so in order to reach the inner paddy fields people had to walk on ridges that were likely to collapse. In this situation, the only means of transporting the compost was to use buffalos and cattle. People of the ethnic minority groups, however, did not use buffalos or cattle for transporting materials. The transportation of the compost using buffalos and cattle was difficult since it required many things such as a change in the villagers' concepts, the training of buffalos for transportation, and the production of the transportation equipment.

### **3) Seeds of Betel Nut Trees for Raising Seedlings in Ngoc Tem**

According to the existing guidelines for another county, the use of fresh seeds just after harvesting is the best for raising seedlings. The fresh seeds need to be sown promptly because their germination rate declines in a short period. However, since both the buying of fresh seeds and their transportation to the model village in acceptable short time was extremely difficult, semi-dried seeds were used, based on the advice of a local expert. The germination rate of these seeds was significantly low. The project staff should have requested the local villagers not to sell the betel nuts grown locally, but to leave them to ripen for use as seeds for germination.

### **4) Goat and Pig Rearing in Dak Pnè**

Keeping livestock in stables or by tethering involved the need to feed and take care of the livestock. However, there were many villagers who could not understand and/or not conduct feeding and taking care of them. As a result, many goats weakened and died under severe conditions. The pigs can not kept in stables but left to graze freely in the especially dry season. (This is an example of the characteristics or customs of the villages limiting the demonstrated capacity to learn and use the skills of livestock rearing to extremely low level)

If pig rearing in sties is introduced, it is necessary to study whether the households concerned can produce sufficient feed, based on a survey of the household labor force, precipitation conditions, and access to irrigation for the cultivated fields. Following points have to be checked concretely. It is necessary to produce at least 200 kg of maize for feed. It is desirable to grow sweet potatoes throughout the year by irrigating them using hoses. If this is impossible, the villagers concerned are obliged to produce dry feed or silage. Households that need to make full use of their labor force for work in the cultivated fields in the busy season should be excluded from this new form of pig rearing. The reason for this is that there were many households all of whose members went to their fields without leaving anyone to prepare the feed for the pigs. It is necessary for the pig sty to be located within easy access to a water source or where water can be easily drawn down to the pig sty using

hoses.

The current situation with regard to goats is that households in the village have no spare labor to take care of the goats all day, cannot enclose the pasturage with fences, and do not keep goats in stables and feed the goats. Traditional pasturing by free grazing is the only way to keep goats. In this case, it is advisable to set up fences around the cultivated fields and home vegetable gardens to prevent the goats from invading the crops. As long as the goats are kept by traditional pasturing, support through the project is not required in terms of the introduction of new agricultural skills.

### **5) Selection of Locations for Fish ponds in Dak Koi**

Villagers created ponds on their own initiative, and then later many of them asked for support. Although support was provided to them eventually, such as the provision of fingerling, there were problems in the selection of the location of the ponds in many cases. The project staff requested villagers to have consultations before creating a pond. In fact, however, the villagers hardly ever followed this request. It was uncertain why the villagers did not consult about the location in advance. The project staff should have sent a stronger message to encourage consultation with them first.

### **6) Breeds of Cattle**

Hybrid cows were provided in some model villages and they were superior in body structure to the cows of the local breed. The villagers, however, pointed out that mating these cows with oxen of the local breed was difficult due to their superior body structure. Cows of the local breed should have been used or oxen of the hybrid breed should have been provided. Although suitable oxen were provided to some villages, it was late.

## **10.2 Lesson Learnt from the Point of View of Socio-economic Aspect**

### **(1) Challenge to What is Different from Social Customs**

When livestock rearing is shifted from free pasturing to rearing in livestock stable, this is a strange experience for the villagers in the model villages even if it is a partially rearing in the stable. If they have no social custom of feeding livestock, rearing livestock in stables cannot take root without difficulty. To raise livestock in stables, they need to secure feedstuff, which may be difficult depending on the natural and labor conditions as described in 10.1 (1) and 10.2 (4) respectively. Especially, in the case of pigs, among others, their feedstuff overlaps with food for human beings. In a situation in which people cannot obtain enough food for themselves, they are unable to give food to their pigs.

In the case of fish culture, cattle and pig dung is recommended as feed. However, there are many cases in which people hesitate to use dung as feed for fish when they think of eating the fish that ate the dung. As giving dung certainly facilitates the good growth of the fish, villagers have increasingly begun to provide dung as feed to their own fish. However, it is reported that no other family members

eat their own fish in some cases.

Moreover, with regard to rice cultivation in a model village at high altitudes, an attempt to introduce double cropping into the village with single cropping cultivation was not successful partially due to technical problems (see 10.1 (3) 1)). A more important reason for the difficulty of this attempt is that if rice is cultivated twice a year, villagers must necessarily work from an earlier season until much later than work period of single cropping. In particular, if they normally hold a festival to pray for a good harvest before starting rice cultivation, they may hesitate to work in the paddy field to prepare for the next crop before this festival.

Social customs such as these cannot be easily changed at a stroke. However, it is important not to give up the attempt because of the difficulties, but to understand the difficulties of such a challenge and consider the means of tackling and overcoming these difficulties.

## **(2) Importance of Fundamental Socio-Economic Condition When Considering Marketing Issues**

Strengthening of the villager's capacity for marketing agro-forestry products is one of the expected outputs of the Project. For this output, the Project's supports aiming at "preparation of marketing plan by the villagers" were required. To prepare the marketing plan is to think of building a new or another way of marketing the products. For the sake, a product to sell and a villager's needs are necessary. In addition, a product should have rooms think of (possibility to realize) the improvement in the given marketing conditions at each locality.

However, it was known that the 5 model villages do subsistence farming and had no much products to sell. So that the Project expected the marketing study in 2006 to identify the potential products on which the villagers would have the needs for thinking. The marketing study revealed that maize, F1 cassava, wild grass for broom making and Boi Loi were marketed to the outside of the villages through the collection channels of traders, and the villagers had no difficulties in selling their products at farm gate. In this circumstances, direct sales to upper traders (skip over the local traders who collect the products in the village) was possible measure to gain more income in a theoretical sense. But it was regarded to hard to practice due to the isolated condition, undeveloped transportation services and communication infrastructure in the model villages and small scale of the sales.

Therefore, the Project prepared the support plan for 2007 basing on the expectation/assumption of outputs from the new farming activities which had been started in 2006 with the Project's supports. However, contrary to the expectation, outputs from the new farming activities (such as pig, duck and fish) were in low level; just for home consumption and/or for sales in/around the village, and the villagers did not have to find out new marketing way to sell them to the outside.

As just described, a product to sell and a villager's needs were not met the conditions and it was in the difficult situation for implementing the supporting activities to strengthen the villager's marketing capacity by a manner of OJT, as well as for achieving the "preparation of marketing plan by the

villagers”

Considering this situation, the Project decided to alter the training target to the counterparts personnel, and provided the marketing training on basic economics and marketing skills and using market opportunity identifications to the CFs and the officials of CPC/DPC/DARD in August 2007.

Moreover, the Project decided to implement the training by use of cassava and maize (raw materials for processing) although there were no much rooms to think of improvement. The marketing training to enhance the knowledge of local market conditions and basic skills for exploring the better way of marketing focusing on cassava and maize was provided. Regarding the exploring the better way of marketing, the Project expected to obtain the villager’s idea/future vision on better way of selling in the training since it was hard to generate the marketing plan (having time frame and actions/activities to be made) under the situation of no much rooms to think of improvement and no strong villager’s needs.

Thus, it is judged that the situation is not ripe for substantial marketing activities since the fundamental basis of marketing has not yet been established as described above, although those activities that can be implemented within the period of the Project have been carried out. It is a truism that unless any action is taken in a timely manner, only the input will increase and will bear no fruit. As for marketing, the relevant activities are still in the process of information collection and the compilation. As for the Project activities, it is analyzed whether it was practical to carry out marketing research and to analyze the results in order to make proposals for the future. Although it is understood that marketing has a high priority according to the recipient country’s request, it cannot easily be put into practice. It is essential that the present conditions of the foundation for marketing is fully grasped through preliminary studies and this will be determined with regard to whether or not to integrate the marketing activities into the PDM. If it is not determined by the preliminary study, it is recommended in practice that the PDM should be initially limited to the implementation of marketing research and give zero-based consideration as to what kind of marketing activities should be carried out based on the results of the study (there is also an option to not carry out any kind of marketing activities as a result of the study) and flexibly revise contents of the PDM regarding the issues on the marketing activities after implementation of marketing research.

### **(3) Accuracy of Information**

Usually, a project starts with a preliminary study that will be followed by a baseline study and specific surveys focused on specific subjects. Moreover, various types of information will be collected as part of daily activities under the project. However, doubts may occasionally occur about the accuracy of the collected information. For example, the following cases are conceivable.

- i) When some people are asked the same question, each of them gives a different answer and it is not known which answer is true.
- ii) A person says a different thing from what he/she said before.

- iii) A person from whom information is available is reluctant to open up and tell the truth.
- iv) The educational level of the person concerned is not so high as to give an accurate answer to the question. (In most cases, it is questions about numbers.)
- v) Some people answer a question even though they do not know about it well.

For example, as for i), there are some countermeasures, such as asking questions as specifically as possible. However, the right question is not always asked because it is unknown in which case among all the above-mentioned ones the incorrect information is given, if any. There is also naturally a language barrier. Japanese people who cannot speak Vietnamese have to work through an interpreter (A subtle difference in nuance may also occur due to cultural differences between Japan and the recipient country). In some cases, a minority tribe can communicate with others only in their tribal language. In addition, checking the accuracy of the collected information is extremely difficult.

From the point of view of the above, it is advisable that the project staff should not accept any information without question while recognizing the limits to the collection of accurate information. Even if they carry out something based on wrong information, they have to keep working based on their own consideration and decision through trial and error on the spot.

#### **(4) Small Labor Force in Each Household**

It is essential to have surplus labor in order to introduce new farming activities. Households of ethnic minority groups, however, do not have a sufficient labor force in general, including many households that consist of only a young couple. A working style peculiar to ethnic minority groups were observed in which the villagers went to the upland fields in the mountains and stayed there for weeks in the busy season. It is necessary for the households that would like to participate in the project to consider their own labor force when the project is being planned.

### **10.3 Lesson Learnt from the Point of View of Management Aspect**

#### **(1) Relation between Visible Benefits and the Continuation of Activities**

When the factors in successful activities are considered, one of the key points is to present the benefits of activities to villagers in a visible way. For this, it is effective to enable the villagers to see the actual conditions and activities in a successful village through a study tour. When they actually see the results, they will have an interest in them and feel like starting the same activity. In this respect, a study tour is a significant means of persuasion. However, a study tour is limited to seeing what other people have done. To create the enthusiasm for continuation of farming activities, the villagers need to see actual benefits through their own experience. They must continue their activities at least until they recognize these benefits for themselves. To continue their activities,, it is essential that 1) The villagers are satisfied with activities promoted by the bottom-up approach; 2) As described in 10.1 (1), activities suitable for local conditions should be selected (Although an attempt at technical development is not denied, it will require the villagers' understanding); 3) Materials and machinery should be provided in

a timely manner; 4) Appropriate technical information should be provided at the right time; and 5) In the case of a problem, possible solutions should be discussed and proposed (for which the CF should closely communicate with the local people on a daily basis).

As special point, in the case of ethnic minority people, it is notable that when their members see the ongoing activities on a study tour, if they feel that it is troublesome or difficult, they may be reluctant to immediately do the same by themselves.

## **(2) Necessity of Formulation of a Foresighted Activity Plan**

Since there are several types of activities in the SFP that have never been implemented in the model villages, it could be difficult for the farmers to envision the progress of the long-term cycle in the model activities and to understand what to do beforehand. For example, in the case of pig husbandry, it was thought necessary to predict the kind and the amount of fodder required at each stage of growth of the pigs before the initiation of the husbandry and also to include forage cultivation in the activities and then implement it, but the formulation and implementation of the plan from such a perspective was insufficient.

As a result, the Project observed the haphazard pattern whereby the villagers as the participants of activities ordered the Project side to procure materials as the need arose. Of course such a pattern should be remedied in view of sustainability. Therefore, the project side, mainly the CFs playing a major role, should sufficiently educate the villagers the necessary activities and support the practical planning and its implementation. It is also expected that such operations will lead to the practice of detecting risks in advance and implementing the activities with countermeasures in mind to reduce such risks in the future.

it is notable that preparing an activity plan like the above-mentioned one may be difficult in terms of the natural conditions as mentioned in the 10.1 (1) or due to the available workforce as shown in 10.2 (4), in some cases.

## **(3) Difference of the Activeness Among the Model Villages**

While awareness of the significance of the project seemed to be steadily rising among the participating villagers, It was fact that differences emerged between the model villages with respect to their motivation to carry out activities, the numbers of participants and the rates of participation (See chapter 3.1.1).

As causes, in a model village, a shift of the residential area is in progress from the former village site to the new site along National Route 24. However, the basis of agricultural production is still in the former village site, causing extended restrictions on time available for commuting between former and

current living places. Other reasons for the stagnant project activities in the village include the seemingly relatively lower willingness of the villagers to carry out livelihood improvements. Low motivation seems to be attributable to various factors. For one thing, it is presumed that the villagers expect the government to help them with subsidy when they get into trouble.

As for another village, a major factor affecting the attitude of the villagers is considered to be the frequency of opportunities for villagers to see model activities since their residential area extends over several kilometers. Accordingly, a preliminary study and a baseline study need to be carried out to investigate why activities are unlikely to be fully implemented in the future, although such investigation is not easy.

In case that these less positive model villages brake out, it is the basic strategy to let participating villagers gain successful experiences one by one steadily and persistently, until the participating villagers can see and identify the outcome of the activities with their own eyes. In order to achieve this, it is important to maintain the villagers' motivation by continuing the activities that are being carried out. Then, for maintaining the villagers' motivation, it is important that the Project should constantly contact and communicate with the villagers, identify their problems and promote solutions to them, and appropriately respond with necessary inputs in a timely manner.

#### **(4) Way of Utilization of NGOs/Consultants as Lesson Learnt from Changing the Management Method on the Implementation of VSP**

Principally, issues on changing the management method on the implementation of the villager support program (VSP) that arose at the beginning of the second year shall be described. It was originally planned that a local entity was going to be assigned to implement the VSP under sub-contract. Regarding the sub-contract work for the second year, it was thought to be desirable for the same sub-contractor of the "Preparation and Implementation of the VSP" in the first year to continue performing the sub-contracting tasks in the second year, in consideration of several issues including the continuity of the relationship with the villagers.

However, because 1) there was a lack of communication on both sides and 2) the DARD of Kon Tum Province was looking for more skills in technical competency than in participatory development in the sub-contractor, the RDSC (Rural Development Service Center), the sub-contractor for the first year, and the DARD, the counterpart agency in Kon Tum, could not necessarily develop a good relationship. For these reasons, the Project was finally unable to obtain agreement for the renewal of the sub-contract with the RDSC. Based on the situation described above, the Project side has examined the following two methods to deal with the situation: 1) to change the sub-contractor and continue to implement the VSP under the sub-contract method; 2) to stop implementing the VSP under the sub-contract and then the counterpart agency would become the operating body and implement the tasks of VSP based on support from the Japanese experts.

After the examination, it was considered too risky to keep implementing the VSP with a different sub-contractor for 1) difficulty expected for the technology oriented sub-contractor to be fully able to employ participatory development methods 2) interruption of implementation of the VSP expected from changing the sub-contractor because several months are required to follow procedures of selecting a sub-contractor and making a contract, and 3) possibility of being required again to change the sub-contractor for the third year and later. Therefore, the Project adopted the direct management method whereby the counterpart agency essentially becomes the operating body and implements the tasks of VSP based on support from the Japanese experts. For the detail of this issue, please refer the chapter 2.3 in progress report (2).

From the this point of views mentioned above, the following methods of use of NGOs and/or consultants in the development project (Governments based projects) are reasonable: A project should not make sub-contract on implementation of the whole project with NGOs and/or consultants; the project should rather utilize NGOs and/or consultants for specific works such as studies and trainings as a part of project implementation; implementation should be operated by the Vietnamese counterpart organization that is administrative body.

Moreover, since it was delayed to set a new management system on track in the second year of the Project in accordance with the change of the style to implement the villager support program, a small variety of the farming activities were practiced and the number of participating households in the farming activities was also small in the second year. However, since the Project conducted the support which the Project had promised for the villagers, even though its scale was small, the villagers trusted the Project through for keeping the promises. Consequently, the numbers were greatly increased in the third year. This shows that getting villagers' trust is shortcuts to the success for such village development project.

#### **(5) Difficulty of the Procurement of Materials for Sustainable Farming Activities**

Sustainable farming activities naturally require procurement of the various essential materials. Although there were no problems in purchasing normally industrial products in the market, the Project have faced many difficulties in the procurement of livestock, seeds, seedlings and other living materials. These difficulties originated in the following local situations.

Livestock dealing is considered a more or less a speculative business, and such dealers tend to put the highest priority on selling out their stock, even including sick animals, while procedure to get health certificates is complicated even though dealers keep health animals. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to buy livestock with health certificates. Furthermore, many animals were unavailable within Kon Tum Province, requiring the transportation of the required livestock from outside the province. Government agencies were highly sensitive to the transportation of livestock across provincial borders for fear of the expansion of livestock diseases. The condition may make livestock procurement be more difficult.



Some tree seeds and seedlings were also unavailable in the Kon Tum Province, and this necessitated procurement from other provinces. In such cases, orders were placed with local dealers, who in turn transported the ordered materials from external suppliers in other provinces. However, dealers in the Kon Tum Province were reluctant to forward the orders unless they were made in quantity, and procurement often took time until other customers could raise additional in-province demand and the dealers considered that the orders had reached a profitable level even if the materials are transported from outside provinces. In addition, if dealers in the Kon Tum Province did not know where to forward the orders, it was necessary to look for suppliers in other provinces by the Project itself, which was extremely difficult with the little information the Project had. Moreover, some of the required materials were only produced seasonally, due to the harvesting time of the seeds, etc. While such materials were not available year-round, meteorological conditions varied between Kon Tum and other provinces, causing a time lag between the production of the required materials in other provinces and their planting in the model villages in Kon Tum province. Therefore, procurement was sometimes impossible when it was most needed.

It is desirable but difficult to prepare an activity plan giving full consideration to procurement in advance since many things are unknown until the procurement actually starts or because information about the possibility of procurement is not always correct. Despite being difficult to procure, desirable activities may be included in the plan in some cases.

In response to procurement difficulties as described above, the only solution is to pursue smoother procurement activities by making use of procurement information that was accumulated at the Project Office through experience, which includes not only available suppliers but also human networks established through the past procurement.

#### **(6) Difficulty of Access to Villages**

As for access to a model village, it virtually became an isolated island of land for about 3 months (due to bad road conditions and the inaccessibility of the riverbed roads due to the rising water during the rainy season), therefore they had no access to or from the village for such duration. If such a situation occurs, the implementation of project activities must be substantially affected, including the impossibility of transporting the procured materials. In this case, a possible measure is to check in advance if it will become inaccessible at some time and exclude an inaccessible village from the model area. However, from various standpoints, including political reasons, the necessity of carrying out activities even in such an inaccessible village could naturally arise. Therefore, while checking accessibility to the villages in advance, as much material as possible should be provided during the accessible time and preservable materials, among others, should be stored in the project office in the event that the village is not accessible later.

### **(7) Necessity of Ensuring a Flexible Response**

Any project can be considered a living entity and in most cases it will not necessarily go forward smoothly according to the plan. In reality, various things arise unexpectedly from small issues in the daily business of management to big issues in the project management. For example, daily services may be suddenly changed or are not carried out according to instructions. The framework of a project may be substantially changed in big issue cases. In these cases, the project staff will be required to consider things laterally and flexibly manipulate the given situation. Of course, it is really important that works which is going well according to the routine should be encouraged as much as possible. What is more, it should be kept in mind that things will not go well unless the staff are able to continually and flexibly respond to them as a matter of routine.

### **(8) Difficulty in Assessing in Advance the Villagers' Capacity to Learn and Use Skills and their Motivation (Limitations of the Baseline Survey)**

It is naturally difficult to assess the villagers' motivation through a baseline survey by sub-contract. On the other hand, it is possible to understand the villagers' technical level by observing their actual agricultural operations in a baseline survey. However, this understanding does not necessarily lead to an accurate judgment based on which the appropriate skills can be introduced. In fact, the villagers could not carry out what the project staff had expected them to do.

In conclusion, the project staff only came to know the facts only through implementing the activities. Since the baseline survey was conducted through the sub-contract for a short period, the survey only gathered fragmentary information. It goes without saying that to prepare a plan for the activities an on-site survey by Japanese experts responsible for agriculture is more useful than only a sub-contract survey with submission of a survey report.

## **10.4 Lesson Learnt from the Point of View of Institutional Aspect**

### **(1) Relation of the Counterpart Organization with Development Goal of the Whole Project with Long-term and Project Purpose during Project Periods**

Implementation agencies in the central and province levels are departments associated with forestry. The super goal is so established as to focus on the forest and consistent with the responsibility of the implementation agencies. However, the project purpose which is to be achieved during the project implementation period rather consists of elements on rural development. Since the farming activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. were more practiced than the forestry activities, it may be an undeniable fact that the forestry related departments tended to think that the project activities during project period does not necessarily match with the needs of their organization.

Thus, there is a case that the optimal counterpart agency for the final goal of development of the project does not necessarily correspond to an optimal one only for the activities to be carried out

within the project period since the range of such activities covers only a part of the long process towards the final goal of development and these are still one or two stage before the final goal.

Moreover, since the counterpart was the forestry related departments in case of the Project, it was perceived that they wanted to increase and prioritize the forestry activities during the project implementation period. That can be in fact understandable. However, it would be questioned about the Project's meaning of existence if initial framework of the project especially project purpose has been changed (it is additionally stated that the framework was not changed in big scale in the case of the Project).

In these contexts, in case of a project of which main activities are village development based activities during its implementation period like the Project, it is not reasonable that forestry sector in the administrative bodies implement the project as counterpart organization considering needs of the forestry sector. In addition, it is ideal that the project be implemented with good cooperation and coordination among the several kinds of administrative sectors but it is also difficult because of the sectionalism. Therefore, the followings may be able to become ideas of solutions.

- 1) An administrative body such as agriculture extension center matched with the project purpose like village development is selected as the main counterpart organization and the forestry body becomes co-counterpart organization. Then, after end of the project of village development, when next project for implementing mainly forestry activities based on the results of the former project is established, the forestry body as main counterpart organization implements the following project.
- 2) When the forestry administrative body has to become main counterpart organization considering the relationship with development study which is implemented before starting of a project like the case of the Project, it is reasonable to establish a project with activities during project periods that reflects the needs of the forestry body.

Other alternatives other than two ideas of solutions mentioned above can also be considered. Anyway, it is important for JICA to settle this matter with implementation agencies in the case where development goal of the whole project with long-term conflicts with activities to be imagined during project periods based on the project purpose.

## **(2) Issue on Project Approval and Commencement of Projects**

The Project was officially approved by the Vietnam Government in July 2007 after more than two year had passed since the project started. The following issues happened because of the delay of project approval, 1) Vietnamese side does not take ownership as the Project is theirs because management system such as project management units could not be established, 2) the counterpart budget has not been disbursed. Therefore, to avoid the occurrence of these issues, it should be considered in Vietnam to start a project after the project approval. Consequently, it should be considered that the Record of Discussion (R/D) or Minute of Meeting (M/M) of the R/D include a clause that the project approval has to be made for a given period after signing of the R/D and the project is canceled if the project is not officially approved within the given period.

### **(3) Assignment of Japanese Experts in the Technical Cooperation Project(s) Utilizing the Private Sector**

Under conditions where the total amount of man-months (M/M) of the Japanese experts assigned to the project was not necessarily enough, the Project had to make efforts with difficulties to schedule the experts to be dispatched because 1) the project has attempted to secure the state where at least one of the Japanese experts stays in Kon Tum, and 2) duration when each expert should be dispatched does not occur in one period but is scattered throughout a year. For example, the chief adviser has to be in Vietnam at the beginning of every fiscal year, in October to report progress of the activities, and in March to submit the annual progress report and consequently the total M/M assigned to him had to be broken down to make his schedule to be dispatched. So was the condition for the other experts. These conditions mean the schedule of the experts to be dispatched had to be decided on the basis of its priority and therefore, the experts could not be dispatched occasionally even when it was necessary to dispatch them because it was not in the prioritized period.

As described above, each expert had to be dispatched in relays, breaking the amount of assigned M/M into short periods, and the experts made great effort for transferring the works to the following expert. Moreover, each expert had to often experience being alone in Kon Tum and during this period, he was required to treat various matters including coordination which are beyond his specialized field. Furthermore, under the conditions which are absolutely lack of the amount of M/M, each expert could barely complete input of the works during the assigned period and it is reality that the experts did not have enough time to examine the outputs that correspond with the inputs. Therefore, instead of only seeking after efficiency, in order to continuously monitor the inputs and precisely examine the outputs that correspond with the inputs, it is considered necessary that at least two Japanese experts be always dispatched with assignment of 3 to 4 M/M per year for each expert in addition to assignment of one expert who also works as a coordinator as well as a expert of at least one specialize field throughout a year even in the case of “Technical Cooperation Project(s) utilizing the private sector”.

However, the consultant is grateful to JICA for approving additional assignment of 13.5 M/M for the experts as compared to the original plan taking into consideration that changing project implementation into the style mentioned in the chapter 10.3 (1) whereby the counterpart agency takes initiative on implementation of the VSP made it necessary for the Japanese experts to be engaged in the field works for longer period and activities such as community forest management, etc. were newly included in the project.

Also noted is that the consultant considered that implementing the project with the amount of M/M originally assigned affects production of the outputs and achievement of the project purpose and consequently input at its sacrifice additional 7.6 M/M of assignment for the experts (including the coordinator) to be dispatched in voluntary basis.

#### **(4) Strategies for Preliminary Planning Before Projects Start**

In the Project, short-term experts were dispatched in May to June 2004 prior to the start in June 2005 in order to determine the details of the Project (including the preparation of a PDM draft). On this occasion, an action plan for farming activities in the selected model village has been formulated using the CAP method. At the start of the Project, it was planned to develop livelihood improvement plan including farming plan in the model village by referring to the CAP formulated by these short-term experts. However, the Project got started over one year after the dispatch of the short-term experts and the facilitator for planning was changed. This is why the plan had to be developed to some extent again from scratch (After all, it is rather quicker to plan from scratch since the local people do not remember the things they did one year ago). Judging from this, an action plan does not need to be made in detail in the preliminary stage. Rather, it would have been sufficient for any model village to be selected and a consensus reached in the sectors of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, health, education etc.

## 11. Recommendation

- (1) It is hoped that DARD will take the measures to treat counterpart personnel assigned as CF in each model village after end of the Project, as they can take a position in which they can use the techniques and knowledge such as management of livelihood improvement that they could acquire in the Project. If they take a position on planning, monitoring and evaluation for livelihood improvement activities in the higher level such as commune, district and province level than village level, and/or the CFs play roles to foster the second and/or third CFs through the works in the position mentioned above, it can be considered a principal output of the Project.
- (2) As described in 9.4 (3), it is significant to present a certain direction for possible collaboration with CRLIP under the control of the DPI among the ADB projects. In the Forest for Livelihood Improvement in the Central Highlands Project under the control of DARD, it is also important that methodologies and farming activities applied/implemented according to the livelihood improvement plan under the Project are also applied to communes for which funds of the ADB can be appropriated.
- (3) Given the beginning period of the activities, activities related to the community forest management (CFM), which have been intensively carried out as shown in 9.3 (2) 3), are deemed to have produced significant results in a short period. However, the implementation of CFM in Vichiring Village has just started. The expansion of the CFM in Kon Tum province in the future largely depends on the steady continuation of these activities in the Vichiring village based on the CFM plan even after the completion of this project. Since this is the first case in Kon Tum province, it is assumed that various problems and challenges will gradually arise through these activities. Even if problems occur, it is important not to give up or think that these activities are impractical but to positively address the problems and work out solutions for the formation of a better model for the CFM in Kon Tum province. From this point of view, our Vietnamese counterparts are expected to carry out their activities on their own. As described in 9.4 (1), it is considered that the villagers in Vichiring Village need to be supported from external resources of technicians and facilitators (some people may serve as both) in every stage of the practice of CFM until they really acquire the skills for managing their forests by themselves. To this end, three budgetary measures are conceivable as follows:
  - 1) It is planned to establish a fund to be managed by the Committee for CFM set up in Vichiring Village by using the earnings from commercial logging as one of the CFM activities. It can be considered that this fund will be appropriated to contracts with external resource persons. In order to raise an initial fund, commercial logging must be carried out at least once and the support from external resources will be required for managing such first logging. For this first logging, several forms of support are conceivable, including voluntary support from external resources and the approval of external resources for a moratorium of payment until the establishment of the fund. Or it is also possible to consider the use of the fund described in the following 2) and 3) for this first logging.

- 2) There is a fund available to the Department of Science & Technology (DOST) of each Province for the application research or transfer of technology. Therefore, the use of this fund deserves consideration.
  
- 3) Since 2005, GTZ has implemented a project called “Programme for the Promotion of Sustainable Management and Utilization of Natural Forests, Trade and Marketing of Important Forest Products in Vietnam” in five provinces including Kon Tum, which is planned to be completed in ten years. One of the objectives of this GTZ project is to “develop a model for the sustainable management and utilization of natural forests”, which suggests that support for CFM is not impossible. However, it is presumable that support to Vichiring Village in Kon Plong district is not easy since the target areas of this program are Dak To district and Tumorong district. At any rate, coordination with GTZ is indispensable if this approach is adopted.
  
- (4) With regard to commercial logging as part of the CFM, the central government has not yet presented clear guidelines. Currently, the formulation of a commercial logging plan is required in accordance with the government Decision 40 (40/2005/QD-BNN “Regulations on timber and other forest products harvesting” that came into effect on July 7, 2005) in the government Decision 106 (106/2006/QD-BNN “Promulgation of the Guidelines on Management of Village Community Forest” that came into effect on November 27, 2006) enacted for 40 communes selected under “the pilot project for community forest management (2006-2007) “. However, the Decision 40 is initially intended for logging by agencies specializing in forestry such as the State Forest Enterprise, and requires forest management and cutting volume determination based on forest stock volume. In this project, on the other hand, a possible form of forest management by farmers is being considered and forest management and cutting volume determination are based on just the number of trees by diameter class (divided by 10 cm) that has been adopted in the CFM training of the Project. Thus, there is some variance between them in the methodology of forest inventory. Management under the Decision 40 is more specialized in forestry and difficult to understand at the level of the farmers. Moreover, conducting a forest inventory based on the Decision 40 is also difficult for farmers, who need to entrust the inventory survey to external consultants. This deviates from the principle/philosophy of the CFM which aims for forest management by the villagers. Accordingly, it is expected that the central government should establish new guidelines on this matter.
  
- (5) JICA’s office is requested to consider post-monitoring in order to confirm the use and impact of the results of the Project and the sustainability of development in each model village. It is assumed that post-monitoring will require the input of human resources 1) for about two to three weeks once a year in the case of only just monitoring and 2) for about two to three months a year where simple follow-up funding is possible. The conceivable items of the monitoring include 1) the continuation of livelihood improvement activities in each model village and their spread to other villages, 2) the progress of CFM activities in Vichiring Village, 3) the present state of the

foundations for marketing and 4) the application of the results of the Project on the Vietnamese side or to other projects for improving livelihoods. Such monitoring is expected to lead to the possibility of setting up the next project in Kon Tum.