

TABI subProjects – Group F – Fire (draft)

Year 1 (Phase 2)

Contents

F1 The control and Protecting of Community Forest Fire in 18 villages of Phonexai District..... 2

F2 Enhancement of Community Forest and Forest Fire Control in Ban Mien..... 7

F1 The control and Protecting of Community Forest Fire in 18 villages of Phonexai District.

1:	<u>Code Number of the SPA:</u>	<u>SPA-042/13</u>
	Location:	18 villages of Phonexai District in Louang Prabang Province
	Implementing Partner:	PoNRE
	SPA Manager:	Mr. Houmpheng Khanthamaly
	Budget:	70,549,000 Kips
	Period:	15 March (3) - 30 April (4) 2013

2: Background – reason of the sub-project:

This sub-project is to continue the works successfully done during the past years and it was the very important activity according to Lao PDR Forest Strategy, and also the villagers in cluster villages of Phonexai District were interested and needed to have this activity. This activity was also relevant to especially in the implementation of the District's Social and Economic Development Plan that mainly focused on management of forest resources and well linked to the GoL policy on 3 levels building/establishments.

The objective of this sub-project was aimed to develop good relationship and ownership of all ethnicity villagers to involve in the control and protection of forest fire in order to keep all existing forest resources and the upland agriculture land been protected for sustainability.

The problems encountered since the past up to now were because of the forests areas and biodiversities were affected by forest fires, and as well as by human actions who conducted their occupation's livelihood that mainly depended on natural resources situation and condition; therefore those affections were caused to damaged and decreased of forest abundant and many natural biodiversities.

Many main reasons that led to forest fire occurred in large areas every year were from:

- Forest fire occurred from the farmers burned their upland fields that were not yet made any forest fire control lines or not good forest fire control lines established and not undertook any security to prevent or avoid forest fire; because the villagers were still being in less regarding on forest fire protection and they did not aware or seen on important of natural forests and biodiversities.
- Forest fire occurred by high intension of surrounding villagers who burn the forest and grass land for hunting wild animal and NTFPs for their household food security (consumption) every year.
- Forest fire naturally occurred from wasted things, hot weather, trees' rubbed and dried grass.
- Forest fire occurred in the dispersed areas for agriculture cultivation of villagers (from the burn of garden land).

Up to now, the pFALUPAM in many villages of Phonexai District were already accomplished by TABI supported (at round 1, 2 and 3). Since before, those villages were faced to high risks on forest fire occurred every year, so it must have to develop a plan for controlling of forest fire, in order to protect biodiversity become more abundant and more regenerating of forest cover. Villagers in those cluster villages have seen and gained experiences from initiated villages of Sopchia Cluster Village (Ban Phak Hok and Ban Houameuang, TABI target villages) as the results of activity implemented were very interested by them to do implement so. Therefore the villagers have idea to apply the lessons of Ban Sopchia into real practice in their villages. The problems occurred since the past many year were as villagers did not have any experiences on to control the forest fire by themselves so that caused to loose of forest areas as well as the insufficient of each family's agricultural land for cultivation would occurred of many effects e.g. disputing to take by force of agriculture land, insufficient food production, villagers seek other occupation at outside the villages and intended to move out of the village habits, and the social situation would not be peaceful.

3: Location and beneficiary:

No	Name of Village	TT HH	TT Pop	F	Ethnicity			Population						
					Lao	Kmu	Hm	Lao Loum		Kmu		Hmong		
								TT	F	TT	F	TT	F	
I	Sopchia Cluster Villages													
1	Ban Sopchia	93	595	293	93									
2	Ban Donexai	80	460	240										
3	Ban Houay Siyoua	79	552	257	1	78		5	2	547	255			
4	Ban Houamouang	84	453	223		84				453	223			
5	Ban Phak Hok	89	447	224		89				447	224			
6	Ban Tad Thong	73	493	246		73				493	246			
7	Ban Houay Chia	48	243	122		48				243	122			
8	Ban Houay Dong	73	493	246		73				493	246			
II	Done Kham Cluster Villages													
1	Ban Pak Vang	72	339	152		72				339	152			
2	Ban Had Chong	66	307	182		66				307	182			
3	Ban Sop Houd	88	541	269		72	16			541	269			
4	Ban Done Kham	166	874	436	115	34	17	299	136	38	15			
5	Ban Done Gneu	100	632	325		100				632	325			
III	Chom Chiang Cluster Village													
1	Ban Houay Pha	79	481	237		79				481	237			
2	Ban Heua Duoy	104	754	372		69	35			256		498		
3	Ban Na Phiang	70	395	197		70				395	197			
4	Ban Chom Chiang	220	1595	759		32	188			212	98	1395	661	
5	Ban Houay Loung Soung	50	368	186			50					368	186	
4	Total		10,022	4,966	201	1,039	306	304	138	5,877	2,791	2,261	847	

4: Steps/main tasks:

1. Human resources arrangement
2. Procurement of equipments for distribution to village
3. Consultation meeting with target villages and cluster villages authorities
4. The team travel to target villages
5. Leading villagers to develop forest fire control lines
6. M&E and reporting

5: see next page

6: Effects:

On Agro-Biodiversity:

All forest types, wild lives, NTFP and upland cultivation filed for 2014 identified and allocated during the implementation of pFALUPAM steps were not affected and destroyed by the forest fire as usual occurred in the past years and the infrastructures or domicile of villagers were not affected by the fire too.

On Livelihood and Poverty Reduction:

Villagers have sufficiency food, NTFP increased, forest became abundant, water sources – no water scarcity, climate not changed, enough land for cultivation and poverty reduced.

On Gender and Ethnicity:

This sub-project was aimed to develop awareness to ethnicity villagers at all ages and sex to participate as much as possible as found on participants to village meeting for developing the plan and implementing the plan, the selection of representatives for being network members, the development of forest fire control lines, the reporting on forest fire information situation and the study on methodology for developing forest fire control line and extinguishing of fire if any occurred.

5: Recent progress or achievement comparing to the indicator and output expected:

Activity	Indicator	Real output achieved
1.1: Arrange the office and field equipments for the technical team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■The team had all necessity field and office equipment to conduct their responsibility works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All equipments were purchased according to the plan for the team to work in the field and in office e.g. note books, pens etc.. as necessity
2.1: Purchase communication equipment for village networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Each village had communication equipments during field patrol action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Communication equipments (Unitel center) 11 units were purchased and distributed to villages networks and the receipts from villages available ■Forest fire control network of each village could undertake regular communication for reporting on the progress of activities in each location. The communication equipments were very helpful on this tasks
2.2: Meeting with concerning district authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■All authorities attended the meeting include technical staff understood about sub-project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The district had assigned 6 officers from concerned authorities to work with the team. And the official notification letters for working in villages were issued ■ On 14.03.2013 all 9 members of the team attended the meeting with the District Governor and were agreed upon the plan for conducting the sub-project activities on protection, patrol, of forest fire and took into account on this activities as important tasks on forest protection and management of the district.
3.1: Meeting with cluster village authorities on forest fire control activities to be implemented in target villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Name of attendees recorded ■The meeting participants were well understood on time schedule for working in each village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ On 15-18.03.2013 the consultation meeting was organized in 3 target cluster villages, the participants were from the officers of all relevant organization, cluster villages, and villages (3-5 persons from each village) totally 54 participants that consisted of 15 persons from Ban Donekham Cluster, Chomchiang Cluster 18 persons, Sopchia Cluster 16 persons and 9 officers ■ The results of meeting were as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each the villages clearly reported on their problems and cause of forest fire occurred each year and clarify in details on methodology for managing and eliminate of fire in details. - Knew on risk site or location that used to occurred heavy fire in the management areas of the village every year - Each village has common agreement on planning to setup time schedule for developing the forest fire control line, the date to burn the upland cultivation areas, methodology for communication and methodology for eliminating the forest fire in the conjunction village areas. ■ The note of meeting developed and certified by the head of cluster villages.
4.1: Meeting with each target village (evening)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■Villagers well understood on steps/procedures to implement the sub-project activities ■Each village had network responsibility representatives (village forest volunteers) that selected by villagers themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The meeting was organized on the afternoon of 15-25.03.2013 , villagers understood on objective and tasks of the sub-project. ■ The village selected their village network persons as their representatives for taking guard of forest fire, 3 persons for each village and totally 54 representatives from all 18 villages. They conducted regular patrol in their areas responsibility (there was not any forest fire occurred). ■ Again, the team had conducted the field survey together with villagers, identified the site for developing the forest fire control lines in the risking area of the forest at 4 points with the length of 12,651 meters and belonging to 2 villages' management areas as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ban Had Chong, point 1 starting from the mouth of Houay Mak Kok up to top of Phou Leuam cross to Phou Hai Lao Cheuang with total length of 2,732 meters. The point 2 starting from the mouth of Houay Hine Deng down to Houay Bon then up to top of Hay Lao Cheuang mountain and then cross down to Houay Mai Hia. - Ban Pakvang, point 1 starting from old soldier camp on the top of Phou Thok connect to the boundary of Ban Phonethong and Ban Na Gnio cross down to air plane landing mountain continue to the mouth of Houay Poug and conjunct Houay Men with total length 3,873 meters. And the point 2 starting from the top of Pha Tok, the old soldier camp C93 the boundary of Ban Phonethong down to Houay sao then cross up to the Vietnam Road and Main road of 3,122 meter length

Activity	Indicator	Real output achieved
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Led the villagers to develop the forest fire control line according to the site surveyed and identified as: Ban had chong 2 lines with total length 5,656 meters, Ban Pak Vang 2 lines with the length 6,995 meters. Also the team had provided advises to villagers in 18 villages of 3 cluster villages to develop again the fire control line surrounding their upland cultivation land for the year 2013 rotation practice in all 18 target villages where the pFALUPAM accomplished already its Hop 3 round. ■ The time frame for all villages to finish the development of forest fire control lines on 20-25 .03. 2013, the date to finish burning their upland cultivation areas was 28. 03-15 . 04 .2013. And they have made common agreement on to conduct the methodology for protecting and eliminating the forest fire together in each village. ■ Advised the methodology for communicating between each village network and the collaboration for undertaking participatory action for extinguish the fire (the note was certified by the Head of each village and the team as well and it will be used as evidence document).
5.1: Follow-up the activities in old target villages (Sopchia Cluster Village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■All villages were ready to conduct the forest fire control activities according to the season ■All villagers were actively conduct the protection of forest fire activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All villages were together undertaken the fire protection at the season time needed as: the villagers have developed the forest fire control line surrounding the risking forest areas and the upland cultivation areas for rotation cultivation in the year 2013 of all 18 villages. ■ Villagers and networks of each village have high effort on to protect the forest fire, the good results was the forest fire was not large occurred in each village if compared to the past years for example at Ban Phak Hok and Ban Houay Loung Soung there were a very limited fire burned out of the areas at only 50 meters and villagers could do extinguish easily. Similarly to Ban Pak Vang and Ban Na Phiang there were on some minor fire burned out the very steep upland cultivation area but and however they could also extinguished the fire.
6.1: Report on sub-project achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■All activities and tasks planned were successfully implemented by the technical team with full participation of target villagers 	<p>All activities indicated the sub-project plan were implemented and successfully accomplished for every steps as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The team have sufficient tools and equipments for works. 2.Provided the communication tools (Unihome) to all 18 villages networks, 1 unit per 1 village totally 18 units. (8 units were provided in 2012 with 1 unit could not be used and then provided again in 2013 with 11 units). 3.Every villages have plan developed together with all parties concerned and the plan was successfully implemented. 4.Ethnicity villagers, both female and male, surrounding and in the target villages have knowledge and understanding well on the effect of forest fire (as it found that they have high attention to conduct the forest fire protection activity very well). 5.The village forest conservation and the forest areas where connect to the national forest conservation areas of 2 villages were surveyed and developed 4 forest fire control lines. 6.The villagers in all 18 villages developed the forest fire control lines surrounding their upland cultivation fields where classified to do cultivation in 2013 rotation, totally 18 points. 7. All village has their own common network representative, with 3 persons from each village and totally 54 members as representatives from all 18 villages. 8. Villagers from every village accomplished the management, protection and extinguishing of fire at 90% successiveness if compared to the past years and according to the survey and observation of villagers and the team.
7.1: M&E of the sub-project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■All activities were implemented according to the plan and were evaluated by all parties concerned respectively to TABI principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ After accomplishment of the sub-project, there was not yet conducted the M&E activity by the steering committees or concerned parties of TABI, because the sub-project was just came to its end period at after this past season.

7: Challenge of Difficulty:

1. Since the past the ethnicity villagers those whose were living in the upland areas did not yet have any skill and experience and familiar on to protect forest fire and to develop the forest fire control lines, therefore there was not any secure to protect the fire burned out of their upland cultivation field.
2. There was a new activity and new methodology and the area was steep slopes and the leading of staff was not sufficient to cover all areas service, therefore there was some forest fire occurred and could not be controlled at 100%
3. The development of forest fire control lines in some location and some villages were far away from the border of upland cultivation field, therefore the existed forest in that areas were burned.
4. Some locations were too much steep slopes and full of forest waste and when the wind flew very heavy so the fire encroached out of the upland cultivation field if villagers burn it.

8: Lessons Learned:

1. Villagers in all target villages both the men and women were learned on methodology and experience on to develop the fire control line and methodology for protecting and extinguishing of fire very well.
2. Villagers have lessons on how to burn their upland field cultivation areas and dividing their labors for protecting and extinguishing the fire at the control lines and they communicated for exchanging on forest fire information in surrounding villages.
3. Ethnicity villagers understood about bad affection from forest fire very well.
4. The technical officers and village networks and authorities paid high attention to conduct advice on developing of each family forest fire control lines and closely undertaken the field monitoring.

9: Plan for future or recommendation:

9.1 Option proposed

No	In case of	Tick)\/(Explanation
1	Stop		
2	Continue in existing areas	√	Continue in the same existing target villages, because of the villagers still demanded on technical supports as they could not yet continue to implement the activities by themselves.
3	Expansion to other areas	√	Expansion to new target cluster villages as: Ban Yai Pak Nga town Cluster Village, Katang Saleuang Cluster Village, Houay king Cluster Village and at Chomphet District, because of those areas are still facing to the risk on forest fire.

9.2 Strategy Plan and Measurement for the Option Selected

9.2.1 : Continue in existing areas:

1. The provincial and district officers must undertaken field mission on dissemination or notifying on regulation for preventing, protecting and extinguishing the fire during the cropping season.
2. Each target village who had already experiences and learned on methodology for developing the forest fire control line and extinguishing the fire must continue to implement the activity and must undertake the development of forest fire control line along together with their cultivation practices and transfer responsibility to villagers to implement on forest fire control as their priority along together with cultivation for sustainability.
3. Each village networks must take high effort on communication and dissemination of notice to their own villages and surrounding villages at every season for practicing of their upland cultivation and also to regularly undertake the field checking and then reporting to the Village Administrative as well as all villagers to know about real situation occurred.
4. For the old target villages and cluster villages, the district must appoint its technical staff and provide some budget for conducting the field extension support at least 1 person per one cluster village during the dry season on the month of March to May every year.

9.2.2 : Expansion to other areas:

1. The district authority must do a selection of new target villages or the villages where existing forest fire risking and face to high affection.
2. The district authority must do selection of technical staff who has experience on forest fire control from concerning office of the district and appoint him to the join implementing the project on forest fire control in every fire season of the year.
3. The implementation of activity or conducting the forest fire control in every year must be undertaken during the month of February to May every year.

F2 Enhancement of Community Forest and Forest Fire Control in Ban Mien.

1: Code Number of the SPA: 026/12 XKH
Location: Ban Mien, Phoukoud District, Xiengkhouang Province.
Implementing Partner: Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
SPA Manager: Mr. Khamking Thammavong
Budget: 58,820,000 Kips (8,500 \$)
Period: December 2012 to 30 June 2013

2: Background – reason of the sub-project:

Ban Mien received development supports from TABI for conducting the activities on Participatory Forest and Agriculture Land Use Planning, Allocation and Management (pFALUPAM), on agriculture extension (rattan, Bai Lai-Bai Nang Oua, Khao kai Noi, big animal and poultry raising and biogas energy) and other activities that implemented since the past recent years. From the results of the pFALUPAM, it found that in many year ago, Ban Mien is rich forest and abundant with many high value of NTFP species that could be used also as medicine e.g. orchid, Pom Khao Neung, Bai nang Oua, Het Khan Chong, Meng Mae (bamboo worm), Phak Nok Pa, Pom Khan Hom and etc.... but at present time those natural resources were reduced and some species were already disappeared because of the encroachment and collecting as household food consumption and selling for making money and because of the promotion on management and enforcement for implementing of regulation were not effective enough. Another reason of natural resource reduced was because of the forest fire occurred every year at very large areas. Out of this, in the upland cultivation fields of villagers were not developed or none established the forest fire control lines yet and also they always encroached the forest areas for collecting of forest resources especially high quantity of NTFPs collected. The implementations on to enhance the forest and control the forest fire were traditionally conducted as: Only a very general rule on natural destroying prohibition was issued, and there was no methodology and clearly measurement for implementing on protection of forest fire during the burning of “Hai” and garden clearance season. Therefore, in order to make contribution and attraction the community involve into initiate on protection and enhancement of natural resources for becoming more abundant that focused on improving of forest structure and then increasing its richness e.g. NTFPs and other bio-diversity and then contribute to improving of villagers livelihood, thus it was necessity to implement the forest management activity in the form of namely: Enhancement of Forest Resources and Control of Forest Fire.

3: Location and beneficiary :

Name of Village	Beneficiary planned						Real beneficiary					
	HH	F	Lao	Hm	Km	HH	F	Lao	Hm	Km	HH	Km
Ban Mien	59	403		41	18	0	63	425	210	264	161	0
Total	59	403		41	18	0	63	425	210	264	161	0

4: Steps/main tasks:

This sub-project had 2 steps for implementing as:

- 1) Natural forest enhancement by additional plantation and leave it as for natural reforestation.
- 2) Control the forest fire during the crop cultivation season (during the preparation of cultivation field).

The main tasks were as below:

- Dissemination of existing regulation and law relating to land use
- Collecting and updating of various information that relating on agro-biodiversity and assessing the areas where used to occur forest fire.
- Survey and identify the area for enhancing natural forest and the line areas for protecting of forest fire and develop a map as evidence by using existing pFALUPAM maps.
- Lead to implement technique on nursery establishment, management and technique for producing seedlings.
- Lead to implement the tree plantation in the lines for forest fire control and additional plantation in the natural forest areas.
- Lead to implement the technique on development of forest fire protection lines and control of forest fire.

- Study visit on forest enhancement system and tree plantation as to make green line at Sang Thong District, and the system to develop the forest fire protection line at Ban Phak Hok of Phone Xai District.
- Follow-up action at the tree plantation areas (gardens)

5: on next page

6: Effects:

6.1: On Agro-Biodiversity.

- Villagers were interested on to implement the sub-project activities according to its objectives and goals, because the villagers did not want to let the forest fire occur in their villages in the future.
- This sub-project was the initiation for villagers to reduce their activity on destroying the forest, change to practice the fixed occupation, this was found as there was not any forest fire occurred and then the biodiversity ecology and environment were better than before.
- The agro-biodiversity, especially the medicine tree, plant, NTFP, aquatic animal and wild life were sustainable conserved and protected by villagers.

6.2: On Livelihood and Poverty Reduction.

- The living practices of villagers were better than before as it found that villagers could conduct their livelihood easily e.g. the collection of NTFP, wild vegetable, bamboo shoot and catching of aquatic animal were not a hard work as before.
- There was a forest conserved in order to be able to use it in the future, for reducing labor on collection of fire wood, and construction wood or pole wood for fencing the village.

6.3: On Gender and Ethnicity

- It found that women have same right as men as both of them could work together, to collect forest food together and the living condition of ethnicity villagers became better than before.

6.4: Weakness

- This sub-project activities were sensibility, long term process and continuously action, especially the nursery work. Therefore, the villagers will have more work occupation.

5: Recent progress or achievement comparing to the indicator and output expected:

Activity	Indicator	Real output achieved
<p>1. Review the village regulation and checking the plan for managing the agriculture and forest lands of each area as indicated in pFALUPAM of the village.</p> <p>2. Improve the regulation and development of measurements with villagers.</p>	<p>- Strong regulation on management and use of agriculture land and forest existed.</p> <p>- Clear plan on management and use of agriculture land and forest existed.</p> <p>- Encroachment for using of forest land and collection of NTFP reduced.</p> <p>- There were 11 members of the committee for managing of forest and agriculture land.</p>	<p>- There were responsibility persons to protect the law and villages' regulation that being use in the activity on management of natural resource and agro-biodiversity, that consist of : 1. Mr. Somvang, Village Head, 2. Mr. Siphone, village forester, 3. Mr. Phimpha Deputy Head of village, 4. Mr. Bouaphone Head of Nadeua Unit, 5. Mr. Xiengsay Head of Ko Mouang Unit, 6. Mr. Xieng Kome Head of Na Tom Unit, 7. Mr. Kham Pheng Head of Pagoda Unit, 8. Mr. Thid Boun Thanh the youth, 9. Mr. Bouathong elder, 10. Mr. Kao Head of Nam Hung Unit, 11. Mr. Phomma Police of village and 12 Mr. Phonexai Guard of village</p> <p>- There were the village regulation on management of agriculture land and forest, No. 67/໒໓,໙໗, dated 1/4/2010 developed and approved by district governor and strictly used by 63 villagers, who were the best understood and agreed to follow the villages' regulation.</p>
<p>1. Collect and improve the information on wood and NTFP species.</p>	<p>- Inventory list on wood and NTFP etc..existed.</p> <p>- Divide the survey team into 3 groups for conducting the field work surrounding the forest areas to be enhanced.</p>	<p>- There were 32 species of wood trees that had high values in the village management forest, 35 species being as herbal medicine and 15 species of NTFP, and those will be used as reference for enhancement of forest in the future.</p>
<p>2. Conduct the survey and decide to enhance natural forest and make additional tree plantation under the forest.</p>	<p>- Developed the form for survey on GPS that to be used as database for conducting real field survey.</p>	<p>- Conduct the real field survey for collecting the information to send to GIS Unit team to develop the map for villagers' visualization.</p>
<p>3. Develop the map of the areas to be enhanced and lined for protecting of forest fire.</p>	<p>Knew on the areas used to occur the forest fire each year by observing the burned areas according to village maps.</p>	<p>- Forest fire occurred in each village every year were caused by as following summarized: from the burning of 'Hai' or cultivation areas, from the persons who looked of food especially in Nam Mien Up-stream, along Nam Hung River, at Houay Feuang Bath area, from the forest fire at tye boundary of ban kheung, Long Hang. Out of this the forest fire also occurred by the hunting in the forests at Phou Ya Lo and To Houay Yao.</p>
<p>1. Conduct details survey the areas for enhancing of natural forest and the areas that needed to plant the trees under the existing forest.</p>	<p>- Knew on the plots that needed to plant the trees under the existing forest.</p>	<p>1. There were 3 plots of tree plantation under the existing forest. Plot 1. With 4 hectares Plot 2. With.....hectares Plot 3. Withhectares</p> <p>2. The forest fire protection lines were developed at surrounding the 'Hai' areas of 2013, there were 4 lines in each Unit. Line 1: on the top of Houay Pao with 663 meters long. Line 2: on the top of Houay Feuang Bath with 730 meters long. Line 3: on the top of Houay Home with 815 meters long. Line 4: on the top of Houay kap with 1,035 meters long. More details could be seen in the pFALUPAM maps updated.</p>
<p>2. Conduct field to make fixed point to develop lines for protecting of forest fire.</p>	<p>- The number of lines developed for protecting of forest fire.</p> <p>- Sign pole indicated on line for protecting of forest fire.</p>	
<p>1. Build up the shading house in nursery</p>	<p>-Shading house in nursery finished with the size of 10x15 meters.</p>	<p><u>Na Deua Unit (4x6 m), Pagoda unit (4x8 m), Na Tom Unit (5x8 m)</u></p> <p>- All material for building the shading houses were completely provided according to the plan of SPA.</p>

Activity	Indicator	Real output achieved																				
2. Collecting of local tree seeds (Mak Hiane, May Dou, Som Fade, May hing, May mak Meu, Mak Chong and Mak Kiang).	150 Kg of seed available	<p>The tree seeds of May Dou, May Hiane, may meu, May hing, May somfad, May Lamoutd, may Makchong 125 kg distributed as:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1120 244 2107 403"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Details</th> <th>Seeds quantity</th> <th>Bag seeds prepared</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Na Tom Unit</td> <td>63</td> <td>1,478</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pagoda Unit</td> <td>31</td> <td>1,081</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Na Deua Unit</td> <td>31</td> <td>1,275</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>125</td> <td>3,834</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Details	Seeds quantity	Bag seeds prepared	1	Na Tom Unit	63	1,478	2	Pagoda Unit	31	1,081	3	Na Deua Unit	31	1,275	Total		125	3,834
No	Details	Seeds quantity	Bag seeds prepared																			
1	Na Tom Unit	63	1,478																			
2	Pagoda Unit	31	1,081																			
3	Na Deua Unit	31	1,275																			
Total		125	3,834																			
1. Dissemination of various documents e.g. badness of forest fire and other regulations.	- 63 families understood on badness of forest fire	- The dissemination of forestry law and village regulation and the explanation of badness of forest fire sessions were attended by 52 participants included 24 female (5 ethnicity persons). After the sessions, it found that villagers were more confidence on to implement the natural resource management and that will be use in the future for sustainability. More details were consisted in the village regulation that already certified by the district governor.																				
2. Develop the lines for protecting forest fire as green lines	- 9 lines for protecting of forest fire developed with each large 20 meters and long 150 meters.	<p>- 20 big knives were distributed to villagers for using to develop the forest fire protection lines at surrounding the upland cultivation field for the year 2013.</p> <p>- The forest fire protection lines were developed totally 4 lines at surrounding the upland cultivation field for the year 2013 as:</p> <p>Area 1. Cultivation field at Nadeua Unit was 15m large and 1,000m long.</p> <p>Area 2. Cultivation field at pagoda Unit was 15m large and 1,500m long.</p> <p>Area 3. Cultivation field at Komouang Houay Pao field was 15m large and 1,800m long.</p> <p>Area 4. Cultivation field at Na Tom Houay Bouk Lae was 15m large and 1,200m long.</p>																				
3. Follow-up and monitoring for checking the forest fire	- The burning of "Hai" areas was not occurred forest fire encroached to other areas.	- According to observation on burning of 'Hai" and garden of Ban Mien villagers that started from 1/4/2013 to 25/5/2013, it found that the villagers were took high effort on protection of forest fire in all plots by implementing according to the note of the meeting since the beginning of the sub-project. Therefore, there was not any forest fire occurred in this year.																				

7: Challenge of Difficulty:

- After the dissemination of pFALUPAM results (plan for managing the use of agriculture land and forest), it found that some families were not yet participated because they did not yet understood on the procedure of land allocation and that disturb their past property right.
- The language of the documents on pFALUPAM and village regulation were difficult to the Hmong ethnicity people to well all understood, therefore the implementation was not well done respectively.
- Some villagers were not seen the important of nursery development, because of they still found that there were a lot of natural trees in their villages.

8: Lessons Learned:

- Villagers understood on the classification of cultivation area and forest areas for future utilization via the dissemination and listening from explanation made by technical staff.
- The development of village regulation was the most important for undertaking action and implementing the activity in the village.
- Knew more name of specific trees, plants and NTFP species that must be use for livelihood practice in future.
- Villagers understood on classification of cultivation land and forest land that needed to be enhanced and planted again under the forest cover.
- During the conduction of field work in villages or with community, it must have the information tools for dissemination, promotion, agro-biodiversity conservation and explanation on badness of forest fire.
- Villagers understood on to establishment of nursery as because of they used to manage the rattan nursery since before.
- The seed collection must be done correctly according to its season. Because there was not enough seedlings produced in the nursery e.g. May Somfad and May Makchong.

9: Plan for future or recommendation

1. Study visit on forest regeneration and green line plantation in Santhong District of Viengtiene Province, and the line for protecting of forest fire in Ban Phak Hok of Phonexai District of Louang Prabang Province.
2. Prepare the areas for tree plantation
3. Prepare the seedling for plantation
4. Conduct the tree plantation in all sites according to target of the plan
5. M&E the sub-project activities
6. Continue to develop new phase of SPA proposal

9.1 Option proposed

No	In case of	Tick (v)	Explanation
1	Stop		
2	Continue in existing areas	√	Continue in old villages because this activity was very successful and it is very important to Ban Mien on forest fire control.
3	Expansion to other areas	√	Expansion to new villages as: Longhang and Longkhane Cluster Villages of Phoukoud Didtrict.

9.2 Strategy Plan and Measurement for the Option Selected

9.2.1: Continue in the old villages case:

1. The provincial and district officers must undertaken field mission on dissemination or notifying on regulation for preventing, protecting and extinguishing the fire during the cropping season
2. Each target village who had already experiences and learned on methodology for developing the forest fire control line and extinguishing the fire must continue to implement the activity and must undertake the development of forest fire control line along together with their cultivation practices and transfer responsibility to villagers to implement on forest fire control as their priority along together with cultivation for sustainability.
3. Each village networks must take high effort on communication and dissemination of notice to their own villages and surrounding villages at every season for practicing of their upland cultivation and also to

regularly undertake the field checking and then reporting to the Village Administrative as well as all villagers to know about real situation occurred.

4. For the old target villages and cluster villages, the district must appoint its technical staff and provide some budget for conducting the field extension support at least 1 person per one cluster village during the dry season on the month of March to May every year

9.2. : Expansion to other areas

4. The district authority must do a selection of new target villages or the villages where existing forest fire risking and face to high affection.
5. The district authority must do selection of technical staff who has experience on forest fire control from concerning office of the district and appoint him to the join implementing the project on forest fire control in every fire season of the year.
6. The implementation of activity or conducting the forest fire control in every year must be undertaken during the month of February to May every year.

Recommendation:

The approval of sub-project must be in time needed according to the cultivation season of every sub-project.