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Lao People's Democratic Republic



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2nd Quarterly Project Report

April – June 2015

Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Lao PDR's Agricultural and Land Management Policies, Plans and Programmes

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Basic Project Information

(Basic information can be completed by UNDP before sharing the report with the partner)

Project Title : Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Lao PDR's Agricultural and Land Management Policies, Plans and Programmes (ABP) Project

UNDP Award ID	00060069
UNDP Project ID	0075435
Project Duration	11 April 2011 - 10 April 2016 (possibly extended to end 2016)
Reporting Period	1 March – 30 June 2015
Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Planning and Corporation (DoPC) of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) - FAO (CTA and short term consultants – though LoA) - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) - Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
National collaborating agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute of Traditional Medicine (ITM),(Ministry of Health (MOH) - Other GOL & MAF organizations and institutions - Non Profit Association (NPAs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) iNGOs, Mass Organizations, and Private Sector - FAO
Other UN/International collaborating agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Conservation Union (IUCN) - DARWIN Initiative - Asia Regional Rice Initiative (FAO) - FAO Regional Vegetable Programme - GEF (in-cash)
Cost-sharing third parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP (in-cash and in-kind) - FAO (in-kind) - SDC (in-kind/"parallel")
UNDP Programme Analyst	Ms. Chitlatda Keomoungchanh
UNDAF and Country Programme Outcome	<p>UNDAF Outcome 7: By 2015, the government ensures sustainable natural resources management through improved governance and community participation.</p> <p>Output 7.3: Communities are more engaged in the management of natural resources.</p>

Background

ABP¹ long term solution and Objective

1. Project Implementation Status and Key Results

Implementation Status Summary at Outcome level *(This needs to be completed by the project)*

- ❖ *What development condition has changed in the country under this outcome area with or without UNDP support (maximum 150 words) - Outcome-level changes including changes in institutional capacity and performance, changes in capacities, attitudes, and behavior among individuals or groups, and changes in enabling conditions such as social, economic, political, governance conditions, policies, legislation, power relations, norms, etc.*

The government has made good progress in ensuring sustainable use of natural resources. Recently, it was agreed (cabinet meeting 22 December) to issue a Prime Ministerial Order to amend the forest management and timber trade regulations. The amendment aims to impose tougher measures on the timber trade and forest protection in a bid to ensure the efficient use of natural resources and preserve the nation's forests and is likely to add more strict management measures through better follow-up and monitoring. The Government continues to encourage tree planting activities to increase forest cover.

- ❖ *What was UNDP's specific contributions to these changes at this Outcome level during the reporting period? Please note that the contributions can be from the work that the project did prior to this year but the results take place this year*

The ABP Project does not have direct contribution to the change. However, part of the project outputs and activities indirectly contributed to the implementation of the promotion of sustainable use and conservation of agro-biodiversity. For instance, the project has promoted and provided financial and technical support to a number of agro-biodiversity sub-projects that promotes conservation and sustainable use of local biodiversity including local vegetables, mushrooms, native rice, fish, wild tea, etc. by providing training to farmers and local government officers. In addition, the project, in partnership with TABI/SDC project is providing technical material and on-the-job training on participatory land use planning at village level. The result of this activity will be verified and approved village based Land Use Plans will serve as part of the implementation of the National Assembly Instruction on the re-classification of the forest type/category.

- ❖ *What are your project's key Output level results during the reporting period?*

Background

The long term solution of the Agro-biodiversity project is that Lao PDR's biodiversity, including agro-biodiversity, is maintained, protected and sustainably used as a key to poverty alleviation and adaptation to climate change impact. Within this solution the overall goal is conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources in agro-ecosystems in Lao PDR for the attainment of food security and sustainable economic development.

To a large extent the project takes its departure from the Convention of Biodiversity which has three priority goals i.e. conservation of biological diversity (biodiversity), sustainable use of its components (including agro-biodiversity) and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.

The ABP project supports the strengthening of policies and strategic interventions in biodiversity in agro-ecosystems through long-term capacity development across the involved sectors and includes planning, implementation, monitoring, awareness building, communication, production, extension and research, and market support.

Agricultural biodiversity or Agro-biodiversity embraces all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biodiversity that constitute the agro-ecosystems – the variety and variability of animals, plants, macro-fungi and micro-organisms. Thus, the agro-biodiversity covers both cultivated/raised species and wild organisms.

The ABP project is fully aligned with the National Agro-biodiversity Programme (NABP I. 2004), which includes five main thematic components: 1) crop and crop associated biodiversity; 2) livestock; 3) Non-

¹ Earlier abbreviated MBA

Timber Forest Products (NTFP); 4) aquatic resources; and 5) household agriculture and production systems).

An inception report was approved in November 2011. As per project document, a close FAO collaboration has been pursued and in June 2012, a Letter of Agreement was signed between MAF, FAO and UNDP outlining FAO's support to project implementation. The Agreement describes that FAO takes key technical responsibility and become a close partner in project implementation providing the services by a Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) and national and international technical short-term consultants and other technical support by FAO technical officers based at Headquarters and the Regional Office in Bangkok. The total LoA budget for the CTA, national and international consultants and support costs is US\$884,326. An updated of fielded and planned short term TA is provided in Annex 12.

The project operates with a central office in MAF (three staff and a driver plus CTA) and a part-time National Coordinator sharing his work with the Agro-Biodiversity Initiative Project (TABI). At district level a hired District Facilitator (DF) is coordinating field activities together with a part-time national ABP-DAFO District Coordinator, assisted by a part-time accountant/administrative assistant. The DFs and accountant/administrative assistants are placed in DAFO Phoukout District and Nambor Technical Service Center in Phonexay District, respectively.

The 2012 re-organization of the old WREA and MAF has resulted in several departments have moved to the new Ministry of National Resources and Environment (MoNRE) and ABP are cooperating with the Department of Forest Resources Management (DFRM) and CBD focal point, for participation and guidance of Provincial Agro-biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. With effect from beginning July 2014 the ABP eventually moved from the Permanent Secretary Office to the Department of Planning and Cooperation (DoPC). The new National Project Manager/Coordinator (NPM/C) is coordinator for both TABI and ABP.

A GEF mid-term Technical Review took place mid of 2014 listing a number of recommendations of which all was approved by the Steering Committee on 27 February. One of the recommendations was a revised result framework which will be incorporated in the next revised annual work plan.

The DF position at Phoukout District has been vacant since mid of January with an expectation of being re-filled by mid of April. Further, following the recommendation of the mid-term review, a new position as Technical and Operational Manager (TOM) has been announced and filled from end of May.

Objective

Indicator & Target

The project objective is to provide farmers with the necessary incentives, capabilities and institutional support framework to conserve agricultural biodiversity within the farming systems in Lao PDR.

Area of provincial agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
**End target: 100,000 ha,
Accumulated by Q2 2015: 0 ha**

The project key target of achievement of 100,000 ha of provincial allocation of conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity much depends on local commitments to follow-up on the targets set in the local PBSAPs. Further, at village level, the initiated village based Land Use Plans (see below) will allocate and officially approve village conservation areas (community forest areas) and will significantly contribute to the achievement of the target of the overall indicator. By including the district governments' approvals of village plans for conservation of village community forests, the target is achievable.

The ABP project is structured around three interrelated components/outcomes, in short: a) Legal Framework Support, b) Local Agro-biodiversity support and 3) Project Management.

Outcome 1: Legal Framework Support. The mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations into agricultural and land management legislation, including the development and promotion of policies that encourage and support sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in agricultural landscapes implies a primary focus on the agriculture and natural resources and includes the legal framework related to environmental friendly management of aquatic and terrestrial resources and ecosystems supporting the livelihoods of rural people. The project outcome one is pursued under four thematic headings/outputs:

- 1) Integrating agro-biodiversity into policies
- 2) Promoting coordination on agro-biodiversity
- 3) Enhancing institutional capacity for agro-biodiversity
- 4) Increased understanding among key stakeholders of agro-biodiversity and its significance.

Outcome 2: Local Agro-biodiversity Support. It emphasizes on the development of incentives and capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity particularly at Community, District and Provincial levels. The project outcome two is pursued under six thematic outputs:

- 1) Strengthening the capacity of PAFO and DAFO to act on agro-biodiversity management and to adapt extension packages and services, including diversified farming systems
- 2) Conducting Participatory Land Use Planning including the development and implementation of Participatory Natural Resources Management plans at village level in order to be able to identify products for sustainable use and niche marketing
- 3) Establishing in-situ conservation areas for agro-biodiversity in order to be able to protect local biodiversity hotspots
- 4) Promotion of biodiversity-friendly farming approaches in two pilot sites such as organic farming and a reduction in pesticide and fertilizer use, while encouraging the use of important regional, national and local biodiversity to sustain fertility and land and water resources
- 5) Identification and development of market incentives for agro-biodiversity for farmers and agribusiness
- 6) Linking with the private and public sector through agro-biodiversity planning agreements.

Outcome 3: Project Management. The purpose of this component is to ensure that the project is implemented in a timely manner and is cost effective under the principles of adaptive management (plan-do & evaluate-adjust and learn), whereby lessons learned during its implementation as well as lessons from other initiatives/projects are fed into a refined and cost-effective project implementation. There is only one output under this component:

- 1) Improved capacity of implementing partners for integrated planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

During this reporting period (1 January to 31 March 2015) the following key interventions have taken place:

Component 1: Legal Framework Support

The progress on achieving the indicator target of the outcome 1/component 1 (number of new national plans, policies, strategies, and guidelines with agro-biodiversity concerns) is on track. End target is 6 and achieved number is 4. The project has provided comments to several policies, strategies and plans as follows:

1.1 Integrating agro-biodiversity into policies

1.1a National Agro-biodiversity Programme NABP II

The revision of the draft NABP document is ongoing with essential inputs and data from five technical working groups. A second draft was received in April and after a number of comments from CTA and FAO Headquarters 3rd draft was received in June (now some 80 pages). Some sections have subsequently been edited and by end of June additional government inputs to the work plan section and annexes remain, before a larger stakeholder meeting can take place.

One Sector Working Group Meeting been held in June and focused on NAFRI research on value chains for "biodiversity/indigenous products. At this meeting agro-biodiversity was a key theme in the discussions.

1.1b Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) Xieng Khouang

A number of preparatory meetings have taken place with PoNRE in Xieng Khouang Province to prepare a status of implementation of nearly 140 action plans of the PBSAP and recommendations for follow-up. The meeting is expected to take place during Q3 after preparation of an status report.

1.1c Provincial Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) for Luang Prabang Province

The local government in Luang Prabang has expressed their interest and requested ABP to support the development of PBSAP for Luang Prabang Province. Initial meetings have taken place with MoNRE and PoNRE. A detailed agreed work plan, ambition level and detailed budget is still to be made taking the lessons learned from the PBSAP in Xieng Khouang Province into consideration. IUCN is being engaged to assist the province to prepare the report.

1.2 Promoting coordination on agro-biodiversity

a) Sector Working Group Meeting on Agriculture and Rural Development (SWG ARD)

The first meeting of the SWG ARD was held on 31 March 2015 and participants were informed that the Agricultural Development Strategy and vision 2030 has been approved by the prime minister on 20 February 2015. Also at this meeting, the Vice minister emphasized on the importance of conservation and sustainably use local (agro) biodiversity. The chair of the sub-sector working group on agro-biodiversity is being changed from DoPC to NAFRI and with FAO as a likely co-chair.

1.3-4 Enhancing institutional capacity for agro-biodiversity and increased understanding among key stakeholders of agro-biodiversity and its significance

a) Press conference – International Agrobiodiversity Day - 22 May

On the occasion the World Biodiversity Day, a press conference was organized by the project with the heads UNDP and FAO, the focal point on CBD from MoNRE, the focal point ITPGRFA from MAF, and the president for Lao Agro-biodiversity Society (see press release Annex 12). The conference was well covered in several newspapers as well as in Lao TV (footage uploaded on YouTube). Issues raised included biodiversity relevance to Development Goals Agenda by protection and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests, combating desertification, reversing land degradation, importance of (agro)biodiversity to combat climate change, etc. Further, it a need of to protect the more the 500 NTFP species and the nearly 500 fish species of which many contribute to improved nutrition and income. A similar call for protection and use at least 1,600 plant species with medicinal properties was expressed.

b) Awareness material – International Environment Day – 5 June

MoNRE was provided support in their organization of the World's Environment Day by promoting diversification of plant species.

c) Coverage of IPM/FFS in Vegetable farming system

A three page article has been provided in the MAF quarterly bulletin on IPM/FFS in vegetable based farming systems.

b) Ethno-botanical theme plots at Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden (PTKKBG)

A proposal on establishing four ethnobotanical plots at Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden has been agreed and will display 20-30 native species to cure i) skin problems, ii) digestive disorders, iii) women disorders, and iv) fractures.

Component 2: Local Agro-biodiversity Support

The progress indicator for outcome/component 2 (number of farmers adopting skills and techniques promoted through farmer field days) has reached 360. With the on-going FFS/IPM activities another 400 is planned this year and it is likely the end target of 1000 can be met at the end of 2016.

2.1 Capacity development support to DAFO and Technical Service Centres

The capacity development support to the technical service centres (TSCs) has shifted from basis development training to technical on-the job-training including on-the-job training in formulation of Agro-biodiversity Interventions (ABDIs) as well as to support to local coordination, implementation and monitoring of approved interventions. Currently, six TSCs are actively involved in locally implemented project activities. In most cases, however, district staff takes the leading role in the local implementation with the TSCs having delegated responsibilities. During the reporting period in Phonexay District, the Nambor TSC has continued their support to oyster mushroom cultivation in four villages and also hosting a small lab for producing spawns. A new ABDIs on Melientha and Fish Conservation have started up and will be backstopped from Nam Bor, Donkham and Phongthong TSCs. In Phoukout District, the local officers from DAFO is continuing implementing, IPM, organic production of KKN rice, Fish Conservation and Wild Tea in close collaboration with Ladngai, Phengthong Phienglouang and Ang TSC whereas the medicinal plants sub-project started beginning with key implementation responsibility by the Phoukhout District Health office. Responding to a special request from local authorities, two one-day sessions on formulation of concept notes were held beginning of June.

Participatory Land Use Planning/Forest and Agricultural Land Use Planning, Allocation and Management (FALUPAM)

ABP has jointly with TABI in finalizing the Land Use Plans in Phoukout District (Kheung Long-Hang, Tai and Long Khang clusters) and in Phonexay District (Sopjia, Donekham and Chomjieng clusters) by purchasing satellite imagery for the land use validation for 46 hamlets. TABI is responsible for the technical backstopping. It is expected that 36 villages FALUPAM will be formally approved by the district governors during the second half of 2016.

2.3 Local ABD In-situ conservation Interventions

The Conservation and Management of Wild Tea sub-project (Gnodphae village, Phoukout District) is continuing with villagers showing great interest and additional 48 families (total 63 families) are receiving technical support to plant about 21.5 ha of wild tea as well as protection of wild tea in the nearby forest and now in the process of planting some 70,000 seedlings. Similarly, the ongoing Fish Conservation and the Medicinal Plants sub-project include allocation of areas for biodiversity conservation.

The Oyster Mushroom cultivation in four villages (Nambor, Huayno, Huayman and Thapho) in Nambor Cluster, Phonexay District progressing well not least to excellent technical support from the Mushroom Cultivation Unit of the Plant Protection Centre, Vientiane. The harvest from 1st batch is completed reaching some 4.7 tons, sold (13,500 – 25,000 Kip/kg) at farm gate, local, district or Luang Prabang markets. At the last technical backstopping visit another 28,000 bags were prepared (mixing raw material, sterilization and inoculation) and a few new houses were constructed. The four villagers have deposited more than 44 million Kip in the bank equal to some 60% of total cash income. Part of savings will be used for buying raw material for the 2nd and 3rd batch. The technical backstopping report no IX, by the national consultant is provided in Annex 9.

The Organic Rice (KKN) sub-project is ongoing covering an area of some 120 ha and six villages. As a result of the project farmers have certified 20% of their 2014 crop as organic rice. An overview table on certification area is provided in Annex 8. The project will continue to support these farmers through IPM/FFS. Evaluation workshop is pending.

The results of the “baseline survey” of the Improvement of Aquatic Resources in Ngum River ABDI sub-project from five villages in Phoukhout District underlined earlier statements of reduced harvests compared to 10 years ago, reasoned by overharvesting including the use of illegal fishing gear and non-protection of spawning areas/deep pools. The survey also revealed that the biodiversity measured by commonly caught species, i.e. 15 fishes species, 18 prawn, 9 crab and 10 snail species are still relatively high, whereas the total number of recorded fish species were as high as 86 species, see Annex 10. A similar fish conservation “sub-project” has started up (June) in Phonexay District.

The domestication and conservation of medicinal plants in a 150 forest area in Phoukhout District has so far identified 177 medicinal plants (123 with scientific name) and 59 wild plant species (45 with a scientific name). The latter group with potential medicinal properties and one locally used medicinal plant (*Polygonum viviparum*) is a new record for Laos.

Further, a Melientha Project has started up the goal to protect three community forest areas of Melientha trees (leaves and flowers used as vegetables) and at the same time assist villagers to domesticate by propagation from seeds or seedling from forest trees.

2 Capacity Development of Farmers through FFS/IPM

a) FFS/IPM Vegetables

A total of 11 farmer field Schools (FFS) has been completed in Phoukhout and Phonexay districts with attendance of 255 vegetable farmer graduates (81% females) from intensive FFS/Integrated Pest Management (IPM) including usage of local herb extracts as bio-insecticides, organic fertilizers, mix cropping, etc. The 3-4 month one-day training has been well received by farmers as expressed at the evaluation meeting beginning of June.

b) *FFS/IPM Rice*

Unfortunately, the planning of the first round of the IPM/FFS in the paddy rice based farming system been delayed with 1-2 months. The FFSs are expected to start in beginning of July.

2.5-6 Market linkages and private-public partnerships

Market support related activities have so far been an integral part of the FFSs and the other local agro-biodiversity interventions (ABDIs). As part of the TOT IPM/FFS on Vegetable, Rice and ABD, trainees have been introduced to market/pricing mechanisms and trained in rearing crickets (insects), testing rice cum local fish cultivation (sales and consumption), as well as using local plants for producing bio-pesticides, which will then be introduced to next round of Farmer Field Schools. Further, in the organic (KKN) rice and Oyster Mushrooms sub-projects farmers are being trained in market/pricing mechanisms. The project will strengthen its market support in 2015.

Component 3: Project Management

As part of the Technical Review, the project has, from early June, hired a much needed additional staff (Technical and Operational Manager). Unfortunately, one of the District Coordinators have resigned and somewhat set-back the planning and implementation of local initiatives in Phoukhout District. Only one of three monthly meetings have taken place, see Annex 11. Another key recommendation from the review on project extension to end of 2016 is being pursued provided the project has provided solid justification.

Update of the technical review recommendations showed that nearly all of the 19 recommendations have been achieved (11) or are partly achieved (5), see Annex 14.

Highlights of main activities and achievements of Quarter 2, 2015

Outcome 1

- a) Organized press conference at International Bio-diversity Day

Outcome 2

- b) 360 vegetable farmers graduated from a 2-month Farmer Field Day, in addition to 179 students.
- c) Started-up two additional sub-projects (ABDIs), Fish Conservation and Medicinal Plants
- d) Continuing Oyster Mushrooms , Wild Tea and KKN Organic Rice

Output 3.1

- e) Hired additional staff (Technical and Operational Officer) to Vientiane Office
- f) Comments on Spot Check and Annual Audit Report
- g) Updated management response to Technical Review Recommendations

Implementation Progress Summary at Output level

GEF Outcome and OUTPUT ² In line with QWP/AWP	INDICATOR (Including Baseline and Target at the end of the project as per Project Document	MILESTONE (Target of the current reporting year)	STATUS OF TARGET (Achieved, On Track or Off Track)	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List all activities to be undertaken during the period as stated in QWP/AWP	ACTIVITY PROGRESS TO DATE Give detailed explanation of the status. Provide justification if delayed and new schedule planned and provide response strategy if any	RESULTS ACHIEVED Describe concrete, key results (policy, publication, key event etc.) achieved so far, vis-à-vis the specific targets set in the QWP/AWP. Please provide data/evidence to support the results	BENEFICIARY Approximate number of beneficiaries reached by project activities (disaggregated by sex/age), etc.
<p>Outcome 1 National policy and institutional frameworks for sustainable use, and <i>in-situ</i> conservation of biodiversity in agro-ecosystems.</p>	<p>1. Number of new national plans, policies, laws, strategies, and guidelines with agro-biodiversity concerns. End Target: 6 Achieved: 4</p>	<p>2015 Target: 3 Achieved: 1</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>See below</p>	<p>In progress Comments have been provided to the National Nutrition Strategy and the Environment Strategy 2020. As a result both none of them have included agro-biodiversity issues. Both need formal approval. The Development of NABP is ongoing and the PBSAP for LPB is starting-up. Both are expected to be approved during the second part of 2015.</p>	<p>Central and local governments</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 BD Conservation including ABD incorporated into Government policies, Laws and others legal instruments.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of national workshops with biodiversity content. End Target: 10 Achieved: 10 Baseline 1.1: Land use policies and legal instruments do not include focus on biodiversity (especially agro biodiversity), b) Emphasis on agro-biodiversity in BD strategy and action plan</p>	<p>Target: 4 Achieved: 0</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>1.1.1a Update Status & Action Plan on (A)BD Legislations. 1.1.1b Provide Agrobiodiversity related technical inputs to the final draft of NBSAP II (participate in meetings) 1.1.2 Support NAERI in preparing NABP (II)</p>	<p>Completed in 2014 – used in NABP II In progress</p>	<p>Paper Meeting Report</p>	<p>NA Workshop participants at central and local governments NA</p>

² Please note that for GEF projects, GEF Outcomes are actually Outputs in UNDP context

	(N/BSAP) is weak, c) Agriculture Law does not incorporate emphasis on biodiversity, including ABD, and d) Integration of biodiversity related criteria into ESIA guidelines are poor.				1.1.3 Develop PBSAP for Luang Prabang	In progress/delayed One additional preparatory meeting has been held in LPB (June) and a contract is being made with IUCN and will also include a technical report on Ecosystem services.	NA	
					1.1.4 Support district and/or provincial workshops on status and action plans as follow-up on N/PBSAP in Xieng Khouang Province.	In progress/delayed Two preparatory visits make to PoNRE (May & June). Emphasis has been put on assisting MoNRE and PoNRE to conduct the meeting and support to prepare status report	Proposed meeting outline TOR national consultant	Provincial and ABP partners incl. IUCN, MoNRE, PoNRE-LPB, PAFO, DAFO
Output 1.2: Institutional coordination of agro-biodiversity enhanced at national level.	1.2 Number of yearly agro-biodiversity inter-sectorial coordination meetings. <i>End target: 2x2 (SWG/)/year</i> Baseline 1.2: 1.2 Currently, there is no formal coordination mechanism for agro biodiversity conservation.	2015 target:2 SWGs: 2 sSWG ABD):2 Achieved: 1	On track		1.2.1a Coordinate with TABI and to implement the ABD activities at the national and local level. 1.2.1b Agree w. TABI and others agencies/projects to develop a ABD data base and possible contributions	In progress One SWG ARD been held at ABD research was a key topic. Delayed New schedule: Q3 of 2015. Response strategy: Suggest bring-up at next sSWG ABD.	TOR new set-up of sSWG ABD drafted NA	None None
					1.2.2a Agrobiodiversity issues raised at SWG ARD and SWG ENR 1.2.2b Provide support to sSWGs work-plans of SWG of ARD and ENR and particular sSWGs.	In progress See above In progress The sSWG ABD has been re-organized with Dir. Gen. of NAFRI as chair and FAO as Co-chair.	On-going No result yet	None None
Output 1.3: Institutional capacity of MAF to plan for, implement, and effectively communicate on	1.3: Number GOL officers participated in meetings where agro-biodiversity issues are discussed. <i>End Target: 400 Achieved: 520</i>	2015 Target: 300, Achieved: 120	On track		1.3.1 Identify/update and threats & barriers and incentives to ABD in general and in XK and LB provinces.	In progress Will be brought up in ongoing discussions and formulations of NABP, NBSAP and PBSAP (LPB). (During reporting period 20 people is added as part of SWG Meeting).	NABP – included in 3 rd draft. NBSAP - contains threats to ABD. PBSAP (LPB) – is included in initial outline.	NA

agro-biodiversity enhanced at national level.	<p>Baseline 1.3: Institutional and staff capacities of MAF to mainstream bio-diversity into agriculture and land use policies are low.</p> <p>1.4 Number of tools developed to support and enhance incorporation of ABD into national and institutional frameworks. <i>End target: 6 Ach.:4</i></p> <p>Baseline 1.4: a) Land use policies and legal instruments do not include focus on biodiversity (especially agro biodiversity); b) Emphasis on agro-biodiversity in 8D strategy and action plan (N/BSAP) is weak; c). Agriculture Law does not incorporate emphasis on biodiversity, including ABD, and d) Integration of biodiversity related criteria into ESIA guidelines are poor</p>	<p>2015 target: 4 Achieved: 1</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>1.4.1 Prepare communication and awareness strategy action plan and implementing its awareness material - brochure, factsheets, videos, etc.</p> <p>1.4.2 Conduct field assessments on importance of aquatic resources in rice based ecosystems</p> <p>1.4.3 Conduct field survey on knowledge and use of wild mushrooms, with TABI and Darwin projects (travel, material)</p> <p>1.4.4 Support LPB Botanical Garden with demonstration gardens</p>	<p>In progress Press conference organized at International Biodiversity Day.</p> <p>Delayed No decision/canceled</p> <p>In progress In planning process, with more focus on identification of edible and poisonous species, particularly brittlegills and matsutake. Asked districts to submit survey plan and budget.</p> <p>In progress Proposal being finalized with start-up in July.</p> <p>In progress A total of 11 vegetables FFS/IPM/ABD have been completed with attendance of 255 vegetable farmers (81 females) in addition to 179 students (49% females) from 3 schools. FFS for paddy rice based ecosystems pending.</p>	<p>Press release (Eng. & Lao) at Biodiversity Day</p> <p>TV coverage (Lao and Eng) YouTube</p> <p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Draft proposal</p> <p>Consolidated field reports pending</p>	<p>News papers YouTube</p> <p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Visitors including students</p> <p>Farmers Students</p>
<p>Output 1.4: Key stakeholders understanding and capacity to respond to agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use enhanced.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Capacities and incentives to mainstream biodiversity, especially agro-biodiversity, at the Provincial, District and community levels</p>		<p>Target 2015: 400 Achieved: 255</p>	<p>On track</p>				

<p>Output 2.1 Capacity and accountability of provincial and district governments mainstream biodiversity into agriculture increased</p>	<p>2.1 Number of Technical Service Centers with ABD conservation and sustainable use activities. <i>End Target: 4 Achieved: 2</i></p> <p>Baseline 2.1 Existing tools such as training, extension, communication and mapping do not incorporate (agro) biodiversity conservation issues.</p>	<p>2015 Target: 3 Achieved: 3</p> <p>On track</p>	<p>2.1.1 Update land use planning tools (LUP, zoning, niche crops, conservation areas, domestication, etc. for PAFOs and DAFO/TSC (in close collaboration with TABI)</p> <p>2.1.2 Perform on-the-job training/ implementation/ monitoring guidance of ABDIs (linked to output 2.2)</p>	<p>In progress/delayed Local planning ongoing. Report on progress pending <i>New schedule: Q3 of 2015. Response strategy: Reminders.</i></p> <p>In progress The project is now putting more focus on active participation of local monitoring and impact assessments of ABDI. Three visits of CTA and another three visits by the NPC and two visits of TOM</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>Nabor: 8 officers w 3 F Naxaitong: 2 officers w 1 F Ladyal: 2 officers</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Participatory land use plans integrating agro-biodiversity developed</p>	<p>2.2 Number of cluster villages with pFLUP plans <i>End Target: 8, Achieved: 0</i></p> <p>Baseline 2.2: Existing area with participatory land use plans and participatory NRM plans are low and do not include agro-biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Target 2015: 4 Achieved: 0</p> <p>On track</p>	<p>2.2.2 Prepare participatory village land use plans/paFLUP (with TABI, MAF & M/PoNRE).</p>	<p>Delayed/Response strategy Activities continued in Q2. Final village LUP expected in Q2. New Action Ask TABI for up-date and if necessary assist speeding up.</p>	<p>Satellite imagery of districts area</p>	<p>Villagers and local authorities</p>
<p>Output 2.3 In situ conservation for important agro-biodiversity.</p>	<p>2.3 Number of districts with in-situ agro-biodiversity conservation plans. <i>End target: 8 Achieved: 0</i></p> <p>Baseline 2.3: Currently, there are no existing allocations of land for in-situ conservation of ABD</p>	<p>2015 target: 4 Achieved: 0</p> <p>On track</p>	<p>2.3.1 Identify potentials for non-farming and farming areas suitable for ABD conservation in pilot districts (together w. 2.2.2 and 1.1.4)</p> <p>2.3.2a Support provinces and districts to prepare ABD conservation planning including agro-ecosystem concerns (on-the-job training) 2.3.2b Identify and formulate interventions</p>	<p>In progress/delayed Discussions held with MoNRE for leading the process on following-up on PBSAP in XK and guiding the PBSAP in LPB together with IUCN. <i>Response strategy</i> An overall planning meeting with MoNRE is planned early Q2.</p> <p>Delayed Will be addressed later in 2015 <i>Response strategy</i> Bring issue up at August monthly meeting.</p>	<p>No result yet</p>	<p>Provincial and District officers (meeting in August)</p>

			<p>(incl. ABDs) for conservation and sustainable use of ABD</p> <p>2.3.3 Carry out a study on value of ecosystem services for Phonexay and Phoukout Districts (Inter & Nat cons, travel and materials)</p>	See 1.1.6	
		<p>In progress/delayed For Phonexay District it will be done as part of the PBSAP. For XK no decision yet. <i>Response strategy</i> Bring issue up at August monthly meeting.</p>		Certified rice	5 villages, 156 families 25ha
		<p>In progress/delayed KKN (PK), ongoing, evaluation, impact still be done. Response strategy Consolidated report followed-up by larger meeting.</p>	<p>2.3.4 Formulation, implementation, monitoring and follow-up on pilot ABD interventions: a) Organic Rice (KKN) b) Wild tea (PK) c) Oyster mushrooms (PX) d) Fish Conservation (PK) e) Medicinal Plants (PK) f) Fish Conservation (PX) g) Melienta (PX) h) Medicinal Plants (PX)</p>	Draft TOR 72,000 seedlings	1 village 61 families 30 ha
		<p>In progress <i>Wild Tea (PK)</i>, ongoing. Contacts made facilitate market support. Seedlings produced and now being transplanted.</p>		4.7 tons of harvest 17 million kip savings (60%)	4 villages 28 families
		<p>In progress <i>Oyster Mushrooms (PX)</i>, 2nd batch still being prepared in some villages and started harvesting on other villages.</p>		Draft baseline report	5 villages
		<p>In progress Fish Conservation (PK). Conservation regulations agreed and 19 signboards erected.</p>		2 nd . assessment report	2 villages
		<p>In progress <i>Medicinal Plants (PK)</i>. Study tour to Bolikhamxay, 2nd assessment conducted.</p>		NA	5 villages
		<p>In progress <i>Fish Conservation (PX)</i> proposal agreed. Baseline planned.</p>		NA	4 villages 16 families
		<p>Melientha (PX), Fish Conservation (PX) prepared and survey conducted in three forest areas.</p>			

	<p><i>Achieved: 1</i></p> <p>Baseline: 2.5 Existing market for agro-biodiversity and biodiversity friendly products are ineffective in promoting biodiversity friendly agro-ecosystems management.</p> <p>2.6 Number of private-public sector agro-biodiversity agreements</p> <p><i>End target: 5</i> <i>Achieved: 0</i></p> <p>Baseline 2.6: 2.6 Private and public sector's involvement and incentives for biodiversity conservation are extremely limited.</p> <p>3. Number of strategic recommendations from the Agro-biodiversity Steering Committee.</p> <p><i>End Target 6,</i> <i>Achieved: 6</i></p> <p>3.1 Number of MAF-organized cross project meetings</p> <p><i>End target: 10</i> <i>Achieved: 20</i></p> <p>Baseline: 3.1 Lack of programme management capacity in general and integrated programmatic approach in particular.</p>	<p>2015: 2 Achieved: 0</p>	<p>Off track</p>	<p>2.5.3 Support market development (National Consultant and local transport/support)</p> <p>2.6.1 Carry out a study on existing private public sector agreements and prepare code of conduct and recommended actions - in collaboration with other partners)</p>	<p>in progress Consultancy on market support to wild tea planned</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>
<p>Output 2.6 Private and public sector agreements to mainstream agro-biodiversity into their plans.</p>							
<p>Outcome 3 Effective project management</p>		<p>2015 Target: 4 Achieved: 6</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>3.1.1 Organize Steering Committee meetings</p>	<p>Completed See Q1 progress report</p>	<p>Minutes of meeting</p>	<p>GoI FAO & UNDP INGO Farmer Repr.</p>
<p>Output 3.1: Capacity of implementing partners for integrated planning, management, monitoring, an evaluation of programmes improved.</p>		<p>2015 target: 4 Achieved: 4</p>	<p>On track</p>	<p>3.1.2 Organize other meetings</p>		<p>NA</p>	<p>NA</p>

2. Financial Management

* Provide a summary of key financial information using the tables below as a guide. Put detailed information in an annex if necessary.
 * Please add Output/Activity as per QWP/AWP. If required, provide additional information (eg list specific activities funded by the donor's contribution).

Financial Quarterly Report end June, 2015
 (UNDP can pre-fill the first 4 columns and project will report remaining columns.)

Reporting Period April and June 2015

Comp	Output	Source of Funding	Grand Total budget			Budget (USD) Q2 2015			Expenditure (USD) Q2 2015			Accumulated Expenditure (USD) (Year 2011 incl. Q2 2015)			Delivery Rate current reporting period Q2 2015			Overall Delivery Rate		
			ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total
COMP 1	1.1	42000	32,940	39,060	72,000	20,700	24,200	44,900	11,642			59,650								
COMP 1	1.1	62000	200,000	200,000	400,000	2,600	2,000	4,600	3,489			301,205				56%			151%	
	1.2	62000	185,896	71,204	257,100	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,965			4,654				134%			3%	
	1.3	62000	50,000	50,000	100,000	4,000	3,500	7,500	3,355			6,937				148%			13%	
	1.4	62000	100,000	50,000	150,000	29,300	31,700	61,000	21,451			40,285				84%			40%	
	Total COMP 1		568,836	410,264	979,100							412,432				73%			73%	
COMP 2	2.1	42000	15,939	39,061	55,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	7,346			31,205				0%			196%	
COMP 2	2.1	62000	300,000	100,000	400,000	7,700	2,000	9,700	1,714			165,526				147%			55%	
	2.2	62000	155,000	20,000	175,000	41,076	13,200	54,276	37,764			25,423				22%			16%	
	2.3	62000	80,000	100,000	180,000	7,700	7,000	14,700	1,972			89,523				92%			112%	
	2.4	62000	100,000	145,000	245,000	2,000	9,475	11,475	3,395			78,953				26%			79%	
	2.5	62000	50,000	50,000	100,000	2,000	2,000	4,000				3,439				0%			7%	
	2.6	62000	14,500	20,000	34,500															
	Total COMP 2		715,439	474,061	1,189,500	63,476	34,675	98,151	52,191			394,069				82%			0%	
COMP 3	3.1	42000	86,000		86,000	9,925		9,925				25,102				0%			29%	
COMP 3	3.1	62000	223,400		223,400	2,700	32,825	35,525	2,646			139,349				98%			62%	
	Total COMP 3		309,400		309,400	12,625	32,825	45,450	2,646			164,451				21%			0%	
	Total		1,593,675	884,325	2,478,000	105,401	99,200	204,601	76,288			970,952				72%			0%	
																			61%	
																			0%	

3. Project Management and Oversight

(This section should be completed by project in coordination with UNDP)

During the reporting period responses have been made on 1st and 2nd draft of mid-term technical review report. Further, a number of field visit have taken place assess field progress (see Annex 11-13. In the future more emphasis will be put on assessing progress on indicator targets both for the ABD and for local interventions. However, it should be stressed that some parts of the year, it has been difficult to reach some of the targeted villages.

At provincial and district level overall coordination meetings chaired by governor offices and where project issues are brought up. So far key decisions, relevant to the project are made available. The project should be represented at these meetings and key issues should be reporting in weekly reports by the district facilitators. A part from day-day management, project oversight is mainly taken place at monthly ABP meetings with active participation of UNDP and FAO.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monthly meetings do only to limited effect provide monitoring oversight and needs more focus. Final project evaluation is expected during 2016.

Mid-term review was conducted from June to August 2014. The report was finalized and management response has been draft in collaboration with MAF, UNDP and FAO.

Weekly working session/dialogue to increase oversight from UNDP has been implemented since October 2014.

Regular file monitoring by the National Project Coordinator and CTA were organized.

- **Risk management (Actual/ anticipated operational, political and environmental risks)**

Wild mushroom survey is not benefit by farmers and villager commended by DAFOs. It is should phase out TA support is limited and slowly and International consultant unqualified on NPBSAP editing take long time and does not respond

Unclear the budget expenditure by FAO

The main focus on Nambor cluster by the authorities; carry the risk of not addressing other important agro-bio-diversity and ecosystem services in Phonexay District.

More than 10 ABDIs is pending

- **Communication and advocacy**

A comprehensive communication and advocacy plan is scheduled to be drafted during Q1 of 2015.

4. Management Responses and Recommendations

Continues implement weekly visit/dialogue of UNDP staff to support the day-to-day operation and increase oversight of the UNDP.

UNDP to be discussed with FAO on how to report on the expenditure of the FAO in order to ensure that UNDP is able to report to GEF and ensure that expenditure are in line with LOA and Project Document.

UNDP will support MAF and FAO in estimating and reporting on the annual actual co-financing.

Introduce procedures for follow-up on pending issues at monthly meetings

Investigate steps for improving internet and/or consider other solutions.

❖ *Update on the implementation of audit, Spot Check recommendations & management responses to project evaluation.*

❖ Highlight if there any key issue that require the attention of management / steering committee in the next quarter. - Assess if all audit recommendations have been satisfactory addressed (notes to the file regarding use of project cars).

In 2013 ABP was have 16 qualified audit observations, some of them were found in 2012 Audit. ABP has been closely satisfactory addressed all issues in consultation and collaboration with UNDP and FAO and MAF to complete implement all audit action plan and officially submitted to UNDP in early December 2014. Now, the project staffs are committed to the NIM rule and procedures in implementing the project activities. Audit done 2-3 March 2015 and ABP received the draft and provided management response in June.

5. Financial status

The Q2 disbursement from the ABP office (excluding funds under the FAO LoA) reached USD 76,288 equal to 72% of Q2 budget and the overall disbursement rate has reached 61%, see Annex 1.

Annexes

- Annex 1: Combined Delivery Report (provided by UNDP & validated by UNDP & IP)
- Annex 2: Budget Analytical Review of the quarter 2, 2015
- Annex 3: Yearly Work Plan for 2015
- Annex 4: Internal monitoring of deadlines of reports and other deliveries
- Annex 5: Project Risk Log for quarter 2, 2015
- Annex 6: Project Lesson Learned Log for the quarter 2, 2015
- Annex 7: Project Issue Log for the quarter 2, 2015
- Annex 8: Certification of organic paddy rice (KKN)
- Annex 9: Technical Backstopping Report No 9 on Oyster Mushroom Cultivation
- Annex 10: Fish species recorded by 5 villages
- Annex 11: Minutes of April Monthly Meeting
- Annex 12: Press Release, International Biodiversity Day
- Annex 13: Updated List of FAO Short-term Consultants

Drafted by TOM and CTA

09 July 2015

09 July 2015

PREPARED BY NPC

09 July 2015

APPROVED BY NPD

09 July 2015



Bill

Mr. Somphanh CHANPHENGXAY

RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY UNDP

..... July 2015

[Signature]

Annex 1: Combined Delivery Report (provided by UNDP & validated by UNDP & IP)

2 Financial Management

* Provide a summary of key financial information using the tables below as a guide. Put detailed information in an annex if necessary.

* Please add Output/Activity as per OWP/AWP, if required, provide additional information (eg list specific activities funded by the donor's contribution).

Financial Quarterly Report end June, 2015

Reporting Period: April and June 2015 (USD)

Comp	Output	Source of funding	Grand Total budget			Budget Q2 2015			Expenditure Q2 2015			Accumulated Expenditure (Year 2011 to end Q2 2015)			Delivery Rate current reporting period Q2 2015			Overall Delivery Rate		
			ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total	ABP + UNDP	FAO	Total
COMP 1	1.1	42000	32,940	39,060	72,000							59,650		59,650				181%	0%	83%
COMP 1	1.3	62000	200,000	200,000	400,000	20,700	24,200	44,900	11,642	35,000	46,642	312,848	165,200	478,048	56%	145%	104%	156%	83%	120%
	1.7	62000	185,896	71,204	257,100	2,600	2,000	4,600	3,489	2,000	5,489	8,143	44,000	52,143	134%	100%	113%	4%	62%	20%
	1.3	62000	50,000	50,000	100,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,965	2,000	4,965	9,602	16,000	25,602	148%	100%	124%	19%	32%	26%
	1.4	62000	100,000	50,000	150,000	4,000	3,500	7,500	3,355		3,355	43,840	34,500	78,340	84%	0%	45%	44%	69%	52%
Total COMP 1			568,836	410,264	979,100	28,300	31,700	60,000	21,451	39,000	60,451	433,883	258,700	693,583	73%	123%	99%	76%	63%	71%
COMP 2	2.1	42000	15,939	39,061	55,000							31,205	5,000	36,205	0%	0%	0%	196%	13%	60%
COMP 2	2.1	62000	300,000	100,000	400,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	7,346	2,000	9,346	172,872	95,391	268,263	147%	67%	117%	58%	95%	67%
	2.2	62000	155,000	20,000	175,000	7,700	2,000	9,700	1,714	1,000	2,714	27,137	27,542	54,679	22%	50%	28%	18%	130%	31%
	2.3	62000	80,000	100,000	180,000	41,076	13,200	54,276	17,764	2,000	19,764	127,286	39,700	166,986	92%	15%	73%	150%	40%	93%
	2.4	62000	100,000	145,000	245,000	7,700	7,000	14,700	1,972	9,526	11,498	80,926	82,984	163,910	26%	136%	78%	81%	57%	67%
	2.5	62000	50,000	50,000	100,000	2,000	9,475	11,475	3,395	1,000	4,395	6,834	12,175	19,009	0%	11%	38%	14%	24%	19%
	2.6	62000	14,500	20,000	34,500										0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total COMP 2			715,438	474,061	1,189,500	63,476	34,675	98,151	52,191	15,526	67,717	446,260	262,782	709,043	82%	43%	69%	62%	55%	60%
COMP 3	3.1	42000	86,000		86,000	9,925		9,925				25,102	5,000	30,102	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	35%
COMP 3	3.1	62000	223,400		223,400	2,700	32,825	35,525	2,646		2,646	141,995	32,825	174,820	98%	0%	7%	64%	0%	78%
Total COMP 3			309,400	-	309,400	12,625	32,825	45,450	2,646	-	2,646	167,097	37,825	204,922	21%	-	7%	54%	0%	66%
Total			1,593,675	864,325	2,458,000	105,401	98,200	204,601	76,288	54,526	130,814	1,047,240	560,317	1,607,558	72%	85%	64%	60%	63%	65%

Annex 2: Budget Analytical Review of the quarter 2, 2015

Annex 3: Yearly Work Plan for 2015

AWP and Budget for 2015

Country	Programme Code & Title	Project Code & Title	Responsible Officer (a)	Implementing Institution	Expected Outputs and Indicators & Targets	2015			Resp. parties	Fund code	Donor code	Budget Code	Description	Planned budget for 2015			
						O	Q1	Q2						Total Amount for 2015 USD	TRAC	GEF	
Lao PDR	0056008 - ADP	0075035 - Agro-Biodiversity Project (ABP)	Chirada Keonungchanh	Department of Planning and Cooperation (DAPC)	Planned Activities (a) to (e) to be undertaken during the year/quarter stated/quarter.												
					Objective 1 to provide farmers with the necessary incentives, capabilities and supporting input framework to conserve agro-biodiversity within the farming systems of Lao PDR												
					Updated Indicator 1: Number of provincial agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (Final target: 100,000 ha, Achieved: 300 ha, 2015: 70,000 ha)												
					Updated Indicator 1: Number of national plans, policies, laws, strategies, and guidelines with agro-biodiversity concerns (Final target: 4, 2015 target: 3)												
					OUTPUT 1: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, INCLUDING AGRO-BIODIVERSITY, INCORPORATED INTO GOVERNMENT POLICIES, LAWS AND OTHER LEGAL INSTRUMENTS												
					Baseline: 1 (i.e. 0) Land use policies and legal instruments do not include focus on biodiversity (especially agro biodiversity). b) Emphasis on agro-biodiversity in BD strategy and action plan (NBSAP) is weak c) Agriculture Law does not incorporate emphasis on biodiversity, including agro biodiversity d) Integration of biodiversity related criteria into EIA guideline are poor.												
					Updated Indicator 1.1a: Number of national workshops with biodiversity content (Final Target: 10, Achieved: 10, 2015 Target: 4)												
					2015 Targets:												
					1.1.1 Provide Agro-biodiversity related technical inputs to the final draft of NBSAP II (participate in meetings)	x									4,000	0	4,000
					Subtotal for Activity 1.1.1										0	0	0
					1.1.2 NABP (R) approved by MAE by July 2015										6,000	0	6,000
					- Part. + Nat Cons. 2 workshops - 20000 level and printing 400 books (200 Lao, 200 Eng)										10,000	0	10,000
															25,000	0	25,000
															5,000	0	5,000
															8,000	0	8,000
															4,700	0	4,700
															200	0	200
															2,000	0	2,000
															1,000	0	1,000
															2,400	0	2,400
															200	0	200
															46,500	0	46,500
					Subtotal for Activity 1.1.2										20,000	0	20,000
					1.1.3 PBSAP for Luang Prabang approved by Luang Prabang Governor, by September 2015										5,000	0	5,000
					- (NCHA TA context)										10,000	0	10,000
					- Meetings and street, translation and printing meetings, 35 pp, DSA, fuel as tickets for 2 ABPs, and data collection										200	0	200
					- DSA inputs to reports (5 persons, 30 working days)										3,000	0	3,000
					- 2 Consultation workshops (60 ad) for data and final draft										3,000	0	3,000
					- Printing both Lao and Eng version 300 books in each)										1,000	0	1,000
					- Follow up to support the PoNRE and Provo Gov. in PBSAP mainstreaming into provincial annual work plan										3,600	0	3,600
															100	0	100
					Subtotal for Activity 1.1.3										43,400	0	43,400
					1.1.4 Support district and/or provincial workshops on status and action plans as follow-up on N/PBSAP in Xiangkhouang Province										1,000	0	1,000
					- Reprinting of 200 PBSAP Xiangkhouang in Eng and Lao										1,700	0	1,700
					- 2 PBSAP XK follow workshop to support the Provo Gov & PoNRE										200	0	200
															2,000	0	2,000
															500	0	500
															1,200	0	1,200
															200	0	200
															6,000	0	6,000
															106,700	0	106,700
					Total Output 1.1 = 1.1.1+1.1.2+1.1.3+1.1.4+1.1.5+1.1.6+1.1.7												

Annex 4: Internal monitoring of deadlines of reports and other deliverables

Project Title: Agro-Biodiversity Project (ABP)				Award ID: 00060069	Date: 30 June 2015
Report and deliverables	Responsible	Method	Deadline	Date of Completion	Status
Annual Procurement Plan 2015	Project → UNDP	Document	10 Jan 2015	Jan/15	Done
Progress reports 2015	Project → UNDP	Document	5 th in 4 th , 7 th , 10 th month	1 st draft 10 th April/15	Done
QWP cum budget 2014	Project → UNDP and FAO	Document	5 th in 1 st , 4 th , 7 th , 10 th month	10 June	Draft
Monthly project meeting/status and workplan	Project → UNDP and FAO	Rolling Plan	Last Wednesday in each month	One meeting April	Partly done
Updated risk, issue, lessons learned logs and communication and monitoring plan	Project → UNDP	Q Reports	Quarterly	10 June, 2015	Done
Spot Check Report	UNDP → Project	Report	Feb 2015	Feb 2015	Done
Quarterly Project Combined Delivery Report	UNDP → Project	Document	10 th of each ending quarter	Delayed	Done
PIR Report	Project → UNDP	On-line	3 July 2015	NA	NA
Audit -- management response	UNDP → Project	Document	July	End of June	Done

Annex 5: Project Risk Log by 30 June 2015

Project Title: Agro-Biodiversity Project (ABP)									
Award ID: 00060069									
Date: 30 June 2015									
Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability (I-4)	Counter measures / Mgmt response	Owner	Submitted, Updated by	Last Update	Status	
1 Pending N/PBSAP cons. w/s in XK	Q1/13	Operational	Delayed response I= 4, P=4, Total 16	Follow-up at monthly meetings	NPM/UNDP	CTA/IUCN/A P	End Q2 2014	Solved	
2 pFLUP Delayed of implementation with TABI	Q1/13	Organizational/Operational	MAF Instructions pending I= 4, P=4, Total 16	Continued follow-up and guidance from MAF Leadership	NPM/UNDP	CTA/AP	End Q4 2014	Solved	
3 Delayed of implementation of ABDIs	Q1/13	Operational	Delays field implementation. I= 3, P=4, Total 12	More delegation to CTA and AM, More field visits of CTA & APM	NPM/MAF/UNDP	CTA/AP	End Q3 2014	Solved	
4 Delayed of printing PBSAP in Lao version	Q1/13	Operational	Delayed implementation I= 3, P=3, Total 9	Regular follow-up	NPM	AP/UNDP/CTA	End Q2 2014	Solved	
5 Delayed approval of local budgets for IPM/FFS	November 2013	Operational	Delayed implementation I= 2, P=3, Total 6	Regular follow-up incl monthly meetings	NPM	CTA/AP	Q4 2013	Solved mid Feb 2014	
6 Delayed IPM/FFS	December 2013 /June 2014	Operational	One year delay due to cropping season I= 2, P=3, Total 6	Approval of budget	NPM	CTA/AP	June 2014	Solved	
7 Insufficient staffing at Vientiane office	October 2013	Operational	With part-time NPC I= 3, P=3, Total 9	No further official positions	NPM	CTA	30 June 2015	Solved	
8 Insufficient support and backstopping at field level, due to delayed replacement of DF, XK from Jan. Successor resigned after two months	Jan 2015	Operational	Limited follow-up I= 3, P=3, Total 9	Top candidate withdrew	NPM	CTA	31 Mar 2015	Re-announcement	

Annex 6: Project Lessons Learned Log for Q2, 2015

Project Title: Agro-Biodiversity Project (ABP)						Award ID: 00060069	Date: 30 June 2015
Type	Date identified	Successes	Shortcomings/lessons learned	Recommended solutions	Submitted, updated by		
1 Preparation of local interventions	15 Dec 2011		Preparation of local interventions is time consuming and must be followed-up according to strict, but realistic timelines	Clear consensus with partners on preparation steps and prepare detailed guidelines.	APM/CTA Solved Guidelines prepared in June 2013		
2 Recruitments takes time	7 th March, 2013	DF arrived in time	In-depth knowledge of NIM and close consultations with UNDP are important for successful implementation	Find ways within NIM to timely get staff	APM/CTA Solved		
3 Timely financial management	10 Jan 2013 10 Apr 2013	Prepared financial report on time	Lack of awareness of importance of in-time payments and quick decision making	Close monitoring and spot checks	CTA Partly solved Still delays, but better transparency		
4 Teambuilding	1 st , Jan 2013 and 1 st , Apr 2013	Monthly meetings with UNDP and FAO creates a forum for team building	Regular updates between central and local level important for team building. Regular exchange of info important	Frequent visits to districts by Vientiane based staff and frequent visit of DFs to Vientiane (work plans/monthly meetings, etc.)	APM/CTA Solved 1-2 monthly visits to districts		
5 Feedback on legal framework	Mid April 2013	Local ownership of PBSAP	During the formulation process immediate translations are needed in order to ensure international inputs and recommendations	More precise annual and quarterly and monthly workplans	CTA Partly solved Needs feedback from either local consultant and/or IUCN		

Annex 7: Project Issues Log for the following quarter, by 30 June 2015

Project Title: Agro-Biodiversity Project (ABP)										Award ID: 00060069		Date: 30 June 2015	
No	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures / Mgmt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status				
1	Delayed field implementation	Jan 2013	Operational	Delayed response I= 3, P=3, Total 9	Follow-up at monthly meetings	NPC/ UNDP	APM	End Q3 2014	Solved				
2	Inadequate formal collaboration with TABI	22 Mar 2013	Organizational	Instructions pending I= 3, P=4, Total 12	Continued follow-up MAF guidance	NPM/UNDP	APM/NPC/UNDP	31 Mar 2015	Partly solved				Awaiting 1 st Common Steering Comm Meeting
3	Late or lack of formal feedback on proposed field interventions	19 Feb 2013	Operational	Delays field implementation. I= 3, P=3, Total 9	Delegate to CTA and AMP	NPM/MAF/UNDP	APM/UNDP	End Q3 2014	Solved				
4	Uncompleted NABP review report from International cons.	July 2013	Operational	I= 4, P=4, Total 16	CTA proactively contact NAFRI/FAO /Int.Cons	NAFRI/Int. Cons	CTA	End Q3 2014	Solved				
5	Delayed NBSAP/PBSAP launching workshop in XK	July 2013	Operational	I= 2, P=4, Total 8	Follow-up with MoNRE	NPC	CTA/AMP	End Q2 2014	Solved				
6	Late identification of Master Trainers for FFS TOT Vegetables	July 2013	Operational	Recommendations from FAO Vegetable IPM pending I= 3, P=4, Total 12	Regular follow-up	FAO/NPM/C TA	CTA/AP	Q4 2013	Solved				
7a	Delayed planning meeting of IPM/FFS TOT on Vegetables	Nov 2013	Operational	Delayed approval of local budget I= 3, P=4, Total 12	Regular follow-up	FAO/NPM/C TA	CTA/AP	Q4 2013	Solved				
7b	Delayed planning meeting of IPM/FFS TOT on Rice	Nov 2013	Operational	Delayed approval of local budget I= 3, P=4, Total 12	Regular follow-up	FAO/NPM/C TA	CTA/AP	Q2 2015	Partly solved				
8	Delayed upstart of IPM/FFS TOT on Vegetables/.....	Dec 2013	Operational	Delayed approval of local budget I= 4, P=4, Total 16	Regular follow-up	FAO/NPM/C TA	CTA/AP	Q2 2014	Solved				
9	Delayed nomination of new NPM and NPD	Dec 2013	Operational	Delayed approval of local budget I= 4, P=4, Total 16	Regular follow-up	FAO/NPM/C TA	CTA/AP	Q2 2014	Solved				

Annex 8: Certification of organic rice

Baseline (2013) and 2014 certification of organic native variety paddy rice (KKN)

Village	Families	2013										2014					
		Normal farming practice					Normal farming practice					Normal farming practice			Certified organic rice		
		Total paddy (ha)	Total production (tons)	Yield t/ha	Sales (tons)	Price of sold rice (Kip/kg)	Paddy land (ha)	Total production (tons)	Yield t/ha	Sales (tons)	Price of sold rice (Kip/kg)	Total paddy land (ha)	Total production (tons)	Yield t/ha	Sales (tons)	Price of sold rice (Kip/kg)	
Bong village	114	49	171	3.5	6	3,200	39	155	4.0	10	3,500	10	41	4.0	6	4,500	
Mixay village	144	52	182	3.5	5	3,200	37	144	3.9	10	3,500	15	59	3.9	5	4,500	
Choy village	115	62	234	3.8	16	3,200	35	220	4.0	20	3,500	6	26	4.0	4	4,500	
Yai village	120	63	220	3.5	10	3,200	33	139	4.7	25	3,500	30	145	4.5	11	4,500	
Laethong village	83	65	260	4.0	10	3,200	42	193	4.6	25	3,500	23	104	4.6	15	4,500	
Ngotphae village	204	91	365	4.0	7	3,200	60	257	4.3	20	3,500	31	135	4.3	13	4,500	
Total	780	382	1,457	4.3	54	3,200	266	1,108	4.3	110	3,500	116.018	1,698	4.2	54	4,500	

Oyster Mushroom Cultivation

Huayman, Thapho, Nambor and Huayno villages
Nambor cluster, Phonexay District, Luang Prabang Province

Report No IX Technical Backstopping and on-the-job Training

07-09 May 2015

By Ms. Viengkham Sengsoulivong, National Consultant

1. Background

The on-the-job training of Oyster Mushroom Cultivation is a key ABP activity under the local Agro-biodiversity Project “Domestication of Wild Mushrooms”. The intervention is carried out in four villages (Huayman, Thapho, Nambor and Huayno) with joined support from Nambor Technical Service Center (TSC) and the Mushroom Unit of the Plant Protection Center (PPC) of Vientiane, as per agreement signed in June 2014.

Currently, 17 families (down from originally 28) of which 9 are female heads are taking part in the activities, which is lower the initial target of 40 families and the number of 81 potentially interested families stated during earlier visits (see project document). The lower number of families is explained by busy with other upland agriculture activities and some resistance of working in groups. Additional families have shown interests and may join later.

Each village has established a mushroom growing group, agreed village group regulations, constructed two growing houses (4x6 meter)/per village.

From first batch villagers have been trained and now skilled in preparing and storing raw material (sawdust etc.), mixing, preparing bags, sterilization, inoculation, parking in growing house (incubation), disease prevention, harvesting, marketing, and financial management.

The second batch preparation (bag preparation/sterilization/inoculation) has started in Huayno Village (26-28 April), Thapho Village (20-25 April), Huayman Village (27 March -18 April), and Nambo Village (19-27). Currently, waiting for harvest.

Updated number of participating families in the four villages is provided in table 1 and for has been slightly reduced.

Table 1: Updated participating households/families

No	Village	Total HH	Participating families (Females)			
			Total (F)	Lao Loum	Khmu	Hmong
1	Huayman	7	7		7	
2	Thapho	5	5	3	2	
3	Nambor	2	2		2	
4	Houyno	3	3		3	
		17	17 (09)	3	14	0

2. The Objective visit

The objective of backstopping visit was to guide the incubation, disease prevention/cleanliness and preparation for new growing circle.

Progress

The total production in the four villagers has reached 4.6 tons from 34,000 bags reaching a total income of 60.8 million kip. The average yield of 0.130 kg/one kg bag is quite good when using hard wood as raw material. Soft wood normally yields higher (minimum 0.200 kg/bag).

Huayman has been the best performing village due to better leadership and interest, timely watering, etc. The productivity Huayman is double of Huayno as this villages gives little attention to details, thus lack of sincereness among members. In Thapho, one house was infected by green colored fungus (green mould), mainly because they did not follow the recommended sanitary practices by not using a new and clean growing house.

From 27 March, the Huayman Village has prepared 13,346 spawn bags in two new growing houses (5x8m and 6x10m) and plan to reach 17,200 bags by end mid of May.

The purchased bag-filling machine help farmers a lot in reduce heavy workload.

So far 220 kg have been harvested of the 2nd batch.

In Huayno village is preparing sawdust for 2nd batch for about 8,000 bags and Nambor is preparing sawdust for about 5,000 bags.

Table 2: Production status and savings, as per 6 May 2015 (1st batch)

No	Village	Period	Production (kg)	Bags		Total sales (kip)	Bank deposits (kip)
				harvested	Kg/bag		
1	Huayman	25/11 - 6/05/2015	1,493	8,271	0,180	20,491,000	10,500,000 5,491,000*
2	Thapho	23/11 - 6/05/2015	1,035	9,751	0.100	13,767,000	8,900,000
3	Nambor	30/11 - 6/05/2015	1,407	9,836	0,140	16,170,000	9,200,000
4	Houyno	09/11 - 6/05/2015	730	7,547	0,090	10,411,000	6,936,000
	Total		4,667	35,405	0,130	60,839,000	41,027,000

*: Kept in house

Table 3: bag preparation for 2nd batch

No	Village	Member	Parked bags	Planned bags	Balance (still to prepare)
1	Huayno	3 families	1,300 bags	3,000 bags	1,700 bags
2	Thapho	5 families	6,700 bags	7,500 bags	800 bags
3	Huayman	7 families	13,346 bags	17,200 bags	3,854 bags
4	Nambor	2 families	4,650 bags	5,000 bags	350 bags
	Total	17 families	25,996 bags	32,700 bags	6,704 bags

3. Strength

- Most villages have maintained keen interests and paid great attention to the guidance/training/instructions/explanations including keeping tools and bags free from pests and dirt.
- Farmers carefully clean house during time spawn bags keeping
- Production is generally going well with no major problems
- Plan to produce the 32,700 bags of bags for second batch.

4. Constraints

- Some members want to leave the group to become individual producers.
- There are some problems with communications within the groups, particularly so in Huayno village, thus for the 2nd batch only 3 families will join.
- Due to late bag preparation the quality of spawn is getting too old for the second batch with the risk of lower yields/contamination in Huayno, Nambor and Thapho villages.
- Ignorance of keeping growing houses clean may reduce production.

5. Recommendations

- More follow-up on the “three problem villages” focusing on only interested villagers and possibly ask assistance from district authorities.
- Set-up a sign board at Huayman village and T-shirts for the mid-evaluation meeting (July) (extra funding from APB)

6. Next visit

- Planned backstopping to provide spawn bags for remaining growing houses 4-6 June.

Advisor

Reporter

Annex 1. Members of Huayno Mushroom growing group

No	Name and surname	Responsibility	Phone number
1	Mr. Somvang Niyaket	Leader	020 97823921
2	Ms. Dee	Marketing	
3	Ms. Seevanh	Member	

Members of Thapho Mushroom Growing Group

No	Name and surname	Responsibility	Phone number
1	Ms. Buaphan	Leader	020 97992194
2	Ms. Orn	Accounting	
3	Mr. Maipaeng	Finance	
4	Ms. Khampaeng	Marketing	030 9610830
5	Ms. Noy	Member	020 56988433

Members of Nambor Mushroom Growing Group

No	Name and surname	Responsibility	Phone number
1	Mr. Khamlar	Leader	030 9866813
2	Mr. Seenuan	Member	

Members of Huayman Mushroom Growing Group

No	Name and surname	Responsibility	Phone number
1	Mr. Taeng	Leader	
2	Ms. Vieng	Accounting	
3	Mr. Bounthong	Member	020 9282821
4	Mr. Khammun	Member	
5	Ms. Paeng	Member	
6	Ms. Kham	Member	
7	Ms. Lai	Member	

Annex 2. Technical support officers at TSC, Nambor cluster, Phonsai district

No	Name and surname	Responsibility	Phone number
1	Mr.Bounthavi Khounthavong	Technical Service Center	020 97220008

Annex 3. Field visit No IX detailed activities

No	Date	Activity	Place	Participants
1	07/05/2015		Travel from VT to LPB	- MrsViengkham PPC
2	08/05/2015	Backstopping incubating bags	4 mushroom cultivation clusters	-Mrs Viengkham PPC -District agriculture 1 -Framers in 4 clusters
3	09/05/2015	travel from LPB to VT		MrsViengkham PPC

Annex 4. Summary of farmer self-evaluation

n o	Technical issues	The result of understanding			
		Good understanding	Satisfied	Low understanding	No understanding
1	Take old spawn bags out	82%	18%		
2	Area to drop old spawn bags	90%	10%		
3	Recycle old spawn bags	75%	25%		
4	Clean growing house	95%	5%		
5	suggest the incubate technique	90%	10%		
	Total	86%	14%		

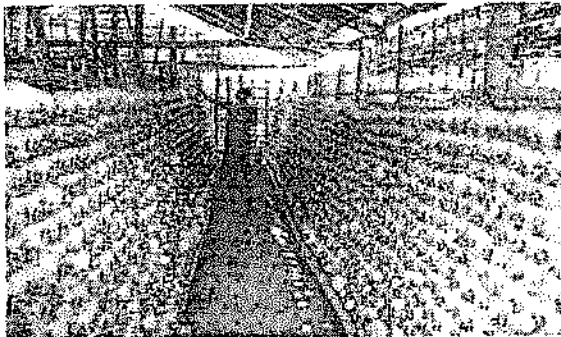
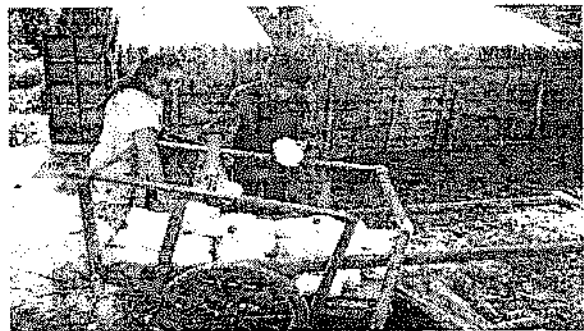
Annex 5: Photos of activities



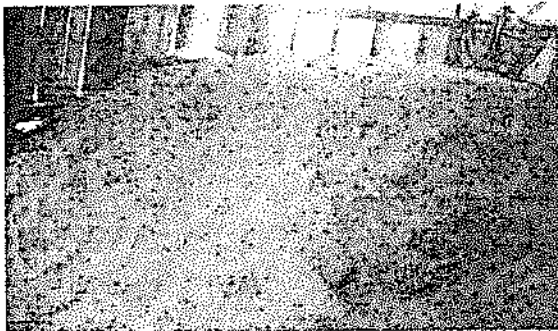
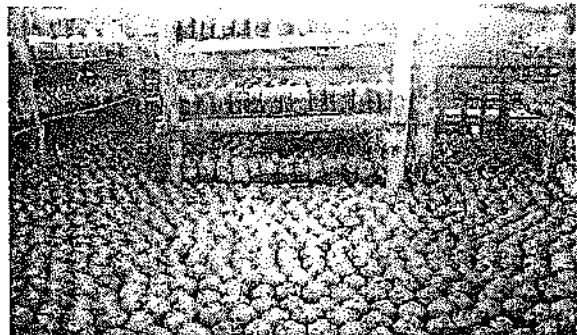
Incubation guidance



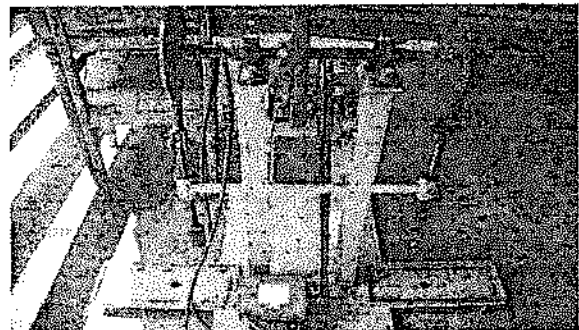
Removal of old growing bags



Parking of bags before yielding



Sawdust



New bagging machine

Annex 10: Recording fish species by five village Nam Ngum River, baseline report 2015

No	Code	Family	Scientific name	Lao name
1	2	DASYATIDAE	<i>Amphostistius laoensis</i>	Pa pha lay
2	8	CLUPEIDAE	<i>Chipeichthys sesarnenensis</i>	Pa keo
3	9		<i>Tenualosa thibaudeani</i>	Pa mak phang
4	15	CYPRINIDAE	<i>Oxygaster thibaudeani</i>	Pa sieu
5	16		<i>Oxygaster pointoni</i>	Pa sieu
6	22		<i>Opsarius koratensis</i>	Pa sieu ao
7	23		<i>Opsarius pulchellus</i>	Pa sieu ao
8	26		<i>Chela caeruiopinnatus</i>	Pa mak gna
9	27		<i>Chela laubuca</i>	Pa mak gna
10	28		<i>Danoi aequipinnatus</i>	Pa sieu ao
11	29		<i>Danoi sp.</i>	Pa viene phay
12	30		<i>Esomus metallicus</i>	Pa sieu na (sieu kang lay)
13	31		<i>Leptobarbus</i>	Pa phong
14	32		<i>Luciosoma hoeveni</i>	Pa mak vaie
15	33		<i>Luciosoma setigerum</i>	Pa mak vaie
16	34		<i>Rasbora aurotaenia</i>	Pa sieu ao
17	35		<i>Rasbora borapetensis</i>	Pa sieu kao
18	49		<i>Luciocyprinus</i>	Pa sanak
19	50		<i>Cyrinus striolatus carpio</i>	Pa nay
20	51		<i>Neolissachilus blanci</i>	Pa phong (Pa Song)
21	61		<i>Cyclocheilichthys apgon</i>	Pa dor Kieu
22	78		<i>Hypsibarbus malcolmi</i>	Pa pak kome
23	80		<i>Hypsibarbus pierrei</i>	Pa pak ta leuang
24	84		<i>Poropuntius bolovenensis</i>	Pa chat
25	85		<i>Poropuntius deauratus</i>	Pa chat hang leuang
26	86		<i>Poropuntius laoensis</i>	Pa chat
27	89		<i>Scaphongathops stejnegeri</i>	Pa pianc
28	91		<i>Dispar macropidota</i>	Pa sout
29	92		<i>Puntius brevis</i>	Pa kao mone
30	94		<i>Aurotaeniatus binotatus</i>	Pa ket keng (Pa Pok)
31	95		<i>Aurotaeniatus orphoides</i>	Pa pok
32	99		<i>Thynnichthys thynnoides</i>	Pa koum
33	102		<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i>	Pa nang chanh
34	103		<i>Cirrhinus jullemi</i>	Pa dor kieu
35	105		<i>Cirrhinus molitorella</i>	Pa phone
36	107		<i>Cirrhinus prosemion</i>	Pa keng
37	130		<i>Epalzeorhynchus frenatum</i>	Pa doot hinc
38	131		<i>Garrae cambodgiensis</i>	Pa kor hinc
39	132		<i>Garrae fasciacauda</i>	Pa kor hinc
40	135		<i>Mekongina erythrospila</i>	Pa sa ce
41	137	BALITORIDAE	<i>Homaloptera leonardi</i>	Pa tit hinc
42	138		<i>Homaloptera orthogoniata</i>	Pa tit hinc
43	139		<i>Homaloptera cf. smith</i>	Pa tit hinc
44	141		<i>Homaloptera cf. zollingeri</i>	Pa tit hinc
45	144		<i>Hemimyzon sp. 1</i>	Pa tit hinc
46	145		<i>Hemimyzon sp. 2</i>	Pa tit hinc
47	146		<i>Annamia normani</i>	Pa tit hinc
48	147		<i>Sewellia sp.1</i>	Pa tit hinc
49	148		<i>Sewellia sp.2</i>	Pa tit hinc
50	149		<i>Nemacheilus cf. longistriatus</i>	Pa keo kaie
51	150		<i>Nemacheilus pallidus</i>	Pa keo kaie
52	151		<i>Nemacheilus platiceps</i>	Pa keo kaie
53	152		<i>Nemacheilus sp.1</i>	Pa keo kaie
54	153		<i>Nemacheilus sp.2</i>	Pa keo kaie
55	154		<i>Schistura cf. kengtungensis</i>	Pa keo kaie
56	155		<i>Schistura cf. nicosi</i>	Pa keo kaie
57	156		<i>Schistura cf. pellgrini</i>	Pa keo kaie (Pa phanh)
58	157		<i>Schistura sp.1</i>	Pa eet
59	158		<i>Schistura sp. 2</i>	Pa eet
60	159		<i>Schistura sp.3</i>	Pa viene fai

61	160		<i>Schistura</i> sp.4	Pa keo kaie
62	161		<i>Schistura</i> sp.5	Pa keo kaie
63	182	COBBITIDAE	<i>Lepidocephalichthys hasselti</i>	Pa kang laie
64	239	AKYSIDAE	<i>Akysis recavus</i>	Pa kee hia
65	240	AKYSIDAE	<i>Akysis varius</i>	Pa kee hia
66	243	SISORIDAE	<i>Bagarius yarrelki</i>	Pa kai
67	245		<i>Glyptothorax</i> cf. <i>lampris</i>	Pa kone
68	246		<i>Glyptothorax laosensis</i>	Pa kone
69	249	CLALIIDAE	<i>Clalias biatrachus</i>	Pa douk ee an
70	250		<i>Clalias macropterus</i>	Pa douk oue
71	257	BELONIDAE	<i>Xenentodon macropterus</i>	Pa ka thone
72	261	CHAUDHURIIDAE	<i>Chaudhuria</i> cf. <i>caudata</i>	Eel
73	262	SYNBRANCHIDAE	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Eel
74	280	NANDIDAE	<i>Pritolepis albus</i>	Pa ee pai
75	281	ELIOTRIDAE	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Pa nine
76	286	GOBIOIDEI	<i>Rhinogobius mekongianus</i>	Pa bou kao
77	287		<i>Rhinogobius ocellatus</i>	Pa bou kao
78	288		<i>Rhinogobius</i> sp. 1	Pa bou kao
79	292	ANABANTOIDAE	<i>Anabus testudineus</i>	Pa keng
80	293	BOLONTIIDAE	<i>Betta</i> cf. <i>spendens</i>	Pa kat
81	296		<i>Trichopsis pumila</i>	Pa mat
82	299	CHANNIDAE	<i>Channa gachau</i>	Pa kang
83	301		<i>Channa</i> cf. <i>marulius</i>	Pa kouane
84	304		<i>Channa striata</i>	Pa kor
85	318	TRIONYCHIDAE	<i>Pelochelys cantori</i>	Pa fa
86		19 families	52 Genera	

Minutes

Monthly Meeting, 29 April 2015

Progress December 2014 - April 2015 and work plan of April-May 2015

14:30 - 16:30 hrs. ABP Office, MAF

Participants:

1. Mr. Pheng Souvanthong National Project Coordinator (NPC), ABP, Chair
2. Ms. Chitlatda Keomuongchanh, Programme Analyst (PA), Environment Unit, UNDP
3. Mr. Ole Sparre Pedersen, Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), ABP
4. Ms. Koulap Sysourath, Assistant Project Manager (APM), ABP
5. Ms. Viengthong Sengkhambhondavong, Project Accountant, ABP

Drafted by:

Ms. Koulap Sysourath, APM

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Reviewed by:

Mr. Ole Sparre Pedersen, CTA

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Approved by IP:

Mr. Pheng Souvanthong NPC, Chair

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Acknowledged by:

Mr. Chitlatda Keomuongchanh, PA, Environment Unit, UNDP

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Status of December 2014, January, February, March, April 2015

and

April-May Work plan 2015

Agenda	Summary/background	Agreement	Actions for Follow-up	Responsible	Timeframe
NABP II	A new consultant (Iain Graig) started to work for NABP-II in February 2015 with Local consultant, Mm Kongpanh. New list of content agreed with NAFRI (27 Feb). Revised draft received end Febr and CTA comments provided end March. Awaiting comments from FAO Hqs, and more inputs from five Techn. Working Groups. Int. Consultant is available for next visit late May.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up on comments - Prepare for bigger stakeholder meeting needs to discuss with Dr. Bounthong, NAFRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase follow-up with techn. working groups by CTA and Nat. Cons. 	FAO/ABP	20 May
N/PBSAP in XK	Provincial PBSAP XK Steering Committees is needs to be formally established to follow up on proposed interventions. MoNRE proposed status and follow-up meeting end May/beg. June, agreed by PoNRE on 24 April. PoNRE has requested additional 200 copies of Lao Version. English version sent to IUCN for editing 28 Apr, after CTA and National Consultant has added Scientific Names during the months of Jan and Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up on the establishment of Provincial Steering Committee - Together with MoNRE and PoNRE prepare for meeting in XK - Work w. Inthavy on proposal preparing for meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate with vice Gov to discuss on Establishment of PBSAP (XK) Steering Committee. - Soonest finalized Eng. Version - Comments report of TABI 	CTA & NPC/ MoNRE & PoNRE / VICE Gov /	May-June
PBSAP in LPB	Agreed to engage IUCN to provide technical inputs and secretarial assistance. IUCN will soonest provide an activity plan and proposed list of Content. Further Mr. Bouaphanh Phanthayong and Dr. Lapmpanh, and Dr Inthavy at MoNRE has expressed will support PBSAP for LPB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need careful planning including setting-up broadly represented provincial steering committee. - Identify scoping of the contents. NC needs full 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree with IUCN on their inputs to PBSAP - Carry out scoping meeting with all stakeholders incl. agree on detailed list of content. 	CTA/NPC/M oNRE/ PoNRE/ IUCN	May

Agenda	Summary/background	Agreement	Actions for Follow-up	Responsibility	Timeframe
Dissemination of MAF Laws and posters related to ABD cum / Awareness strategy impl. Plan	A total of 18 set of posters has been printed and 1,000 hand books are being printed in Lao Language and a number of them have already been distributed including at the World Food Day in XK, mid of October. Requests from schools and others institutions have been received. However, further distribution should be detailed in upcoming communication and awareness strategy and implementation plan. 23 Mar 2015, NPC brought to 10 districts 100 set of posters(have recorded in file) and 200 books	time and inter short time Detailed list of distribution (to whom and balance) and suggestion for distribution of remaining poster and books. -List of doc. will & sent to the people	- Support budget to local for data collection - Finalize stock sheet incl. list of receivers and agree on where to distribute the rest (E.g Nat. & Intern. Org.)	AMP/ NPC/CTA APM	May
Other Info and Awareness materials	Review strongly recommended to provide visibility/info of project activities Detailed Communication and awareness communication strategy prepared beginning of Jan. 2015 and a contract is being prepared by FAO to carry our most urgent tasks. The Info. Center of MAF is preparing four DVDs (i) Biodiversity in rice field; (ii) Oyster mushroom training; (iii) NTFP (wild mushroom, Meilientha, medicinal plants); (iv) The videos on Oyster Mushrooms (Lao, Himong and Khmu) is scheduled to be finalized April, based on detailed comments from UNDP. A project information brochure has been prepared and awaiting approval by UNDP Editorial Board. The MAF information Center, completed 1 st draft of 4 DVDs in Lao version. Detail comments for improvements provided by UNDP. Video on TOT IPM prepared by ABP/FAO, but awaiting final comments. ABP brochure has been prepared (500 copies) and Lao and Eng	Ensure draft are prepared according to TOR - UNDP Will made final version by this month	Regularly follow-up and send for comments to UNDP/FAO	ABP	May

Agenda	Summary/background	Agreement	Actions for Follow-up	Responsible	Timeframe
pFLUP	<p>The pFLUP involves many steps and TABI has proposed ABP to provide support to “the last verification (fourth) step” before local government approval. Agreed with TABI to support some USD16,000 satellite imagery at an area of more than 2,000 sq km for verification work, covering 36 villages in Phoukout and Phonexay District. ABP has also committed to support printing costs of the approved villages plans. Status of TABI implementation not yet formally provided.</p>	<p>- To the extent possible continue to collaborate with TABI on land use planning</p> <p>- Investigate possible (additional) planning support in with the Province that as per PBSAP in LPB and XM</p>	<p>- Request TABI to provide status and proposed additional costs.</p> <p>- Seek the possibility of ABP collaboration on additional planning assistance to the province.</p>	TABI/ABP	May
Khao kai noi (KKN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The one year project (organic farming) has rice have been harvested and some of the originally planned area has been certified. Regular progress reports have been forwarded in Lao with brief summaries in English. Baseline (area, production/yield/price) compared to area of organic cultivation still lacking as well as copy of training materials. Payment has been made for certificates. Evaluation meeting pending. 	<p>- Baseline and material should be provided before evaluation meeting.</p> <p>- Extent for next year assistance for next season should be agreed.</p> <p>- CTA prepare the form to get data</p>	<p>- Follow-up baseline and training material.</p> <p>- Explore options for next year support.</p> <p>- Fill the form by ABP impitition partner.</p> <p>Baseline should be made before evaluation meeting). Ole will forward table to be filled-in.</p>	NPC/APM/C TA CTA/NPC	May
Oyster mushroom	<p>The Oyster Mushroom ABDI is running well although the initial 28 families have been reduced to some 18 families. Nearly all or first batch of (40,000 bags) have been sold (some 4.5tons and some 35mill kip deposited in the bank to cover raw materials. 2nd batch is being prepared and National Consultant is providing regular backstopping visits. Expenses for 3rd . batch will be covered by villagers.</p>	<p>- Continue to provide technical backstopping and conduct mid-term evaluation/review meeting</p>	<p>- Still to agree on date for mid-term meeting (June).</p> <p>- TSC staff should continue to make spawn.</p> <p>- PK interested but we have limited time to</p>	PPC/DAFO/T SC/ABP/ LWU	May

Agenda	Summary/background	Agreement	Actions for Follow-up	Responsibility	Timeframe
Fish Conservation XK and LPB	<p>Project in XK (five villages) ongoing and LARReC submitted baseline report in January, but still to be finalized based on comments provided by CTA beginning of April. Consultant next visit is expected mid of May.</p> <p>ABDI project document (PX) prepared in January, translated. Comments received mid of March from FAO RAP and proposed screening committee meeting (beg. of April) still need to be held.</p>	<p>- Ensure finalization of baseline report and prepare for follow-up visits as per TOR.</p> <p>ASAP appraise and finalize ABDI doc.</p> <p>Nat. cons. should identify the species again</p> <p>-PX. circulate the proposal for the comments</p>	<p>Follow-up with nat. consultant, Follow-up on baseline report of the nat. consultant.</p>	<p>CTA</p> <p>Scen. Comm. & ABP</p>	<p>Beg May</p> <p>Beg May</p>
Medicinal plants	<p>Implementation started beginning of 2015 and 1st assessment of medicinal and food plant have taking place in January and the second assessment taking place last week of April and second week of May A national consultant (botanist) is assisting ITM at the second survey. So far a total of 123 species of medicinal plants and 52 plant species have been collected. Draft village regulations and design of demo garden are other immediate tasks to be addressed.</p> <p>Consider support to Medicinal plants in Phoukout.</p>	<p>- Closely follow-up on activities as per ABDI doc. and TORs.</p> <p>Soon make final decision</p>	<p>- Feed-back on technical reports</p> <p>- Closely monitor.</p>	<p>NPC/CTA</p> <p>DF/ABP</p>	<p>May-June</p>
Wild tea	<p>On-going activity. Study tour carried out, nursery established and wild tea survey carried out, bur report pending in English. A double number of farmers have shown interest and additional funds granted for expanding nursery. Due to lack of species knowledge Chinese experts can come in May June and September.</p>	<p>- Ensure timely reporting.</p>	<p>- Follow up with implementation partners, including possibility of hiring production, market</p>	<p>DAFO/ABP</p>	<p>May- June</p>

Agenda	Summary/background	Agreement	Actions for Follow-up	Responsible	Timeframe
			expert and a taxonomist		
Native Banana	2014 crop canceled as farmers planted maize. ABP has been requested support from for 2015, but probably too late to measure any impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final decision ASAP - Check the proposal should not overlap w. TABI supported villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPC/APM will inform DAFO 	DAFO/ABP	May
Meientha	Proposal finalized early February and involves conservation in natural forest and domestication as done by wild tea. Commented by FAO/RAP mid of March and proposed screening committee meeting (beg. of April) still need to be held. Some uncertainties on feasibility of domestication aspects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appraised and approve - High price in market - circulate the proposal for the comments - STC will establ. nursery to provide the seeding to farmers as individual farms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct Screening Committee ASAP and prepare agreement (by routing appraisal comments & sheets). 	ABP	May
Botanical Garden in LPB (PTKB)	Ethnobotanical plots (plants to cure skin diseases, disorders, fractures and digestion, dying and fiber) have been proposed by the botanical garden in LPB. NPC visited the garden in February. Support should be provided before beginning of rainy season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In line with ABP project document and supports ABD awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feed-back PTKBG on budget will be provided ASA:\P 	CTA	End April Beg. May
FFS/IPM vegetable Cum ABP	PX is supporting 8 villages and three schools - Oct to end of April 2015. Planned weekly FFS training are not sufficiently carried out. Two comprehensive reports have been prepared (CTA and DF) on progress and possible solutions and two meetings by NPC and Prov. Coordinator have only partly solved the problems. In PK, the FFS are going on smoothly and Farmer Field Days are being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow-up on problems - Farmers in PX willingness or not to continue in coming year - Invite Master Trainer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPC and Prov. Coord. Pay another visit to Nam Bor 	NPC	May

International Day – Biological Diversity

Recognizing the value of Biodiversity, key to Lao PDR's development

Vientiane, 22/05/2015. Representatives from the Government, the U.N, as well as from national and international civil society organizations joined voices to celebrate this year's International Day for Biological Diversity dedicated to *Biodiversity for Sustainable Development*, and raise awareness on biodiversity's importance to Lao PDR's development.

The event was organized by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), in partnership with UNDP, FAO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

This year's International Biodiversity Day reflects on the importance of the U.N's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the relevance of biodiversity for sustainable development. Since, long Lao PDR has acknowledged the importance of biodiversity for sustainable development became a State party of the International Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1996. As a State party, the country adopted its first National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2006, which main goal is to make biodiversity a key to poverty eradication by 2020.

Speaking at the event, the U.N agencies' representatives from UNDP and FAO highlighted the critical role of biodiversity for the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals Agenda, the inclusion of biodiversity issues in the national post - 2015 development agenda, with two goals. One, in particular, addresses key issues to Lao PDR such as protecting and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, managing forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss," said Ms. Kaarina Immonen, UNDP Resident Representative.

"Understanding the value of biodiversity and its benefits to achieve food security, healthy ecosystems and climate change is crucial to diminish the loss caused from changing agricultural and land use practices", mentioned Dr. Stephen Rudgard, the FAO Representative.

The speakers also highlighted the ongoing contributions of the biodiversity to Lao PDR's development, stressing biodiversity's benefits, for instance, to local economies and jobs. It estimated that the overall contribution of biological resources to GDP is over 66%. Dr. Stephen stressed the huge number of at least 200 crop species presently cultivated by farmers in addition to some for 500 NTFP species, nearly 500 fish species and at least 1,600 plant species with medicinal properties.

FAO and UNDP underlined their commitments to support the government's designated local and national biodiversity conservation areas, which have high potential for culture and nature tourism activities.

The sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and rural communities much depend on biodiversity. Wild

animals and plants living in the forests and on arable land are known to be a particularly important for rural families, especially for their nutrition and income. Fisheries and other aquatic organisms provide 40 percent of the protein consumed by Lao people.

Biodiversity also helps to reduce climate change and risks from disasters. Having healthy ecosystems, including forests and aquatic systems can help to prevent natural disasters such as flooding, landslides and drought.

Annex 13. Updated List of FAO Short-term Consultants

List of concluded, ongoing, under recruitment, and planned short-term TA, Updated 30 June 2015

	Title/Name	Exp. timing (carried out)	Draft TOR	Final TOR	Comments
A	CONCLUDED				
1	IPM/FFS Strategy & Implementation Plan, Regional <i>Mr. Marut Jatiket (Thai)</i>	June 2013 (June-Aug)	+	+	Report submitted Oct 2013
2	IPM Strategy & Implementation Plan, National <i>Mr. Bandit Keothongkham</i>	June 2013 (June-Aug)	+	+	
3	Assessment of aquatic Resources, National <i>Ms. Xia Khumvang</i>	June-Aug 2013 (Aug-Oct)	+	+	Report submitted Nov 2013
4	Assessment of Aquatic Resources, National <i>Ms. Bouaphan Yoysaykham</i>	June-Aug 2013 (Aug-Oct)	+	+	
5	Planning of TOR FFS/IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Tattnakorn Moechansuk (Thai)</i>	22-23 Nov 2013 (22-23/11)	+	+	LoA, Report submitted Nov 2013
6	Planning of TOR FFS/IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Supalak Nillit (Thai)</i>	22-23 Nov 2013 (22-23/11)	+	+	
7	Planning of TOR FFS/IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Jariya Pien-ngarn (Thai)</i>	22-23 Nov 2013 (22-23/11)	+	+	
8	Planning of TOR FFS/IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Arenee Upanisakorn (Thai)</i>	22-23 Nov 2013 (22-23/11)	+	+	
9	Master trainer TOT Vegetable IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Jariya Pien-ngarn (Thai)</i>	Dec13- Feb 2014 (18/2-12/4)	+	+	Report submitted April 2014
10	Master trainer TOT Vegetable IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Supalak Nillit (Thai)</i>	Dec13- Feb 2014 (18 Feb-12 Apr)			
11	Entomologist Vegetable IPM, Regional <i>Ms. Arenee Upanisakorn (Thai)</i>	Jan 2014 (14-21 Mar 2014)	+	+	Report submitted April 2014
12	NABP II formulation, International <i>Dr. Eric Gardette (French)</i>	Jan-Feb 2014 (5/2-15/3, 2014)	+	+	2 nd Draft submitted October 2014
13	NABP II formulation, National <i>Ms. Kongpanh Kanyavong</i>	Jan-Feb, Part time (5/2-15/3 2014)	+	+	
14	Fish Ecologist. Project identification; Conservation of fish and other aquatic resources, National <i>Mr. Somphan Phanosith</i>	June 2014 (16-21 June 2014)	+	+	Report submitted, Finalized August 2014
20	IPM Training expert. Refresher IPM vegetables, Regional <i>Ms. Supalak Nillit (Thai)</i>	Beg of Dec part time (8/12 - 22/12 2014)	+	+	Report submitted Finalized January 2015
23	Edit support on translation of PBSAP XK,	Mid Dec '14-Mid Jan '15.	+	+	Report submitted

	National <i>Mr. Koutiane Sittivong</i>	(10 days, Part-time)			Finalized April 2015
24	Assessment of Donglong - Dongsouth Ecology types and inputs to ITM assessments of Medical and Food Plants. National <i>Mr. Kittisack Phouthavong</i>	12 Days, April - May 2015	+	-	Report submitted Finalized June 2015
B	Ongoing				
25	Master trainer TOT Rice IPM/FFS <i>Ms. Jariya Pien-ngurn (Thai)</i>	June-Aug (14/7-16/8 & 15/9 -5/10 2014)	+	+	Pending Submission of Final Report
26	Master trainer TOT Rice IPM/FFS <i>Ms. Saijai Dumkongsoun (Thai)</i>	June-Aug (14/7-16/8 & 15/9 -5/10 2014)			
27	Resource person TOT Rice IPM/FFS <i>Ms. Voranart Kokyen (Thai Entomologist)</i>	3 days (July)			
28	Ecologist TOT Rice IPM/FFS <i>Ms. Sunisa Pewramphai (Thai)</i>	3 days (July)			
30	Training expert (Oyster mushrooms, PPC), National <i>Ms. Viengkham Sengsoulivong</i>	25/8'14 - 24/7'15	+	+	Ongoing (Part-time)
31	Fish Ecologist, Fish Conservation support, XK National <i>Mr. Somphanh Phanosith</i>	Nov'14 - Oct'15 Dec14- Nov 2015 Revised June 2015	+	+	Ongoing (part-time)
32	Botanist. Baseline & Techn. backstopping Medicinal Plants. National <i>Mr. Onevilay Souliya</i>	Nov'14 - Oct'15 End Dec'14 - end Nov'15	+	+	Ongoing (part-time)
33	Finalization of NABP II, International <i>Mr. Iain Craig (English)</i>	End Dec'14 - end Mar'15 Extended to end Aug' 15	+	+	Ongoing (part-time)
34	Finalization of NABP II. National <i>Ms. Kongpanh Kanyavong</i>	End Dec'14 - end Mar'15 Extended to end Aug' 15	+	+	Ongoing (part-time)
35	Botanist, Forest types and mapping of Melientha, National <i>Mr. Kittisack Phouthavong</i>	End Jun'15 - beg. Jul'15 10 days	+		Ongoing
C	UNDER RECRUITMENT				
36	Formulation of PBSAP, LPB <i>Mr. Adam Star</i>		+		
37	Formulation of PBSAP, LPB <i>Ms. Ingrid Suter</i>		+		
38	Formulation of PBSAP, LPB <i>Ms. Ingrid Suter</i>		+		
39	Communication & awareness materials, International <i>Mr. Oscar</i>	End April - end Dec 15	+	+	Postponed to August
40	Value chain of Matsutake, National <i>Mr.</i>		+		Being prepared
41	Tea specialist, Value chain analysis tea, International	Beg of Jan 2015	+		Postponed

	<i>Mr Mike</i>			
42	Advise on domestication of wild tea, International Dr. Yang (Chinese)	Beg of Jan 2015	+	Postponed
43	Identification of wild tea species, International Dr. Chen (Chinese)	3eg of Jan 2015	+	Postponed to September

D PLANNED/UNDER CONSIDERATION				
44	Market development/ expansion/branding/ value chain of Khao Khai Noi			Needs further discussion/agreement before TOR
45	Taxonomy of Wild Bananas (species/types/strains) Lao and Scientific Names - according to new nomenclature regulations) - during flowering period International/national taxonomist			Needs further discussion/agreement before TOR
46	Eco-system services, International			Needs further discussion/agreement before TOR
47	Eco-system services, national			Needs further discussion/agreement before TOR
48	ABD Market development study including organic farming (together with other project and with reference to Output 2.5)			Needs further discussion/agreement before TOR
49	Job's tears value chain and/or production constraints		+	Needs further discussion and decision on timing
50	Status and recommendations of Tenure in PK and PX Districts (to make recommendations to pFLUPs)			Needs further discussion/agreement before TOR

Annex 14 Status of Mid Term Technical Recommendations, End June 2015

The overall recommendations are that the project should be building on key results made so far; focus and streamlining project on a limited number of thematic areas to produce concrete results. The subsequent management response to the 19 recommendations of MTR was done in November 2014 and endorsed by the Steering Committee Meeting, on 27 February 2015. By end of June 2015 eleven (no 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17) of the 2014 MTR 19 recommendations have been completed, five (no, 4, 5, 7, 12, 18) have partially been implemented and three of the recommendations are pending (13, 14, 19).

Mid-term Review recommendation (shortened by ABP):

1. Activate Project Steering Committee [UNDP, FAO, MAF]
2. UNDP, MAF & FAO work closely together to respond to audit recommendations [UNDP, FAO, MAF] ()
3. Ensure adequate human resources incl. possible extra staff & ensure sufficient funds for CTA [UNDP, FAO, PSC]
4. Report on co-financing contributions [UNDP, FAO, PMU] ()
5. UNDP, FAO and MAF strengthening their monitoring oversight incl. review project risks and ensure timely implementation [UNDP, FAO, MAF] ()
6. More transparent, consultative and focused Agro-bio-diversity planning & implementation [PMU]
7. Stronger oversight of field interventions [PSU] ()
8. Improve coordination and harmonization of workplans with TABI (e.g. same SC) to avoid overlap [MSF, PMU, UNDP]
9. Focus on delivering project result by end of 2016 (extension from April to end 2014) [PMU, UNDP, FAO]
10. Make use of GEF biodiversity focal area tracking tool [UNDP, FAO PMU]
11. More focus on results-oriented framework & revise indicators and targets [UNDP, FAO, PMU]
12. Make strategic focus on information sharing (info sheets/news, websites, etc.) [UNDP, FAO, PMU] ()
13. Consolidate results, document lessons learned and ensure sustainability of existing interventions:
 - ensure NABP II is adopted
 - produce 2-4 key technical documents on ABD
 - document agro-biodiversity resilience
14. Conduct sub-evaluations (int. TA) of ABDIs [PMU, PSC]
15. Shift output 2.5-6 to eco incentives & market forces threatening biodiversity [PSC, UNDP, FAO]
16. Provide financial support to sSWG-ABD [UNDP, DoPC, FAO, PMU]
17. Strengthening project results focus & impact [UNDP, FAO, MAF]
18. Prioritize technical inputs to new policies [PSC, PMU, MAF, FAO, UNDP] ()
19. Assist sSWG AB to develop targets for ABD related production and conservation targets [PMU]