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PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRATIC UNITY PROSPERITY
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



POVERTY REDUCTION FUND
PHASE III
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
(January – December 2019)



Suspended bridge, Luangphakham to Nongkham village, Long district, Luangnamtha province

(January 2020)

Nahaidiao Rd, P.O.Box 4625, Vientiane, Lao PRF
Tel: (+856) 21 261479-80 **Fax:** (+856) 21 261481, Website: www.prflaos.org

ABBREVIATIONS

AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
AFN	Agriculture for Nutrition
CD	Community Development
CDD	Community Driven Development
CF	Community Facilitator
CFA	Community Force Account
CLTS	Community-Lead Total Sanitation
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
Deepen CDD	Deepen Community Driven Development
DPO	District Planning Office
DRM	Disaster Risks Management
DSEDP	District Social Economic Development Plan
EM	Energy and Mine
FRM	Feedback and Resolution Mechanism
FNG	Farmer Nutrition Group
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GOL	Government of Lao
GIS	Geography information system
GPAP	Governance Public Administration Reform
HH	Household(s)
HR	Human Resource
IE	Internal Evaluation
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFR	Interim Un-Audited Financial Report
KBF	Kum Ban Facilitator
KDPs	Kum Ban Development Plans
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LAK	Lao Kip (Lao Currency)
LN	Livelihood and Nutrition
LWU	Lao Women Union
LYU	Lao Youth Union
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management information system
MNS	Minutes
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NCRDPE	National Committee for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
NGOs	None Governmental Organizations
NPL	Non-Performance Loan
NRDS	National Rural Development Strategy
NT2	Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectricity
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PRF	Poverty Reduction Fund
PM	Prime Minister
PMT	Project Management Team
RMG	Road Maintenance Group
SBCC	Social Behavior Community Change

SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SHP	Strategic Healthcare Program
#SP	Number of sub-projects
STEP	Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement
TOT	Training of Trainers
VDP	Village Development Plan
VFRC	Village Feedback and Resolution Committee
VIT	Village Implementation Team
VMC	Village Multipurpose Center
VMC	Village Mediation Committee
WB	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The core programs of PRF III include the basic infrastructure improvement, capacity building and livelihood and nutrition, the work has been done through the community participation approach, especially the women and ethnic groups living in rural and remote areas of Laos. This report highlights key achievements of project's activities during January-December 2019, and work plan of 2020. In addition, it also summarizes the overall outcomes of PRF III's three years, from 2017 to 2020.

During PRF III (2017-2019), there are 1,169 sub-projects that got approval. In 2019, there were 486 sub-projects approved, located in 450 villages 251 Kumban¹ of 43 poor districts in 10 provinces, with 234,289 beneficiaries of whom 48.9% are women and 83.9% are from ethnic groups. The cumulative numbers of beneficiaries that the PRF III is exceeded nearly 25.8% (target is 690,000 people while actual number is 866,771 people, accumulated numbers from 2012-2019), for the ethnic beneficiaries is also exceeded the target by 12.9 % (target is 70% while actual is 82.9%). This is considered to be high achievement due to a large of newly served PRF III target villages than anticipated at the time of project preparation.

As already mentioned in the last semi-annual progress report 2019, all **indicators** (IRIs) of PRF III are mostly aligned with project document, for example, 1) the percent of community contribution is only 7.26% compared with PRF supported budget; 2) the percent of HHs in beneficiaries villages voting for village priorities is 12.8% exceeded the target (87.81% against 75.00%); 3) the percent of PRF KBs participating in DSEDP process promoting PRF KDPs is 5.6% exceeded the target (80.6% against the target 75%), etc. (detail in Chapter 2 of this report).

The livelihood linked nutrition activities, 915 SHGs had been established with a total of 10,085 members, 8,699 females (86.26%), and 8,081 of members are from ethnic groups members (80%). The PRF has provided seed-grant in a total of US\$ 1,216,061, by the end of December 2019, the accumulated saving is US\$ 314,719 or 25.8% compared with seed grant that PRF supported, which is 2.9% increased by comparing with last semi report (June 2019). For the dividend of cumulative interests to reserve for the seed grant is US\$ 46,116 which is 3.8% increased, compared with seed grant that PRF supported (the updated number will be available during March 2020).

In terms of loan taken by SHG member, the maximum number is 9,962 members used to take the loan from PRF to do their livelihood activities and it is 24% exceeded the final target of PRF III's indicator (8,000) and 7,821 members (78.5%) that already repaid which is 8.5% exceeded the target (70%).

By the end of 2019, the fourth round of livelihood loans were issued, the accumulated number of loans taken by member reaches 31,305 times with the accumulated budget US\$ 4.14 million that already issued. The member of 5,716 members borrowed funds to invest in various livelihood activities including nutrition-oriented livelihoods, small animal raising (poultry, goat, fish, etc.); cropping (banana, cassava, broom tree, etc.), weaving and small trading (green grocery and retail sells).

The progress of RMG is on tracked, this work has been scaled up to 23 districts in 7 provinces covering 54 rural roads, 74 RMGs (341 members) are supporting the maintenance of approximately 338.34 km of roads, as prevent road from rapidly deteriorating and reducing beneficiaries' access to services and markets. In addition, it is to maximize the developmental benefits of this activity, these jobs were offered to poor women living in targeted villages, who have limited earning opportunities by providing women rather than men, to increase income generation opportunities. The 18th month period of this RMG work ended in December 2019; however, to complete the final impact evaluation, it was proposed to extend one more month

(until January 2020) with total budget of US\$ 19,000 for RMG members. After January 2020, PRF can officially inform community and local authority about ending this project and handing to concerned sectors to follow up the work. For future, it was agreed with MPWT, Department of Road (MOR) and concerned sectors to discuss about the possibility to set up a rural road maintenance fund by using lessons learned from RMG implemented by PRFIII.

Applying full CDD approach, in the past, PRF subprojects were mostly carried out by contractors hired by the Village Implementation Teams (VIT). The contractors were responsible for the implementation of the entire subproject, with the communities only involved in providing the community contribution and in making the payments to the contractor. To ensure villagers were benefited from PRF activities; therefore, in 2019, the CFA approach had been applied for 13 sub-projects in 13 villages of 3 provinces (Saravan, Oudomxay and Luangnamtha). This approach foresees direct employment of local skilled and unskilled workers to carry out sub-project activities using labour-based technologies; two labours of each village were selected and received vocational training at provincial vocational school and they take a lead in construction work in their villages, meaning that the community is involved directly in the implementation of the subprojects, with only material provision subcontracted to local suppliers. In the case of more complex subprojects, some activities may also be subcontracted to local contractors. In brief, this approach could create the employment and income for all community members. Due to the positive impact of this approach to rural development and poverty reduction in Lao PRD, PRF will follow up on sub-projects implementation using CFA and possibility to roll out CFA into sub-projects under GoL funding, but firstly, it is important to discuss with GoL to get an option that budget can transfer directly to community instead of being able to transfer to the firms/companies that have registration certificate only.

For the social safeguard aspect of 2019 is the same as data that already reported in the last semi-annual report 2019, a total of 486 sub-projects got approved and located in 450 villages covering 37,871 households' beneficiaries. There are 256 households with a total of 25,944 m² were impacted by the implementation of the sub-projects. A large majority of these households donated the section of their land impacted. Only one household got compensated for their loss after requesting.

For the case of environmental safeguard, the PRF team had followed up with provincial and district staff and also assisted communities to solve 3 cases which related to 1) earth excavation, landslide and erosion, 2) tree cutting and 3) water drainage facility, most of the cases were resolved immediately.

In 2019, training on disaster risk management was also organized by external consultant with a total of 148 participants were involved (26 female) including GOL representative at the provincial and district levels, for the next step, those people will continue training for the community. It began with, trainings for PRF at national office and Field Office staff on disaster risk assessment and emergency information management: Trainings at PRF Headquarters (HQ) involved all PRF divisions (duration: 4 days); additional trainings for field staff were conducted in Xiangkhouang, Oudomxay, Saravan and Attapeu Provinces (duration 2-3 days) and all included field sessions on how to conduct a risk assessment. Following these trainings, PRF has picked up these subjects and rolled out village committee trainings in 10 provinces for 1000+ villagers on hazard awareness and an introduction to disaster risks. PRF combined these with O&M trainings and a representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare presented at all trainings.

For the financial part in 2019, the PRF submitted to the donors the work plan and related budget for the PRF III third fiscal year, for a total budget of US\$ 17,433,916 and allocated in the 4 different project components. As of December 31st, 2019, the disbursement ratio reached 91%

for the IDA credit 5827-LA. For the SDC fund disbursement rate reached 68% and Government co-financing contribution reached 41%, in comparing with total amount of each fund source.

Moreover, PRF has also been granted US\$ 324,000 as a special fund by the Government of the People's Republic of China under the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) to support the regional seminar on poverty reduction through Community Driven Development Approach (CDD), which already organized during November 22-23, 2019 and the joint-research on the Impact of Community Driven Development Approach on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction, to be carried on along with among LMC researchers of LMC countries, i.e. Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam, which is expected to be completed by June 2020.

During the three-year period of PRF III (2017-2019), the Government co-funding reaches only LAK 22 billion out of LAK 48 billion full amount agreed, to implement only 78 sub-project out of 169 sub-projects; therefore, the remaining budget of the GOL co-financing is LAK 26 billion to support the implementation of 91 sub-projects to reach its full GOL contribution as agreed. As mentioned in the last semi-annual report, to deal with this issue the PRF Administrative Board sent a request letter to MPI to request full amount remaining budget and also another request for additional fund from NT2 revenue amount US\$ 2 million which planned to allocate in the provinces that uncovered by PRFIII's AF's coverage. However, due to the budget constraint, in 2020, the government announced to allocate only LAK13 billion in 2020, which will be able to implement 58 sub-projects in the 6 provinces uncovered by PRFIII's AF.

Regarding the preparation of PRF III AF, many documents have been revised and finalized by the end of 2019, including: PAD, Project Operation Manual, Social and Environment Safeguards and LN manuals (SHG, Producer Group, and Farmer Nutrition Group manuals). With total of US\$ 22.5 million from the World Bank, from 2020-June 2024. In term of coverage, the PRF III AF will cover 481 out of 881 villages (villages without Agriculture for Nutrition project coverage or AFN), 12 districts in 4 provinces. The first batch of allocation (2020-2021) will be covered only 248 villages and the less villages will be covered from 2022.

Due to the saving cost of SDC funding during 2017-2019, particularly from the bidding process, and 2) from the exchange rate gain and other. Therefore, PRF proposes to use the SDC remaining fund of USD 5,460,154, this amount of money is vital for the continuation of PRF work in 138 poor Kumbans within 23 districts in Luangnamtha, Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Saravan, Xekong, and Attapue, with total of 472,522 population. Under the remaining budget of SDC, the key work will continue from previous PRF's structure and activities, including infrastructure sub-project under Cycle XVII, by reviewing the existing KDP of PRFIII, RMG work, and CFA will be applied to all sub-projects under donors' funding in 2020. Furthermore, the SDC funds will also cover the operational costs for the government-funded sub-projects.

For the PRFIII's AF, funded by the World Bank (Loan), will continue to support the following: (a) an additional cycle of community development sub-grants, with a focus on livelihood and nutrition-sensitive agriculture infrastructure (by applying CFA approach to all coverage target for infrastructure construction and encouraging full community participation); (b) expansion of support for the establishment and sustainability of new self-help and producer groups in 12 target districts of 4 provinces (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang, and Huaphan); and (c) renewed engagement and investment in activities to improve nutrition outcomes for infants and young children.

There are 10 districts uncovered PRFIII AF in Oudomxay, Huaphan and Xiengkhuang provinces. Therefore, PRF Project prepared the phasing out strategy plan for those districts and key activities would be focused on: 1) final inspection after guarantee period for sub-project

Cycle XVI; 2) the 3rd Accountability Meeting of Cycle XVI; 3) District Evaluation Meeting; 4) handover and training on O&M to community and local authority; 5) Closing and clearance of 10 offices; and 6) fixed assets and equipment arrangement. These mentioned activities required at least 3 months to proceed the works, PRF sent a requested proposal to donors for consideration.

Through the implementation of PRF (PRFI, PRFII and PRFIII), one of challenge factors is an exit strategy for external support (donors) is a critical component of PRF's CDD. Since it is questionable about who will continue the work after ending the supporting from donors; therefore, a clear distinction must be made between support services that are recurrent or permanent in nature and those that are temporary especially the use of consultant staff and the district government staff to work with the project. For recurrent services, sustainability requires putting in place permanent institutional and financing arrangements (from the Government budget) at a cost that can be supported over the medium and long term. Temporary sustainable financing or permanent institutional structures. For such temporary services, explicit exit strategies need to be designed and implemented before starting the project.

Key work in 2020, PRF will focus on the completion of recruiting staff in each level to the new structure of PRFIII AF, together with capacity building for community and local authorities, following with SHG establishment in those 12 target districts, handing-over the LN activity in Savannakhet (three districts) and in Huaphan (two districts) to concerned sectors in each district and province to monitor and follow up the work after PRF. Together with preparing and implementing sub-projects under PRF's AF funding as well as sub-projects under SCD's and also GoL funding in 2020 (LAK 13 billion).

Furthermore, PRF will also continue working with LMC countries (Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam) about Joint Research Project of the impact of using CDD approach on rural development and poverty eradication. For the Lao case will be carried out by Lao researchers from national university of Laos and research institution, by using the CDD experience of PRF, under topic: ***Critical Analysis of Community Driven Development Approach: The 16-Year Experienced of Poverty Reduction Fund in Rural Development in Laos***; one more topic is: ***Impacts of Community Driven Development on Sustainable Development of Village in Laos***. The final research paper is expected to complete during April-May 2020 and will highlight the outcome to the next report.

CHAPTER I: ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK

1.1. Sub-project Implementation progress to date

In three-year period of PRF III (2017-2019), 1,169 sub-projects that have been implemented and is expected to complete by December 2019 as per the target set in the annual work plan. The project achievements, 1,169 sub-projects are located in 955 villages 263 Kumban of 43 poor districts in 10 provinces. The implementation of the work is expected to provide improved access to basic services for approximately 471,858 beneficiaries¹ of whom 49.24% are women and 82.9% are from ethnic groups.

In 2019, the last Cycle of PRF, there 486 sub-projects received approval with a total budget of approximately US\$ 9,761,925 million. By the end of December 2019, all sub-projects had been implemented and budget had been disbursed.

Table 1: Implement progress as December 2019

Provinces	# SPs	Implementation Progress (%)	Budget Allocated (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Expenditure (%)
Attapeu	29	100	669,928	669,928	100
Huaphan	68	100	1,198,337	1,198,337	100
Luangnamtha	17	100	345,221	345,221	100
Luangprabang	56	100	1,396,786	1,396,786	100
Oudomxay	80	100	1,236,986	1,236,986	100
Phongsaly	35	100	654,243	654,243	100
Saravan	38	100	794,087	794,087	100
Savannakhet	89	100	2,085,987	2,085,987	100
Xekong	46	100	915,923	915,923	100
Xiengkhuang	28	100	464,427	464,427	100
Total	486	100	9,761,925	9,761,925	100

Source: Financial and Administration Division, December 2019

The above table indicates that the progress of sub-projects budget transfer to community had been timely and had met the financial needs for sub-projects physical implementation. The highlight of 2019 implementation is about CFA approach which applied for 13 sub-projects, because in the past, almost sub-projects were constructed by contractors who responsible for the construction, with community only involved in providing the community contribution and making payments to contractors. This CFA approach community is directly involved the implementation of sub-projects, with only material provision subcontractors to local suppliers. After signing the contract, the fund had been transferred in advance to community bank account and all sub-projects under CFA had been completed by September 2020, while villagers are directly benefited from sub-projects, increase their income, and skill development.

1.2. Achievements against indicators in PRF's Results Framework

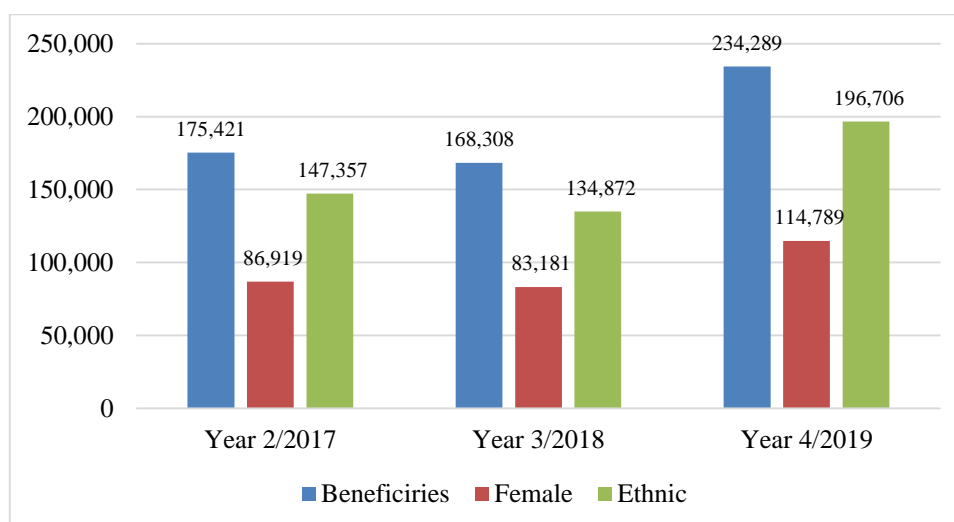
During project period of PRFIII (2017-2019), there are 21 indicators had been measured and identified about the successful and achievement of this project, there are 7 PDO's indicators and 14 IRIs (see Annex 1), for the achievement of 2019, can be detailed below:

¹ Only PRF III's beneficiaries (2017-2019)

1.2.1. Direct project beneficiaries

The Cycle XVI (2019) is supporting 486 sub-projects in 450 villages with a total of 234,289 direct beneficiaries. By comparing with previous years this number is higher which presented only 175,421 and 168,308 in 2017 and 2018 respectively. This cycle is the last year of PRF III that the communities could use the remaining amount of the yearly Kum ban allocation to support additional sub-projects in each target Kumban (Details are below figure).

Figure 1: The number of PRFIII (2017-2019) beneficiaries



Source: PRF MIS, December 2019

In terms of achievement indicators, the cumulative numbers (from 2012-2019) of beneficiaries that the PRF is exceed nearly 25.8% target is 690,000 people while actual number is 866,771 people.

1.2.2. Female beneficiaries

As mentioned above, the total number of beneficiaries of this year is 234,289 people of whom 48.9% were female (See table 2). This is in line with PRF's target (i.e. in accordance with one of the project's indicators - 50% of beneficiaries should be female).

Table 2: Project women and ethnic beneficiaries in Cycle XVI

Provinces	#SPs	Population	Female	Ethnic	Ethnic Female
Attapeu	29	15,186	7,602	13,120	6,701
Huaphan	68	25,510	12,409	15,156	7,347
Luangnamtha	17	6,694	3,295	6,694	3,295
Luangprabang	56	29,594	14,236	24,877	11,909
Oudomxay	80	45,393	22,575	40,823	20,177
Phongsaly	35	9,967	4,776	8,759	4,299
Saravan	38	22,945	10,917	21,735	10,395
Savannakhet	89	50,917	25,323	38,478	19,037
Xekong	46	17,503	8,543	17,473	8,687
Xiengkhuang	28	10,580	5,122	9,591	4,639
Grand Total	486	234,289	114,798	196,706	96,484
Achievement			48.9%	83.9%	49.04%
Estimated Target			50%	70%	50%

Source: PRF MIS System, December 2019

1.2.3. Ethnic beneficiaries

Most small ethnic group members are classified as *poor* and *poorest*, mainly living in remote rural areas which is the target areas of the project. Almost sub-projects are located in remote areas where the majority of the population is comprised of small ethnic groups. In 2019, the number of ethnic beneficiaries presented 83.9%, which is 13.9% exceeded the estimated target (70%), while cumulative ethnic beneficiaries is 82.9%, which is 12.9% exceeded the target (70%).

Few PRF III's indicators adjustment: Due to the current baseline indicators (Based on the aide memoire of the Support Mission on September 17-27, 2018) - in terms of access to various infrastructure and services, as specified in the PRF III's Project Appraisal Document (PAD) - cannot be accurately measured due to a difference in coverage areas between PRF II (which the PRF III baseline is based on) and PRF III. This includes the current PRF's villages that would be funded under the World Bank's Additional Financing. Therefore, a new methodology for determining similar benefits has been developed and applied, focusing on reductions in time to access infrastructure financed by the PRF. By the end of November 2019, PRF sent an official letter (No.1194/PRF) to SDC and other donors for approval and acknowledgement, the data collection and calculation of 4 mentioned indicators are detailed below:

1.2.4. Percentage of PRF beneficiaries (HHs) with access to health services

This indicator replaced by *% reduction in time to access a health facility* in terms of minutes to access the nearest health facility before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members. To ensure the investment as health center construction is impacted to beneficiaries, there are 8 dispensaries that PRF supported during 2017 and 2018, as the result shows that the villagers can reduce the time to access to health service by 87.12%, the details are described below:

Table 3: Reported one-way travel times before and after to reach the dispensary facilities

Province Name	District	Count of Sector	Average of Before (Min)	Average of After (Min)	Average of Variance
Savannakhet	Thapangthong	1	120.0	30.0	90.0
	Atsphone	2	105.0	25.0	80.0
Phongsaly	Khua	1	180.0	10.0	170.0
	Sampan	1	240.0	15.0	225.0
Luangprabang	Phoukhoun	1	60.0	10.0	50.0
	Viengkham	1	150.0	10.0	130.0
Oudomxay	La	1	90.0	10.0	80.0
Grand Total		8	131.3	16.9	113.1

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, April 2019

Remark: In 2019, there is no dispensary construction, therefore, we use the same data as in 2017 and 2018

1.2.5. Percentage of PRF beneficiaries (HHs) with access to safe water resources

This indicator replaced by *% reduction in time to access the nearest safe water source* before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members. The impact of water sub-project, for the second time of assessment, we used 208 water sub-projects supported in 2018 and 2019, average time to take water before 27.25 minutes (the nearest water source in dry season), after receiving support, the average time to fetch the water only 5.61 Minutes(Mns). Therefore, the villagers can reduce 81% of time to fetch water. Please see detail in table below:

Table 4: Average time spent to fetch water (dry season) after and before sub-projects

Provinces	#sub-projects	Ave. before (Mns)	Ave. after (Mns)	Ave. saved time (Mns)	Beneficiaries	Female	Ethnic
Phongsaly	7	18.43	2.79	15.64	1,578	730	896
Luang Namtha	6	20.5	6	20.2	1979	931	1,979
Oudomxay	29	27.83	4.1	23.72	18,068	8,812	16,493
Luang Prabang	22	30.55	3.64	26.91	11,682	5,646	8,488
Houaphanh	48	20.42	3.17	17.25	20,749	10,220	14,417
Xiengkhuang	12	18.33	3.38	14.96	4,582	22,51	3,191
Savannakhet	25	30.92	11.08	19.84	12,935	6,347	12,935
Saravan	29	58.28	10.07	48.21	16,895	8,263	16,895
Xekong	18	11.44	5	6.44	6,721	3,235	6,714
Attapeu	12	10.42	5	5.42	5363	2,759	4,841
Total	208	27.52	5.61	22.09	100,552	49,194	86,849

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2019

1.2.6. Percentage of PRF beneficiaries (HHs) with access to all weather roads

This indicator replaced by *% reduction in travel time by motorcycle* in terms of minutes to from the village center to the kumban center before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members. For this second assessment, we used 150 sub-projects that PRF supported in 2018 and 2019, the result of this evaluation shows that the villagers can reduce 46.38% of the time. Please see detail in table below:

Table 5: Reported one-way travel times before and after road improvement sub-projects

Provinces	#sub-projects	Ave. before (Mins)	Ave. after (Mins)	Ave. saved time (Mins)	Beneficiaries	Female	Ethnic
Phongsaly	18	28.11	15.56	12.56	5,030	2,469	4,135
Luang Namtha	11	31.91	19.55	12.36	4,960	2,469	4,960
Oudomxay	21	120.5	76.26	45.76	14,429	7,310	13,174
Luang Prabang	36	115.97	68.89	47.08	17,295	8,440	15,603
Houaphanh	20	43.75	28.68	16.5	6,275	3,051	4,208
Xiengkhuang	4	70	37.5	32.5	1,812	863	1,812
Savannakhet	26	80.38	22.65	57.73	15,703	7,770	8,480
Saravan	12	27.92	14.58	13.33	9,719	4,385	9,719
Xekong	1	25	9	16	380	193	380
Attapeu	1	20	8	12	605	300	593
Total	150	74.28	40.14	34.45	76,208	37,250	63,064

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2019

1.2.7. Percentage of PRF beneficiaries (HHs) reporting improved quality of educational facilities

This indicator replaced by *% reduction in time to access improved schools* in terms of minutes to access the nearest school before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members. We based on the village(s)/hamlet that had no education system/service before. We based on the average time of children to walk to the nearest school before receiving sub-project from PRF. As already mentioned in last report, we used 16 schools in 16 villages/hamlets that had never had school/education system in their villages, the result shows that the children can reduce 83.9% of the time go to school.

Table 6: Reported one-way travel times before and after to reach the primary school

Province	#SP	Average Time Before	Average of After	Variance
Huaphan	5	66.0	6.8	59.2
Savannakhet	7	62.1	14.3	47.9
Luangprabang	1	90.0	5.0	85.0
Xekong	3	33.3	5.0	28.3
Grand Total	16	59.7	9.6	50.1

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, May 2019

1.2.8. Proportion of total project value contributed by the communities

In order to encourage community participation and sense of ownership, communities are encouraged to contribute to sub-projects in the form of both labor and materials based on local availability. For the 486 sub-projects that PRF and the Government have supported in 2019, communities agreed to contribute their labor and local materials up to 7% of the total sub-projects costs in average (estimated to be more than US\$ 708,785 in total). Community contributions vary from one community to another and mainly depend on the sub-project type and the quality of the materials available locally.

Table 7: Community contributions in 2019

Provinces	#SP	Community Contribution (US\$)	SPs cost (US\$)	Percentage (%)
Attapeu	29	38,895	669,928	5.81%
Huaphan	68	109,542	1,198,337	9.14%
Luangnamtha	17	31,934	345,221	9.25%
Luangprabang	56	113,019	1,396,786	8.09%
Oudomxay	80	129,210	1,236,986	10.45%
Phongsaly	35	75,124	654,243	11.48%
Saravan	38	54,203	794,087	6.83%
Savannakhet	89	94,440	2,085,987	4.53%
Xekong	46	3,309	915,923	0.36%
Xiengkhuang	28	59,108	464,427	12.73%
Grand Total	486	708,785	9,761,925	7.26%

Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

Remark: this indicator has shown that target is beyond the means of many poor communities and they should therefore not be held accountable for something beyond their means. Communities are still encouraged to contribute their resources, but a target will no longer be applied (PRFIII AF, PAD: No: PAD3134).

1.2.9. Proportion of PRF beneficiaries (HHS) voting for village priorities

During the Cycle XVI planning, 33,642 out of 37,871 households or 89% which is exceeded the target set (75%), participated in the VDP meetings and were involved in the prioritization process in each village. These data are based on the 450 villages that have received at least one sub-project in 2019 (See Table below).

Table 8: Proportion of HHs voting for village priorities (Cycle XVI)

Province	# Households participating	Total # Households
Attapeu	2,132	2,787
Huaphan	3,562	3,958

Luangnamtha	977	1,110
Luangprabang	4,795	5,037
Oudomxay	6,257	7,623
Phongsaly	2,029	2,030
Saravan	2,609	3,131
Savannakhet	8,070	8,267
Xekong	1,801	2,234
Xiengkhuang	1,392	1,694
Grand Total	33,624	37,871
	89%	

Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

1.2.10. Proportion of PRF Kum bans participating in the DSEDP

In 2017 and 2018, we used only the data of 4 DSEDP pilot districts to evaluate whether the KDP of PRF comprised with district development plan, which presented 83% against 75% of target (based on annual report 2018). In 2019, the last year of PRF III, the PRF team evaluated the data of all 43 districts of PRF III, an average of 80.6% of KDP priorities were included in the DSEDPs, which is 5.6%, exceeded the target (75%)² (Details, see *Annex 3*).

1.2.11. Proportion of sub-project activities of high technical quality

For this indicator, we can base on the Technical, Utilization, and Beneficiary Satisfaction Assessment conducted in May 2018, thirty-six sub-projects were randomly-selected, reported that 92% (which is 7% exceeded the target value, 85%) of the infrastructures were considered to be in good condition, with the remaining 8% being rated fair. In addition, in the early of 2019, the PRF team had cooperated with Universities students to conduct the quality control of PRF sub-projects in 2018, 71 out of 335 sub-projects were used in evaluation, the result of inspection shows that 87.33% is high quality, while 12.67% is good quality (Details in section 2.2.3).

1.2.12. Proportion of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III

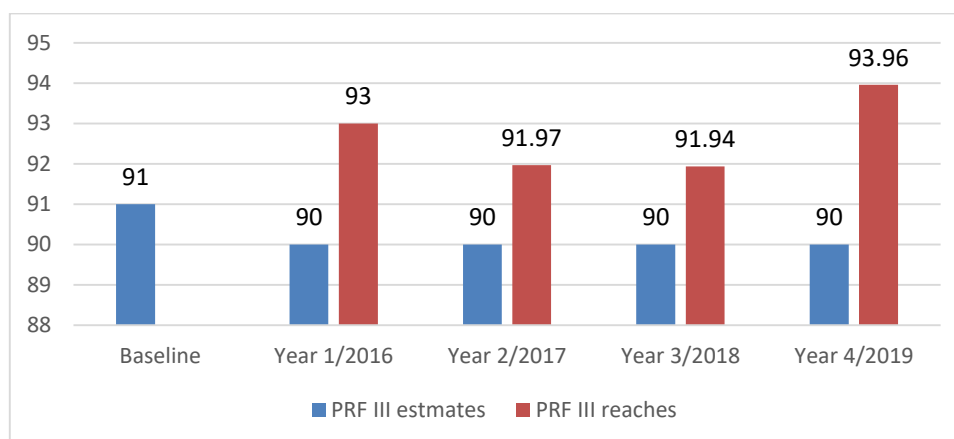
The Technical, Utilization, and Beneficiary Satisfaction Assessment 2018 assessed various aspects of the beneficiary's satisfaction towards the support they have received from the PRF and the Government. Thirty-six villages that had benefited from PRF III sub-projects were sampled covering various types of infrastructure. This study shows that 95% of the interviewed groups were fully satisfied with the planning process and its results, with only 5% of the interviewed groups indicating that they were marginally satisfied, which is 15% exceeded the target value (80%) of this year.

1.2.13. Proportion of PRF III sub-projects prioritized by women

During the planning process, priorities come from both women and men who discuss their needs in two separate groups. Priorities are divided into three categories: those prioritized by women only (33 sub-projects or 6.7% out of total), those prioritized by men only (24 sub-projects or 4.9 %), and those prioritized by both women and men (429 sub-projects or 88.2%). A total of 462 or 95.06% of the sub-projects has therefore been prioritized by women (we used the number that women involved), which is 5.06% exceeded the target set (90%).

² The KDPs of PRF comprise all the priority needs of villager in the targeted Kum ban. District plans are based on the priorities of the district's concerned sector agencies. These agencies collate and integrate data including village priorities however district plans might not capture all the needs expressed by villagers.

Figure 2: The cumulative number of PRF III sub-projects prioritized by women (%)



Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

1.2.14. Proportion of PRF III sub project prioritized by small ethnic groups members

PRF is focusing on rural remote areas, targeting poor and vulnerable groups including ethnic groups who are often living in rural areas still lacking basic facilities. Hence, it is most important to listen to the voices of ethnic group members and identify their needs. Table below indicates the participation of small ethnic groups during the village planning and prioritization in the PRF targeted villages. These data indicate that 86% of priorities supported by the PRF as part of the Cycle XVI are coming from small ethnic villagers, which is 16% exceeded the target indicator (70%).³

Table 9: Participation of minority ethnic groups in planning village priorities

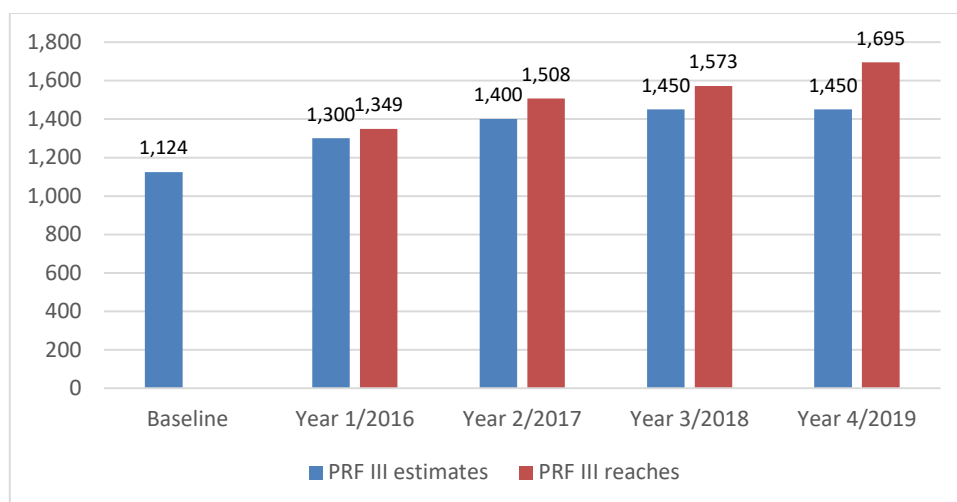
Province	Total Participants	Small Ethnic Group Participants	Ethnic Group participants (%)
Attapeu	2,662	2,515	94%
Huaphan	4,284	2,048	48%
Luangnamtha	1,115	1,081	97%
Luangprabang	5,191	4,394	85%
Oudomxay	7,994	7,607	95%
Phongsaly	2,102	2,050	98%
Saravan	4,556	4,317	95%
Savannakhet	9,176	7,789	85%
Xekong	2,165	2,060	95%
Xiengkhuang	1,760	1,517	86%
Grand Total	41,005	35,378	86%

Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

Mostly the target areas of PRF is in the remote and mountainous areas where are entirely populated by ethnic groups and they are major group of PRF beneficiaries. In terms of ethnic participation is also considered to be high. The cumulative number of the sub-projects prioritized by small ethnic group members of PRF III, with average 84.91% (against the target 70%) that ethnic people involved in sub-project prioritized meeting, shows in below Figure.

Figure 3: The cumulative number of sub-projects prioritized by ethnic groups

³ Note that village priorities are based on individual voting by all participants in the planning process.



Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

1.2.15. Proportion of PRF built infrastructure in a functioning quality

In 2019, the PRF team continued following the operation of PRF's supported sub-projects from 2012-2018. There were 2,613 sub-projects (construction and rehabilitation sub-projects type) included in the assessment. 2,482 sub-projects were functional or 94.99% and in good condition while only 131 sub-projects (5.01%) of the assessed sub-projects were considered to be not functioning due to the time used and occurred by disaster impact. The team worked closely with the concerned sectors as well as the Operation and Maintenance Committees of the villages for the rehabilitation of those 131 sub-projects. By June 2019, 80 sub-projects of out 131 sub-projects were repaired and only 47 sub-projects (1.8%) are still waiting for the support of the concerned sectors. Therefore, this indicator currently reaches 94.99% (against the target 80%, exceeded the target 14.99%) of the total number of sub-projects supported by the PRF and the Government for the period 2012-2018 are still in a functioning quality (Details are provided in Annex 4).

1.2.16. Proportion of registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures

Communities have participated FRM through multiple channels and all concerns have been resolved consistently. As the result in 2019, all issues have been addressed 100%. According to the setting up channels such as at the Meeting, Hotline 1611, Letters, Feedback Boxes or any available channel, most feedbacks have raised through the meeting. The feedback has been raised 4 main issues i.e., coordination in implementation issues, environmental issues, livelihood linked nutrition activities issues, and misunderstanding about PRF's rules and principles issues. Please see below details.

Table 10: Classification of feedbacks received from January-December 2019

Provinces	Complaints			Praises	Fund & Technical Support Requests	Information Request	Total
	Total	Resolved	Not Resolved				
Phongsaly	6	6	0	22	29	9	72
Luang Namtha	9	9	0	16	42	2	78
Oudomxay	0	0	0	169	8	2	179
Luang Prabang	50	50	0	507	650	213	1470
Houaphanh	3	3	0	71	147	11	235
Xiengkhuang	1	1	0	58	3	1	64

Savannakhet	26	26	0	90	36	2	180
Saravan	0	0	0	23	11	1	35
Xekong	5	5	0	132	70	17	229
Attapeu	1	1	0	48	19	12	81
Total	101	101	0	1,136	1,015	270	2,623
% Resolved issues	100%						

Source: PRF MIS, December 2019

As the above details, the issues of coordinating in implementation for 15 issues in terms of the delay of materials delivery, maintenance or communication with contractors. Environmental issues that affected to the implementation had been raised 49 issues. Saving and repaying money of SHGs, LN activities problems were reported 25 issues and misunderstanding about PRF's rules and principles had 12 issues, which staffs and coordinators did not understand the disbursement well. Furthermore, requesting for funds, technical supports, and information related to the implementation for 1,285 issues. However, issues and requests from 10 targeted provinces raising to PRF via multiple channels especially from the meeting room, have been addressed and appropriately responded the requests.

Feedback and Resolution Mechanism also has been used to express appreciation and praises, as estimated by 1,136 cases from beneficiaries and general people, expressed thanks to the PRF for supporting, facilitating, suggesting and leading their communities to have better well-being lives.

In the future, PRF plans to develop multiple channels that communities can share their ideas and feedback about the implementation of PRF through online MIS, Facebook page, WhatsApp, etc.

1.2.17. Number of communities able to plan, implement and monitor their VDP

For the Cycle XVI (2019), 450 communities (where sub-projects were located) were identified to be able to plan, implement and monitor their VDP. Prior to implementation, the Village Implementation Team (VIT) members are elected and received training to ensure they can supervise and financially manage their sub-projects in their villages. After each sub-project is completed, an Operation and Maintenance Committee from the recipient village is appointed and trained to support the community in the operation and maintenance of their sub-projects. However, in terms of VITs capacity is questionable due to PRF implements activities in new villages each year thus, there is certain limitation in relation to accounting competency of the VITs and capacity of PRF's staff to follow up and monitor.

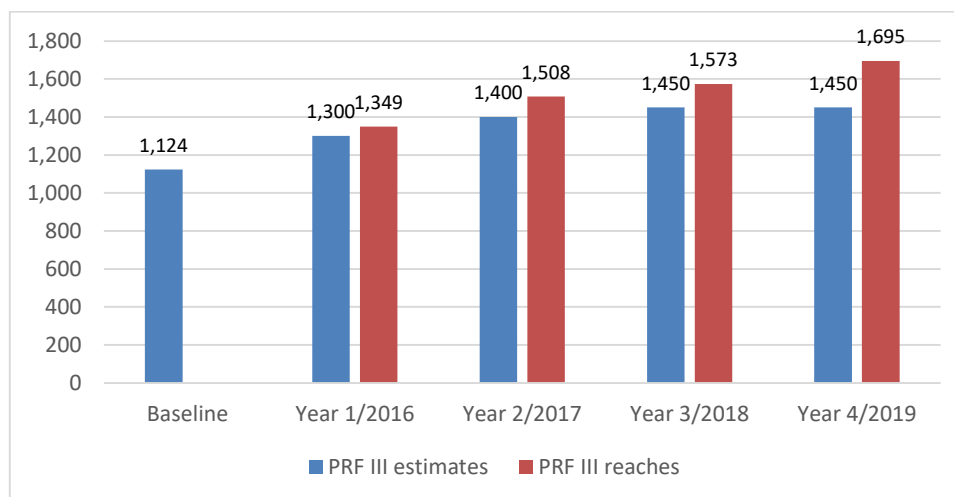
Table 11: Number of communities able to plan, implement and monitor their VDP

Province	# Communities	# Sub-projects	# VIT	Female (VIT)
Attapeu	26	29	261	116
Huaphan	67	68	608	205
Luangnamtha	17	17	153	54
Luangprabang	55	56	504	168
Oudomxay	71	80	702	212
Phongsaly	35	35	342	106
Saravan	35	38	342	165
Savannakhet	76	89	684	234
Xekong	44	46	414	184
Xiengkhuang	24	28	271	86
Grand Total	450	486	4,254	1,530

Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

Considering to the PRF III cumulative number, in 2019, there are 1,695 villages are considered to be able to plan, implement and monitor their VDPs, which is 16.8% exceeded the target value of this year (1,450 villages). Please see below figure:

Figure 4: The cumulative number of communities able to plan, implement and monitor their development plans



Source: PRF MIS, June 2019

1.2.18. Number and value of sub project activities implemented by type

As illustrated in table below, Education sector represented the majority of all sub-projects types in Cycle XVI covered 34%, followed by Water and Sanitation sub-projects (28%), Public Work and Transportation sub-projects (27%), Agriculture sub-projects (7%) and finally both Energy and Mines and Health (2%) respectively.

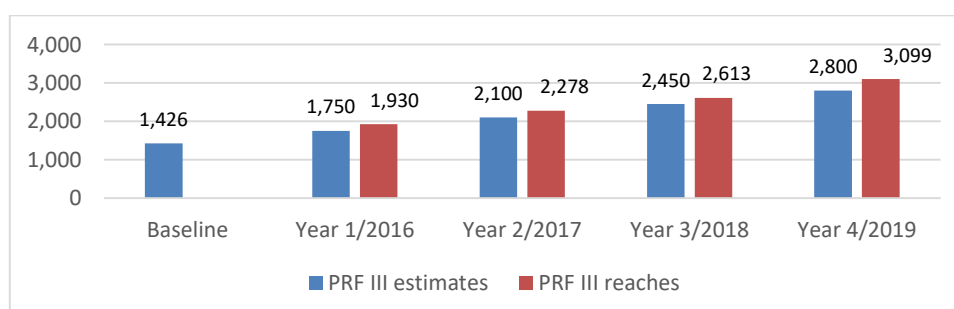
Table 12: Number, percentage and value of sub-projects implemented by type

Sector	# SP	%	Budget Allocation (US\$)	%
Agriculture	33	7%	687,662	7%
Education	165	34%	2,845,870	29%
Energy (electricity supply)	8	2%	200,289	2%
Health	12	2%	165,970	2%
Access roads	131	27%	3,758,255	37%
Water	137	28%	2,103,879	22%
Grand Total	486	100%	9,761,925	100%

Source: PRF MIS June 2019

The Figure below indicated the cumulative number of PRF III sub-projects implemented by types is 3,099 which is 10.67% exceeded the target set 2,800 completion sub-projects.

Figure 5: The cumulative number of PRF III sub-projects implemented by types



1.2.19. Proportion of sub-project located in poorest and poor villages

The activities supported by the PRF are mainly in remote rural areas where poverty is still an issue and villagers experience high vulnerability. PRF prioritizes its support to the poorest and poor villages in the project's targeted areas.

Table 13: # Sub-projects located by village poverty ranking in 2019

Province	#SP	Sub-project located by village status in 2019				Village Status of PRF III (2017-2019), 1,820 villages		
		Poor	Poorest	Moderately poor		Poor	Poorest	Moderately poor
Attapeu	27	26	0	3		55	0	4
Huaphan	68	56	2	10		295	18	77
Luangnamtha	17	11	0	6		65	0	4
Luangprabang	56	41	3	12		159	10	85
Oudomxay	80	64	7	9		173	21	15
Phongsaly	35	35	0	0		172	0	0
Saravan	38	17	7	14		61	33	50
Savannakhet	89	79	9	1		217	31	11
Xekong	46	39	4	3		104	13	6
Xiengkhuang	30	13	0	15		87	4	50
Grand Total	486	381	32	73		1388	130	302
		78%	7%	15%		76%	7%	17%

Source: MIS, June 2019

In 2019, PRF supported 486 sub-projects in 450 villages. 381 sub-projects were implemented in poor villages (78%), 32 sub-projects in poorest villages (7%); combined these contributed to 85% of the total number of Cycle XVI sub-projects. The 73 sub-projects (15%) implemented in moderately poor villages those were generally located in the center of Kum ban where the poor could also benefit from the services provided. According the PRF III targeted areas as 1,820 villages; the percentage of sub-projects located by poverty status is reasonable, where the poor and poorest captured 1,518 or 83% and the moderately poor is 302 villages or 17% (Please see Annex 16 for details).

Remark: Poverty ranking we classified through the 6 criteria: 1) Sufficient food, 2) School access, 3) Health service, 4) Safe and sufficient water, 5) Road access, and 6) Electricity.

1.2.20. Number of individuals with livelihood investments using loans from SHGs

For this indicator we based our calculation on the total number of SHG members who initiated livelihood investments using SHG loan. The maximum number is 9,962 members who took the loan from SHG to do their livelihood activities, which is 24% exceeded the final target (8,000).

Up to date (June 2019), the accumulated number of loan taken by member reaches 31,305 times, by comparing with total 10,085 members, in average it is 3 times of loan taken by each member (some member received two loans and some members even received 3 loans), with the accumulated budget US\$ 4.13 million that already issued.

1.2.21. Proportion of SHGs with NPLs 4% and below

According to the PRF III's PAD, this indicator is the value of all outstanding loans with payment(s) due for more than 90 days after the contract end. In reality, this indicator is not appropriate for measuring SHG repayments and will therefore be replaced by percent of member who took at least two loans upon approval of the PRF III AF project. The maximum number of loan taken members was 9,962 and the maximum number of loan repaid was 7,821, counting 78.5% that they repaid and issued for the next loan.

For the detail of LN information and report will be detailed in Chapter II (Component 4).

CHAPTER II: PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY COMPONENT

Component 1 Community Development Sub-grants

In early 2019, the team continues to focus in the next step of community development work as well as Additional Financing period due to the amount available for AF only US\$22.5 million is considerably lower than the original PRF III project financing with a total US\$54 million and the focus is on livelihood and nutrition activities, some sub-projects related to education and health will be ineligible under AF. The focus will be on existing investment types such as roads, irrigation, market building, resource center, livestock fencing and housing.

2.1. Planning for community and local development

During the preparation step, the PRFIII AF captures 481 villages located in 12 targeted districts in 4 provinces (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Huaphan and Xiengkhuang) which emphasis on livelihood links nutrition activities and also small infrastructure using CFA approach. To ensure those of activities of the PRF III AF implement under the PRF's principles and regulation. The team has edited Social Safeguard document both Lao and English and uploaded on PRF website to prevent negative impact of the sub-project implementation and POM had been revised and approved, also the PAD and updated result framework.

Furthermore, the PRF team also prepared the list of sub-projects for the 4 provinces in the south (Savannakhet, Saravan, Xekong, and Attapeu), covers 14 districts, and 88 Kumbans, at least one prioritized sub-project per Kum ban, a total of 88 sub-projects to request for additional US\$ 2 million to use the NT2 revenue for the construction of those 88 sub-projects in 2020 (Detailed in 2.9.1).

To continue supporting the Government of Lao PDR to consolidate and enhance the local socio-economic development planning process; therefore, the discussion meeting related to the planning was organized 2 times, the first one was a technical meeting, which organized in February 2019 and the second was organized between donors (WB and SDC) and Vice-minister of MPI June 2019. These two meetings were discussed about an opportunity for revising the existing PPM and DSEDP manuals and further guidance on next steps to ensure that the enhanced PPM and DSEDP could also be useful for the 9th NSEDP process.

2.2. Engineering works

During the reporting period, the key work conducted by the Engineering team covered 1) support for the Cycle XVI implementation; 2) follow up the payment of Road Maintenance Groups activities; 3) continue training of community contractors for the sub-projects using the CFA approach, 4) sub-projects inspection, 5) follow up the DRM work and 6) follow up impact assessment of CFA and RMG.

2.2.1. Pilot Road Maintenance Group

RMG is one of a new activity in PRF III as to prevent the road from rapidly deteriorating that reduce beneficiaries' access to services and markets. After piloting activities in 2017 which located in only 2 districts in Luang Prabang and Savannakhet provinces, it led to the positive result, therefore, the activity has been extended to 23 districts in 7 provinces, covering 54 rural roads, 74 RMGs (341 members) are supporting the maintenance of approximately 338.34 km of roads(See Annex 5 for details).

The main objective of this activity was to offer job opportunities to poor women living in targeted villages, who have limited earning opportunities, by providing women rather than men, to increase income generation opportunities. In addition, this to maximize the developmental benefits of this activity, the 18th month period of this RMG works ended in December 2019, however, to complete the final impact evaluation, it was proposed to extend one more month (until January 2020) with total budget of US\$ 19,000 for RMG members. After January 2020, PRF can officially inform community and local authority about ending project and transferring to concerned sectors to follow up the work.

2.2.2. Community Force Account

According to assessment carried out by external consultant in November 2019, Community Force Account definitely benefits for communities in three targeted provinces (Luangnamtha, Oudomxay, and Saravan) in terms of employment, income generation, skills development for skilled and unskilled workers in the community, as well as the reduction of subproject costs because they were lower 27% (compared with using contractor) in some cases, the communities do not need to pay 10% tax and contractors tax payment are avoided. The approach created income average 12% of subproject amount was spent on local workers and another 4% to VIT members, which is considered to be higher than using the contractor approach, where only around 5% of budget would get to VIT and KFs as the administration cost, while the less villagers did not receive any income, because most contractors used their own labours outside villages.

Vocational trainings (for 26 villagers, 2 from a village) were organized at a vocational training institute at the provincial capital for two weeks. Training focused on concrete and masonry works, together with the training on technical construction, finance and procurement for unskilled workers targeting the poorest and poor household for them to enable to organize and manage the project and gain access to employment opportunities in the future. Even though it was agreed that overall quality of subproject implemented by contractors was higher, but it was found out to be adequate when communities have implemented the subproject by themselves. There were various challenges in order to achieve this implementation, but nevertheless had achieved all 13 subjects 100% within acceptable timeframe. Due to the CFA approach is considered to be a very effectiveness of CDD and full benefit comes to poor community; therefore, PRF will follow up on sub-projects implementation using CFA and possibility to roll out CFA into sub-projects under GoL funding. However, it is important to discuss with the GoL through MOF to get an option that the budget under government's funding can directly transfer to community, instead of transferring to the forms/companies that have registration certificates only, which is opposite with CDD's principle.

In brief, the CFA approach has benefits for the community in the form of employment and income generation for skilled and unskilled workers from the community, as well as the strengthening of community skills in project management and implementation. Subproject costs also tend to be lower as contractor tax payments are avoided. However, the approach also introduces challenges in ensuring that construction quality and implementation progress are sufficiently high. To address these challenges, the CMS approach requires additional training of VIT members and skilled workers, as well as more intensive supervision to monitor quality and progress (CFA Evaluation Report 2019).

In 2019, for implementation of CFA, there is some remaining budget (US\$15,296) which was spent on the further road improvement (12.3%), drainage system installation (4.8%), extension the system and install the water to household (4.08%), saving in operation and maintenance fund (5%), irrigation scheme extension (7.9%), training on agricultural activities relating to SHGs (16.7%) and etc. (More details can be found in *Annex 6*).

2.2.3. Quality Control

To ensure that all sub-projects supported by PRF are still functioning quality and serving the beneficiaries living condition. The PRF team had cooperated with the Lao universities in the north (Souphanouvong University) in the south (Champasack University) to undertake the quality control inspection of the sub-projects in the northern and the southern provinces. A total of 71 sub-projects (21.2%) out of 335 sub-projects in 2018 were inspected for quality check and control. The outcome of this work shows in table below:

Table 14: Quality of Design

SP type	High quality	Good quality	Poor quality
Building (33 sub-project)	94% (31 sub-project)	6% (2 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
GFS (12 sub-projects)	83% (10 sub-project)	17% (2 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Drilled well (3 sub-projects)	33% (1 sub-project)	67% (2 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Road (10 sub-projects)	33% (1 sub-project)	67% (2 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Culvert pipe (1 sub-projects)	100% (1 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Bridge (1 sub-projects)	0% (0 sub-project)	100% (1 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Retaining Wall (1 sub-projects)	- 100% (1 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Weir (4 sub-projects)	100% (4 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Cannel (4 sub-projects)	100% (4 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Furniture (1 sub-project)	100% (1 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Barbed fence (1 sub-project)	100% (1 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)	0% (0 sub-project)
Total	87.33%	12.67%	0%

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Considering the aggregated total of all sub-projects evaluated, it was found that 63 sub-projects or 87.33% of the technical components of the structures have been constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications as set out in the sub-project proposals and considered to Meet Specification with a further 12.67% (8 sub-projects) rated slightly below in terms of meeting the intent of the sub-project proposal. Non sub-project of technical ratings was below Specification (Details sub-projects, key findings and recommendations are described in Annex 7).

Component 2 Local and Community Development Capacity building

Capacity building activities have remained a key focus to strengthen capacity of the communities. In 2019, most of the trainings and workshops were conducted by PRF provincial and districts officers at the local levels. There are total of 1,773 people and 711 people are women participated in training and meeting organized by PRF (detailed in annex 8).

2.3. PRF staff capacity building

To strengthen capacity of PRF staff on the Monitoring and Evaluation System as well as PRF III's indicators and support community-based monitoring, the M&E trainings were provided by the central M&E team for provincial staff, district staff and Kum ban facilitators with total of 209 participants (including 55 female).

Eighty-four participants (including 13 female) received the training on the sub-projects implementation use CFA approach with emphasis on Procurement, Finance management and basic technique of construction.

Two hundred and seventy-four participants (including 156 female) were trained/participated on participatory market assessment, PRF-SHG-assessment and annual review meeting for supporting SHG members to improve their income generating activities and nutrition-oriented in their villages.

One hundred forty-eight participants participated the training on disaster risk management organized in June 2019.

One hundred forty-six participants participated in the training of using tool for new system improvement of SHG, organized in August 2019.

Fifty participants joined the training on establishment of production group and SHG model expansion in December 2019.

More details about staff capacity building in 2019 are in *Annex 8*.

2.4. Local authority's capacity building

Aims to supports the capacity development of villagers and local government officials to plan and manage local development processes in partnership. In actual work, the PRF staff and relevant government officials, goods, consultant services and incremental operating costs, including Project monitoring, reporting and evaluation activities, and thematic studies, for long term they may apply this experience to local government work.

During the reporting period, different trainings/meetings were organized for the local authorities mainly at the beginning of sub-project implementation until post-sub-project construction as well as the preparation for PRF III AF's key work. Some key local authority's trainings/meetings conducted are summarized in the table below.

Table 15: Sample key trainings to and meetings with the local authorities

Name of training course or workshop	Date	Main objective	Number of staff trained/	Females trained
Sub-project and Procurement and Finance Training.	January - February, 2019	To train the local authority with communities and VIT to understand on Financial Management and Administration and Procurement for sub-project implementation.	249	32
Consultation meeting on the draft of Social and Environmental Safeguard PRF IIIAF	March, 2019	To discuss about the update of the 4 safeguard policies that would be applied for PRF III AF	104	44
Disaster Risk Management Training	May, 2019	The main objective of the mandate was to develop a comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Manual including an Emergency Information Management System.	148	26
O&M, DRM and Quality control, CFA, RMG	July-August	Training for village team on reporting, technical construction, O&M, etc.	382	174

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2019

2.5. Communities capacity building

As already mentioned in the last report, 4,162 participants (1,780 female) received training on Financial Management and administration, technical and also procurement for sub-projects implementation under the Cycle XVI. In cooperation with Champasak and Souphanouvong Universities to conduct a sub-project inspection 12 voluntary student engineer interns (4 female) were trained on Quality Standards, design and specification to conduct an independent technical review of sub-projects quality and to learn from findings to improve sub-projects quality in the future.

Regarding 13 sub-projects in this Cycle use CFA approach and to ensure the community contracting can operate sub-projects construction 1,254 participants (437 female) received a refresher training on Village Confirmation Meeting and skill labors processing selection, through this process especially 26 skill labors who will construct the sub-projects were selected and trained on technical construction.

To response and prepare the disaster will be occurred during the Cycle XVI sub-projects construction as well as vulnerable areas. The PRF team organized the meeting on Disaster Preparedness and Responses held in Viengkham district, Luangprabang province with a total of 25 participants from district authorities and communities were involved (including 3 female) more details about staff capacity building in 2019.

Table 16: Sample Summary of key trainings for local communities

Name of training course or workshop	Date	Main objective	Number of staff trained	Females trained
The training on FRM for VIT and Village Mediation Committee (VMC)	2019	Awareness raising for community on feedback (FRM), project monitoring, role of VIT, etc.	27,431	21,489
Training on SHGs activities and audit	2019	To focus on SHGs members to understand on saving, lending, audit and other related to income generating activities	28,976	12,552
Sub-project and Procurement and Finance	2019	To understand about the step on Financial Management and Administration and Procurement before sub-projects implementation	4,162	1,780
Vocation training for the skilled labors of CFA	2019	To promote/contribute to the employment of local skilled labor workers from the village using the labor-based technology. Training focused on concrete and masonry works.	26	0

Source: PRF MIS, December 2019

2.6. Information Education Communication (IEC)

The main topics are related to community participation, the sub-projects supported implementation process, promote deepen CDD approach, good practices of community O&M

of the sub-projects, women empowerment and leadership and gender and ethnic inclusion promotion, etc. key work summarized below:

- The Village Information Board and the PRF boxes were set in 450 villages where received sub-projects in 2019. Most information will be about PRF's principles, information related to the sub-projects, information of livelihood activities, etc.
- Regularly released the information via Lao national radio/television and Lao star channels as well as the daily newspapers, monthly newspaper and magazine of the Lao Women Union in both English and Lao languages and also campaign with the information via MAF's media.
- The IEC team also developed 4 clips, related to (1) community self-reliance to reduce poverty; (2) developed 3 clips on interview of the top leaders of GOL on 15 years of PRF achievements, especially interview of Prime Minister Thongloun Sisoulith, he has called on the PRF to continue to help the villagers rise above poverty line after learning that a significant number of families remain impoverished and he also praised the Fund for the hard work it has done over past years by improving the living conditions of people in targeted villages and the Fund will continue to exist and do its job until all Lao people are free from poverty.
- The summary of leaders' interview about 15 years of PRF that can be used for official document to share in multi-medias in both English and Lao languages.
- The success story films (mostly in Lao language) and daily photos related to PRF work at local level were also disseminated/shared through Facebook (please add the link to the site) with average of 16 posts per months. In June 2019, there 134 friends following its facebook site, while by six months latter the number was rapidly increased to more than 2,630 friends and it trends to be increased day by day because it is easy to access. Mostly posts are about the highlighted activities and achievements of PRF in each level, from national, provincial, district and village levels.
- In 2019, PRF also used facebook application where many people can access and follow up about project achievement and activities.

2.7. Donor missions and Cooperation

As already mentioned in the last report, different missions carried out during January-December 2019, mostly the mission to focus on follow up the work of PRFIII and also preparation of PRFIII AF that can be summarized below:

In February 2019, donors conducted a PRF III Additional Financing (PRF III AF). The objectives of the mission were to support PRF/MAF to prepare the detailed design for the additional financing project including the results framework, detailed project components, fiduciary, safeguard, implementation arrangements and budget.

In April 2019, the World Bank conducted a PRF III Additional Financing Pre-Appraisal Mission. The main objectives were to: a) discuss and support finalization of the design of PRF III AF with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and PRF Project Management Team (PMT) based on a series of recently conducted stakeholder consultations; b) review safeguard documents namely the Environmental and Social Framework, the Compensation and Resettlement Policy Framework and the Ethnic Group Engagement Framework to assess readiness for disclosure; c) Discuss and agree on the AF budget, including counterpart financing.

In April 2019, PRF also welcome the visiting of SDC Head Quarter, Ms. Felicitas Fisher, Program Manager (Desk Officer for Lao PDR), in this occasion, the PRF team presented about the achievement of PRF through 15 years' experience, including the achievement, challenge

and lesion learnt. Then the SDC team also traveled to Xiengkhouang province (at Khoun district) to visit few sub-projects that PRF supported recently. In general, she could understand clearly about what PRF has been doing so far and encouraged more support for continuing the work of PRF in future.

In May 2019, the World Bank followed and prepared a PRF III AF. The objectives of the mission were to: a) appraise the proposed overall design, components and budget of PRF III AF; b) consult with other World Bank, government and development partners involved in “nutrition convergence” projects to ensure strong alignment of activities of PRF III AF; c) discuss and agreed upon counterpart financing in the PRF III; and d) agree on next steps and processing timetable for presentation of the project to the World Bank Board of Directors for approval.

The last Implementation Support Mission of 2019 carried out in November, the objectives were to with MAF to (a) review progress in project implementation, (b) assess the performance of key activities, (c) to assess the effectiveness and future application of recently developed and piloted activities.

In summary, the mission confirmed that the implementations of PRF are on track, including sub-projects implementation, disbursement. Livelihood works are in good progress., piloting CFA approach have been successfully completed, and RMG has been successfully implemented in 23 districts of 7 provinces. Previously updated agreed actions mission is provided in (Annex 14).

Component 3 Project Management

2.8. Monitoring and Evaluation

As already mentioned in semi-annual report 2019, to provide the qualitative impact of the project, the PRF team undertook several internal studies/evaluations and supported community-based monitoring and evaluation. Due to the limitation of baseline data of four indicators detailed in PRF III’s PDO, the original data source is not applicable as it was from PRF II and the coverage area for PRF III is different; therefore, the World Bank suggested to revise such four indicators, including, as detailed in Chapter II (2.2.4; 2.2.5; 2.2.6; and 2.2.7). The first data collection and evaluation (using data of 2016 and 2017) had been completed and reported in the last semi-annual report 2019 (June 2019) and the second evaluation (using data of sub-project in 2018 and 2019) had been completed in December 2019 and detailed in Chapter II of this annual progress report.

Through one-year of implementation, to ensure that the provincial and district team are aware with this monitoring and evaluation works, the national M&E team conducted different field visits to targeted areas and elaborated the core works relating to monitoring and evaluation, especially about the outcome and impact of PRF, through sub-projects implementation as well as livelihood activities.

2.8.1. Management Information System

During the period of PRF III, the MIS is used to monitor the progress of sub-projects implementation from 2017-2019, especially data related to planning, project beneficiaries, sub-projects proposal, FRM, LN and other needed to ensure to the system according to the report period. The system could provide sufficient data and information to support project achievement; however, the current system of PRFIII could access only concerned staff in different levels, so, it was suggested to update.

For further development of **MIS-web interface** and online service, by the end of 2019, PRF hired external consultant to develop this system. This aims to enable PRF project management team and other stakeholders to respond to project development in a well-informed, timely manner by providing real time, easy to access data to project reporting and public feedback. This work is planned to be complete by mid-2020.

During PRF III AF's period, to ensure that all key data related PRF's LN activities (PRF III's AF period) are entered into the MIS system properly, the PRFIII's forms had been revised and prepared insert to the new online MIS, for example: the ID code of each SHG member who receives seed grant from the project, poverty status, gender, ethnic, responsibility and other must be specified and entered to the system, then we can follow up and analyze the impact.

2.8.2. Geographic Information System

The following highlights the GIS work completed during the reporting period:

In 2019, which is the last year of PRFIII, the key work of GIS will not be covered only the PRF's coverage areas. Since the Government of Laos are preparing the strategy for rural development from 2020-2030, therefore, the key person who works for GIS had prepared maps of 88 target districts in 17 provinces, with total of 261 focal points in 1,338 villages. Several meetings to discuss about this work had been conducted with representative from Government and provincial level, to discuss about the target and also key activities.

Additionally, the maps concerned PRF work, also prepared and shared with concerned sectors and donors during supervision mission in 2019 and period of PRFIII.

In additional, during PRF III's AF: This GIS will appear in the only system, by using GIS location information, by just clicking the area on screen map, users should be able to easily reach data/information on a specific geographic area (i.e. province, district, village) they want to look at (subproject information, financial information, self-help group information), additionally, the map can also signal during disaster occurring.

2.8.3. Reporting

To ensure that the key data and information are available in the report, the team had worked closely with each Division/Unit to get all concerned data and information related to their responsibilities.

Additionally, during this reporting period the M&E team revised the report structure for PRF team at the provincial and district levels, in this this case, all of them are suggested to prepare the same format that capture key works of PRF in each component, including the project objective, project's principles, indicators, etc., this is important to ensure that the concerned sectors and local authority understand clearly about the work of PRF.

During PRFIII's AF, the report structure might be updated based on the activities and work in each component, as well as result indicators, activities funded by IDA, and by SDC as well as the GoL, which will update in the next report.

2.9. Finance and Administration

2.9.1. Government Contribution

Government agreed to co-finance the PRF III supported sub-projects for a total amount of US\$6 million (48 billion LAK). This budget would cover the completion of 169 sub-projects. 78 sub-projects have already been approved during 2017-2019 (PRFIII) for a total budget of LAK22 billions out of LAK 48 billion, it means that the remaining budget of LAK 26 billion covers 91 sub-projects will remain without financing in PRF III's period and it was expected to allocate

in following years. In 2020, the government announced to allocate only LAK13 billion in 2020, which will be able to implement only 58 sub-projects out of 91 sub-projects, for the less remaining budget, budget will take in consideration during PRFIII AF.

2.9.2. Budgeting

As per the agreement, the PRF has submitted to the donors the work plan and related budget for the PRF III second fiscal year 2019 for a total budget of US\$17,433,916 and allocated in the 4 different project components as follows:

2.9.3. External Audits

The PRF Financial Audit for the fiscal year 2018 (January 1st – December 31st 2018) was conducted during February - March 2019, with a report that already submitted to the donors in June 2019. Referring to the performing of external audit of financial statement of the Poverty Reduction Fund (PRFIII), there were some finding noted matters involving internal control over the financial reporting and its operation that management may consider for improvement: 1. The control over the fixed assets management, the physical observation of some project's fixed assets there were certain assets without tag code. 2. The control over the car logbook, there were noted certain instances relating to information presented in the car logbook 3. The controls over supporting documents, during the audit at Samphanh district, Phongsaly province, there were noted that there were certain missing invoices relating to payments made to suppliers and contractors. however, all the recommend have been resolved and presented the response on management letter of FY2018.

2.9.4. Disbursement

As of December 31st, 2019, the disbursement ratio reached 97% for the IDA credit 5827-LA. For the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) disbursement rate reached 68% and Government co-financing contribution reached 41%.

Table 17: PRF III Disbursement (as of December 31st, 2019)

Fund Source	Disbursement as of December 31st, 2019	Disbursement (Percentage)	Total Budget Allocated (US\$ million)
WB (IDA credit 5827)	29,093,734	97%	30,000,000.00
SDC	12,184,042	68%	18,000,000.00
GOL	2,481,702	41%	6,000,000.00
TOTAL:	<u>43,759,478</u>	81%	<u>54,000,000.00</u>

Source : PRF FA Division, December 2019

During the reporting period, the PRF has preceded withdrawal application (SOE “statement of expenditure) from the donors for a “ total amount of US\$ 29,093,734 from IDA credit 5827; US\$ 12,184,042 from SDC and US\$2,481,702 from Government contribution).

Table 18: Summary of funding received and disbursed as of December 31st 2019 (US\$)

Fund Source	Fund Received FY 2017-2019	Expenditure FY 2017-2019	Percentage of expenditures
WB (IDA credit 5827)	24,654,729.90	23,528,050.52	95%

SDC	11,790,000	11,142,149.87	95%
GOL	1,255,586.25	1,255,586.25	100%
TOTAL:	<u>37,700,316.15</u>	<u>35,925,786.64</u>	95%

Source: PRF FA Division, December 2019

During the reporting period (Jan-December 2019), PRF has spent a US \$12,735,978 including US\$ 8,956,598 to support sub-projects and village and kumban planning (75%). US\$ 990,904 was disbursed for the capacity building, IEC materials and sub-project monitoring activities (44%). US\$2,307,849 was used for project management activities (91%) and US \$ 480,627 supported to Livelihood and Nutrition activities (75%).

Table 19: Expenditures by component (Jan-December 2019) in US\$

Description of Component	Budget for 2019	Expenditures to December 31 st , 2019	Percent expended (%)
Community Development Grants	11,999,429	8,956,598	75%
Local & Community Development Capacity building	2,250,487	990,904	44%
Project Management	2,544,000	2,307,849	91%
Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development	640,000	480,627	75%
TOTAL	<u>17,433,916</u>	<u>12,735,978</u>	73%

Source: PRF FA Division, December 2019

2.10. Procurement

During this period, the procurement team had accomplished procurement of goods, works, and non-consultancy services as the following activities:

- Completed prepare the Project Procurement Strategy Development (PPSD) of PRFIII AF;
- Completed prepare the Master Procurement Plan of Additional Financing and submit to the Bank for review and comments;
- Completed prepare the PRF Community Procurement Manual;
- Completed the procurement of 3 pick-up trucks;
- Completed the procurement of consultancy service provider for Microfinance through CQS procurement method and subject to post review by the World Bank, for which the lump-sum contract was signed on 13 March 2019 with Microfinance Association (MFA);
- Completed the procurement of international consultant service for Emergency Management System Consultant and Disaster Risk Management Consultant under SDC fund through CQS procurement method;
- Completed the procurement of consultancy service for training on home nutrition garden and community video development of buffalo dairy product and home nutrition garden construction through direct selection method subjected to post review by the World Bank, for which the contract was signed with CLICK IT Service and Sell Book Individual Enterprise;

- Completed the procurement of consultancy service of Online MIS Development through CQS selection method and subject to post review by the Bank, for which the contract was signed with Multimedia & Technology Solutions (MTS);
- Completed the procurement of consultancy service for training on Technical Skill for Raising Dairy Buffalos through direct selection method subjected to post review by the World Bank, for which the contract was signed with Naxao Dairy Farm Ltd.

Sub-projects

- Completed preparation of the Sub-Project Procurement Plan of Cycle XVI;
- Conducted the procurement training for Village Procurement Teams regarding community procurement rule, procedures, bid opening and evaluation process before starting the implementation of sub-projects in Cycle XVI at the district level;
- District/provincial staffs assisted the Village Procurement Team in conducting the bid opening and evaluation process at the village center for sub-projects in Cycle XVI;
- All contracts of 486 Sub-Project under Cycle XVI have been signed and completed by the end of 2019.

2.11. Human Resources

As December 2019, there is 244 positions filled (including 74 female staffs) operating at the central office in Vientiane Capital, 10 provinces and 43 targeted districts. The percentage of female staff is 30.33% and the percentage of ethnic group staffs is 22.95%. The PRF still encourages the women especially from the small ethnic groups to apply for PRF position but the number of candidates that applied is rare.

Table 20: Number of staff in all levels

Location	Total	Female	Male	Ethnic group
Central	31	8	23	2
Phongsaly	14	2	12	8
Luang Namtha	15	4	11	13
Oudomxay	20	8	12	5
Luang Prabang	23	10	13	3
Houaphanh	51	22	29	9
Xiengkhuang	13	5	8	6
Savannakhet	38	7	31	5
Saravan	14	1	13	2
Sekong	18	5	13	2
Attapeu	7	2	5	1
Total	244	74	170	56
TOTAL IN %		30.33	69.67	22.95

Source: Human Resource unit, December 2019

Staff turnover recorded from July to December 2019 has reached 4.51%, equivalent to 11 resigned staffs, including 2 women (Details can be found at the Annex 9).

As mentioned in the updated operation manual, (2020-2024), the operational structure of the PRF III AF is highly Decentralized, with most tasks being carried out locally at the village level. Supervision and oversight is mainly provided by central and district level officers and their government counterparts as needed, with a provincial coordinator and his/her assistant at the provincial level to help and facilitate communication between the central and district offices. Therefore, the new structure of PRFIII AF, at provincial level will have only one PRF staff as provincial assistant coordinator, this position will support the provincial coordinator who is

assigned by the government. There are 4 staff will work at district level (12 districts in 10 district offices), including district coordinator; district finance/microfinance; district nutrition officer; and district engineer/procurement assistance. At village level, will have livelihood young graduate will work in 4 villages per person, while nutrition young graduate will work in 5 villages per person.

2.12. Internal Audit

To ensure the transparency of the implementation, the internal audit team conducted different audits in 2019, including 6 audits carried out in Saravan, Attapeu, Sekong, Luangnamtha, Savannakhet province, while 13 audits were not completed due to the period of transition between PRFIII to PRFIII AF, including the auditing at center office and 5 audits in Xiengkhoung, Huaphan, Oudomxay, LuangPrabang and Phongsaly provinces. In total, there are 22 recommendations were opened for follow-up from 2018 and 37 recommendations had been provided to auditees in 2019, by the end of 2019, all 59 recommendations were closed, PRF management has taken action as per the recommendations oriented to the improvement of financial and program management. During the PRFIII's AF period, there is no Internal Audit in the structure, this would propose PRF to develop the system and concerned team to continue the work.

Component 4 Livelihood linked nutrition activities

The LN component aims to develop and implement innovative livelihood-focused community driven activities, enabling rural households to improve their livelihoods, well-being and nutrition through group-based activities. So far, LN activities are being implemented in 165 villages located in 7 districts (in Huaphan and Savannakhet Provinces) covering 915 self-help groups (SHGs) with a total of 10,085 members (of which 85% are female), and 8,081 of members are from ethnic groups members (80%). During this reporting period, the team had monitored and confirmed about the percent of SHG Management Committee (VSMC) member that are female, which a total 784 out of 1,234 total VSMC members are female, it is 63.5%, which higher than the baseline number which is only 21%, this is aligned with PRF principle to promote women in December making position.

2.13. SHG Saving

The PRF has provided seed-grant in a total of US\$1,216,061. The outcome of SHG establishment is to create platform for all members to meet and share their experiences about their livelihood activities and living condition. Through year 2019, 165 VSMCs and 915 SHGs satisfactorily performed their tasks in financial management especially saving mobilization, repayments, data collection on incomes from IGA. The table below shows the cumulative value of savings per year since 2015 to December 2019, as the regulation that each member should save money around LAK 2000- LAK10.000 per month, data in table below indicates that the savings system is fully owned by SHG members and likely to be sustainable. As the end of December 2019, the cumulated saving 2019 of SHG is reached to US\$ 63,000 resulting total cumulative saving reached to US\$ 314,719 or 25% compared with seed grant that PRF supported.

By regulation of SHG, the saving amount can be used for 3 main purposes: 75% for emergency lending to members including buying rice, transportation to hospital, medicine and education materials; 15% for livelihood loans to members; and the remaining 10% was not lent and retained as a reserve (agreed among all members).

Table 21: Cumulative value of SHG savings by year: 2015-2019 (US\$)

District	2015		2016		2017		2018	2019
	Number of SHGs	Value of savings	Number of SHGs	Value of savings	Number of SHGs	Value of savings	Value of savings	Value of savings
Sone	68	3,016	99	6,700	99	8,960	9,811	9,453
Hiem	67	5,297	95	2,348	95	22,762	3,840	4,021
Huameuang	0	NA	100	14,398	100	17,819	17,474	14,537
Xiengkhor	0	NA	179	17,920	179	8,524	9,866	10,039
Total	135	8,313	473	41,366	473	58,065	40,991	38,052
Sepon	103	4,931	155	8,144	155	8,604	9,928	9,449
Nong	67	1,700	95	3,112	95	4,309	4,416	2,688
Thapangthong		NA	192	19,838	192	15,845	14,116	13,639
Total	170	6,631	442	31,094	442	28,758	28,460	25,831
Grand total	305	14,944	915	72,460	915	86,823	69,451	63,883
Total of cumulative saving 2012-2019								314,719

Source: Livelihood and Nutrition, December 2019

The above table shows that the amount of saving decreased from 2017 to 2019, the reason is that after rotation of new VSMC in 2018, Some LN villages decided to withdraw saving and restarted saving. Main reasons are limitation of loan demands from saving and low security of keeping saving money in cash by VSMC, in particular, villages locate far from the commercial banks in town.

Additionally, to ensure the sustainability of the work, some income that the received from interest taken, 5-10% of dividend must be reserved to the seed grant of SHG, where the other members can take the loan in bigger amount. As shown in table below, 3.8% of seed grant increased by reserved fund of community themselves.

Table 22: The amount of seed grant increased by the reserve of dividend (Cumulated value in US\$)

Item	Cumulated Interests	Interest for Dividend	Reserved Fund	Seed Grants	Seed grants in Total
Huaphan	90,550	53,076	37,473	572,505	609,978
Savannakhet	104,305	95,663	8,642	643,556	652,198
Grand Total	194,855	148,739	46,116	1,216,061	1,262,177
% Seed grant increased					3.8%

Source: Livelihood and Nutrition, December 2019

Remark: This number is the same number as report in semi-annual 2019, because the updated number should be counted in March 2020.

2.14. SHG Lending/Number of loan taken

Through the implementation of LN activities in 2019, the total seed grant that PRF provided US\$1,216,061 and was released to 10,085 members. The total cumulated amount of loans US\$4,148,419 and numbers of SHG members has reached to 31,305 times of loan taken, the maximum of loan taken was 9,962 members and the average of loan repaid by member reached 78.5% as the highest number.

Table 23: Loan taken by SHG member since 2016 to 2019

Item	Years	Seed Grants (US\$)	# Loan Taken (times)	Cumulated Loan Values (US\$)	%
1	2016	1,216,061	9,962	1,200,128	99.0%
2	2017		7,821	1,065,137	87.6%
3	2018		7,806	1,074,746	88.4%

4	June 2019		5,716	808,408	65.5%
Total		1,216,061	31,305	4,148,419	

Source: Livelihood and Nutrition, December 2019

In 2019, the 4th round of livelihood loans were issued, using repaid funds from PRF II, while a total of 9,962 members, which is the 1st round of loan issued of PRFII AF period (2016). In 2017, a total of 7,821 loans were issued which represented 78.5% of loan repaid and issues the second round. In 2018, a total of 7,806 loans (3rd round) were issued, which presented 99.8% of loan repaid (compared with a total loan 2017); and by the end of June 2019, the 4th round, 5,716 loans were issued, which presented 73.23% (compared with total loans in 2018) and the less are considered as the outstanding loans.

2.15. SHG member incomes and livelihood status

During this reporting period, 915 SHGs invested in various livelihood activities based on the capacity and potential resources of villages, including non-agriculture sectors such as: weaving and small trading. On the other hand, livelihood activities through the agriculture sector including small livestock rising, fish pond rearing and crop plantation. The highest income is from livestock in particular from pig (19%), poultry rising (17%) and goat rising (10%), respectively. Tables below show the type of activities and incomes by types in percentage, during January-December 2019.

Table 24: Summary of Incomes by types of IGA

Types of IGA	Members	Percentage	Income (US\$)	Percentage
Poultry raising	2,934	29%	319,959.21	21
Pig raising	2,130	21%	390,302.64	26
Goat raising	1,338	13%	207,183.68	13
Weaving	671	7%	126,957.93	8
Small trading (greengrocery and retail sells) and Diversified IGA	2479	25%	159,710.34	11
Native banana planting	136	1%	95,334.25	6
Broom Grass Planting	52	1%	25,557.47	1.6
Cassava Production	153	2%	203,304.00	13
Fish pond raising	192	2%	27,125.75	1.7
Grand Total	10,085	100%	1,555,435.75	100

Source: Livelihood and Nutrition, December 2019

2.16. Progress of preparation of PRF III AF

During this reporting period, several works had been done to prepare for PRFIII AF, the LN team had worked in close collaboration with WB Consultants, and the team had prepared essential guideline for replication in AF period such as SHG Guideline, Producer Group Guideline and Nutrition Manual and completed selection of 248 target villages of the first batch for implementation in 2020.

In order to finalize all guidelines, those documents had been tested in the field with existed target villages and 3 newly selected villages for AF. More two times of testing were conducted by PRF staff and joint effort with WB's Consultant in June 2019 and in December 2019 respectively in Huameuang district. The outputs of the testing were elaborated into current versions of those guidelines and manual. No further revisions are required and the translation into Lao language is completed. The similar to Nutrition Guideline, final field testing was conducted in since September 2019 in 3 Nutrition villages and Lao translation was completed and remained only edition for Lao version. Several trainings related to SHG and FNG to target groups have been provided in 3 pilot villages.

More than 228 poor especially 200 women (88%) have applied for SHG membership and regularly attended in SHG meeting and also saved money. Since September until December 2019, the saving reached USD 982.00 in average per member per month is USD 1.44. All members are learning from project lessons and at the same time learning from each other. SHGs started learning in providing internal lending to members who are eligible for emergency loans have just started in December 2019.

The preparation to handing over on SHGs management and management from PRF to Savannakhet Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office has been completed in late December 2019 including seed grants of USD 643,917.16 and USD 110,697.97 is the saving money which is owned by 4954 SHG members from 442 SHGs in 73 villages of 03 target districts in Savannakhet Province and from June 2020 onward, they will be under PAFO's monitoring and technical supports. The status of SHGs in three district of Savannakhet and the other district in Huaphan province, we can update in the next report.

2.17. The sustainability of SHG

To ensure the sustainability of the SHG under PRF activities, especially after ending the supporting of PRF, there are two factors to be considered, one is the capacity or ability of community themselves (VSMC) to continue the work, and second one is the concerned sectors in target districts (local government office). In terms of SHG performance assessment as already mentioned in annual report 2018, after 5 years, only 550 out of 915 SHGs (or 60%) are having very good performance (550 SHGs) and could continue to manage the SHG work without supporting from PRF and can become trainer for the other SHG groups in their villages.

Some lesson learned from the 1st periodic performance assessment of 915 SHGs:

- The Planning and Implementation of LN activities must be initiated from small scale to formulate the platform such as model families or model farmers, then scaling up from these successful practices to others families. In the other word, those model families or farmers must be village technical trainers in future.
- The poor inclusion into the group management is challenging to sustainability of SHG as the result of period study had shown that most of excellent SHGs, its management committee are combined with literate members.
- Cross visit to the successful village(s) is regarded as breaking through traditional mindset and practical event is essential learning that inspires discourage villagers to follow successful model families. In additional, the livelihood development of community must be referred to its potential production skills that can be met with market demands and in parallel to sustainable natural resource management.
- The local participation in livelihood development of the community must be regarded as key concept and taken into account in all stages for enabling participatory and ownership atmospheres.
- The capacity building is regarded as sustainable development, enabling the changes include traditional livelihood practices, applying technical – oriented producing, linkage with market demand. With all these initiatives, the project should create condition for the villagers to be aware with the concept of self-help, self-sufficiency, and self-reliance.

CHAPTER III: OTHER ACTIVITIES

3.1. Social Safeguards information

For the Cycle XVI, a total of 486 sub-projects have received approval and located in 450 villages with a total of 37,871 household's beneficiaries. The increased number of sub-projects is based on the village development list. The table below summarizes data on the Cycle XVI and the impacted households.

Table 25: Summary of the cycle XVI sub-projects impact affecting household, assets and land

No	Descriptions	Number	Remark
1	Total target Province	10	
2	Total target District	43	
3	# Target Kum Ban in the 43 Districts	263	
4	# Village in targeted Kum Ban	1,820	
5	# Village Resettlement in target Kum Ban (in the list of GOL Plan) ⁴	1	Not received sub-project
6	# Sub-Projects	486	
	#Of village beneficiaries	450	
7	# Household beneficiaries	37,911	
8	# Population beneficiaries	234,289	
9	# Female beneficiaries	114,798	
10	# Sub-project effected to Personal Property or Land (SP)	63	
11	# HHs were affected	256	
12	# Personal Land were affected (m2)	25,944	
	# Personal property (teak tree) were affected (#tree)	101	Rich hh
13	# HHs affected < 5% compared to their holding land	256	
14	# HHs were affected <5% is voluntary contributed	255	
15	# HHs were affected <5% that they got compensated	1	Attapeu pro.
16	# HH affected > 5% compared to their land and have compensated	0	
	# HH affected > 5% and got compensated	0	

Sources: PRF at provincial level, December 2019

A total of 256 households with at total 25,944 m² were impacted by the implementation of the sub-projects supported by the PRF in 2019. A large majority of these households donated the section of their land impacted. There are two households received compensation for their loss after requesting it as detail in table below.

Table 26: Villages and households adversely impacted by sub-project construction in 2019

	Number	Percentage (%)
Villages impacted by land acquisition	63	12.96
HH's impacted by land acquisition	256	0.68
Land donation	255	99.61
Land compensation	1	0.39

Source: Community Development Division, December 2019

One household 200 m² for rural road Construction in Nankong village, Sanamxay district, Attapeu province, and requested for compensation through the land compensation 600m² and this is already allocated. About the compensation of land, overall, following principles will be applied to address involuntary land/asset loss through compensation at replacement value, which is defined by the national December 84 on compensation and resettlement as the amount

⁴ This is just a number of villages in the resettlement list of the district government that found during village plan review by the end of 2018, it is the village that not received any sub-project of PRFIII. It is strongly confirmed that PRF support only the villages that no physical resettlement/consolidation of other villages to this village in the last and the next 4 years.

in cash or in-kind needed to replace lands (this case land was replaced by land), houses, infrastructure or assets on the lands (crops, trees) and other assets (income) affected by the development projects (for the criteria of compensation will detail in annual report 2019).

3.2. Environmental Safeguard Monitoring

In 2020, the PRF team has followed up with provincial and district staff and also assisted communities to solve 3 cases which related to 1) earth excavation, landslide and erosion, 2) Tree cutting and 3) water drainage facility, most of the cases were resolved. More details are provided in Table below:

Table 27: Summary of the main environmental issues and remediation actions

No	Environmental Impact	Responsibility (Contractor, community, and both)	Remediation/Mitigation action	Type of sub- project
1	<i>Earth excavation, landslide and erosion:</i> Steep soil cutting, Soil fall down to River and Other structures	Community and contractor	Less the Soil volume which fall down to river and clear out from Other structures	Access road renovation and Flooded Bridge
2	<i>Tree cutting:</i> Cutting tree follow GFS's pipeline, Barbed fence	Community	Cutting just small trees and necessary only, Soil excavation do not fill cover the trees	GFS, Barbed fence, School and Road renovation
3	<i>water drainage facility:</i> Not functioning Drainage system for water point	Community	Regular water points cleaning	Water supply

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

3.3. Disaster Risk Management

A DRM course models was developed and trained for PRF staff in central and continued in local levels where vulnerable areas are. A total of 148 participants were involved (26 female) including GOL representative at the provincial and district levels as already mentioned in section 2.4. The objective was to provide knowledge on disaster preparedness and response that it will be occurred in the future as well as during Cycle XVI sub-projects implementation for local authorities, PRF staff at provincial and district levels. Then those people will continue training to communities.

During rainy season in 2019, several disasters occurred in different parts of Lao PDR, while flooding is considered to be an issues for the project implementation of PRF by using lessons learned from DRM training, we found 28 sub-projects supported by PRF were damaged, 19 sub-projects were supported in the period of PRFIII (2017-2019), while 7 sub-projects in the period of PRFII (2012-2016), and 2 sub-projects in the period of PRF I (2004-2011). By the end of 2019, 22 sub-projects already repaired, especially all sub-projects that PRF supported in 2019, were under guarantee period as repaired by contractors and some sub-projects were repaired by communities themselves. There are 3 sub-projects in Savannakhet province already had planned to repair, and only 3 sub-projects (2 in Lounagnamtha and one in Savannakhet) were requested additional financing from GOL to support (*Detailed in annex 17*).

Feedback from community about DRM, in general, villagers are satisfied with the training provided by the DRM's experts about how to respond to disaster and other risk would occur at grassroots level; however, due to the limited budget can be supported by the GoL in each year, they would request about specially funding for physical resolution in case of disaster impact

that over their capacity to maintain; therefore, villagers requested further funding all development partners to consider special fund to deal with disaster and pandemic will be occurred every year in Lao PDR.

3.4. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

During implementation of PRF III (2017-2019), the gender action plan had included in each step of activities, it was applied across each stage from planning, implementation, operation and maintenance, as well as in livelihood works through the SHG initiative that strongly encourages women participation. To monitor the gender action plan, the project has mainstreamed gender in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the activities supported by the project.

At the end of December 2019, PRF has totally 264 staffs which is included 78 female staffs operating at the central office in Vientiane Capital, 10 provinces and 43 targeted districts. The percentage of female staff is 29.54% (target is 30%), while 21.6% of total staff are from ethnic group. The PRF still encourages the women especially from the small ethnic groups to apply for job opportunities. However, the number of candidates that applied is rare (no target).

At the community level, PRF had reached target of women is involved in decision making of sub-projects section 95% (target is 90%), number of women in Kumban facilitators is 60% (target is 60%) (See details in Annex 10), number of women in village implementation team or VIT is 36% (no target), number of women in village SHG management committee (VSMC) is 63.5% (target is 60%) and 100% of road maintenance group members are women, etc. Through the 3-years period, PRF has succeeded encouraging women in project activities, they were directly benefited from activities through skills improvement and income generation.

CHAPTER IV: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN PRF III

4.1. Key Challenges

The current development status that encountered to be a challenge for rural development of Lao PDR, this country is now a lower-middle income country, and poverty has declined in recent years. In contrast, impressive improvements at the national level have masked significant differences between regions and socioeconomic groups. Much of the population remains highly vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Thus, the poverty can only be eradicated if there are employment and economic opportunities for all, not only just providing the basic infrastructure as PRF has been doing so far. This would link to the combining of increasing agricultural productivity and promote non-farm activities based on available resources of the target areas.

In addition, the sustainability of PRF's work is also considered to be a big challenge of the project, Although, the project has confirmed the successful story of over 16 years, through the supporting of development and poverty alleviation in the remote areas of Lao PDR, the project mostly rely on the funding from external support, however, to ensure the continuation of work, the GOL is seeking to get fund both internal and external supports, especially revenues from NT2 that are received by the Lao treasury in income from the project legal agreements, these revenues could be allocated to projects and programs contributing to poverty reduction or environmental management, education and health sectors received the largest shares of revenues, these works are also concerned with PRF's activities, and PRF should be able to request some funds for project activities that link to poverty reduction.

Scaling up the PRF's approach to the national program is still considered to be a challenge because of several aspects, including the limited of funding and human resource that the government of Laos could provide, many countries used this approach and funded by the

Government, such as, Indonesia, Vietnam. This approach should be added and discussed among key December and policy makers in Laos.

The limitation of the Government co-financing to directly support CDD and also regulation of finance that cannot allow transferring the budget to community account is become a challenge of the PRF's CDD work, it would suggest discussing and adapting some financial regulation that creates opportunity to poor community to receive the fund.

One of the risk factors is an exit strategy for external support (donors) is a critical component of all CDD interventions including PRF's CDD. Since it is questionable about who will continue the work after ending the supporting from donors; therefore, a clear distinction must be made between support services that are recurrent or permanent in nature and those that are temporary especially the use of consultant staff and the district government staff to work with the project. For recurrent services, sustainability requires putting in place **permanent institutional and financing arrangements (from the Government budget)** at a cost that can be supported over the medium and long term. Temporary sustainable financing or permanent institutional structures. For such temporary services, explicit exit strategies need to be designed and implemented before starting the project.

4.2. Sustainability

Development assistance should consider four dimensions: (i) developing a viable and replicable model; (ii) increasing the role of local government; (iii) enhancing community and local capacity, and (iv) improving design quality and O&M of sub-projects. These four dimensions are considered as the key factors to sustain the benefits from PRF support.

Currently, sustainability is questioned by people about what the next step for PRF and which organization can continue the work after ending the PRF with donor budget. Since PRF already moved to the institution of MAF in 2017, therefore, as earlier discussion with World Bank (February 2019), there are 3 factors considered influencing the sustainability of PRF, including: 1) Institution, 2) Financial and 3) Technical dimensions. The sustainability will mainly focus on the district and village where project implementation and investment take place.

4.2.1. Institutional sustainability

Central level:

- Consider/evaluate the impact of previous work on rural development to plan for long term development, especially, to review various public and donors-finances rural development strategies and project in Laos that would contribute to the presentation of a National Rural Development Policy Strategy (NRDS).
- Shall be in line with the Agriculture Development Strategy to 2025, National Nutrition Strategy, 2016-2020 and Poverty Criteria December 348, 2017.
- Need continued oversight (PRF Board chaired by the Minister of MAF) and strategic and technical guidance from DOPF and DRDC.

Local level:

- Involve concerned sectors district level, enhanced engagement of districts (DAFOs, DHOs, DPIOs and concerned line agencies' and mass organizations) through the district teams/committees formed with back up support from selected consultants. Using the young graduate as the key person to work based in village;
- At least, there is one person (provincial coordinator) to work at provincial level based in each province for coordination and reporting for provincial authority and overseeing

the overall progress of work (This would suggest from the government staff to work full time);

- Apply the CDD approach to all target areas of PRF as to align with the speech of prime minister of Laos to an interview about 15 years of PRF in December 2018 that “Development must start with people and respond to people’s needs”, through establishing and strengthening the exiting village structures: SHGs, PGs, FNGs, VSMC under the umbrella of VDCs/village authority, and strengthen the capacity of the community facilitator.

4.2.2. Financial sustainability

- Apply Sam Sang approach to decentralized administration-authority’s mandates and benefits will be appropriately decentralized and redistributed to local levels;
- MAF Minister’s December allows the PRF to receive and use funds from various sources. Thus, PRF office to play more active role in fund raising and execution (internal and external supporters);
- Consider specific allocation of the Government budget to continue the PRF work, for example: MAF/PRF to work closely with MOF and MPI to mobilize and secure GoL co-financing from national budget and other potential sources of revenue including that generated through NT2 project. PRF is one of the 5 sector programs (poverty reduction, environment, rural road, health and education) eligible for NT2 revenue as per the legal agreement for NT2 signed between the WB and GoL in 2004. This was reiterated by the Prime Minister of Lao on December 26, 2018.

4.2.3. Technical sustainability

- To pay attention the technical quality of infrastructure with disaster risk management seriously taken into consideration;
- To emphasize on the O&M for the O&M team in each sub-project village and the concerned sector staff at the districts, just to follow up and report;
- To provide training and extensive support required for villages to manage and implement;
- Community driven, implementable and manageable investments and technology introduced;
- Capacity building among the above listed groups (SHGs, PGs, FNGs, VSMC) to implement, manage and sustain their activities with model farmers, technicians identified in each village.

CHAPTER V: PLANNED ACTIVITIES and BUDGET FROM JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020

5.1. Key activities from January-December 2020

In 2020, which is the first years of using additional financing (US\$ 22.5 million). The project development objective is to improve access to basic services as well as the production and consumption of nutritious foods in the Project’s targeted poor communities. However, the coverage areas will be only 12 districts in 4 target provinces in the north (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang, and Huaphan). Therefore, key activities for the first quarter of the first year, will be concerned about staffing restructuring recruitment, since the sustainability of works will focus on the district and village levels where activities implementation and intervention take place, following with capacity building for community and local authorities,

through project orientation and training, as well as livelihood and nutrition activities, through SHGs establishment, Farmer Nutrition Group and, etc.

Furthermore, the PRF will also support the continuation of PRF in 6 provinces that are uncovered by additional financing, by using the saving cost of SDC funding about US\$ 5,460,154 of PRFIII (2017-2019) and also Government allocation of LAK 13 billion in 2020. These amount of budget is vital for the continuation of PRF work in 138 poor Kumbans⁵ within 23 districts in Luangnamtha, LuangPrabang, Savannakhet, Saravan, Xekong, and Attapue, with total of 472,522 population. Under the remaining budget of SDC, the key work will continue from previous PRF's structure and activity, emphasized on community participation, gender and ethnicity, by reviewing the existing KDP of PRFIII, and CFA will be applied to all sub-projects under donors' funding, under SDC budget will be able to support at least 175 sub-projects, while the government budget will be able to implement of 58 sub-projects and using sub-contractors as previous Cycles (Detail in Project Proposal No.0266/PRF, Date 13 February 2020), please see detail and work plan in annex 18.

Key work of each division and unit can be summarized below:

5.2. Details of planned activities

During the reporting period (December 2020), it was the preparation period of annual workplan 2020; therefore, all activities mentioned in this Chapter can be adjusted and updated which will detail in the next report, the key works by section can be summarized below:

5.2.1. Nutrition and Community Development

Work plans for PRF III:

- Organize the provincial orientation meeting and district evaluation meeting;
- Provide training on KDP Review Meeting for District PRF staffs;
- Organize Kumban Development Planning (KDP) Review Meeting;
- Organize district Planning & Coordination Meeting;
- Provide Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for VIT and Village Mediation Committee, included establish the village information board , etc;
- Consultation with targeted villagers on social safeguard during the sub-project survey;
- Preparation report of Land Acquisition Report for donors;
- Conduct the village accountability meeting (Jun-October 2020 if nothing change);
- Provide training on O&M (September-November 2020);
- Organize the district annual evaluation meeting (Oct-Nov 2020);
- Follow up and monitoring social safeguard, FRM and gender inclusion plan during the implementation of each project's activities

Work plan for PRF AF:

- Training on POM of PRF 3 AF for PRF staffs at central level (February 2020);
- Organize district orientation meeting (April 2020);
- Training on social safeguard and gender for PRF local staff (March 2020);
- Training on village development plan for Gol concern sector and PRF staffs (March 2020);
- Establishing of district gender inclusion committee (April 2020);
- Organize village orientation meeting in 248 villages (April -May 2020);
- Organize village development planning meeting in 248 villages (May-June 2020);
- Organize district planning and coordination meeting (June 2020)

- PRF district staffs assist YG formation of the community teams such as VIT and Village Mediation Committee (June 2020);
- included establish the village information board and install the feedback box (June 2020);
- Consultation with targeted villagers on social safeguard during the sub-project survey (June – July 2020); & Preparation report of Land Acquisition Report for donors;
- Conduct the village Accountability meeting (we will use the online tools);
- With engineering sector organize training on O&M for IVT;
- Organize the district Annual Evaluation Meeting (November-December 2020),
- Follow up and monitoring social safeguard, FRM and Gender inclusion plan during the implementation of each project's activities.

Nutrition Activities:

- Training on Nutrition knowledge to FNG members including refreshing premixed food preparation, Nutrition and Cooking session for Preg, Lactated Mothers and to Child over 6 months
- Training on establishment and maintaining Home Nutrition Gardens
- Training on Mass-media peer learning on clip video
- Support supplementary meals to Child over 6 months and Preg and Lactated mothers

5.2.2. Engineering works

- Sub-project survey and Re-design in 6 provinces uncovered by PRFIII AF, and also preparing for the 4 provinces covered by PRFIII AF.
- Village confirmation + Kick off meeting;
- VIT Training on Implementation (CFA) and also Community training on ESS+FRM;
- VIT training Operations and Maintenance (O&M);
- Training on Environmental and social safeguards and Engineering training;
- Follow up on sub-projects implementation using CFA and possibility to roll out CFA into sub-projects under GoL funding;
- Sub-project inspection/ quality check;
- Follow up the progress of CFA work and
- Finalize impact evaluation report on RMGs; and share lessons learned from RMG with the Department of Road, MPWT to inform the internal discussion on possibility to set up a rural road maintenance
- Field visit by GoL sectors on Environmental and social safeguards.

5.2.3. Finance and Administration work

- PRF staff refresher training District FA & Micro finance;
- Supporting Services (Staff performance review and renew contract);
- Equipment (procurement process);
- Works (office maintenance) and incremental Operating Costs;
- Preparation report of the year end budget and expenditure progress of 2019;
- Submission of Interim unaudited financial report (IFR) for the period (October-December 2019) to the WB by February 15, 2020. period (Jan – Mar 2020) to the donors (WB) by May 15, 2020, period (April – June 2020) to the donors (WB) by Jul 15, 2020; period (July – September 2020) to the donors (WB) by November 15, 2020; and period (October – December 2020) to the donors (WB) by February 15, 2021;
- PRF FA at the central level plans to complete transfer the 3rd accountability meeting Cycle XVI during January - February 2020;

- Follow up/Complete payment process to contractors for GOL sub-projects contribution of Cycle XVI during January-March 2020 and 58 GOL sub-projects contribution of FY 2020 and also preparation of Annual budget and work plan of FY2020-2021;
- Preparation report of GOL SP of Cycle XVI to Department of Rural Development and Cooperatives, MAF;
- PRF FA at the central level will follow up the last replenishment document for IDA 5827;
- PRF FA at the central level will prepare the PRFIII AF replenishment document for IDA 6506 during January -March 2020;
- Preparation of Financial statement and supporting documents for External audit and Donors inspection FY2019; PRF FA/FM supervision to the target areas twice a year.

5.2.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

- Follow up the progress of Web-based system with contracted consultant;
- Prepare M&E manual and guideline, including result framework and required data during the PRFIII's AF period.
- Revise and finalize all forms of PRFIII's AF, and provide the data collection training to related person in each level;
- Provide the indicators and M&E system training for PRF staffs at all levels. (National and District levels).
- Provide the MIS Online System training to staffs who will be responsible for data entry in each district;
- Follow up the data entry for PRF III AF coverage as well as data of 6 provinces funded by using the remaining budget of SDC;
- Submitting progress report with achievement, semi-annual report July 2020 and annual progress report January 2021.
- Prepare GIS/MAP of PRF III AF's village with other data;
- Prepare progress report about PRF's AF and SDC's funding activities.

5.2.5. Human Resources

- Staff recruiting in four target provinces covered by additional financing (March 2020);
- Follow up the work of staff in 6 provinces under SDC funding (February 2020);
- Follow up the quality and work plan of PRFIII AF; and
- Follow up the performance of PRF staff in each level (November 2020).

5.2.6. Procurement

The Procurement Team plan to carry out the following activities:

- Conduct the bid opening for goods and consultant services as mentioned in the PRF III_AF Procurement Plan;
- Conduct the Recruitment PRF staff as stated position in the PRF III-AF Procurement Plan
- Prepare the sub-project procurement plan of cycle 17;
- Organize procurement training for Village Procurement Team before conducting the procurement process of sub-project of cycle 17 at the district level;
- Assist the Village Teams to conduct the bid opening and evaluation process for sub-projects in Cycle XVII.

5.2.7. Livelihood Activities

Pilot Activities in Pilot Villages in Huameuang District, Huaphan Province to be conducted during first 6 months.

- Training on SHG on Training Module 1+2+3 and VSMC Role and Responsibilities, Bookkeeping and Recording, Monitoring repayments and Loans.
- Trainings to SHG members on technical trainings and FIP

- Provision of Seed grants to 3 Pilot Villages in Huameuang District
- Capacity Building to PRF Staff on Livelihood and Nutrition Themes**
- Formation of SHG and FNG and Role and Responsibilities
 - Financial Management, Bookkeeping and Recording
 - Technical Production and FIP
 - Formation Producer Groups
 - Market Concept and Market linkage/connecting

Capacity Building (CB) - Community Training in 2020

- Village meeting on Formation of SHGs and FNG
- Trainings to SHGs and VSMC
- Trainings to FNGs
- Trainings on Technical production and FIP
- Seed Grant provision and Monitoring
- Livelihood Monitoring

Remark: More detail with updated activities, please see annex 15.

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Annex 1: Result frameworks

A. Result frameworks of PRF III from 2016-2019

Indicator Name Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					Comment
		YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	End Target	
Direct project beneficiaries ¹ (Number) - (Core)	567,762	640,000	680,000	687,000	690,000	690,000	This represents beneficiaries from the last annual sub-grant PRF II (accumulated number), data of new villages just received sub-projects in Cycle XV (PRF III).
		695,663	777,596 ²	810,621 ³	866,771 ⁴		
Female beneficiaries (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental) - (Core) Actual	53	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	As above
		49.8	50.00	49.32	49.46		
Ethnic Beneficiaries (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	70	70	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	As above
		77.00	84.00 ⁵	80.00 ⁶	82.91		

¹The baseline value is the total number of villagers who have directly benefited from the PRF II at the time of PRF III appraisal. The Year 1 value includes villagers who would benefit from the last annual sub-grant cycle of the PRF II, in addition to those who would benefit from the first annual sub-grant cycle of PRF III.

² Based on the number of population (81,933 people) in new villages that received PRF's support as total of 159 out of 340 villages in 2017 while 181 villages are received PRF II and PRF III's support.

³ Based on the number of population (33,025 people) in new villages that just received PRF's support as total 65 villages out 326 villages where sub-project located in 2018, while the other 261 villages already received in PRF II.

⁴ Based on the number of beneficiaries (56,150 people) in 122 villages out of 450 villages where sub-projects are located in 2019 while other 298 villages have been received in PRF III Cycle XIV, Cycle XV and PRF II.

⁵ Based on the number of ethnic group members in the targeted villages were received sub-projects in 2017 per total population.

⁶ There are 168,308 people as direct beneficiaries and 134,585 are ethnic groups (134,585/168,308) =80%.

% of PRF beneficiary HHs reporting improved access to basic services (Percentage) ⁷	n/a					End targets set for each sub-project type	Data to be available before project closing through an endline impact evaluation conducted by a firm contracted by PRF, end of 2019/or replaced by % time reduced to access to those basic infrastructures.
% of PRF beneficiary HHs with access to health services (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	36.40				42.40	42.40	This indicator replaced by <i>% reduction in time to access a health facility (Before and after)</i>
% of PRF beneficiary HHs with access to safe water resources (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	11.00				14	14	This indicator replaced by <i>% reduction in time to access the nearest safe water source (Before and after PRF supporting)</i>
% of PRF beneficiary HHs with access to all weather roads (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	48.00				58.00	58.00	This indicator replaced by <i>% reduction in travel time by motorcycle (before & after rural road improvement).</i>
% of PRF beneficiary HHs reporting improved quality of educational facilities (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	45.00				60.00	60.00	This indicator replaced by <i>% reduction in time to access improved schools (before and after).</i>
Intermediate Results Indicators							
		Cumulative Target Values					Comments
Indicator Name	Baseline 2015	YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	End Target	

⁷ Baseline values for the sub-indicators are the current level of access at the time of PRF III appraisal.

% of total project value contributed by the community (Text)	11.00	8.00	7.79 ⁸	7.59 ⁹	7.52	No target value set	Sub-project implementation not yet commenced
% HHs in PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities (Percentage)	60.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	From MIS. It is new indicator of PRF III
		n/a	85.2	87.05 ¹⁰	87.81 ¹¹		
% of PRF Kumbans participating in DSEDP process promoting PRF KDPs and/or VDPs (Percentage)	0.00	50.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	We based on data of pilot DSEDP districts, KDPs are included in annual DSEDP
		n/a	71.20 ¹²	83.00 ¹³	80.60		
% of sub-project activities of high technical quality (Percentage)	85.00	90 ¹⁴		85.00		85.00	Data is available through Technical quality assessment confirmed in May 2018
				92.00 ¹⁵			
	75.00			80.00		80.00	As above

⁸This used annually cumulative numbers from 2016+2017.

⁹ Based on the suggestion of World Bank during M&E part on 18 June 2018, using cumulative data from 2016+2017+2018, the data may be updated in Annual Progress Report 2018.

¹⁰ Based on cumulative number of beneficiaries HHs from 2017+2018 participated for voting their village priorities.

¹¹ Based on the cumulative number of beneficiaries HHs from 2017+2018+2019 participated for voting their village priorities

¹² We used the data of KBPs in annual DSEDP implementation plan in the pilot districts that tested for DSEDP, we based on data of Sepone district where there is 152 priorities and 114 are included in DSEDP, Samneua district in Huaphan, there are 93 priorities and 73 are added in DSEDP, Phonesay district in LuangPrabang there are 222 priorities and 143 are added in DSEDP, Beng district 40 priorities and in DSEDP 31. This Indicator = $(114+73+143+31)/(152+93+222+40) = 71.20\%$

¹³ In 2018, we used the KDPs data of 4 pilot districts, which updated data of 2018, as total of 5,347 sub-projects in the KDPs and 3,790 sub-projects included in district social development plans. it shows that there is different between districts which conducted DSEDP meeting and other districts without (that means 39 districts have no meeting on this issue).

¹⁴ Based on the finding of technical study in 2016, where 90 percent of sample sub-projects are good quality, 7 % are fair and 3 % are poor

¹⁵ For the Technical Beneficiary Assessment conducted in May 2018, confirmed that 92% is high technical quality and 8% is fair, it is weak to justify this finding.

% of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III (Percentage)				95.00			
% of PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage)	91.00	90.00 93.00	90.00 91.97 ¹⁶	90.00 91.94 ¹⁷	90.00 93.96	90.00	From MIS PRF III
% of PRF III sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group (Percentage)	70.00	70.00 n/a	70.00 80.02	70.00 85.33	70.00 84.91	70.00	As above, it is new indicator of PRF III
% of PRF built infrastructure in a functioning quality (Percentage)	80.00	80.00 90 ¹⁸	80.00	80.00 97.4 ¹⁹	80.00 94.98 ²⁰	80.00	Data is available through Technical quality assessment confirmed in May 2018 and 6-12 months check list
% of registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures (Percentage)	90.00	90.00 95.00	90.00 95 ²¹	90.00 98.18	90.00 98.97 ²²	90.00	From MIS
# of communities able to plan, implement and monitor their VDPs (Number)	1,124	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,450	1,450	Represents # of villages that have developed VDPs

¹⁶ This based on data of 348 sub-projects that entered to the system by June 7, 2017, as 87 sub-projects are prioritized by only women and 234 sub-projects are prioritized by both men and women, only man 28 sub-projects.

¹⁷ There are 308 out of 335 sub-projects that selected by women.

¹⁸ Based on the technical audit evaluation in 2016, 90% of sub-projects are good quality, 70% are fair and 3% are poor quality.

¹⁹ Internal monitoring done by PRF district office and Kumban team in February 2018, there are 45 out of 1761 sub-projects are not functioning while 12 of them are poor quality.

²⁰ data collected by PRF M&E team with cooperation with provincial and district team in March 2019, there are 131 of 2613 sub-projects are not functioning.

²¹ We based on data Grievances submitted through hotlines and FRM, as well as issues raise by community during the meeting.

²² During this reporting period PRF received with a total 1,115 feedback, 98out of total are related to complaints while 97 complaints are solved (98.97%). This number will be updated in Annual Progress Report.

		1,349	1,508 ²³	1,573 ²⁴	1,695 ²⁵		
# and value of sub project activities implemented by types (Number)	1,426	1,750	2,100	2,450	2,800	2,800	From MIS
		1,930 ²⁶	2,278	2,613	3,099		
# of individuals with livelihood investments using loans from SHGs (Number)	4,054	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	From LN MIS
		8,213	9,962	9,962 ²⁷	9,962		
% of SHGs with NPLs 4% and below ^[1]	60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	As above, need to be revised and proposed for % of members who repaid on time.
			n/a	88.7			
Additional Indicator: % of poor and poorest villages have received at least one sub-project from PRF III	n/a	n/a	86.47 ²⁸	85.00 ²⁹	86.90 ³⁰		New indicator of PRF III

B: Result framework of PRFIII AF from 2020-2024

²³For this indicator we based on the number of villages have received at least one sub-project, as same as we calculated in PRF II , For PRF III, there are 348 sub-projects located in 340 villages, there are 181 villages received PRFII and PRF III, and there are 159 new villages that received supported by PRF III. Therefore, we have 1349+159=1508 villages.

²⁴ In 2018, there are 335 sub-projects located in 326 villages and there are 65 new villages, so accumulated number is 1,508+65=1,573 villages.

²⁵ In 2019, there are 486 sub-projects located in 450 villages and there are 122 new villages. Therefore, cumulative is 1,573+122= 1,695 villages.

²⁶ Based on last number of PRF II, there are 1,930 sub-projects that got approved, and then we can add data of Cycle 14, 15, 16.

²⁷ Use the maximum number of members who took the loan from SHG to invest for livelihood activities.

²⁸ Based on data of 348 sub-project(s) located in 340 villages where 43 are poorest villages, 258 are poor villages, and 47 are relatively poor villages, data may be updated in annual progress report.

²⁹ Based on data of 335 sub-project(s) located in 326 villages where 27 are poorest villages, 258 are poor villages, and 50 are related poor villages, data will be updated in annual progress report.

³⁰In 2019, there are 455 sub-project(s) located in 420 villages where 365 are the poorest and poor villages, and 55 are moderately poor villages and data will be updated in annual progress report period.

Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target YR9(June 2024)
			YR5 (2020)	YR6 (2021)	YR7 (2022)	YR8(2023)	
Improve access to basic infrastructure and services, production and consumption of nutritious foods (Action: this objective has been revised)							
1. Direct project beneficiaries (number)		567,762.00	640,000.00	680,000.00	687,000.00	690,000.00	876,700.00
2) Female beneficiaries (Percentage)		53.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
3) Ethnic beneficiaries (Percentage)		70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
4) Reduction in time to access a health facility (Percentage)		0.00					87.00
5). % Reduction in time to access safe water sources (Percentage)		0.00					80.00
6). % Reduction in travel time from village center to kum ban center due to road improvements (Percentage)		0.00					40.00
7). % Reduction in time to access improved schools (Percentage)		0.00					80.00
8) Percentage increase in children aged 6–23 months from FNG households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups		0.00			40.00		40.00
9) Kilograms of animal meat produced (number)		0.00	527,219	2,108,877	5,454,540		5,454,540
Intermediate Result Indicators by Component: COMPONENT 1 – Community Development Sub-Grants							

Indicator Name	DLI	Baseline	Intermediate Targets				End Target
			1	2	3	4	
1. Total project value contributed by the community (Percentage)		11.00					11.00 (keeping but not reported in additional financing)
2. Sub-project activities of high technical quality (Percentage)		85.00			85.00		85.00 (keeping but not reported in additional financing)
3. PRF-built infrastructure of a functioning quality (Percentage)		80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
4. Sub-project activities implemented (number)		1,426.00					3,440
5. VIT members that are female (Percentage)		31.00					40.00
6. Number of women selected for RMGs who earn an income, as a % of the number of poor households in village (Percentage)		8.00					16.00
7. Percentage increase in irrigated areas (Hectares)		0.00					50.00
COMPONENT 2 - Local and Community Development Capacity Building							
8. Households in PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities (Percentage)		60.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
9. % of PRF kum bans participating in the district socio-economic development planning process, promoting PRF village development plans/VIP (Percentage)		0.00	50.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00 (keeping but not reported in additional financing)
10. Households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III (Percentage)		75.00			80.00		80.00

11. PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage)		91.00	90.00	90.00	90.00		90.00
12. PRF III sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group (Percentage)		70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
13. Communities able to plan, implement and monitor their activities (Number)		1,124.00					1,776.00
COMPONENT 3 - Project Management							
14. Registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures (Percentage)		90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
COMPONENT 4 - Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development							
15. SHGs with NPLs 4 percent and below (Percentage)		60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00 (Dropped)
16. Individuals using loans from SHGs (Number)		4,054	9,962	24,000	28,000	30,000	34,000
17. VSMC members that are female (Percentage)		21.00					
18. FNG member households (Number)		0.00	7,200				14,430
19. SHG members who take at least two loans (Percentage)		0.00	35.00	35.00	50.00	80.00	80.00

Source: *INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION PROJECT PAPER, WORLD BANK*

Annex 2: Definition and Methodology for data collection of 4 PDO indicators

No.	Definition	Source	Methodology for Data Collection
1	Percentage change in the estimated walking time in terms of minutes to access the nearest health facility before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members.	PRF MIS Forms	MIS forms filled out and verified at the time of subproject financing requests to assess the before-subproject times. Focus groups with village members after subproject completion to assess after-subproject times.
2	Percentage change in the estimated walking time in terms of minutes to access the nearest safe water source before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members.	PRF MIS	MIS forms filled out and verified at the time of subproject financing requests to assess the before-subproject times. Focus groups with village members after subproject completion to assess after-subproject times.
3	Percentage change in the estimated motorcycle time in terms of minutes to from the village center to the kumban center before the PRF road improvement project was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members.	PRF MIS	MIS forms filled out and verified at the time of subproject financing requests to assess the before-subproject times. Focus groups with village members after subproject completion to assess after-subproject times.
4	Percentage change in the estimated walking time in terms of minutes to access the nearest school before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward, as estimated by a focus group of male and female village members.	PRF MIS	MIS forms filled out and verified at the time of subproject financing requests to assess the before-subproject times. Focus groups with village members after subproject completion to assess after-subproject times.

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation, December 2019

Annex 3: Details of PRF KDPs included into DSEDPs

Province	District	KDP	DSEDP	Percent
Phongsaly		526	433	82%
	khousa	168	144	86%
	Samphanh	162	130	80%

	May	196	159	81%
Xiengkouang		663	498	75%
	Nonghaed	329	255	78%
	Khoun	160	120	75%
	Morkmay	174	123	71%
Houaphanh		943	763	81%
	Sam Neua	111	85	77%
	Xiengkhor	95	74	78%
	Viengxay	77	59	77%
	Houameuang	139	106	76%
	Huim	85	75	88%
	Sone	79	72	91%
	Xamtay	172	145	84%
	Kuane	185	147	79%
Luangnamtha		197	154	78%
	Long	67	52	78%
	Viengphoukha	63	49	78%
	Nalae	67	53	79%
Oudomxay		761	595	78%
	Namor	94	75	80%
	Nga	171	132	77%
	Baeng	42	36	86%
	Houn	185	140	76%
	Pakbaeng	161	127	79%
	La	108	85	79%
		412	354	86%

Luangprabang	Nambak	52	37	71%
	Phonexay	84	83	99%
	Viengkham	68	55	81%
	Phoukhoun	69	65	94%
	Paksaeng	96	82	85%
	Phonethong	43	32	74%
Savannakhet		559	452	81%
	Phine	61	52	85%
	Sepone	150	114	76%
	Nong	81	61	75%
	Thapangthong	52	39	75%
	Atsaphone	215	186	87%
Sekong		353	308	87%
	Lamarm	67	59	88%
	Kaleum	143	127	89%
	Dakcheung	143	122	85%
Attapeu		211	184	87%
	Sanamxay	63	56	89%
	Sanxay	74	64	86%
	Phouvong	74	64	86%
Saravanh		290	222	77%
	Ta Oy	107	82	77%
	Toumlam	95	72	76%
	Samoy	88	68	77%
TOTAL		4,915	3,963	80.6%

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2019

Annex 4: Summary of Sub-projects resolved by each stakeholder

Province	Community	GOL	GOL and Community	Company	GOL and PRF	PRF	Total
Attapeu	1			1	1		3
Huaphanh	8	9	4	1			22
Luangnamtha	1		1	4			6
Luangprabang	1						1
Oudomxay	2	1	2				5
Phongsaly	4						4
Savannakhet		1	1			1	3
Sekong	12	3				2	17
Xiengkhuang	15	1	2	1			19
Grand Total	44	15	10	7	1	3	80

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2019

Annex 5: List of RMG sub-projects

No	Province	District	Kumban	SP Location	Sub-project Names	Size	Unit	Road Maintenance Groups	Road Maintenance Members
1	Luangnamtha	Viengphoukha	Thonglat	Narm tar lang	Rural road spot improvement	4.1	Km	1	5
2	Luangnamtha	Nalae	Sakaen	Khanha	Rural road spot improvement	4	Km	1	4
2	Sub Total:					8.1	Km	2	9
1	Phongsaly	May	Phonxai	Phouck	Rural road spot improvement	7.8	Km	2	8
2	Phongsaly	Khua	Lar hang nhy	Sar bor	Rural road spot improvement	4.4	Km	1	5
3	Phongsaly	Khua	Saengnang	Kew kam	Rural road spot improvement	21.2	Km	3	15
4	Phongsaly	Khua	Saenlat	Nhangtuai	Rural road spot improvement	2.95	Km	1	3
5	Phongsaly	Samphanh	Laoleo	Narmloi	Rural road spot improvement	3	Km	1	3

6	Phongsaly	Samphanh	Namhang	Nam youn	Rural road spot improvement	9.6	Km	2	10
7	Phongsaly	Samphanh	Eupa	Eur par	Rural road spot improvement	3.9	Km	1	4
8	Phongsaly	Samphanh	Mouchikang	Phoungkooluang	Rural area road repair	3.8	Km	1	4
9	Phongsaly	Samphanh	Namli	Namli	Rural road spot improvement	5.9	Km	1	6
9	<u>Sub Total:</u>					<u>62.55</u>	Km	<u>13</u>	<u>58</u>
1	Houaphanh	Huamueang	Song Kao	Namleom	Rural road spot improvement	7	Km	1	7
2	Houaphanh	Huamueang	Muangfaen	Salong	Rural road spot improvement	7.8	Km	2	8
3	Houaphanh	Kuan	Meuang Na	Hinngelop	Rural road spot improvement	8.5	Km	2	9
4	Houaphanh	Kuan	Phane thong	Hui vanh	Rural road spot improvement	11	Km	2	11
5	Houaphanh	Xamneua	Him	Tueam	Rural road spot improvement	2.85	Km	1	3
6	Houaphanh	Xamneua	Phonethong	Nam e	Rural road spot improvement	15	Km	3	15
7	Houaphanh	Xamneua	Nongkang	Na out + samord	Rural road spot improvement	8.5	Km	2	9
8	Houaphanh	Xamtay	Xiengban	Idd	Rural road spot improvement	9.5	Km	2	10
9	Houaphanh	Xamtay	Houaxieng	Nongsai	Rural road spot improvement	2.5	Km	1	3
9	<u>Sub Total:</u>					<u>72.65</u>	Km	<u>16</u>	<u>75</u>
1	Oudomxay	Hoon	Namphouan	Nam phouan	Rural road spot improvement	4.3	Km	1	5
2	Oudomxay	Hoon	Namtam	Nam tam	Rural road spot improvement	4.3	Km	1	5
3	Oudomxay	Hoon	Namphoun	Chanhvang	Rural road spot improvement	2	Km	1	2
4	Oudomxay	Hoon	Phouxae	Thang loun	Rural road spot improvement	2.9	Km	1	3
5	Oudomxay	Pakbeng	Xaixana	Phou luang	Rural road spot improvement	2.5	Km	1	3
5	<u>Sub Total:</u>					<u>16</u>	Km	<u>5</u>	<u>18</u>

1	Savannakhet	Atsaphone	Donkong	Koudxoung	Rural road spot improvement	6.5	Km	1	7
2	Savannakhet	Atsaphone	Phonnadi	Namakkue	Rural road spot improvement	5	Km	1	5
3	Savannakhet	Thapangthong	Thaphi	Na tham moo	Rural road spot improvement	3.9	km	1	4
4	Savannakhet	Thapangthong	Xepong	Houylai	Rural road spot improvement	3.7	Km	1	4
5	Savannakhet	Nong	Asing	Kaleangphou	Rural road spot improvement	6.35	Km	1	7
6	Savannakhet	Sepone	Kapai (Xiangtoun)	Loosalieng	Rural road spot improvement	5	Km	1	5
7	Savannakhet	Sepone	Kaenglouang	La kheum	Rural road extension	3	Km	1	3
8	Savannakhet	Sepone	Sa e ton	Sakaeng	Rural road improvement	5	Km	1	5
9	Savannakhet	Sepone	Sobmee	Lath nd	Rural road improvement	3	Km	1	3
10	Savannakhet	Phine	Gnang	Nhang	Rural road construction	9	Km	2	9
11	Savannakhet	Phine	Phalong	Na thou	Rural road construction	5	Km	1	5
<u>11</u>	<u>Sub Total:</u>					<u>55.45</u>	Km	<u>12</u>	<u>57</u>
1	Saravane	Ta oi	Pachoudon (Cho)	Paseer	Rural road spot improvement	5.15	Km	1	6
2	Saravane	Ta oi	Tapuenphou (Tapeun)	Tapeunphou	Rural road spot improvement	4.97	Km	1	5
3	Saravane	Toomlarn	Kokmouang	Kokmouang	Rural road spot improvement	3.6	Km	1	4
4	Saravane	Toomlarn	Kalaeng	Pathiabgnai	Rural road spot improvement	2.5	Km	1	3
5	Saravane	Toomlarn	Nadou	donexad	Rural road spot improvement	4.9	Km	1	5
<u>5</u>	<u>Sub Total:</u>					<u>21.12</u>	Km	<u>5</u>	<u>23</u>
1	Luangprabang	Pakxeng	Hatphouan	Hardphuan	Rural road improvement	3.1	Km	1	4
2	Luangprabang	Pakxeng	Bouamkhoun	Houaytong	Rural road improvement	22	Km	4	20
3	Luangprabang	Phonxay	Houaykhing	Tathong	Rural road improvement	8.5	Km	2	9

4	Luangprabang	Viengkham	Donekhoun	Nammee	Rural road improvement	5.5	Km	1	6
5	Luangprabang	Viengkham	Samsoum	Phoukang	Rural road improvement	9.5	Km	2	10
6	Luangprabang	Viengkham	Sophuang	Viengthong	Rural road improvement	9	Km	2	9
7	Luangprabang	Viengkham	Phousanam	Mokvat	Rural road improvement	4.5	Km	1	5
8	Luangprabang	Viengkham	Mokkha	Phonhom	Rural road improvement	3.8	Km	1	4
9	Luangprabang	Viengkham	Viengkham	Viengkham	Rural road improvement	3	Km	1	3
10	Luangprabang	Phonthong	Phonthong	Nasamphan	Rural road improvement	18.5	Km	3	15
11	Luangprabang	Phonthong	Thongsi	Kiewdokkahe	Rural road improvement	5.5	Km	1	6
12	Luangprabang	Phonthong	Muanghup	Buamkor	Rural road improvement	7	Km	1	7
13	Luangprabang	Nambak	Namdouan	Lankhang	Rural road improvement	2.57	Km	1	3
13	Sub Total:					102.47	Km	21	101
Grand Total:						338.34	km	74	341
54									

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Annex 6: List of CFA sub-projects

No.	Province	District	Village	Sub-project name	Budget	Expense	Balance	Improvement Activities
1	Oudomxay	Lar	Houychai	Rural road spot Improvement	44,723	44,035	688.12	Further road improvement
2	Oudomxay	Beang	Bong	Rural road spot Improvement	39,746	39,122	623.53	Install the drainage system
3	Oudomxay	Namor	Chomsen	Rural road spot Improvement	44,722	44,309	412.47	Road upgrading
4	Oudomxay	Nga	Khokkou	Spring gravity fed system Rehabilitation	6,241	5,655	585.76	Saving in Operation and Maintenance fund
5	Oudomxay	Houn	Katangya	Spring gravity fed system Rehabilitation	38,226	33,092	5,133.57	Extension the system and install the water meter into individual household
6	Oudomxay	Pakbeang	ChomleangGai	Spring gravity fed system Rehabilitation	8,609	8,583	25.76	Saving in Operation and Maintenance fund

7	LuangNamtha	Long	NamBo	Animal Fencing	16,142	16,018	123.76	Saving in Operation and Maintenance fund
8	LuangNamtha	Viengphoukha	Thaluange	Irrigation system Construction	22,691	21,488	1,202.12	Extension the irrigation scheme and apply Bio-Engineer for slop protection
9	LuangNamtha	Viengphoukha	Namsing	Animal Fencing	16,155	15,533	622.12	Extension the area
10	Salavan	Toomlarn	Houylay	Rural road spot Improvement	14,927	14,144	782.72	Re-gravelling along road surface
11	Salavan	Ta oi	Porbeuy	Spring gravity fed system Construction	14,850	13,828	1,021.82	Extension the system
12	Salavan	Samuoi	AsingTai	Spring gravity fed system Rehabilitation	18,994	16,445	2,549.45	Establish the Self -Help Group for animal raising
13	Salavan	Samuoi	Kaleng	Irrigation system Construction	14,763	13,238	1,524.47	Training on local banana plantation and set up SHG

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Annex 7: Number of sub-projects inspected by type in each province

Province	Building	GFS	Drilled well	Road	Culvert pipe	Bridge	Retaining wall	Weir	Cannel	Furniture	Barbed fence	Total
Attapue	2	1										3
Sekong	6	2						3				11
Salavan	4	4	2	2				1		1		14
Savannakhet	7		1	2								10
Huaphan	4	3		1			1		4			13
Luangnamtha	1			3	1	1					1	7
Luangphabang	9	2		2								13
Total	33	12	3	10	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	71

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Key findings and recommendations of sub-project construction

Key findings	Recommendations
Weir: The cost of weir construction is high but pipe diameter only 90 mm, why do not consider to use suction canal or GFS intake	HDPE of weir should be considered to replace by suction canal or GFS, cheaper and more efficiency
School: Outside skirt color of school building is light green and easy to dirty why do not consider to other color e.g. dark green	Wall skirt color of building should be paint by dark green to be protected stain
Building: Door and window made from wooden cracking and bent and difficult close	Should be designed small opening panel or louver panel other materials

Water supply: Pipe laying is not deep-down as drawing and some laying on the ground	Most of work water pipe deep down contributed by communities. Therefore, the team should be advised/suggested them the important role of communities' contribution as ownership
Water system are not functioning made no good smell pollution	Most of this work contributed by communities, through O&M training after sub-project completion the team should be advised/suggested them the important role of communities' contribution as ownership
The tab platform has no fence, no rubbish heap and the waste laying around	Most of this work contributed by communities as ownership and the team should be revised them.

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Annex 8: Summary of staff training conducted during January-December 2019

Divisions/Units	Name of training course or workshop	Date	Main objective	Number of staff trained	Females trained
TA, Procurement and Finance	CAF training	January 2019	To train on finance, procurement and basic technique construction for provincial and district staff use CFA approach	84	13
TA, Procurement and Finance	(VFPR), O&M, DRM, and QC Cycle 16 and CFA, RMG training	July-August 2019	Training for Village Teams on Reporting Payments Progress (VFPR), O&M, DRM, and QC Cycle 16 and CFA, RMG	382	174
TA, Procurement and Finance	CFA workshop	October 2019	Workshop for Learning and Evaluation of the Implementation of Pilot Projects Using the CFA Model	82	17
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation Support	January 2019	To refresh monitoring and evaluation work including PRF III indicators as well as community-based evaluation	63	14
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation System	March 2019	To ensure that provincial, district and Kumbar could monitor and evaluate sub-project construction and each information should capture in MIS	69	23
ME	Training on how data entry, data validation and verification	April-May 2019	To ensure all data are available in MIS as well as LN data	77	18
PRF central	24 th PRF Board Meeting	March 2019	Emphasis on the progress of PRF III activities implementation, coordinate with concerned sectors	77	17

			and the challenges and sustainability of PRF in the future.		
LN	Participatory market assessment (Phase out strategy)	March 2019	To ensure that the SHG member understand about marketing and market value chains (supply and demand).	23	14
LN	Annual Review Meeting 2018	February 2019	To review the LN activities reached in 2018 with the lesson learned and challenges and plan for 2019	38	12
LN	PRF-SHG assessment	May 2019	To ensure the work of SHG can link local existing system in each district.	213	130
LN	Learn participatory marketing	March and May 2019	To Learn participatory marketing (LN staffs from Nong and Sepone district)	23	14
LN	Monitoring financial work to improve the SHG Fund	April and May 2019	To monitor financial work and improve the SHG Fund (LN staffs from Nong, Thapangthong and Sepone, Huameung, Xieangkho, Hiam, Xon district)	213	130
LN	Training on using tools for system improving of SHG	June and August 2019	To train the LN staff in using the tools for system improvement	146	81
LN	Financial management training and SHG model expansion	November 2019	To train the SHG on financial management	50	13
LN	Training on establishment of production group and SHG model expansion	December 2019	To train the SHG for establishment of production group and model expansion	50	13
PRF, Concerned sectors, WB	Brainstorming Meeting	June 2019	To prepare and respond 5 questions of donors related to current status rural development in Laos and strategy 2020-2030	35	2
TA	Training on Disaster Risk Management	June 2019	To improve the ability of PRF staff on Disaster Preparedness and Response	148	26
Total				1773	711

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation, December 2019

Annex 9: Staff turnover July to December in 2019

Positions		Gender	Reasons for leaving	Replaced	%
Centre	MIS Officer	Female	Working for new project	No	3.03
National office Total staff: 33					
Luang Prabang	District Engineer Phonthong	Male	Family reason	NO	4.17
Luang Prabang office Total staff: 24					
Savannakhet	Village Livelihood Coordinator Sepon	Male	Family reason	No	4.88
	District Community Development Sepon	Male	Healthy problem	No	
Savannakhet office Total staff: 41					
Huaphan	Village Livelihood Coordinator Sone	Male	Become government staff	No	3.51
	Provincial Engineer	Male	Healthy problem	No	
Huaphan office Total staff: 57					
Oudomxay	Provincial Driver	Male	Working for new project	No	4.55
Oudomxay office Total staff: 22					
Saravan	District FA Taoy	Male	Working for new project	No	6.67
Sekong office Total staff: 15					
Attapue	District CD Phouvong	Female	Working for new project	No	20.00
	District CD Sansay	Male	Healthy problem	No	
Attapue office Total staff: 10					
Xiengkhouang	District Engineer at Khoun	Male	Healthy problem	No	6.67
Xiengkhouang office Total staff: 15					
Grand Total:					244
Average of Percent of change: %					4.51

Source: Human Resources, December 2019

Annex 10: Kumban Facilitators 2019

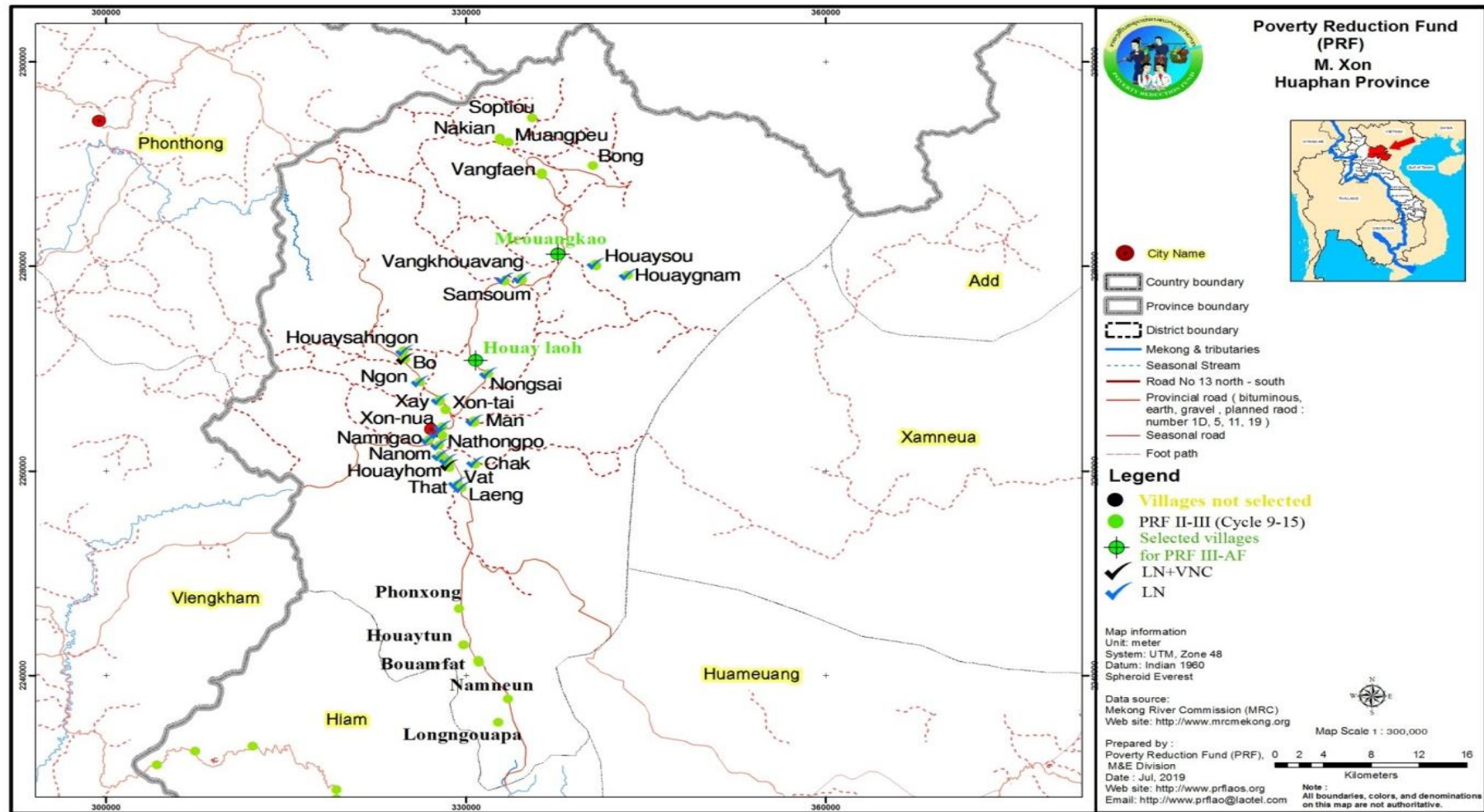
Provinces/Districts	#Kumban	#Kumban Facilitator	Kumban Facilitator (Male)	Kumban Facilitator (Female)
Attapeu	12	36	12	24
Phouvong District	3	9	3	6
Sanamxay District	5	15	5	10
Sanxay District	4	12	4	8
Huaphanh	50	150	53	97
Huameuang District	8	24	8	16
Huim District	4	12	4	8
Kuane District	9	27	9	18
Sone District	5	15	5	10
Viengxay District	5	15	7	8
Xamneua District	7	21	8	13
Xamtay District	7	21	7	14
Xiengkhor District	5	15	5	10
Luangnamtha	12	36	16	20
Long District	4	12	4	8
Nalae District	4	12	5	7
Viengphoukha District	4	12	4	8
Luangprabang	38	114	58	56
Nambak District	4	12	7	5
Pak xeng District	8	24	11	13
Phonthong District	5	15	7	8
Phonxay District	8	24	16	8
Phoukhoun District	5	15	6	9
Viengkham District	8	24	11	13
Oudomxay	34	102	47	55
Beng District	3	9	3	6
Hoon District	8	24	10	14
La District	4	12	5	7
Namor District	5	15	6	9

Provinces/Districts	#Kumban	#Kumban Facilitator	Kumban Facilitator (Male)	Kumban Facilitator (Female)
Nga District	7	21	12	9
Pakbeng District	7	21	11	10
Phongsaly	22	66	22	44
Khua District	6	18	6	12
May District	8	24	8	16
Samphanh District	8	24	8	16
Saravane	14	42	14	28
Samuoi District	4	12	4	8
Ta oi District	5	15	5	10
Toomlarn District	5	15	5	10
Savannakhet	43	129	45	84
Atsaphone District	9	27	9	18
Nong District	9	27	9	18
Phine District	7	21	9	12
Sepone District	12	36	12	24
Thapangthong District	6	18	6	12
Sekong	19	57	26	38
Dakcheung District	8	24	8	16
Kaleum District	7	21	7	14
Lamarm District	4	12	4	8
Xiengkhuang	19	52	29	23
Khoune District	5	15	7	8
Morkmay District	5	10	6	4
Nonghed District	9	27	16	11
Total	263	784	322	469
				60%

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation, December 2019

Annex 11: Sample mapping covered by PRF III and AF

Xon district



Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division

Annex 12: Summary of Sub-Project Impacted in 2019

NO	Sub Project ID	Village	Kum Ban	District	Province	Sub Project	Cycle	cost of Construction	Reasons of impact	Repaired Yes/No	Reconstruction Yes / No	Estimated budget to repair	Repaired by
1		Phouthai	Keng Lin	Nong	Savannaket	Road Improvement	2		Flooding	No	None	272,064,249	In the plan that electric power will repair
2		Thatea	Keng Lin	Nong	Savannaket	Concrete Bridge construction	9	301,620,000	Flooding and land slide	No	None	35,411,768	In the plan that electric power will repair
3	PT 0011-14-1313097-01	Napord	Napord	Art saphone	Savannaket	Culvert Construction	14	73.332.952	Flooding and River erosion	Yes	yes	50,000,000	Community repaired
4		Kounsy	Ar Long	Nong	Savannaket	Wooden Bridge construction	2	181,436,446	Flooding	No	None		In the plan that electric power will repair
5		Natou	Pha Long 9	Phin	Savannaket	Reinforce concrete bridge construction 23m	16	396,103,138	Flooding and land slide	Yes	None	83,412,000	Provincial disaster fund supported
6		Natou	Pha Long 9	Phin	Savannaket	Road Maintenance	14	352,433,642	Flooding and River erosion	Yes	None	45,000,000	RMG repaired
7		Yang	Ban Yang	Phin	Savannaket	Road Maintenance 9km	14	299,553,540	Flooding	Yes	None	40,000,000	RMG repaired
8		Napack	Tang ar lai	Phin	Savannaket	Road maintenance 5.5 km	12	258,479,305	Flooding	No	None	35,000,000	No plan
9	PT0009-14-1307049-02	Hoypalai(Sepong area)	Se Pong	Thapangthong	Savannaket	Road Maintenance	14	187,890,743	Flooding	Yes	None	85,000,000	RMG repaired
10	PT0009-15-1307049-01	Hoypalai	Se Pong	Thapangthong	Savannaket	Road Maintenance	15	336,502,617	Flooding	Yes	None	120,000,000	RMG repaired
11		Talung	Tang ar lai	Nong	Savannaket	Spring Gravity fed system 4.022m	13	261,559,575	Flooding	Yes	None		Community repaired
12		30137	Tang ar lai	20	Savannaket	Flooded bridge construction	16	395,037,106	Land slide and river erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
13		Lakai	La Beng	Nong	Savannaket	Spring Gravity fed system construction	9		Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
14		Labengnam	La Beng	Nong	Savannaket	Spring Gravity fed system construction	14	277,699,405	Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
15		Patoyngai	La Beng	Nong	Savannaket	Wire Construction	16	297,701,702	Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
16		Palengyai	Soung sadee	Nong	Savannaket	Flooded bridge construction	14	372,080,679	Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
17		Danvilay	Pa Lor	Nong	Savannaket	Concrete road	14	369,382,154	Land slide	Yes	None		Community repaired

18		Lar kerm	Keng Laung	Sepon	Savannaket	Road Construction	11	337,070,000	Land slide	No	None	50,000,000	No plan
19		Sadoun	Lar Ko	Sepon	Savannaket	Road Construction	16	336,429,570	Flooding and land slide	yes	None	22,000,000	Guarantee period
20		Sob Mee-Songcare	Sob Mee	Sepon	Savannaket	Road Construction	16	277,838,500	Flooding	yes	None	25,000,000	RMG repaired
21	AF0003-16-140802044-01	Lahang-Aunkong	Ar Touk	Sa Moy	Saravan	Irrigation system construction	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes	None	167,000,000	Guarantee period
22	PT0009-15-140303059-04	don Khayoung	Na Dou	Toum Lan	Saravan	Rural Road improvement	16		Flooding	Yes	None	256,000,000	Guarantee period
23	PT 0011-13-0303042-01	Payalaungkhampong	Som Pan	Long	Laungnamtha	Culvert Construction	13	206,339,649	Flooding and land slide	No	None	150.000.000-200.000.000	Request outside
24	AF0008-16-150302060-01	Xang	Xieng Laung	Dark Chung	Sekong	Wire Construction	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes			Guarantee period
25	PI0011-16-150301084-01	Dark Dor	Dark Derm	Dark Chung	Sekong	Culvert Construction	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes			Guarantee period
26	WS0011-16-150301084-01	Dark Kung	Tung Yerng	Dark Chung	Sekong	Spring Gravity fed system maintenance	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes			Guarantee period
27	PRF/W-S/KL/2019.4	Long	Jar Lea	Kaleum	Sekong	Spring Gravity fed system maintenance	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes	None	17,525,696	Guarantee period
28	AF0011-13-0303122-01	Jar Mai	Jar Mai	Long	Laungnamtha	Weir Construction	13	319,932,650	Flooding River erosion	No	None	330.000.000	Request outside

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Annex 13: Gender Mainstream in PRF III (2017-2019)

No.	Description	Target	Result 2017	Result 2018	Result 2019	Source of data
1	Female Beneficiaries	50%	50.0%	49.4%	49.0%	MIS
2	Female Ethnic Beneficiaries	50%	50.0%	49.2%	49.1%	MIS
3	Ethnic Beneficiaries	70%	84.0%	80.1%	83.9%	MIS
4	Percent of women Kum ban facilitators (2 women in total 3 members)	60%	56.0%	60.5%	60.0%	CD/ME
5	Percent of Ethnic Kum ban facilitators	-	58.5%	61.9%	55.1%	CD
6	Percent of female members in village implementation committee VIT)	-	33.6%	31.0%	36.0%	ME/MIS
7	Sub projects prioritized by ethnic group	70%	81.0%	85.0%	86.0%	MIS
8	Percent of sub projects prioritized by poor villages already funded	60%	88.0%	85.0%	85.0%	MIS
9	Sub-projects prioritized by women already funded	-	25.0%	11.0%	6.7%	MIS
10	Sub-projects prioritized by both men and women already funded	90%	92.0%	92.0%	95.0%	MIS
11	Percent of SHG member are women	80%	85.5%	86.3%	87.2%	MIS/LN
12	Percent of women members who received loans from SHG seed funds	60%	84.1%	80.4%	74.7%	LN
14	Percent of women members in SHG committee (VSMC)	60%	54.6%	64.0%	63.5%	LN
15	Percent of women benefit in pilot of clean cooking stove	100%	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%	CD
16	Percent of women benefit in pilot of RMG	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	TA
17	Percent of PRF Female staffs	30	28.5%	29.0%	29.5%	HR
18	Percent of PRF ethnic staffs	-	23.2%	17.7%	21.6%	HR

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division

Annex 14: Agreed Actions

	Action	Responsibility	Status
1	Component 1: Community development sub-grants		
1.1	Submit list of proposed GOL-financed Cycle 16 subprojects	MAF, MOF	Done
1.2	Begin providing CFA/Community Implementation training to participating villages	PRF	Completed
1.3	Start procurement of Cycle 16 subprojects	PRF team	Completed
1.4	RMG baseline survey report will be shared with PRF and other interested stakeholders	WB	Done with presentation
2	Component 2: Local and Community Development Capacity Building		
2.1	Prepare a DRM training report to be sent to the Bank and SDC for information	PRF DRM focal point	Completed
2.2	Acquire pellet machine from WFP, revise and resubmit a business plan for pilot cook stove pellet production	PRF LN, CD and Procurement	Pending
2.3	Revise SDC Innovation Fund proposal on social accountability and re-submit	PRF CD and M&E	MIS online (Done)
3	Component 3: Project Management		
3.1	Send a revised table of people working on PRF with their role and time spent on PRF project activities, and proposed roles under PRF III AF.	PRF and MAF	Done
3.2	Send a copy of signed contracts with the internal auditor and local capacity building advisor to the WB for record	PMT	Sent
3.3	Convene a follow-up discussion on the end-line survey	PRF M&E, WB	Discussed with WB and SDC, proposed to adapt PDO indicators
3.4	Submit final draft of 2019 AWPB	PRF	Submitted on time
4	Component 4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development		
4.1	Convene a videoconference with AFN implementing and financing agencies meeting by to advance these discussions	WB	Done
4.2	Begin to roll-out new SHG Assessment tool	PRF LN	Done
4.3	Contract signed with Microfinance Specialist	PRF HR, LN	Done
4.4	Initiate “milling pilot” in selected earlier VNC villages for informing the AF design	PRF LN and WB	Done and to be revisited.
5	Financial Management and Procurement		
5.1	Submit an IFR covering the period from October to December 2018.	PRF FM	Submitted and reviewed by the bank
5.2	Commission audit for FY18 and send an audit report to WB	PRF FM	Done
5.3	Organize procurement training for Village Procurement Team at the district level.	PRF, procurement unit	Completed

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division

Annex 15: PRFIII AF Work Plan in 4 Provinces,12 Districts, 481 Villages

Activity	Responsible Team	Participants	Venues	Year 2020											
				Qt1			Qt2			Qt3			Qt4		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	#	11	12
PRF III AF preparation															
Baseline Survey and Poverty Assessment based on 348	Starts from 20th April end by 20th May														
Recruitment for PRF Staff at Central Office	PRF Central Office		Central Office												
Recruitment for PRF Provincial Coordinators and Assistants	PRF Central Office with Local Authority		Central Office												
Recruitment for PRF Staff at 10 District Offices	PRF Central Office with Local Authority		Central Office												
Recruitment for PRF's YG for Livelihood and Nutrition	PRF Central Office with Local Authority		Central Office												
PRF District Office Renovation															
PRF Office in Kham District						W4	W4								
PRF Office in Kouan District						W4	W4								
PRF Office in Bountai District															
PRF Office in Xay (La+Namo) District						W4	W4								
Materials and IEC Preparation and Production (Procurement)															
IEC Materials for SHG training Posters, Leaflets, etc. on 4 module trainings of SHG will be developed, printed, circulated to each village.	LN + Procurement														

IEC Materials for SHG members on Farm, Livestock & Non-Farm trainings Posters, Leaflets, etc. on different farm based and livestock-based activities will be developed, printed, circulated to each village.	LN + Procurement																		
Books of Records for Self Help Groups (SHGs) Individual pass books, Minute book & Cash book to each SHG for 2000 SHGs	Procurement																		
Books of Record for Village SHG Management Committees (VSMCs) Minute book & Cash book to each VSMC for 481VSMCs	Procurement																		
Books of Record for Producers' Groups (PGs) Minute book, Stock book, Transaction book to each PG for 50 PGs	Procurement																		
Inputs to SHGs Floor Mats, Box with Lock & Key to each SHG for 2405 SHGs	Procurement																		
Inputs to VSMCs Floor Mats, Box with Lock & Key to each VSMC for 481 VSMCs	Procurement																		
Mills (including shipping) and extension cords	Procurement																		
Cooking set (including sheets for drying rice, boxes, etc)	Procurement																		
Tarpaulin	Procurement																		
Records books for FNG	Procurement																		
Plastic Sheet for Shade houses	NUT/Pro																		
Production of IEC materials (agricultural seasonal calendar and crop sheets) Production of IEC materials (agricultural seasonal calendar and crop sheets)	NUT/Pro																		
PRF III- AF Implementation	-																		
AF Orientation to PMT and Central Staff	PMT																		

Local PRF Staff Orientation on POM of PRFIII-AF and Procedure, Introduction on Components including Activities and relevant technical training topics	PMT	All PRF Staff (Provincial Coordinators, Assistants, District Staff=20 persons)	1st Orientation in XKH 2nd Orientation in HPN				20-24/4/2020									
Local PRF Staff Orientation on POM of PRFIII-AF and Procedure, Introduction on Components including Activities and relevant technical training topics	PMT	All PRF Staff (Provincial Coordinators, Assistants, District Staff=20 persons)	3rd Orientation in PSY 4th Orientation in ODX				20-24/4/2020									
Training on FM and Accounting and Microfinance	FA and AL Team	PRF District FA-MIC Officers	VTE					W1								
District Orientation on PRFIII-AF in 12 Districts	PRF District Team	GoL District Offices	In PRF 12 districts					W3-W4								
ToT on Village Orientation and VDP, FNG	NCD Team	District PRF NUT+ TA/Proc Staff and GoL, Dist. Coordinator	By Province					W1-W2								
Staff Training on SHGs 5 days residential training on 4 modules training of SHG	Central Livelihood Team	10 District Coordinators and 10 FA	By Districts					W1-W2								
TOT on M&E to Districts	M&E Team	10 DCs and 10 NUT Officer and 10 TA Officers	By Districts					W3-W4								
Village Orientation (FNG formation, SHG formation)	District Officers+ YG							W3-W4								
Formation of SHG and Trainings, Operation	All YGs + District Officers	248 villages	by village					W4	Beging	x	x	Ending	x	x	x	x
FNG and Trainings, Operation	All YGs + District Officers	248 villages	by village					W4	Beging	x	x	Ending	x	x	x	x

Village Development Planning (Trying VDP in pilot villages)	Central Team	3 pilot villages	by village						W4	W1						
Village Development Planning		248 villages	by village							x	x	x	x			
District Planning & Coordination Meeting	NCD +PRF District Team	District Offices and Village Representatives	by District								x	x	x	x		
Training on M&E to YG	M&E Team	All YG	by districts							x						
ToT on Technical Survey and Design, Env &Social Safeguard, DRM and FRM	TA Team	PRF District TA/Proc and District technical Staff	by district								Beging W4	x	x	Ending		
ToT on CFA, FM, CPP	All Sectors	All District Staff (40 staff)	By Districts											x		
Staff Training on VSMCs 4 days residential training on 3 modules training of VSMC	Central Livelihood Team	Livelihood YG	by Villages							W3-W4	W3-W5					
Staff Training on Livelihood (Livestock) 8 days residential training & refresher training on (Pig, Goat, Chicken, Duck, etc. raising)	Central Livelihood Team with Technical Staff from MAF and PAFO	60 Young Graduates, 10 PRF District Coordinators and 10 Livelihood Coordinators	By Districts						x	x	x					
Staff Training on Livelihood (Livestock Support Services) 5 days residential training & refresher training on (Housing, Feeding, Vaccination, Disease Control, etc.)	Central Livelihood Team	for 60 Young Graduates, 10District Coordinators, 10 Livelihood	By Districts						x	x	x					
Staff Training on Livelihood (Farm) 8 days residential training & refresher training on (Sustainable Agriculture i.e., SRI, DSR, LT, Organic Farming, Vegetable Cultivation, Corn Production, etc.)	Central Livelihood Team	for 60 Young Graduates, 10District Coordinators, 10 Livelihood	By Districts						x	x	x					

Staff Training on Livelihood (Non-Farm & Handicraft) 5 days residential training & refresher training on (Non-Farm & Handicraft based livelihoods etc.) for 60 Young Graduates, 12 District Coordinators, 12 Livelihood Coordinators,	Central Livelihood Team	for 60 Young Graduates, 10 District Coordinators, 10 Livelihood	By Districts							x	x	x			
General training on 4.2 component for PRF NUT Trainers	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 42 NUT YG							W1-W2						
Training A1 "child nutrition, mill and premix" for GOL and PRF/YG, 2days	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 42 NUT YG	by districts						W1-W2						
Training A2 "maternal nutrition and maternal recipes" for GOL and PRF/YG, 2days	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 42 NUT YG							W1-W3						
Training A3 "fishpowder and other food processing" for GOL and PRF/YG, 2 days	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 42 NUT YG							W1-W4						
Staff Training on Livelihood (Value Chain) 5 days residential training & refresher training on (Collective Procurement Marketing, Quality Management, etc.)	Central Livelihood Team	for 35 Young Graduates, 10 District Coordinators, 10	by districts							x					
Training B1 "child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers - 2 days training, all mothers learn together	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 40 NUT YG	by districts						x	x					
Training B2 "maternal nutrition and maternal recipes"	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 42 NUT YG							x	x					
Training B3 "fishpowder and other food processing"	Central NUT+ NNC	20 NUT OF and 42 NUT YG							x	x					
Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 1: Poverty Analysis Module 1 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a	PRF District Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						x	x					

Village) by Young Graduate for each Villages									X	X						
Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 2: SHG & Its Management Module 2 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village) by Young Graduate for each Villages	PRF District Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						X	X						
Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 3: Finance Management & Book Keeping Module 3 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village) by Young Graduate for each Villages	PRF District Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						X	X						
Training on Environmental and social safeguards	PRF District Team	Village Authorities	Target Villages						X	X						
Sub-project survey and Re-design (481*73%=343SPs/4=86 SPs)	PRF District Team	Village Authorities	Target Villages						X	X						
VIT training on Implementation + Community training on ESS+FRM	PRF District Livelihood Team	Village Authorities	Target Villages						X	X						
VIT training on Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	PRF District Livelihood Team	Village Authorities	Target Villages						X	X						
Village Confirmation +Kick off meeting	PRF District Livelihood Team	Village Authorities	Target Villages						X	X						
Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 4: Livelihood, HIP & MIP Module 4 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village) by Young Graduate for 481 Villages	PRF District Livelihood Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						X	X						

District Planning & Coordination Meeting	PRF District Team	Village Authorities	Target Villages							X					
Training of SHG members on Module 1: Poverty Analysis SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 1	SHG Committees and Village Livelihood Team	SHG d Members	Target Villages					X	X						
Training of SHG members on Module 2: SHG & Its Management SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 2	SHG Committees and Village Livelihood Team	SHG Members	Target Villages					X	X						
Training of SHG members on Module 3: Finance Management & Book Keeping SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 3	SHG Committees and Village Livelihood Team	SHG Members	Target Villages						X	X	X				
Training of SHG members on Module 4: Livelihood, HIP & MIP SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 4	PRF District and Village Livelihood Team	SHG Committees and Members	Target Villages							X	X	X			
Training of VSMC members on Module 1: Objective of VSMC VSMC Module 1 training will be conducted for 16 persons by Young Graduate in 248 Villages	PRF District Livelihood Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						X	X					
Training of VSMC members on Module 2: Roles & Responsibilities of VSMC VSMC Module 1 training will be conducted for 16 persons by Young Graduate in 248 Villages	PRF District Livelihood Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						X	X					
Training of VSMC members on Module 3: Finance Management & Book Keeping of VSMC VSMC Module 1 training will be conducted for 16 persons by Young Graduate in 248 Villages	PRF District Livelihood Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages						X	X	X				

Livelihood Training on Farm, Livestock & Non-Farm activities for SHG Members Training on 5 Livelihood topics from Farm, Livestock, Non-Farm and Rapid Market Survey will be organized for all SHG members in a Village for two times in a year for 4 years	PRF District Livelihood Team	SHG Committees	Target Villages							X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community monitoring and evaluation supporting (internal evaluation for indicators)	M&E Div									X						X
Seed Grants to SHGs \$ 120 per SHG member for SHG members	Agri& Live team	12.400 SHG members	248 villages										X	X	X	
Staff Training on PGs	Agri& Live team											X	X			
Training of SHG members on Module 1: Objectives, Roles & Responsibilities of PG Training on Module 1 for SHG members in a village who are engaged in same livelihood activities in 50 Villages	PRF District Livelihood Team	VSMC and PG Members	25 PG in Target Villages										X	X	X	
Training of PG members on Module 2: Value Chain Training on Module 2 for all PG members in a village in 50 PGs	PRF District Livelihood Team	VSMC and PG Members	25 PG in Target Villages										X	X	X	
Training of PG members on Module 3: Quality Management Training on Module 3 for all PG members (including concerned committee members) in a village in 50 PGs	PRF District Livelihood Team	VSMC and PG Members	25 PG in Target Villages										X	X	X	
Training of PG members on Module 4: Collective Procurement & Marketing Training on Module 3 for all PG members (including concerned committee members) in a village in 50 PGs	PRF District Livelihood Team	VSMC and PG Members	25 PG in Target Villages										X	X	X	
Community Livelihood Invest Fund (CLIF) to Producers Groups		VSMC and PG Members	25 PG in Target Villages											X	X	
District Annual Evaluation Meeting		district concerned sector, mass org, DP, medias	12 districts											X	X	

Central Public Information		Public	central				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Quarterly Monitoring															
District PRF-Livelihood Coordinator								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
YG at Kumban Level								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Transport, per diem & accommodation for MAF + others staff for field visits												X			X
Per diem and Transportation for DAFO staff									X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Backstopping by MAF, MOH and DAFO/DHO and Quarterly Monitoring															
Transport, per diem & hotel for MOH's NNC staff for field visits												X			X
District NUT Officer									X	X	X	X	X	X	X
NUT YG at Kumban Level									X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division

Annex 16: Sub-projects located by village poverty status in 2019

	2019					PRFIII (2017-2020)			
Provinces/Districts	Poor	Poorest	Moderately poor	Total		Poor	Poorest	Moderately poor	Total
Attapeu	26		3	29		55	0	4	59
Phouvong District	4		3	7		9	0	3	12
Sanamxay District	11			11		19	0	0	19
Sanxay District	11			11		27	0	1	28
Percentage	89.7%	0.0%	10.3%	100.0%		93.2%	0.0%	6.8%	100.0%
Huaphanh	56	2	10	68		295	18	77	390
Huameuang District	8	1	1	10		46	3	17	66
Huim District	6		1	7		14	0	13	27
Kuane District	8	1		9		62	6	0	68
Sone District	9			9		34	0	0	34
Viengxay District			2	2		21	0	15	36

Xamneua District	11			11		54	3	2	59
Xamtay District	6		2	8		47	6	3	56
Xiengkhor District	8		4	12		17	0	27	44
Percentage	82.4%	2.9%	14.7%	100.0%		75.6%	4.6%	19.7%	100.0%
Luangnamtha	11		6	17		65	0	4	69
Long District	2		4	6		22	0	4	26
Nalae District	4		1	5		22	0	0	22
Viengphoukha District	5		1	6		21	0	0	21
Percentage	64.7%	0.0%	35.3%	100.0%		94.2%	0.0%	5.8%	100.0%
Luangprabang	41	3	12	56		159	10	85	254
Nambak District	5	1		6		18	3	4	25
Pak xeng District	11		2	13		40	0	13	53
Phonthong District	3	2	4	9		15	4	21	40
Phonxay District	11		2	13		41	2	9	52
Phoukhoun District	5		2	7		11	1	14	26
Viengkham District	6		2	8		34	0	24	58
Percentage	73.2%	5.4%	21.4%	100.0%		62.6%	3.9%	33.5%	100.0%
Oudomxay	64	7	9	80		173	21	15	209
Beng District	7			7		12	0	0	12
Hoon District	15		2	17		43	0	0	43
La District	9			9		27	0	0	27
Namor District	9	1		10		31	0	0	31
Nga District	19			19		45	0	0	45
Pakbeng District	5	6	7	18		15	21	15	51
Percentage	80.0%	8.8%	11.3%	100.0%		82.8%	10.0%	7.2%	100.0%
Phongsaly	35			35		172	0	0	172
Khua District	9			9		56	0	0	56
May District	13			13		62	0	0	62
Samphanh District	13			13		54	0	0	54
Percentage	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%		100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Saravane	17	7	14	38		61	33	50	144
Samuoi District	5	3	2	10		24	23	4	51
Ta oi District	5	3	6	14		20	7	29	56
Toomlarn District	7	1	6	14		17	3	17	37
Percentage	44.7%	18.4%	36.8%	100.0%		42.4%	22.9%	34.7%	100.0%
Savannakhet	79	9	1	89		217	31	11	259
Atsaphone District	16	1		17		48	5	0	53
Nong District	18			18		60	0	4	64
Phine District	13	1		14		45	5	4	54
Sepone District	18	7	1	26		38	21	3	62
Thapangthong District	14			14		26	0	0	26
Percentage	88.8%	10.1%	1.1%	100.0%		83.8%	12.0%	4.2%	100.0%
Sekong	39	4	3	46		104	13	6	123
Dakcheung District	16			16		50	0	0	50
Kaleum District	12	4	3	19		32	13	6	51
Lamarm District	11			11		22	0	0	22
Percentage	84.8%	8.7%	6.5%	100.0%		84.6%	10.6%	4.9%	100.0%
Xiengkhuang	13		15	28		87	4	50	141
Khoune District	3		4	7		15	0	17	32
Morkmay District			8	8		6	0	22	28
Nonghed District	10		3	13		66	4	11	81
Percentage	46.4%	0.0%	53.6%	100.0%		61.7%	2.8%	35.5%	100.0%
Grand Total	381	32	73	486		1,388	130	302	1,820
	78.4%	6.6%	15.0%	100%		76.3%	7.1%	16.6%	100.0%

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division 2019

Annex 17: Summary of Sub-Project with disaster impacted in 2019 (using DRM Form)

NO	Sub Project ID	Village	Kum Ban	District	Province	Sub Project	Cycle	cost of Construction	Reasons of impact	Repaired Yes/No	Reconstruction Yes / No	Estimated budget to repair	Repaired by
1		Phouthai	Keng Lin	Nong	Savannaket	Road Improvement	2		Flooding	No	None	272,064,249	In the plan that electric power will repair
2		Thatea	Keng Lin	Nong	Savannaket	Concrete Bridge construction	9	301,620,000	Flooding and land slide	No	None	35,411,768	In the plan that electric power will repair
3	PT 0011-14-1313097-01	Napord	Napord	Art saphone	Savannaket	Culvert Construction	14	73.332.952	Flooding and River erosion	Yes	yes	50,000,000	Community repaired
4		Kounsy	Ar Long	Nong	Savannaket	Wooden Bridge construction	2	181,436,446	Flooding	No	None		In the plan that electric power will repair
5		Natou	Pha Long 9	Phin	Savannaket	Reinforce concrete bridge construction 23m	16	396,103,138	Flooding and land slide	Yes	None	83,412,000	Provincial disaster fund supported
6		Natou	Pha Long 9	Phin	Savannaket	Road Maintenance	14	352,433,642	Flooding and River erosion	Yes	None	45,000,000	RMG repaired
7		Yang	Ban Yang	Phin	Savannaket	Road Maintenance 9km	14	299,553,540	Flooding	Yes	None	40,000,000	RMG repaired
8		Napack	Tang ar lai	Phin	Savannaket	Road maintenance 5.5 km	12	258,479,305	Flooding	No	None	35,000,000	No plan
9	PT0009-14-1307049-02	Hoypalai(Sepong area)	Se Pong	Thapangthong	Savannaket	Road Maintenance	14	187,890,743	Flooding	Yes	None	85,000,000	RMG repaired
10	PT0009-15-1307049-01	Hoypalai	Se Pong	Thapangthong	Savannaket	Road Maintenance	15	336,502,617	Flooding	Yes	None	120,000,000	RMG repaired
11		Talung	Tang ar lai	Nong	Savannaket	Spring Gravity fed system 4.022m	13	261,559,575	Flooding	Yes	None		Community repaired
12		30137	Tang ar lai	20	Savannaket	Flooded bridge construction	16	395,037,106	Land slide and river erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
13		Lakai	La Beng	Nong	Savannaket	Spring Gravity fed system construction	9		Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
14		Labengnam	La Beng	Nong	Savannaket	Spring Gravity fed system construction	14	277,699,405	Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
15		Patoyngai	La Beng	Nong	Savannaket	Wire Construction	16	297,701,702	Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
16		Palengyai	Soung sadee	Nong	Savannaket	Flooded bridge construction	14	372,080,679	Flooding River erosion	Yes	None		Community repaired
17		Danvilay	Pa Lor	Nong	Savannaket	Concrete road	14	369,382,154	Land slide	Yes	None		Community repaired

18		Lar kerm	Keng Laung	Sepon	Savannaket	Road Construction	11	337,070,000	Land slide	No	None	50,000,000	No plan
19		Sadoun	Lar Ko	Sepon	Savannaket	Road Construction	16	336,429,570	Flooding and land slide	yes	None	22,000,000	Guarantee period
20		Sob Mee-Songcare	Sob Mee	Sepon	Savannaket	Road Construction	16	277,838,500	Flooding	yes	None	25,000,000	RMG repaired
21	AF0003-16-140802044-01	Lahang-Aunkong	Ar Touk	Sa Moy	Saravan	Irrigation system construction	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes	None	167,000,000	Guarantee period
22	PT0009-15-140303059-04	don Khayoung	Na Dou	Toum Lan	Saravan	Rural Road improvement	16		Flooding	Yes	None	256,000,000	Guarantee period
23	PT 0011-13-0303042-01	Payalaungkhampong	Som Pan	Long	Laungnamtha	Culvert Construction	13	206,339,649	Flooding and land slide	No	None	150.000.000-200.000.000	Request outside
24	AF0008-16-150302060-01	Xang	Xieng Laung	Dark Chung	Sekong	Wire Construction	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes			Guarantee period
25	PI0011-16-150301084-01	Dark Dor	Dark Derm	Dark Chung	Sekong	Culvert Construction	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes			Guarantee period
26	WS0011-16-150301084-01	Dark Kung	Tung Yerng	Dark Chung	Sekong	Spring Gravity fed system maintenance	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes			Guarantee period
27	PRF/W-S/KL/2019.4	Long	Jar Lea	Kaleum	Sekong	Spring Gravity fed system maintenance	16		Flooding River erosion	Yes	None	17,525,696	Guarantee period
28	AF0011-13-0303122-01	Jar Mai	Jar Mai	Long	Laungnamtha	Weir Construction	13	319,932,650	Flooding River erosion	No	None	330.000.000	Request outside

Source: Engineering Division, December 2019

Annex 18: Proposal for PRF III implementation plan of SDC remaining fund in Cycle XVII, FY 2020 2021

1. BACKGROUND

The Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) is the key initiative of the Government of Lao PDR (GoL) established by a Prime Ministerial Decree (073/PM) in 2002 to eradicate mass poverty. PRF is designed with the main goal of improving access to and utilization of key public services, by building critical social and economic infrastructure at the village level within the country's poorest communities.

PRFIII has been operational in 43 poor districts of 10 provinces from January 2017 and is planned to be closed in June 2020. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) executes the project through a team of multi-disciplinary specialists from the central to district levels. PRFIII is co-financed by the GoL, World Bank, Swiss Agency for International Development (SDC). The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to help improve the access to and the utilization of basic infrastructure and services for the Project's targeted poor communities. This objective is to be achieved through inclusive community and local development processes with emphasis on ensuring sustainability. The Project delivers resources in the form of technical assistance training and sub-project grants to poor villages and clusters of poor villages commonly known as 'kumbans', efficiently and effectively. PRF applies a Community Driven Development (CDD) approach, whereby communities themselves decide on how resources are allocated, manage sub-project funds, and implement sub-projects.

In 2019, PRFIII Additional Financing (PRFIII AF) was prepared and approved by the World Bank to scale up livelihood and nutrition initiatives into in 4 priority provinces, 12 districts (out of total 10 provinces, 43 districts covered by PRFIII), where child stunting incidence is found to be high.

In December 2019, the third batch of the Lao Government co-financing for PRFIII (LAK 13 billion) was approved by the National Assembly to fund the implementation of remaining subprojects in 23 districts which were pre-identified through participatory village planning process. The World Bank, SDC and PRF agreed in 2019 to extend the PRF III operational phase from June to December 2020 (administrative closure in June 2021) in order to ensure 1) successful completion of these government-funded sub-projects and 2) implement additional PRF activities and sub-projects using the approximately USD 5.4 million saved from SDC contribution to PRF III. The SDC funds will also cover the operational costs for the government-funded sub-projects.

2. SDC CONTRIBUTION – REMAINING BUDGET:

The remaining budget from the SDC's contribution of USD 18'000'000 is due to 1) savings from the implementation of the community grant/sub-projects through the PRF III implementation (2017-2019), particularly from the bidding process, and 2) from the exchange rate gain. Therefore, PRF proposes to use the SDC remaining fund of USD 5.400.000 for the following activities during the extension period from January to December 2020:

- a) To fund basic infrastructure sub-projects under PRFIII Cycle 17, and related activities such as kumban planning;
- b) To establish Road Maintenance Groups (RMG) for sub-project of Cycle 16 for a one-year period;
- c) To support existing RMGs from Cycle 14 for one month;
- d) To cover the operational costs for the government-funded sub-projects.

The remaining budget will be used during the extension period from January 2020 to June 2021, (January to June 2021 administrative closure). The SDC remaining budget will cover activities in 23 districts in the 6 targeted Provinces of PRF (non-PRFIII-Additional Financing). Those provinces include Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, Savanannkhet, Sekong, Attapeu and Saravan province.

a) Sub-projects implementation under PRFIII Cycle 17

For the implementation of sub-projects in Cycle 17, it is expected to scale-up the good experience and lesson-learned from the Community Force Account - CFA (Community Management Sub-project) piloted in Cycle 16 (year 2019) in 3 provinces, into the 6 targeted provinces. A total of about 175 sub-projects will apply this CFA approach.

The CFA approach – meaning that the community manages the sub-projects with support of the PRF - was piloted in 3 provinces (in 13 subprojects) in 2018/19. It contributed to the creation of rural jobs/income for local communities. About 26 people from the targeted villages received training at Provincial technical and vocational schools. By applying this approach to the planned 175 subprojects, it will result in more than 200 people/skilled labour (in the 4 provinces in the south and 2 provinces in the north). It is expected that the CFA model will also be applied in the PRF III-AF in 12 districts of 4 provinces funded by World Bank, and hence further increase the number of skilled labor through the country, in line with the Ministry of Education, Vocational Department priorities to increase skilled labour throughout the country and hence contributing to sustainable development.

Table 1. Types of sub-projects foreseen in Cycle 17

Types of the subprojects	Nature of the activities involve
1. School	The activities under this subproject will involve the repair or renovation the window, door, floor, repainting the wall, roof replacement or new furniture or text book
2. Dispensary	The activities cover the repairing of the window, door, floor, repainting the wall or roof replacement. It can purchase the new furniture for the dispensary or medical equipment if require.
3. Road spot improvement	Improvement the existing track in the difficult sections, install the culvert, repair the small bridge or others, if the work beyond the capacity of the community, the community can do a subcontract to contractor to implement.
4. Irrigation systems	The work will likely to new construction or rehabilitation of irrigation systems, for example: weir, channel, replace the pipe for water and etc.
5. Water system	The work covered the new construction or renovation on gravity water, borehole and drug well construction, improve community water supply.
6. Animal fencing	The activities do the fencing around the area for animal and grass growing, animal shelter for treatment and bamboo for house for looking after animal

7. DRM	The subprojects will concern on the slop protection with Bio-Engineer model.
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The process of the implementation for one-year period as following:

- Kumbar Development Plan Review Meeting (the data or the subproject list will apply the KDP in Cycle 16 of 6 provinces by reviewing with community)
- District Planning & Coordination Review Meeting
- Training to PRF staff in the CFA method (Province + District)
- Survey and design (Environmental, social and DRM, technical data)
- Confirmation + Kick off meeting + Selection of Skill and un skill labor
- Skill labor train at Vocational School
- Training on implementation for VIT (Quality Control Inspection, Finance, Procurement)
- Implementation phase and monitoring
 - Accountability meeting, review for implementation
 - Quality control, DRM, Inspection
- Training on Operation and maintenance + DRM

b) Establishment of Road Maintenance Group for Cycle 16 (one-year period)

The process for new RMG

The selection of the RMG member will based on the poor family in the villages and agreed with community and apply the experience of the RMG pilot in 7 provinces 23 districts.

The implementation of RMG will carry on in PRF III subproject in Cycle 16 by selecting the road subproject, after guarantee period completion. The RMG will not include the planning process, the implementation will carry out in 12 months from 1st January 2020 to 31th December 2020 with the budget of USD 287,000 USD in 48 RMG.

The budget will also apply in the RMG in the road spot improvement subprojects in Cycle 16 of PRFIII to carry on the RMG activities for one year (12 months).

The RMG will select from communities that received sub-projects in Cycle 16, in the 20 districts of the 6 targeted provinces.

The process on the implementation

- Review and consultation with provincial team on the number of the road subproject in Cycle 16, which are most suitable for RMG manage the road
- Prepare the budget planning for RMG member and procure the tools and first AID for community
- Training to PRF and PWT staff
- Training to community and selection of RMG member and sign contract
- Monitoring of PWT staff

c) Support to existing Road Maintenance Groups (1 month extension)

The purpose of this activities to carry out the existing RMG in Cycle 14 of PRF III, which implement in the last 18 months from 2018-2019 and it will finish in the end of the 2019. In parallel with the implementation there are two assessments require before completion. The first assessment, the base line survey completed in October 2019 and the end line survey plan will start and finish in 30 December 2019. To guarantee the survey complete on time and the RMG member are still active in the existing area. The existing RMG are in 7 provinces, 23 districts, 77 RMG, 334 members to implement in one month with the budget USD19,000 . After completion in the end of December PRF will inform community to stop the contract of the RMG.

3) BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR SUB-PROJECTS (see Revised budget plan)

The budget for subprojects from the SDC saving fund of USD 2.955.750 in total and plan for subproject ceiling around USD 14,500 and maximum subproject cost will not more than USD 25,000 and will implement for one year.

Table 2

Description	SDC Remaining budget in USD	No. of projects	GoL budget in LAK	No. of projects
Sub-projects	4.580.750	281		
Sub-projects applying CFA	2.537.500	175		
RMG extension	19.000	54	Support by IDA	
New RMG	287.000	48		
Operational cost GoL sub-projects	131.250	58	13.000.000.000 LAK	58
TOTAL:				

Source: PRF Project Management

Annex 18. 1: The districts proposed to implement in the Cycle 17:

To implement in 23 district of 6 provinces. Based on the budget available for sub projects USD 2.955.750 from SDC source. The total number of 175 CFA subprojects per year, which will be 8 subprojects /per district that excluded GOL and RMG subprojects.

List of the Provinces and districts covered by PRFIII, PRFIII-AF, GoL and RMG

Years of implement	2016-2019	2020-2024	2020-2021	2020 (1 year) SDC fund		
Source of Fund	PRF III (SDC+IDA)	PRFIII-AF IDA Fund	GoL-13 Billion	Existing RMG (1 month) SDC	RMG (12 months) in Cycle 16, SDC	PRFIII-Cycle 17 SDC
Provinces /Activities	No districts	No districts	No SPs	No RMG	No RMG	No SPs
PHONGSALY	22	4	0	12	0	0
khua	6	1		5		
Samphanh	8	1		6		
Mai	8	1		1		
Bountay		1				
XIENGKHOUANG	19	2	0	0	0	0

Nonghaed	9	1				
Khoun	5					
Mork	5					
Kham		1				
HOUAPHANH	50	4	0	16	0	0
Sam Neua	7			6		
Xiengkhor	5					
Viengxay	5					
Houameuang	8	1		3		
Hiem	4					
Sone	5	1				
Xamtay	7	1		3		
Kouan	9	1		4		
LUANG NAMTHA	12	0	5	2	6	18
Long	4		2		2	6
Viengphoukha	4		1	1	2	6
Nalae	4		2	1	2	6
OUDOMXAY	34	2	0	5	0	0
Namo	5	1				
Nga	7					
Baeng	3					
Houn	8			4		
Pakbaeng	7			1		
La	4	1				
LUANG PHABANG	38	0	12	21	21	42
Nambak	4		2	1	3	6
Phonexay	8		2	2	9	8
Viengkham	8		2	8	3	8
Phoukhoun	5		2		1	6
Paksaeng	8		2	5	4	8
Phonethong	5		2	5	1	6
SAVANNAKHET	43	0	20	12	10	44
Phine	7		4	3	3	9
Sepone	12		5	4	1	9
Nong	9		4	1	2	8
Thapangthong	6		4	2	2	9
Atsaphone	9		3	2	2	9
SEKONG	19	0	7	0	2	24
Lamam	4		2		1	8
Kaleum	7		2			8
Dakcheung	8		3		1	8
ATTAPEU	12	0	7	0	1	23
Sanamxay	5		3		1	9
Sanxay	4		2			7

Phouvong	3		2			7
SARAVANH	14	0	7	9	8	24
Ta Oy	5		3	4	2	8
Toumlam	5		2	5	4	8
Samoy	4		2		2	8
Total Subproject	263		58	77	48	175
TOTAL Districts	43	12	23	23	20	23
TOTAL Provinces	10	4	6	7	6	6

Annex 18. 2: The districts proposed to implement in the Cycle 17:

No	Activities	2020 - 2021											
		Quarter 1			Quarter 2			Quarter 3			Quarter 4		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Refresher RMG in 7 provinces meeting (South)												
2	Printing Manual of RMG												
3	Procurement the tools + Equipment												
4	ToT for PRF & PWT district staff (SK+At)												
5	Selection RMG member meeting												
6	Training to RMG + Sign Contract												
7	Implementation of RMG												
8	Evaluation of Mid implementation												
9	Payment to member												
10	Monitoring by PWT Engineer + PRF Engineer												
11	Notice for facing out												