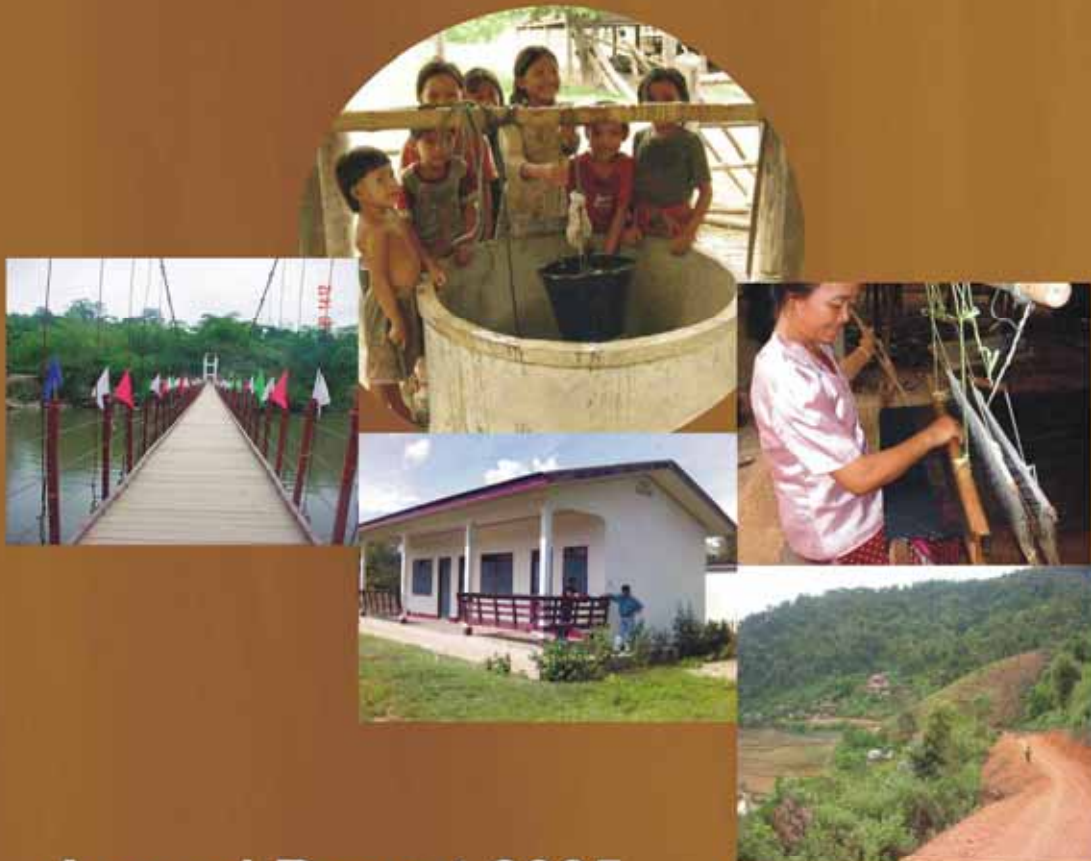




**Lao People's Democratic Republic
Committee for Planning and Investment**

Poverty Reduction Fund



Annual Report 2005

Vientiane, April 2006

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List of acronyms

APB.....	Agricultural Promotion Bank
BOL	Bank of the Lao PDR
BOQ.....	Bill of Quantity
BTC.....	Belgium Technical Cooperation
CD.....	Community Development
CDD.....	Community Driven Development
CPI.....	Committee for Planning and Investment
District	An administrative unit working under the direction of provincial administrations (142 districts throughout the Lao PDR)
GOL.....	Government of Laos
IDA.....	International Development Association (World Bank)
IEC.....	Information Education and Communication
IGA.....	Income Generation Activities
Khet.....	Sub-district (A former political institution comprising villages into zones)
LA.....	Lao Agreement
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lao PRY	Lao People's Revolutionary Youth
LECS.....	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey
LNFC.....	Lao National Front for Reconstruction
LNR.....	Lao National Radio
LTUF.....	Lao Trade Union Federation
LWU.....	Lao Women's Union
MCTPC.....	Ministry of Construction, Transportation, Post, and Communication
M&E.....	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS.....	Management Information System
NSC.....	National Statistics Centre
NUL.....	National University of Laos
OPT.....	Operations Planning Training
PM.....	Prime Minister
PMT.....	PRF Project Management Team
PRA.....	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRF.....	Poverty Reduction Fund
Province	The Lao PDR is divided into 18 provinces each with an appointed governor and local administration
SDR.....	Special Drawing Rights
SOE.....	Statement of Expenditure
TA.....	Technical Advisor
TOE.....	Training of Enumerator
ToR.....	Terms of Reference
TOT.....	Training of Trainer
UCD.....	Unit Cost Database
USD.....	Dollar of the United States of America
UXO.....	Unexploded Ordnance
VNPA.....	Village Need Priority and Assessment (form designed to record the outputs of each village participatory workshops)
WB.....	World Bank

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) is an initiative effort of the Lao Government¹, to contribute to social and economic development towards poverty alleviation for all, especially among the ethnic minorities living in remote areas. The PRF was established by the Prime Minister². The objectives of the PRF are to build capacity and empower poor villagers to plan, manage, and implement their own public investments to develop community infrastructure and gain improved access to services and to strengthen local institutions to support participatory decision-making and conflict resolution processes.

The present annual report is a summary of the implementation of the PRF from January to December 2005, which includes the complete Cycle II and the launch of the Cycle III. Some activities of the Cycle III carried out in the first quarter of 2006 are also related.

Initially in Cycle I, **three start-up provinces** and **ten districts** were chosen for their regional diversity, varying poverty levels, and level of infrastructure and communications development to permit early start up of operations: **Huaphanh, Savannakhet, and Champassak** provinces. During **Cycle I**, the project covered 913 villages in 3 provinces, 10 districts, and 121 khets. Activities actually took place in 558 villages, covering a total population of 238,123 people, representing 64 % of the total 372,068 people of the target population. The total allocated budget was USD 1,069,934 for a total of 249 sub-projects planned for implementation (average of USD 4,350 per subproject). At the end of December 2005, most of sub-projects have been completed and total budget was disbursed for implementation.

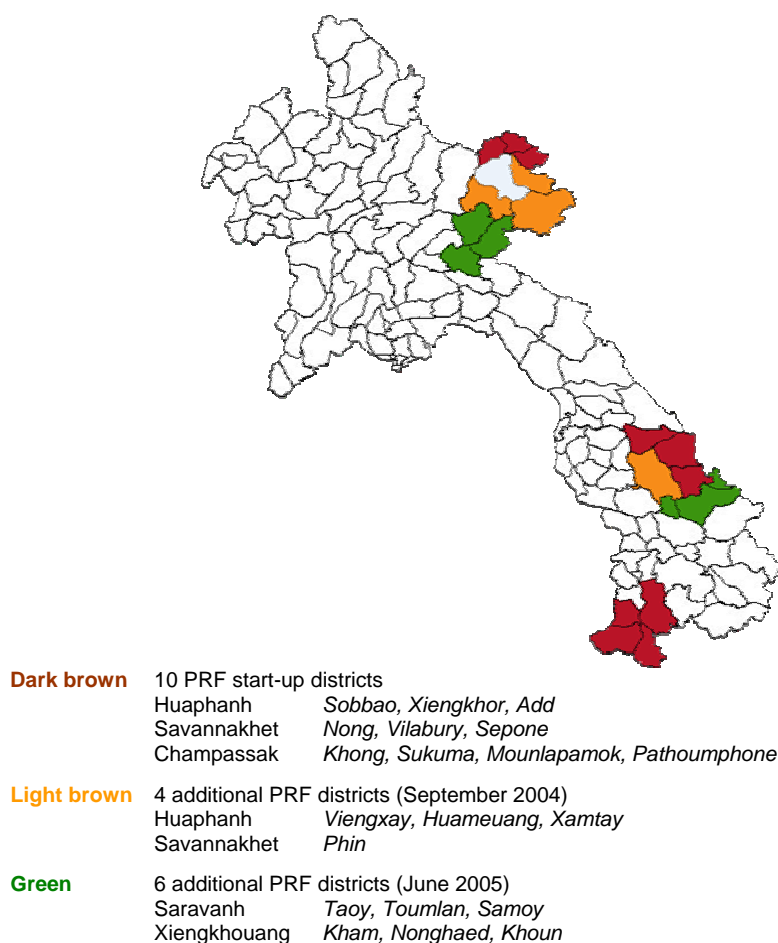
With **Cycle II**, the PRF was extended to six new districts within the same three provinces. As of the end of December 2005, most of the sub-projects of Cycle II have been launched for implementation in the 14-targeted districts and 188 Khets, which covered 1412 villages of total 549,131 populations. Approximately 31 billion Kip (USD 3,101,000) were budgeted for 431 planned sub-projects in 849 villages (61%), covering a total population of 389,807 people (71%). By the end of 2005, 382 sub-projects (89%) have been completed and the remaining sub-projects are expected by Jun 2006. An amount of approximately 29.5 billion Kip has been disbursed to the community, making up 90% of the planned budget. The major sectors for implementation in this cycle are water supply, education, and communication (roads), as a result from the participatory planning process with communities.

The expansion into two new provinces, **Xiengkhouang** and **Saravanh**, including six new districts started in June 2005 for the **Cycle III**. Training for new staff and Khet Facilitators for new districts was held in those two provinces. In Cycle III, the PRF covers 5 provinces, 20 districts, 239 Khets, and 1913 villages of total 718,707 populations. After the District Finalization Meetings in December 2005, 533 sub-projects were selected and planned for implementation into the 20 districts, covering approximately 1283 villages (64% of 1913 villages) and 539,030 people (75 %). approximately USD 4,163,000 was budgeted for implementation. The PRF began the sub-project cycle in January 2006 with the majority of sub-projects to be completed by the end of June 2006. The PRF has prepared inspections of the sub-project quality to be conducted after the District Forums, among others by getting technical assistance from vocational schools in Savannakhet and Champassak Provinces.

¹ Supported by the World Bank (IDA, loan no. 3675 LA – USD 19,345,000).

² Decree 073/PM on 31 May 2002, effective in February 2003 for a period of five years.

Figure 1: Map of PRF Target Districts



Construction unit costs for the PRF appears to be lower, for the required level of quality, than for other institutions involved in rural development in Lao PDR. It is noticeable that contract negotiation between villagers and constructors, which is part of the community contribution, has reduced the cost of sub-projects for PRF infrastructure. To appraise and monitor how empowerment contribute in enhancing the quality-price ratio, the PRF is now collecting construction unit costs from different projects and construction companies at provincial level. This will be published in a subsequent report.

At the end of 2005, the total PRF expenditure since the beginning reaches USD 7,004,821.17 out of the USD 19,345,000 IDA Loan (36%). This amount was used directly for sub-projects investment at the community level, as well as other operational costs at national, provincial and district levels.

The Annual audit for 2004 also took place during the reporting period. The audit stated that PRF financial statements gave a true and fair view of the financial position. The audit report found PRF's financial processes to be acceptable. They saw only minor accountability or internal control issues to improve.

In 2005, the supervision by Committee for Planning and Investment (CPI) and the PRF Administrative Board took place in Huaphanh and Champassak Provinces. The fifth meeting of PRF administrative board was held in Phin District, Savannakhet Province, to discuss issues proposed by the PRF and visited some sub-projects. The World Bank sent two missions to follow-up the project's progress: the first in June based upon sub-projects visited in Huaphanh

Province, and the second one in December, for the Mid-term Review workshop and a visit to Champassak.

Based on the current staff³ capacity and workload, the high turnover of staff, the World Bank mission team strongly recommended expanding to only one district for Cycle IV instead of the planned four new districts. Viengthong district in Huaphanh province was suggested as the additional district. In addition, given difficulties to work in Saravanh province (*e.g.* lack of banking facilities), the mission believed it would be better if implementation in the remaining three new districts (one in Saravanh, and two in Sekong province) were postponed until lessons from Cycle III could be learned and guide implementation into the remaining districts.

³ 138 national staff at district, provincial and national level.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE PRF

Part of the Lao Government's National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES), the Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) shows the commitment of the Lao Government to its goal of social and economic development of the country, in particular to reduce poverty. The PRF is supported by the World Bank in the form of a low-interest loan⁴, repayable over forty years.

Established by the Prime Minister's decree⁵, the PRF has been launched for an initial five-year period starting in the fiscal year 2002 – 2003. During the first year of implementation, the PRF Project covered ten districts in three provinces: Huaphanh, Savannakhet, and Champassak. In 2005, two provinces with six new districts were added to the PRF area: Xiengkhouang and Saravanh. From 2005 to 2003, project activities are supposed to gradually expand and cover a total of twenty-four districts, or 2,700 villages.

FACTS OF PRF

- IDA Loan: USD 19,345,000
- GOL Contribution up to: USD 1,330,000
- Total project fund: USD 21,000,000 Approx.
- Current target provinces: Huaphanh, Savannakhet, Champassak, Xiengkhouang and Saravanh Provinces

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
PRF established by PM Decree	May 31						
Development Credit Agreement	Aug. 19						
Loan effectiveness date		Feb. 3					
Launching activities in field		April					
Beneficiary & Technical Assessment				•			
Mid Term Review				•			
Cycle I		•	•				
Cycle II			•	•			
Cycle III				•	•		
Cycle IV					•	•	
Cycle V						•	•
Closing							March

2.1. Objectives and principles of the PRF

The main objectives of the PRF are to:

- assist villagers to develop community infrastructure and gain improved access to services;
- build capacity and empower poor villages in poor districts to plan, manage and implement their own public investments in a decentralized and transparent manner;
- strengthen local institutions to support participatory decision-making and conflict resolution processes at the village, khet, and district levels, involving a broad range of villagers, including women, the poor and ethnic minorities.

⁴ IDA, loan no. 3675 LA – USD 19,345,000

⁵ Decree PM 073/PM on 31 May 2002, effective in February 2003 for a period of five years.

The PRF is designed around a number of key principles that provide the basis for project implementation and supervision, as well as for local innovations, and for the evaluation of the project and its impact.

The seven Principles of PRF

- *Simplicity*
- *Menu of Options*
- *Participation*
- *Ownership*
- *Transparency and Accountability*
- *Wise Investment*
- *Empathy (“Siding With The Poor”)*

2.2. Selection of Villages and Sub-projects

Each participating district receives an annual allocation of funding based on the number of poor villages in that district. Poor villages have so far been identified based on five criteria, as per the poverty indicators defined by the Prime Minister’s Instruction No. 010/PM (2001):

1. Villages where at least 51% of the total households are poor households;
2. Villages without school within the village or schools in nearby and accessible villages;
3. Villages without dispensaries, nor traditional medicinal practitioner, or requiring over 6 hours of travel to reach a hospital
4. Villages without safe water supply;
5. Villages without road access (at least trails accessible by car during the dry season).

The PRF classifies villages into six levels of poverty according to the possession of one or more of the above indicators: non-poor, very low poverty, low poverty, medium poverty, high poverty, and very high poverty.

All sub-projects and activities proposed by the villagers must conform to the PRF objectives. The menu of options gives guidelines concerning the type of sub-projects that can (or cannot; “Negative List”⁶) be funded by the PRF, also there are regulations on the amount of money that can be given to a village or group of villages in any one year. Transparency and accountability are encouraged through involving large numbers of people in key functions, plus the use of (village) Information Boards and a Complaints Prevention and Resolution Process.

75 percent of the PRF budget is spent directly at village level. Funding is given to communities as grant assistance for approved sub-projects. To access a grant and participate in the project, the

⁶ The project will not fund: new roads; road resurfacing; road sealing (laterite, asphalt etc.); electrical, gasoline or diesel generators or pumps for irrigation; piped, individual household water hook-ups; equipment or materials that can be paid for from other funds; chain saws; pesticides and other dangerous chemicals; investments detrimental to the environment; acquisition of land (purchase or lease), under any conditions; construction, rehabilitation, or maintenance of any government office buildings; payments of salaries to government servants or the salaries of the staff of government subsidized organizations; any activity unacceptable to a large number people (regardless of their ethnic background). Forced (involuntary) resettlement is not allowed under any condition. Voluntary resettlement requires an early special approval from Vientiane, prior to any decision in the inter-khet meeting.

villagers themselves must initiate, plan, implement, manage, and maintain their own village development sub-projects.

The PRF Process for Implementing Sub-projects

The process for implementing sub-projects starts at village level. Several meetings are held for planning alone.

After introducing the PRF Project to as many people in the village as possible (Village Socialization Meeting), a simple Village Needs and Priorities Assessment (VNPA) exercise is conducted in every village of every participating district. Villagers are divided into separate men and women groups and asked about their problems and priorities for village development/poverty reduction. The people are guided to choose their priorities keeping in mind the PRF objectives and principles, especially the Negative List.

The women record their three priorities for development on a VNPA form, and the men do the same. The groups then come together as the whole village, and a decision is made on which three priorities will be presented on behalf of the village at the khet level. Three Village Representatives are elected to present and defend their village's needs and ideas at a khet forum.

At the Khet Prioritization Meeting, the village representatives consider all of the individual village needs and priorities, and again focusing on the principles and objectives of the PRF, they prioritize the needs for their khet, grouping together as many villages as possible with a similar need. Six priorities are chosen for each khet. Four Khet Representatives are elected to present and defend their khet's priorities at a combined khet/district forum.

The District Prioritization Meeting further prioritizes the needs of all khets in the district and then provisionally selects sub-projects based on a rough calculation of costs, to try to best utilize the funding available for the district in the current year.

After provisional selections of sub-projects, further consultations with the beneficiary/affected communities take place and a formal proposal is made (Sub-project Proposal Form) combining the outputs of proper appraisal, costing and design, as well as procurement method and unexploded ordnance and environmental assessments.

More meetings are held at the khet level to ensure that the people understand the proposal/s and accept the budget, *etc.* To complete the initial planning process, a meeting is held again at District level (District Decision Meeting) where allocation of funding is finalized for the successful sub-projects.

Once a sub-project is approved, further preparations for implementation must be made before funds can flow. These preparations include training for community financial management and community procurement, training for technical aspects of construction and contract management, opening of a khet bank account, and planning for use of each (advance) progress payment.

Two main types of procurement are used at the community level; "community force account" where communities perform all of the necessary work themselves and "small works" where communities may contract out part or all of the work to a (sub-) contractor.

3. MAIN ACTIVITIES IN 2005

3.1. Schedule of activities

Two cycles were in progress in 2005.

The PRF started Cycle II in July 2004 and expected to complete it by the end of June 2005. For Cycle II, the PRF was still working in the three Cycle I provinces, but expanded from 10 to 14 districts (121 to 188 khets, 913 to 1,431 villages). Sub-projects in Cycle II cover 389,807 people, representing 71% of the total population within the 14 districts (549,131 people). The total of budget planned for all Cycle II sub-projects implementation reaches USD 3,101,000.

The PRF launched Cycle III in July 2005 and expected to complete it by the end of June 2006. For Cycle III, the PRF was still working in the three Cycle I-II provinces, but expanded to two new provinces and extended up to 20 districts (239 khets, 1,913 villages). Sub-projects in Cycle III cover 539,030 people, representing 75% of the total population within the 20 districts (718,707 people). The total of budget planned for all sub-projects implementation reaches USD 4,163,000.

The PRF activities in 2005 can be summarized as follow:

a) Quarter one (Jan-March 2005)

- First funds for the sub-project was sent to the khets
- Sub-projects implementation started in 10 districts formerly involved in Cycle I
- First Financial Audit of the PRF was carried out by the PriceWaterhouseCooper company
- Preparation of the District Allocation for budget 2005-2006.
- The Senior Technical Advisor finished his contract with the PRF; a replacement is recruited.

b) Quarter two (April-June 2005)

- Sub-project implementation was launched in all districts for Cycle II
- the PRF national and provincial teams oversee and monitor on-going sub-projects in both cycles (Cycle I and Cycle II)
- Reporting Workshop organized for national the PRF staff
- Preparation of Cycle III in the provinces and districts already involved in Cycles I-II
- Preparation of extension into the two new provinces (Saravanh and Xiengkhouang), for Cycle III
- Fifth Administrative Board Meeting was held in Phin district, Savannakhet province
- Khet Facilitator Training was provided to the six new districts: Taoy, Toounlan, and Samoy in Saravanh province; Kham, Nonghaed and Khoun Districts in Xiengkhouang Province
- Preparation for launching socialization activities in two new provinces (Xiengkhouang and Saravanh provinces)
- World Bank Mission (June 6-11, 2005).

c) Quarter Three (July-September 2005)

- Oversee and monitor on-going sub-projects

- New staff training in relevant field of position or responsibility
- Annual Review and Strengthening Workshop 2005
- Sixth Administrative Meeting was held in Vientiane
- Oversee and monitor on-going sub-projects of Cycle II in 14 district (351 sub-projects completed)
- Prepared the implementation plans for Cycle III
- The Senior Technical Advisor recruited in March left the PRF during is probation period.
- MIS database improvement.

d) Quarter four (October-November 2005)

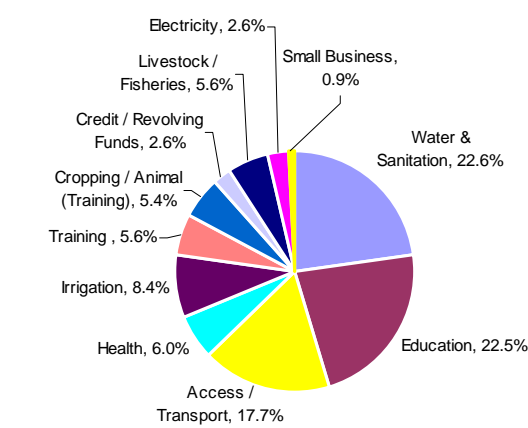
- Oversee and monitor on-going sub-projects of Cycle II in 14 district (364 sub-project completed)
- Completed the Cooperation plan between the PRF and Social organizations in the Lao PDR
- the PRF and national media workshop, to improve media coverage of PRF activities
- Beneficiary and Technical Assessments of the PRF, to assess project progress in Cycles I and II
- Mid-Term Review report
- Mid-Term Workshop held in December 2005 in Vientiane
- World Bank Mission (December 6-16, 2005)
- Preparation of District Finalization Meeting for Cycle III

3.2. Implementation process for Cycle II

3.2.1. Selection of sub-projects in 2004

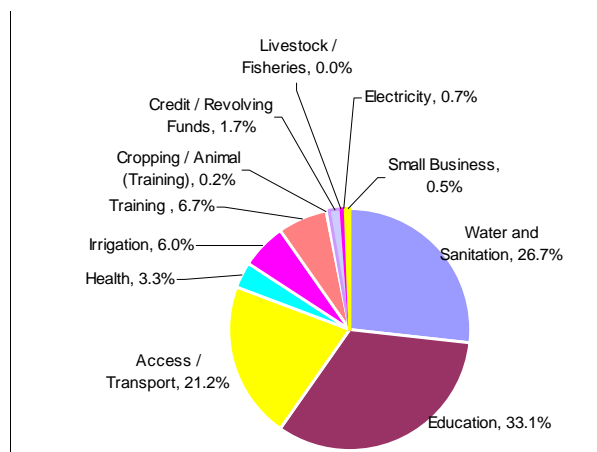
The first participatory planning step, the Village Need and Priorities Assessment (VNPA) was carried out in 2004 in all the 1,412 villages, 14 districts, 3 provinces of Cycle II.

Figure 2: Village Needs and Priorities expressed by villagers (Cycle II)



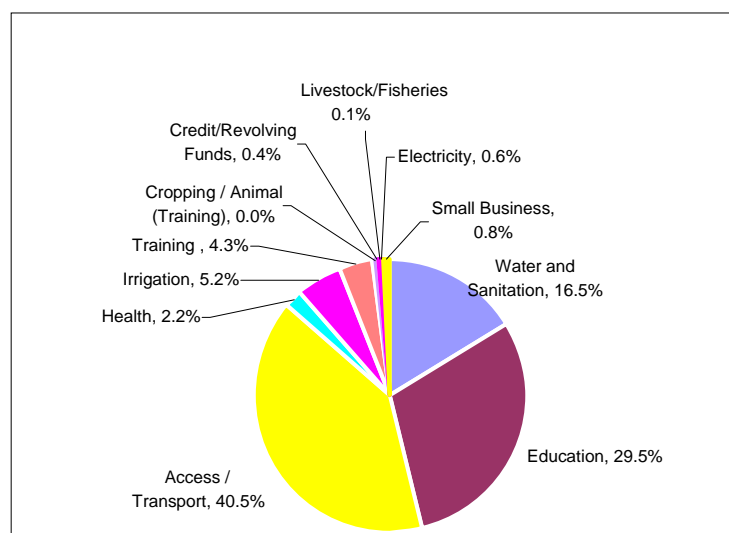
Water/Sanitation, Education followed by Access/Transport are the main areas of concern for the poor villagers in the Cycle II. The prevalence of desire for a better domestic water supply has remained the same from Cycle I to Cycle II.

Figure 3: Priority needs expressed and selected by representatives of communities (Cycle II)



At the District Decision Meeting, the three major sectors of water, education and roads were slightly more predominant. District Decision Meetings were held in the 14 districts during December 2004, representing the last step of the participatory planning process with communities. It is noteworthy that for community (khet) representatives in Cycle I, water supply was the first concern, while in Cycle II education emerged at the first rank. Education includes 82 school sub-projects, 50 learning-teaching material sub-projects, and 12 upgrading teacher sub-projects.

Figure 4: Budget planned for sub-projects (Cycle II)



According to the District Decision Meetings, the PRF planned a budget for the sub-projects that confirmed the predominance of two major sectors (Access/transport, Education) in terms of investment, while the others sectors were relatively down compared to Cycle I. Details for sub-projects in Cycle II are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Planned sub-projects and value of community contribution
14 districts, Cycle II (2004-2005 funding round)

Province / District	Nb of Khet	Total nb of villages According to Provincial Govt. Offices	Total nb of villages (VNPA, 2004)	Total population (VNPA, 2004)	PRF Budget District allocation Funding 04-05 (USD)	PRF Budget District allocation Funding 04-05 (KIP) \$: 10,500 Kip	Nb of Sub-projects At District Decision Meeting Dec. 2004	PRF Budget Planned Expenditure Cycle II. Data updated as of June 05 , (KIP)	Nb of Sub-projects Cycle II Data updated as of June 05	Value of village contribution (KIP)	% Village contribution (KIP)
Sobbaio	7	75	70	25,195	222,000	2,331,000,000	32	2,328,980,851	32	1,369,906,598	58.8%
Add	12	78	78	26,414	198,000	2,079,000,000	42	2,072,637,317	33	517,764,700	25.0%
Xiengkhor	12	64	63	25,986	206,000	2,163,000,000	40	2,148,983,361	36	511,986,500	23.8%
Viengxay	19	131	130	35,234	237,000	2,488,500,000	40	2,389,890,859	42	981,927,722	41.1%
Huameuang	11	88	85	27,324	234,000	2,457,000,000	29	2,451,233,550	29	401,507,752	16.4%
Xamtay	22	180	172	54,213	496,000	5,208,000,000	61	5,122,252,945	61	1,467,739,719	28.7%
Huaphanh total	83	616	598	194,366	1,593,000	16,726,500,000	244	⁷16,513,978,883	⁸233	5,250,832,991	31.8%
Sepone	20	159	159	42,497	372,000	3,906,000,000	42	3,906,000,000	41	272,832,672	7%
Nong	10	79	79	27,194	195,000	2,047,500,000	11	2,047,500,000	12	41,548,000	2%
Vilabury	16	102	102	29,106	205,000	2,152,500,000	23	2,152,500,000	23	97,903,500	5%
Phin	15	116	116	49,626	282,000	2,961,000,000	28	2,961,000,000	28	300,524,986	10%
Savannakhet total	61	456	456	148,423	1,054,000	11,067,000,000	104	11,067,000,000	104	712,809,158	6%
Mounlapamok	10	67	67	48,105	171,000	1,795,500,000	26	1,780,724,999	26	328,314,360	18.4%
Khong	14	137	136	70,170	95,000	997,500,000	25	⁹901,306,147	25	264,706,626	29.3%
Sukuma	10	62	62	35,234	106,000	1,113,000,000	15	¹⁰701,432,377	15	118,925,445	16.9%
Pathoumphone	10	93	93	51,101	82,000	861,000,000	17	860,950,000	17	203,242,103	23.6%
Champassak total	44	359	358	204,610	454,000	4,767,000,000	83	4,244,413,523	83	915,188,534	21.5%
Grand Total	188	1,431	1,412	547,399	3,101,000	32,560,500,000	431	31,825,392,406	420	6,878,830,683	21.61%

⁷ As of June 2005, the total amount of 16 billion Kip (16,513,978,883 Kip) was planned for 233 sub-projects. The balance of District Allocation and budget remain in a bank account at national level. The differences of budget occur because the PRF and community negotiated with contractors to reduce cost of construction.

⁸ Twelve sub-projects of learning – teaching materials have been merged as one sub-project because they are the same type of sub-projects.

⁹ Khong and Sukuma Districts' primary budget allocation for Cycle II has been cut in order to spend more on drilled well – hand pump sub-projects initiate in Cycle I. During Cycle I, PRF proposed to the contractor that they use their own budget to continue the construction, so PRF has to compensate them with budget from Cycle II.

¹⁰ As endnote 9 above.

3.2.2. Evolution in sub-projects from Cycle I to Cycle II

After the Cycle I, the PRF widen is range of activities to include new sectors; for the Cycle II, the PRF may fund sub-projects in the following fields:

- Education Sector: School construction, extension and renovation, teacher stipend, public hall construction, teacher upgrading, school equipment, *etc.*
- Health sector: dispensary construction and renovation, nurse upgrading, medical equipment, village medicine box, mid wife training, clean water system, *etc.*
- Transport/Access: small bridge construction and renovation, drainage system, culvert, rural road upgrading, solar system, *etc.*
- Agriculture and forestry sector: irrigation construction, dam, weir, weir renovation, fishpond, rice store, animal vaccine, seed crop, *etc.*
- Income Generating Activities and Training sector: animal raising training, cropping training, upgrading quality of production training, natural resource and environmental protection training, agriculture and handicraft market construction, village saving group, *etc.*

Obviously, the negative list remained unchanged.

From Cycle I to II, the distribution of sub-projects per sector evolved, partly because of PRF new proposals, partly because of the expansion in new areas, and partly because of the stakeholders' experience with Cycle I.

Table 2: sub-project and budgeted by sector

Sector	Sub project by sector Cycle I				Sub project by sector Cycle II			
	# of Sub projects	% of Approved Projects	PRF Budget (Kip)	% of PRF Budget	# of Sub projects	% of Approved Projects	PRF Budget (Kip)	% of PRF Budget
Education	72	29.0%	2,923,386,449	27.0%	139	32.3%	9,383,119,909	29.5%
CTPC	39	15.7%	2,454,072,825	22.6%	89	20.6%	12,893,043,986	40.5%
Health	108	43.5%	4,579,252,806	42.2%	126	29.2%	5,946,889,150	18.7%
Agriculture	29	11.7%	887,010,234	8.2%	26	6.0%	1,679,381,002	5.3%
IGA +Training	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	51	11.8%	1,922,940,368	6.0%
TOTAL	248	100.0%	10,843,722,314	100%	431	100.0%	31,825,374,415	100%

The Figure 5 hereafter highlights the evolution. In Cycle I, health was the main sector with 44% of the sub-projects, followed by education (29%), transportation (16%), and agriculture (12%). In Cycle II, the order changed; education reached the first rank for the number of sub-projects (32%), followed by health (29%), transportation (20%), and agriculture (6%); the new IGA activities attracted 51 sub-projects (11.8%) as a pilot test in Cycle II.

Figure 5: Sector evolution in number of sub-projects from Cycle I to Cycle II

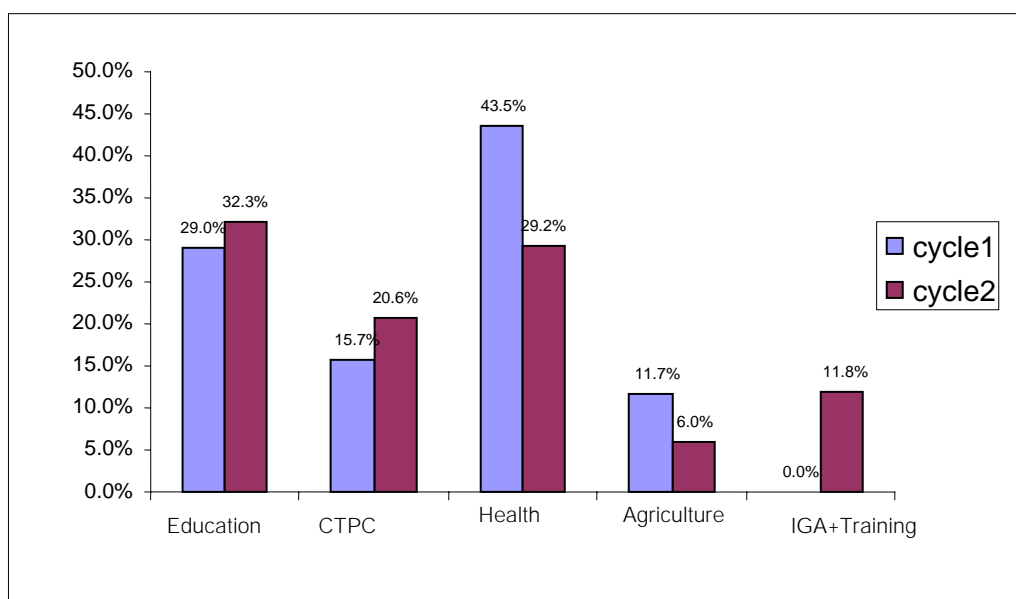
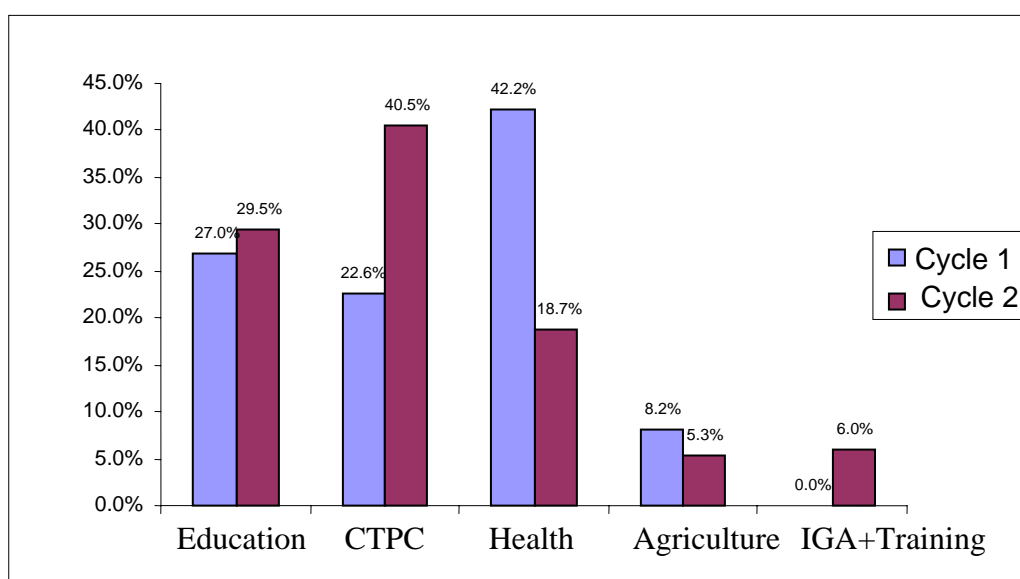


Figure 6: Sector evolution in budget from Cycle I to Cycle II

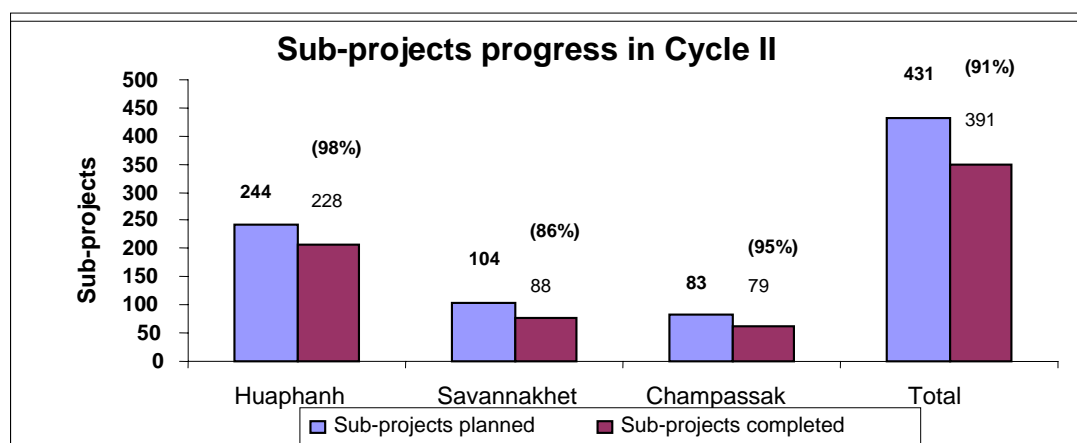


However, the investment required for sub-projects differs widely from one sector to another one. The Figure 6 features that in Cycle I, Health required 42% of the PRF investment, followed by Education (27%), Transportation (23%) and agriculture (8%). In Cycle II, Access/Transportation gains ground with 41% of the budget, followed by Education (30%), Health (19%), IGA (6%), and Agriculture (5.3%).

3.2.3. Implementation of sub-projects in Cycle II

431 projects were planned for Cycle II. In March 2005, At the end of June 2005, 420 sub-projects had been initiated, *i.e.* 97% of the plan. In September 2005, all the planned sub-projects had been launched, and 391 (91%) of them completed.

Figure 7: Number of sub-projects completed by province in Cycle II (31/3/2006)



Compared with the first Semi-Annual Progress Report for 2005, the achievement of Cycle II rapidly increased from 245 to 391 sub-projects. By the end of March 2006, 91% of the Cycle II sub-projects were completed, with some differences from one province to another. If the program is almost achieved in Huaphanh (98%) or in Champassak (95%), the rate is ten points under in Savannakhet (86%).

Differences are not only in space, but also by sector. In Education, almost all sub-projects were completed during the last quarter of 2005, while some IGA & Training sub-projects were just initiated in September 2005 and are expected to be completed by June 2006.

3.3. Major achievements in 2005

For Cycle II, 431 sub-projects requiring about 31 billion kip (USD 3,101,000) have been planned in 14 districts. At the end of 2005, all sub-projects have been initiated, 391 sub-projects (91%) have been completed, and 94% of the budget has been transferred to Khet bank accounts in 14 districts, for settlement¹¹.

Some sub-projects from Cycle II are still to be completed in 2006, because of:

- a delay in hand pump delivery,
- the difficulty of digging wells in rock (*Cf. picture hereafter*),
- the difficulty of finding local contractors for roads in areas with several streams.

¹¹ Details of physical disbursement and progress of sub-projects in 14 districts as end of March 2006 can be found in Annex 1.

Broken machine in drilling a well in rocks



3.3.1. Access and Transport sector

By the end of 2005, 106 of the 128 sub-projects of road construction/upgrade/reparation were completed, for a total length of 890 km. 22 sub-projects dealt with bridge construction or reparation.

CTPC sector (128 sub-projects)



3.3.2. Education sector

Within the 221 sub-projects completed in Education sector, 147 schools had been constructed or renovated.



The other sub-projects consist in providing teaching material, school equipment and teacher upgrading or stipends.

3.3.3. Health sector

In health sector (234 sub-projects), 75% consist in water supply, 25% in providing medicine box at village level and building/equipping dispensaries.

For the two first cycles, the second most common request from poor villagers in Savannakhet and Champassak Provinces was clean water. Nevertheless, the PRF faced difficulties with digging wells in rock, purchasing suitable hand pumps for drilled wells and finding local contractors. Therefore, the PRF has proposed to the World Bank that in Cycle III and onwards support will not be given for drilled wells with hand pumps due to the weakness of data on groundwater, its low or doubtful quality, the slow delivery of TARA pumps and maintenance and repair problems. However, the PRF will continue to support clean water through the funding of dug wells at suitable sites and spring gravity fed systems. The PRF will further explore methods of providing safe water.

Medical equipment and dispensary



Drilled well and Hand drug well



3.3.4. Agriculture and IGA sectors

Agriculture and IGA training sectors involved 106 sub-projects in Cycle I-II: 55 sub-projects dealt with agriculture (weirs and dams for irrigation) and 56 sub-projects consist in Income generation Activities (weaving training, cropping, and animal raising training, national environment protection training, village saving group, *etc.*).

Agriculture and IGA sectors (55 subprojects)



IGA and Training (56 sub-projects)



Almost all sub-projects dealing with Income Generation Activities (mainly animal raising) are still pending by the end of 2005. They are new activities, which started on a pilot basis in Cycle II. The PRF staff lack skills and experience in that field. Beside a training guide for IGA activities was just achieved by the end of September 2005, more than 354 sub-projects in other fields were completed.

The village saving group is a new activity included in the IGA¹². This activity started running activity in Cycle II to be tested in the three old provinces of the PRF (14 districts in Cycle II, one group per district).

Income generation Activity:
Animal raising training, Cropping and waving training



¹² On a pilot basis, PRF has developed its own approach of IGA small grant for the benefit of groups or organization that need financial support in order to generate goods or service for profit.

3.4. Monitoring of achievements

3.4.1. Construction cost comparison analysis

As stated in the 2004 Annual Report, the unit costs for PRF infrastructure sub-projects in Cycles I and II are lower than those of MCTPC or construction companies (*Cf. Table 3*). Rural road upgrading, bridge construction, and schools are cheaper than others of a similar type elsewhere in similar conditions. It can be explained by the participation and the empowerment of stakeholders.

The negotiation skills of the community with the contracted company are important, leading it to reduce its expected margin or profit.

The first priority of Poverty Reduction Fund is ownership and sustainability, so the approach of the project is to use labor-based methods and community force account operations, rather than machines or contractors. For example, in the construction of a dispensary, the building materials such as cement, steel bar, corrugate roof, nails are supported by the PRF. The community contributed for sand, aggregate, wood, and labor. The supervisors or technicians are also from the local community. The PRF organized community participation and contribution either in labor, cash or materials. Although the total cost recorded and disbursed by the PRF includes labor and all materials, the villagers may provide part of this in kind, and so be able to use the funds allocated for extra materials or equipment. This means that the quality of the project increases.

The observations should be treated, however, with caution, as large variances between individual projects and complex projects do exist, and only limited adjustment could be made to fit the data to one design standard.

Table 3: Cost effective and government sub-projects

Project description	Unit	PRF unit cost (Kip)	Other projects in Lao PDR (Kip)	Difference
Rural Road	<i>per km</i>	16,702,850	36,910,800	- 55%
School	<i>(7x8m)+(corridor1m)</i>	31,297,960	54,166,640	- 42%
Dispensary	<i>80m²+medical equipment</i>	127,161,352	178,500,000	- 29%
I shape girder bridge	<i>Square meter</i>	2,066.000	3,500,000	- 41%

The PRF is now preparing a format to collect construction unit costs from different projects and construction companies at provincial level. The data will be processed to publish results in a subsequent report.

3.4.2. Quality control of rural infrastructure

The PRF staff is not able to supervise constantly hundreds of sub-projects in more than one thousand villages. The PRF implies local communities in the follow-up, but can also benefit from external sources for supervision. Therefore, a scheme has been formulated for quality inspection of sub-project construction. This method would mobilize resources from polytechnic schools and local individual consultants around the country. The PRF has already contacted the vocational schools in Savannakhet and Champassak provinces, where such schools are available near target districts. Besides contacting schools at provincial level, the PRF also contacted the National University of Laos (NUL) to assist with curriculum design and standardization of construction, to ensure standard designs and a high quality of construction.

For Cycle III, students will be involved in quality control of rural infrastructure, with pre-implementation and implementation visits.

3.4.3. Revising the system for monitoring physical and financial progress of sub-projects

The Sub-Project Implementation Monitoring (SPIM) forms and its database were designed in Cycle I to monitor the status of implementation for each sub-project. The PRF district staff and Khet Facilitators were provided training on how to collect data and fill in the SPIM form. The completed forms were sent to provincial staff that enters all data before sending the SPIM report to the PRF office in Vientiane.

The SPIM database is designed for three sets of entry:

- (i) data for sub-project proposals, keyed in by Technical Advisors;
- (ii) data for disbursement progress keyed in by Finance officers;
- (iii) data for physical progress, status, and problems keyed in by M&E staff.

However, the planned process did not operate well in Cycle I. Organizing monthly meetings of Khet Facilitators at the District centre for discussion, reporting, and planning appeared to be too unwieldy and expensive. The process was revised at the national level, in collaboration with provincial teams, before launching Cycle II.

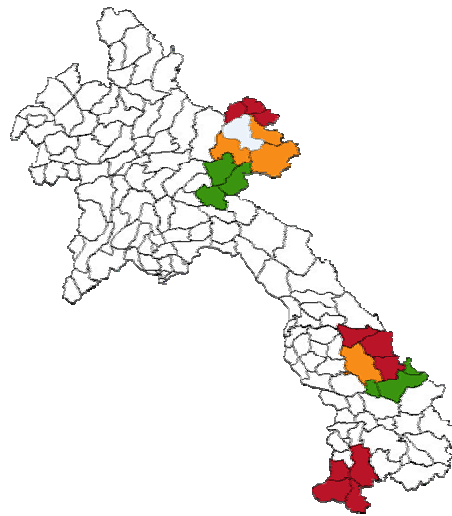
Khet Facilitators now attend monthly meetings at Khet level for discussion and reporting on the status of sub-projects, before sending all the forms to the PRF district office. The forms are checked and sent to the Provincial office where the staff keys in all data. Cd-Rom final reports are then sent to the national office for analyze and follow-up. This system allows the PRF at national level to follow-up on financial progress and physical progress of all sub-projects implemented.

After reprogramming the SPIM database, a new training was organized for Technical, Finance and M&E staff at provincial level to implement the new process of sub-project data collection using the SPIM form. Then, the trainings were organized in all districts for District staff and Khet Facilitators.

3.5. Expansion of the PRF project into new provinces

In Cycle III (1 July 2005 to 31 Jun 2006), the PRF has launched activities in two new provinces: Xiengkhouang and Saravanh, with three districts each. Now, the PRF is working in 5 provinces, 20 districts, 239 khets, and 1,913 villages for a potential beneficiary population of 720,000 people.

Figure 8: Map of PRF implantation



- Dark brown** 10 PRF start-up districts
 Huaphanh *Sobbao, Xiengkhor, Add*
 Savannakhet *Nong, Vilabury, Sepone*
 Champassak *Khong, Sukuma, Mounlapamok, Pathoumphone*
- Light brown** 4 additional PRF districts (September 2004)
 Huaphanh *Viengxay, Huameuang, Xamtay*
 Savannakhet *Phin*
- Green** 6 additional PRF districts (June 2005)
 Saravanh *Taoy, Toumlan, Samoy*
 Xiengkhouang *Kham, Nonghaed, Khoun*

3.5.1. Special conditions in Saravanh province

According to Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS III 2003, National Statistics Centre), Saravanh is the poorest province in the Lao PDR. During Cycle II the PRF faced the difficulty of access to villages in Xamtay District in Huaphanh, but it is even more complicated in Saravanh. Among others, many bridges are out of order along the road from Toumlan to Taoy and Samoy. For example, a whole day is required to drive the 160 km from Saravanh to the Samoy district town, when it is possible.



Children in the hot climate of Saravanh Province

*A fairly good point on the road
between Toumlan and Taoy District*



Working in Saravanh is very challenging for the PRF not only due to transportation problems, but also due to communication issues: most villagers speak minority languages. Despite of these difficulties, or maybe because of them, the PRF has received good collaboration from the local authorities in three target districts to support the PRF to work with their community.



*Village Socialization
Meeting and Village
Need and Priority
Assessment in Saravanh
Province.
PRF staff and Khet
Facilitators introducing
PRF objectives,
processes and the
discussion method to
villagers.*

3.5.2. New staff training

The Cycle III started with pre-service training for new staff recruited in April. Like for the former cycles, the national staff trained the provincial staff and the national and provincial staff trained the district staff. Some new staff claimed that the training was too brief and requested more specific training about their job. The PRF at the national level plans to offer some staff on-the-job training at the national office and/or at their field office. In August 2005, new staff then received additional training on specific skills, including financial management, use of MIS forms, the MIS database, and technical assistance for survey and design of sub-projects, *etc.*

3.5.3. Provincial and District Socialization held in new provinces and new districts

Provincial Socialization meetings were held in Xiengkhouang and Saravanh Provinces in May 2005. Provincial authority, administration departments, and mass organizations at the provincial

level attended. The national and provincial PRF teams introduced the project and the process of implementing sub-projects.

At Saravanh, questions were raised regarding access to bank services in the three new districts, where no branch is established, and where communication and transportation between districts are very difficult in the dry season, almost impossible in the rainy season. Nong Haed District in Xiengkhouang also faced the same problem, but a solution was found with the APB branch in Muang Kham District, to where there is easy, but time-consuming access. The same problem was earlier faced in Add and Sobbao districts in Huaphanh Province, where people have to travel to the branch at Xiengkhor District. However, this solution is unlikely to be applicable to Saravanh districts, according to the very poor standard of the roads.

A solution, to test, is opening the Khet account at central provinces, but the Khet Representatives have to walk into the district town then travel by bus to the province central, taking risks in carrying large a bulk amount of cash in public transportation while coming back.

3.5.4. Khet Facilitator Training

In June 2005, three days of training were provided for Khet Facilitators in the six new districts. The first day of training covered PRF objectives, process, principles, and how to use IEC materials. On the second day, staff practiced how to use IEC materials and communicate with the villagers. The third day was based on on-the-job training in the villages. The purpose of the training was to train the Khet Facilitators to help PRF district staff to work with the villagers throughout the sub-project implementation process. All Khet facilitators were able to speak the Lao language, which made the training easy. The training method that was used in Cycles I and II was still used in Cycle III.

3.5.5. Implementation of Cycle III from June 2005 to March 2006

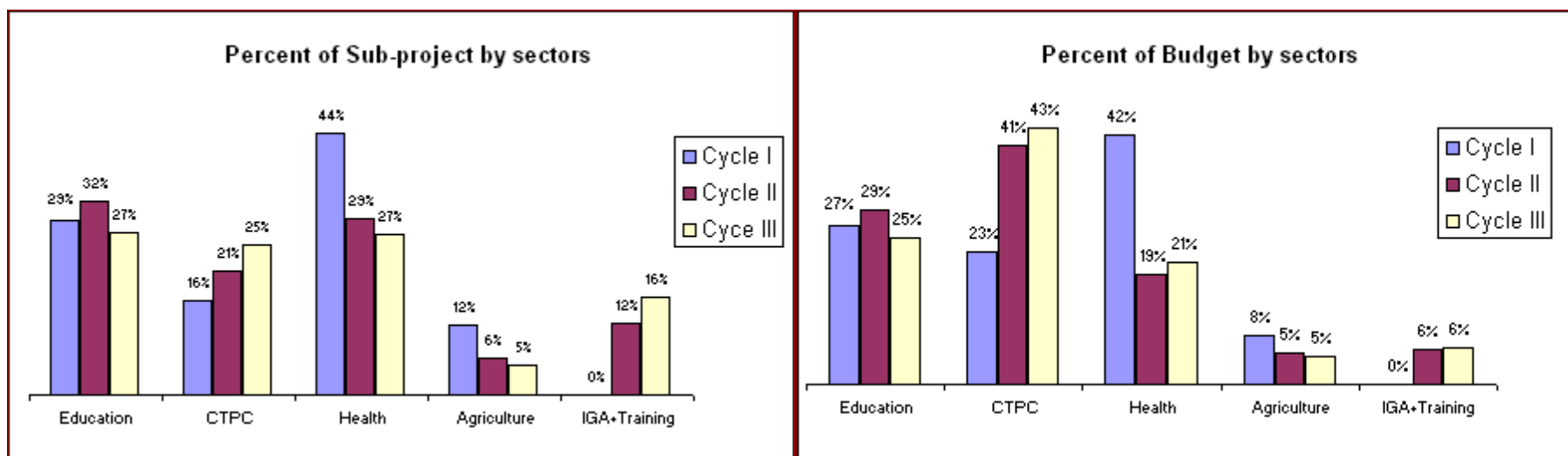
Table 4: Summary of sub-projects planning, budget, and disbursement

	Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Total
Number of Districts	10	14	20	...
Number of Villages with VNPA	913	1,412	1,913	...
Number of Direct Beneficiary Villages	Approx. 558	Approx. 849	Approx. 1,233	...
Number of Indirect Beneficiary Villages ¹³	...	Approx. 1,047	Approx. 1,346	...
Number of Sub-projects planned	249(changeto248)	431	533	1212
Number of Sub-projects initiated	248	431	323	...
Number of Sub-projected completed	248	391	24	663
Funds Planned	Kip 11 billion	Kip 32 billion	Kip 44 billion	Kip 87 billion
Funds disbursed to Khet Bank accounts	Kip 11 billion	Kip 30 billion	Kip 10 billion	Kip 51 billion

¹³ One village can receive more than one sub-project or one sub-project can benefit more than one village.

Table 5: Distribution of sub-projects and budget by sector
(monitoring data after District Finalization Meeting, 12/2005)

	Sub project by sector Cycle I				Sub project by sector Cycle II				Sub project by sector Cycle III			
	# of Sub projects	% of Approved Projects	PRF Budget (Kip)	% of PRF Budget	# of Sub projects	% of Approved Projects	PRF Budget (Kip)	% of PRF Budget	# of Sub projects	% of Approved Projects	PRF Budget (Kip)	% of PRF Budget
Education	72	29%	2,923,386,449	27%	139	32%	9,383,119,909	29%	144	27%	10,845,069,585	25%
CTPC	39	16%	2,454,072,825	23%	89	21%	12,893,043,986	41%	133	25%	19,006,149,995	43%
Health	108	44%	4,579,252,806	42%	126	29%	5,946,889,150	19%	142	27%	9,015,479,244	21%
Agriculture	29	12%	887,010,234	8%	26	6%	1,679,381,002	5%	27	5%	2,096,336,652	5%
IGA+Training	0	0%	0	0%	51	12%	1,922,940,368	6%	87	16%	2,732,989,355	6%
TOTAL	248	100%	10,843,722,314	100%	431	100%	31,825,374,415	100%	533	100%	43,696,024,831	100%



3.6. Community contributions

3.6.1. Estimation of the Community contribution

According to the seven principles of the PRF, empowerment and ownership are some of the most critical issues. The contribution can be a powerful tool for sustainable and ownership subprojects. During survey and design, the contribution issue is discussed: it can be in cash, in labor or in raw material. Some villages along the river contribute mainly in sand and gravel, while some others close to forests contribute more in timber wood¹⁴.

The contribution is assessed by referring to the discussions during survey with community and to the material cost data collected in each districts.

The labor is classified into two types: skilled or not. Average cost (Kip per day) of labor varies from one province to another one. For example, In Saravanh and Xiengkhouang the cost for skilled labor is high: the district and the khets are far from the provincial center, from where come most of the skills. In Huaphanh, where villagers earned experience through the former cycles, most of the skill workers come from the community, lowering the costs.

To appraise the contribution in material, the PRF make the survey and design with community, and the TA inspects the material available on site. Then the value is assessed according to an average cost according to local conditions, as for labor.

Table 6: Unit costs for Community contribution

	Huaphanh	Savannakhet	Champassak	Xiengkhouang	Saravanh
Skill Labor (Kip/day)	40.000	70.000	50.000	120.000	100.000
Labor/worker (Kip/day)	20.000	30.000	25.000	25.000	25.000
Sand (Kip/m ³)	50.000	120.000	70.000	65.000	300.000
Form work wood (soft wood) (Kip/m ³)	1.500.000	1.200.000	1.400.000	1.200.000	1.800.000
Processing wood (hard wood) (Kip/m ³)	2.500.000	2.800.000	1.750.000	2.700.000	2.400.000
Gravel for concrete (Kip/m ³)	80.000	170.000	95.000	110.000	2.400.000
Stone masonry	50.000	135.000	90.000	120.000	2.000.000

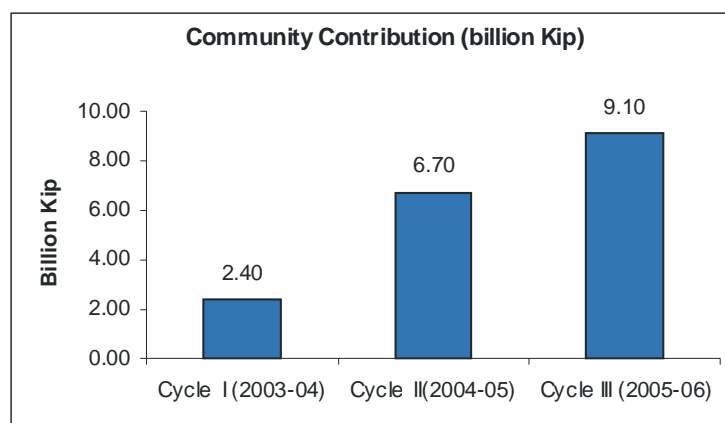
Community contributions and other participation are important to make the sub-projects implementation completed on time. Villagers decide on how resources are allocated, manage the funds, and the implementation of subprojects. Extensive facilitation and training is provided through the project: it ensures that poor villagers, including women, participate in the decision-making process and benefit from project inputs.

3.6.2. Evolution of the community contribution

From Cycle I to Cycle III, the community contribution was multiplied by almost four (Cf. Figure 9), mainly due to the extent of PRF activities. The share of community and PRF investment remains constant, a little bit over 20% for community contribution in the total cost of sub-projects (Cf. Table 7).

¹⁴ For contribution in wood, the community has to request an authorization to the district governor; a committee appointed by the district governor is set up to follow-up the cutting process.

Figure 9: Comparison of the community contribution between cycles



In Cycle II (2004-2005), the community contribution in Savannakhet is lower than the other two provinces (*Cf. Figure 10*). One hypothesis was the proximity of target districts to UXO areas, causing difficulties for the community to gather raw materials. Another one was that natural resources are scarcer in Savannakhet than in Huaphanh and Champasack provinces, where sand, wood, and stones could be more available. Nevertheless, the community contribution for Savannakhet provinces sharply increased from 6% in Cycle II to 19% in Cycle III (2005-2006), tending to confirm that local conditions was not an issue, contrary to awareness and ownership in the communities. The PRF activities in this province focused even more on those issues, with success.

Although Xiengkhouang was a new province in Cycle III, the community contribution/participation is at the highest rank. On the contrary, the other new province, Saravanh, province stayed behind, partly due to the high incidence of poverty there but also to access/communication difficulties that limit the impact of PRF awareness.

Figure 10: Relative community contribution by province (2005-2006)

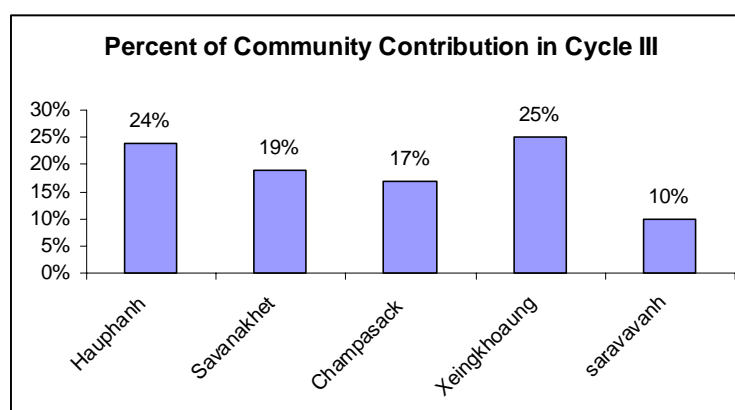


Table 7: Value of community contributions

Province / District	Cycle I (2003 – 2004)			Cycle II (2004 – 2005)			Cycle III(2005– 2006)		
	PRF Budget (KIP)	Value of village contribution (KIP)	% village contribution (KIP)	PRF Budget planned (KIP)	Value of village contribution (KIP)	% Village contribution (KIP)	PRF Budget planned (KIP)	Value of village contribution (KIP)	% Village contribution (KIP)
Huaphanh									
Sobbao	1,208,461,935	595,144,386	49%	2,328,980,851	1,369,906,598	59%	2,309,988,507	503,649,900	22%
Add	1,178,575,061	477,725,550	41%	2,072,637,317	517,764,700	25%	2,078,809,387	650,755,438	31%
Xiengkhor	1,162,731,642	262,954,550	23%	2,148,983,361	511,986,500	24%	2,141,974,752	620,594,140	29%
Viengxay	-	-	-	2,389,890,859	981,927,722	41%	2,619,413,310	1,230,982,338	24%
Huameuang	-	-	-	2,451,233,550	401,507,752	16%	2,453,625,521	341,495,736	14%
Xamtay	-	-	-	5,122,252,945	1,467,739,719	29%	5,207,948,807	674,794,574	26%
Sub total	3,527,874,034	1,335,824,486	38%	16,513,978,883	5,250,832,991	32%	16,811,760,284	4,022,272,126	24%
Savannakhet									
Sepone	1,817,823,348	184,255,662	10%	3,906,000,000	272,832,672	7%	2,803,000,000	372,175,105	13%
Nong	989,915,975	61,014,000	6%	2,047,500,000	41,548,000	2%	1,775,685,000	261,696,003	15%
Vilabury	1,131,693,231	177,973,300	16%	2,152,500,000	97,903,500	5%	1,827,000,000	240,408,992	13%
Phin	-	-	-	2,961,000,000	300,524,986	10%	2,667,000,000	815,273,200	31%
Sub total	3,939,432,554	423,242,962	11%	11,067,000,000	712,809,158	6%	9,072,685,000	1,689,553,300	19%
Champassak									
Mounlapamok	708,687,751	76,222,500	11%	1,780,724,999	328,314,360	18%	1,585,500,000	164,674,808	10%
Khong	1,141,389,739	98,416,676	9%	901,306,147	264,706,626	29%	777,000,000	108,665,415	14%
Sukuma	1,347,516,472	216,142,002	16%	701,432,377	118,925,445	17%	1,071,000,000	209,772,284	20%
Pathoumphone	858,786,828	206,518,000	24%	860,950,000	203,242,103	24%	651,000,000	220,684,914	34%
Sub total	4,056,380,790	597,299,178	15%	4,244,413,523	915,188,534	22%	4,084,500,000	703,797,421	17%
Xiengkhouang									
Nonghaed							3,139,500,000	527,568,367	17%
Khoun							3,149,405,749	658,526,594	21%
Kham							2,055,118,799	937,290,479	46%
Sub total							8,344,024,548	2,123,385,440	25%
Saravanh									
Samoy							1,146,115,000	103,105,335	9%
Toumlan							1,978,915,000	200,589,017	10%
Taoy							2,258,025,000	254,384,506	11%
Sub total							5,383,055,000	558,078,858	10%
Grand Total	11,523,687,378	2,356,366,626	20%	31,825,392,406	6,878,830,683	22%	43,696,024,832	9,097,087,145	21%

4. ASSESSMENTS AND PROSPECTS

4.1. Action Plan for the Social Programme

A Social Study was planned in the legal covenant between the WB and the GOL. To the duty, the PRF hired an external consultant in February 2004, with the final version of draft report submitted in May 2004; the proposed work failed to fulfill the ToR requirements¹⁵. The post-study workshop was held in July 2004, to seek comments and recommendations from a wide range of stakeholders. It allows the PRF to formulate an action plan, detailed hereafter, to submit to the Administrative Board and the World Bank.

Action Plan

The Social Programme includes three components:

1. A Complaints Prevention and Resolution component in association with the Lao National Front for Reconstruction (LNFR)
2. Saving and Loans (S&L) Group development in association with the Lao Women's Union (LWU) and the LNFR.
3. Income Generation Activity (IGA) sub-projects in association with the Lao Youth Union (LYU) and LWU and LNFR.

In 2005, the PRF offered initial and refresher training about the Complaints Prevention and Resolution Process for LNFR staff from 5 provinces and 20 districts. The training took place in the five provincial centers.

Design and test of Savings and Loans Groups have been conducted in parallel with IGA: pilot tests for income generating opportunities have to take place in the same villages than those with S&L groups.

It is envisaged that the LWU and LNFR staff at central and provincial levels will be able to train and respectively District LWU and LNFR staff, who will then train and support village S&L committees and villagers. If necessary, the PRF will contract a micro-finance trainer to assist this process. At the end of 2005, the PRF is looking for a long-term consultant at central level to support directly the IGA component.

4.2. Recommendations from the PRF Administrative Board

4.2.1. The fifth PRF Administrative Board Meeting

The fifth PRF Administrative Board meeting took place on 5-6 May 2005 at Phin District, Savannakhet Province. Twenty-five people attended the meeting, including three women:

- PRF Board members,
- Ministry of Finance staff,
- CPI Domestic and International Cooperation Department staff,
- Vice District Governors of Vilabury and Phin,
- PRF Coordinators from the CPI in Huaphanh, Xiengkhouang, Savannakhet, Champassak, and Saravanh Provinces,
- some representatives from Champassak Province,
- some PRF staff.

¹⁵ Cf. Annual Report 2004, pp 81-82.

Mr. Thongloun Sisourith, Vice-Prime Minister, President of Committee for CPI, and President of PRF Administrative Board chaired the meeting. The Executive Director of PRF presented the achievements and issues of PRF and proposed recommendations at the meeting, which were discussed. The meeting agreed to the following nine-point recommendations:

- i. Adjoin to the Administrative Board representatives from Xiengkhouang and Saravanh Provinces;
- ii. Recruit a new STA;
- iii. Phasing out some khets where the average livelihood is better off than the poverty level targeted by the PRF;
- iv. Cooperate with universities and other related institutions to improve the quality of sub-project construction inspection;
- v. Coordinate the APB and the Ministry of Finance to address the issue of transfer fee exemption required by the World Bank;
- vi. The estimated budget for 2005 – 2006;
- vii. Expand the PRF into two new provinces;
- viii. The work plan for Cycle III;
- ix. The schedule and agenda for the 2005 annual meeting for provincial and district teams.

After the meeting, all participants visited sub-projects completed in Savannakhet Province, including a road upgrading, an electricity network, and a school building in Phin District; a road upgrading and a school building in Sepone District.

4.2.2. The sixth PRF Administrative Board Meeting

Originally scheduled in December in Huaphanh Province, the sixth PRF Administrative Board meeting took place on 23 September 2005 at Vientiane PRF office. Seventeen people attended the meeting:

- PRF Board members,
- Ministry of Finance staff,
- CPI Domestic and International Cooperation Department staff,
- some national office PRF staff.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Thongloun Sisourith, Vice-Prime Minister, President of the CPI, and President of the PRF Administrative Board. The Executive Director of PRF presented the achievements and issues of PRF, and proposed recommendations at the meeting, which were discussed. The meeting agreed to the following recommendations:

- i. The project team should be more involved in information networking, and promote the PRF's concept and principles;
- ii. The PRF should improve the follow-up of existing investments, reduce the expanding rate of administrative costs, and increase budget for market activities, like agriculture and handicraft.
- iii. The PRF should analyze the PRF sub-projects costs for each sector in comparison with other similar projects in Lao PDR.

4.3. World Bank missions in 2005

4.3.1. June 2005

A World Bank Mission took place from June 6-11, 2005, with Ms. Maryam Salim (Mission Leader), Ms. Oithip Mongkolsawat (Procurement), and Ms. Nipa Siribuddamas (Financial Management). The main objective was to review the overall PRF implementation progress. The mission traveled to Huaphanh Province to visit sub-project sites and PRF provincial team, and then returned to Vientiane to work with the PRF team at national office. Ms. Maryam Salim has written an Aide-Mémoire that included a wide range of recommendations for the PRF project. In response, The PRF has provided a schedule to implement the required improvements.



Baci ceremony organized by the local authority near the PRF financed market to farewell World Bank Mission and PRF team.



Ms. Maryam and her team visiting the PRF office in Huameuang District

4.3.2. December 2005

The second World Bank mission took place from December 6-16, 2005, with Ms Maryam Salim (Mission Leader), Ms Oithip Mongkolsawat (Procurement), Ms Nipa Siribuddamas (Financial Management), Ms Jennica Larriso (Monitoring and Evaluation), and Mr. Neil Neate (Technical). The main objective of the mission was to conduct a midterm review of the project, with the following specific objectives:

- (i) Review progress towards meeting development objectives;
- (ii) Review implementation progress from the beginning and assess both achievements and challenges encountered;

- (iii) Discuss possible improvement to the project for the remaining implementation period.



World Bank Mission and PRF team in Champassak province

On December 8-9, 2005 the mission team joined the midterm review workshop at the Vientiane PRF office. After (10-13/12), they went to Champassak Province to visit subproject sites. During the field visit in three villages, the team discussed with farmers about the living conditions. According to the GOL criteria (*Cf. page 8*), all the visited villages are considered as non-poor. It was confirmed by the survey, the team found that the communities visited were relatively better off than those visited in Huaphanh in June or than many other villages around the country. After the field trip, the mission team returned to Vientiane to work with the PRF team at National Office (14-16/12). The mission team wrote an Aide-Mémoire that included a wide range of recommendations to be implemented by the PRF. In response, The PRF has provided a schedule to implement the required improvements. The next supervision mission is scheduled for June or July 2006.

4.4. Beneficiary and Technical Assessments

Between September 30 to and October 31, 2005, a team of three social and three technical consultants visited 6 districts, 29 khets, over 32 villages and 53 PRF sub-project in three provinces for the Beneficiary and technical Assessments. The main objectives of the Social Survey component were to assess the level of participation and community satisfaction with the PRF activities, and the sense of ownership for PRF-supported investments. The primary objectives of the Technical Survey component were to assess the quality of infrastructures, the sub-projects' technical trainings, the management of implementation, the community participation in management and implementation, and the subprojects' technical and environmental sustainability.

The consultants presented the findings of the Beneficiary and Technical Assessments during the mid-term review workshop, the December 9, 2005 (*Cf. page 41*). If the conclusions were positive, they proposed some recommendations to improve the PRF efficiency.

4.4.1. Key Findings

Hereafter key findings are taken from the Consultant final report.

PRF sub-projects (SP's) appear to have low cost and high ownership. Fund transactions seem to happen honestly and transparently. The sub-projects have significantly bettered people's lives. (Poor) women and children are said most to benefit from SP's. Vulnerable groups mainly took part in sub-project decisions and execution. The PRF has succeeded in fostering leadership, especially in women. Three out of every four villages had raised fees or had actually maintained their facility. Any conflicts (of interest) were resolved peacefully. Sampled villages affirmed only voluntary resettlement or land reallocation took place.

Community team members at times combine village with PRF functions. Khet team members at times lack common ethnic or technical wording. None of the sampled villages felt able to line up funds beyond PRF's departure. The PRF office staff seems gender balanced but field staff more often is male. Out of 80 PRF staff over three provinces, just two belong to minority ethnic group. The PRF's MIS is not fully functional; it lacks geographic, ethnic and logistic detail. Sub-project impact indicators have so far not been monitored.

All sub-project activities have enjoyed high community participation (being 50% female). Except for some roads, all sub-projects are of satisfactory quality. Trainings were very satisfactory and provided the required manuals and materials. Operations and maintenance training was of too short duration (1 or 2 days).

Technical Analyses

Analysis of sub-projects revealed a high level of participation, community acceptance, quality of work, workmanship, appearance, operation, maintenance, and training.

Social Assessment

The PRF's success rests on its community development strategy. Collective decision-making, based on personal influence now has adopted proportional representation. At least in Hmong-Mien villages, PRF gender rules appear to be revolutionary. More generally, the PRF helps villagers extend their cooperation zone to include several khets. It can provide an inspiring and tested model for field level decentralization.

Nevertheless, the PRF and Government District Departments suffer a lack of staff and of operational budgets. As a result, cooperation with District Technical Departments is not yet optimal. In addition, the subproject budget allocation process seems inadequate in some places. Systemic factors reproducing poverty also hinder PRF's work here in Lao PDR.

4.4.2. Key Recommendations

Hereafter recommendations are taken from the Consultant final report.

1. In addition to the baseline data available, sub-projects should develop participatory monitoring indicators to measure the impact of interventions.
2. "Horse tracks" could be included in the menu of options, so that villages without an existing road (ready for upgrading), can also benefit from access to markets.
3. Successful khet facilitators could be hired as PRF consultants to work in same minority language but more remote khets during the busiest construction months (Jan-Mar).
4. Community development could use nutrition as an integrating theme, monitored jointly with the District Health Office and using the "% stunted children" indicator.
5. Village representatives should learn how to raise funds independently from PRF.
6. A bottom-up workshop could identify obstacles and find new solutions to reduce the SP coverage gap between "non-poor" (high access) and "remote" (low access) villages.
7. PRF field staff's skills should be upgraded to obtain the level of trainer in community development and for application of latest technological achievements.
8. Additional on-the-job training should be provided for operations and maintenance; O&M should follow strict procedures and keep adequate records.
9. Communities would benefit from specialized training in life skills development and vocations,

especially if targeted to women.

10. A livelihood enhancement model integrating modern technological achievements in rural development should be established to develop agricultural and life skills, encompassing socio-economic and cultural practices, to empower communities.
11. A streamlined social mobilization model based on accepted socio-economic and cultural practices could empower communities.
12. Labor based construction methods and technologies should be initiated at appropriate locations.

4.5. Mid-Term review

A two days workshop was held from December 8-9, 2005 to discuss achievement, challenges, and recommendations for the future. Participants included PRF staff from the central, provincial and district level, as well as District Governors and Deputy Governors, representatives from the ministry of Finance, Health, Agriculture, Communication, and the Committee for Planning and Investment.

Account for mid-term review can be found in Annex 1.

5. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

5.1. Staffing issues

The average staff turnover rate reached about 12% in 2005. Highest turnover was in Vientiane (28%), followed by Savannakhet province (13%) and Xiengkhouang (11%). Compared with 2004 (6% in average, 14% in Vientiane office), the turnover rate increased in 2005.

Table 8: PRF staff turnover in 2005

Positions		Gender	Reasons for leaving	Replaced	%
National	Head of M&E unit (first and second)	Male / female	Position terminated/agreed for separation	Yes	28%
	STA (first & second)	Male	Position terminated	Yes	
	Reporting Officer	Female	agreed for separation	Yes	
	Accountant	Male	agreed for separation	Yes	
	Accountant assistant	male	agreed for separation	Yes	
National office Total staff : 25					
Savannakhet	PFA	male	position terminated	yes	13%
	DTA	Male	position terminated	yes	
	DCD	Female	position terminated	yes	
Savannakhet office Total staff : 24					
Champassak					
	PCD	male	position terminated	yes	5%
Champassak office Total staff: 20					
Huaphanh	DTA	Male	agreed for separation	yes	9%
	PCD	Male	Position terminated	yes	
	DCD	Male	position terminated	yes	
Huaphanh office Total staff :34					
Xiengkhouang	Provincial Coordinator	Male	Position terminated	Yes	11%
	Accountant	male	Position terminated	yes	
Xiengkhouang office Total staff : 18					
Saravanh	DCD	female	Position terminated	Yes	6%
Saravanh office Total staff : 16					
Grand Total:				137 Staff	
Average of Percent of change:				12.4%	

DCD: District Community Development staff; **PCD** Provincial Community Development staff

DTA: District Technical Assistant staff; **STA:** Senior Technical Advisor

PFA: Provincial Finance and Accounting

The high and increasing rates of staff turnover continue to be a major problem (roughly 28% in national office), particularly in key senior positions, the most recent of which being the Head of the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. The PRF faced major difficulties in attracting and keeping qualified staff due to work overload and inadequate compensation.

5.1.1. Senior Technical Advisor changes

Lionel Laurens, Senior Technical Advisor finished his contract with the PRF on February 2005, having worked with the project since October 2002. During his contract with PRF, he was a very helpful advisor and good coach for all PRF staff.

The PRF hired a new senior advisor, Dr. Michael Tuckson, in March 2005, but he left in September 2005 during the probation period because he did not suit the position.

In November and December, the PRF re-advertised for external candidates to the position; after interviewed the applicants in December, the new STA was recruited to begin in April 2006.

5.1.2. Capacity building

Reporting workshop organized for national staff

A workshop on reporting was organized by the PRF STA on May 18, 2005. The workshop aimed to assist the national office professional staff to prepare reports; to think more systematically about their work, and ensure the most important facts and ideas are well disseminated. It might be possible that such workshops will be held later for provincial teams in order to help them to produce strong reports of their work.

Annual Review and Strengthening Workshop 2005 for PRF staff

This second annual workshop was held in Vientiane on July 6-8, 2005. 156 people attended, including 21 from governmental bodies. The latter raised some issues on PRF progress and gave some recommendations. The workshop is a unique opportunity for all PRF staff from five provinces to meet each other and share experience.

A field visit was conducted to Phone Hong District in Vientiane to visit the Handicraft village center, displaying indigenous knowledge and a community Water supply project supported by JICA. The PRF staff observed the techniques and asked specific questions to the communities, especially at the water supply project. Rather than drilled wells, PRF wishes to add solar powered water supplies to its menu of options.

Staff Training

The training was organized by external consultant from 3rd to 7th October 2005, PRF staff from central and provincial level participated in the Project Management and Leadership Course which held in Vientiane, funded by Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF). As the result of one week training sessions was much appreciated as it provided PRF staff with practice knowledge, which could be applied in real situation of work.

5.1.3. Recruitment of staff for new provinces

To complete the preparation of expanding into new provinces, the PRF recruited 34 new staffs that fulfilled vacant positions at district and provincial levels. As intended, they were locally engaged to maximize their commitment. By the end of 2005, the PRF manages 138 staffs, dispatched in national, provincial and district offices.

5.2. Procurement report

In 2005, the PRF has been incurred in procurement of goods, works, and services. For such matters, the project team faced some issues and addressed them as follow:

Procurement of goods

Meet the scheduled deadline for procurement of goods was often difficult, because of the following issues:

- Shortage of high-tech wares on local and national markets;
- Time-consuming procedures, especially for National Competitive Biddings that require prior non-objection from the WB;

- Time-consuming customs and taxation clearances, requiring multiple and often delayed official authorizations;
- Transportation damage to or mismatched delivery of ordered goods often imply a new and sometimes long standard replacement, to be roughly negotiated with the supplier;
- Time-consuming tuning of specifications for high-tech goods, little-know from PRF stakeholders or staff.
- Standard procedures for procurement do not allow selecting a specific brand; that can lead to select on the lowest price basis low quality or hard-to-locally-maintain wares, which compromises the maintenance and the sustainability of the PRF investments.

Procurement of civil work

According to the little experience of remote district staff¹⁶, design and organize renovation for the local PRF offices were sometimes strenuous.

Procurement of services

The setting of the Beneficiary and Technical Assessment was time-consuming, because of some organizational difficulties with the team leader.

Details for procurement in 2005 and plan for 2006 can be found in Annex 2.

5.3. Financial report

5.3.1. Annual audit 2004 (fiscal year 01/10/2003 –30/09/2004)

The second financial audit for the PRF began in January 2005 and the contracted company, Price Waterhouse Coopers (Lao) *Ltd* finalized its report by the end of March 2005. The main findings of the audit stated that the accompanying financial statements gave a true and fair view of the financial position. The audit report found PRF’s financial processes to be acceptable. They saw no major accountability or internal control issues and proposed some specific and minor improvements.

5.3.2. Project expenditures

In 2005, the project spent 4,004,841.23 USD from the IDA credit, 39,657.52 USD (equivalent)¹⁷ from the GOL (*Cf. page 39*), and 17,684.19 USD (equivalent) from local contributions.

Table 9: IDA loan Funding and Expenditures in Fiscal Year¹⁸ 2005

Credits to PRF A/C	4,825,894.53 USD
Expenditure	4,004,841.23 USD
Advance	38,230,00 USD

¹⁶ Even sometime at province level.

¹⁷ Allocation for the fiscal year 1/10/2004 – 30/09/2005.

¹⁸ October 1, 2004 – September 30, 2005.

Table 10: Details for Expenditure from IDA loan in Fiscal Year 2005

Categories	IDA
Sub-project Grants	3,067,701.36 USD
Consulting Services (Internal)	463,402.58 USD
Goods & Vehicles	103,480.58 USD
Civil Works	2,043.05 USD
Incremental Operating cost	309,028.96 USD
Training, IEC, Socialization	59,184.70 USD
Total Project Cost	4,004,841.23 USD

Table 11: Project expenditure from IDA loan since 2002 up to 30/09/2005

Categories	IDA (Start to Sep05)
Sub-project Grants	3,756,456.24 USD
Consulting Services (Internal)	1,171,790.65 USD
Goods & Vehicles	331,642.24 USD
Civil Works	58,007.45 USD
Incremental Operating cost	610,849.39 USD
Training, IEC, Socialization	124,494.81 USD
Total Project Cost	6,053,240.78 USD

5.3.3. Government contribution

For the fiscal year 2005 (1/10/2004 – 30/9/2005), the PRF submitted a request for a budget of 834,110,048 Kip to the Committee for Cooperation and Investment (CPI). The GOL approved 410,000,000 Kip, corresponding to 201,382,330 Kip directly collected by the PRF on the account of staff salary taxes and a cash contribution of 208,617,670 Kip transferred to the project account in March 2005.

Table 12: GOL Funding and Expenditures in Fiscal Year 2005

GOL Contribute	43,480.33 USD
Expenditure from GOL budget	39,657.52 USD

Table 13: Details for Expenditure from IDA loan in Fiscal Year 2005

Categories	GOL
Sub-project Grants	0.00 USD
Consulting Services (Internal)	30,359.41 USD
Goods & Vehicles	1,243.69 USD
Civil Works	279.89 USD
Incremental Operating cost	7,774.53 USD
Training, IEC, Socialization	0.00 USD
Total Project Cost	39,657.52 USD

Table 14: Project expenditure from GOL since 2002 up to 30/09/2005

Categories	GOL (Start to Sep05)
Sub-project Grants	0.00 USD
Consulting Services (Internal)	126,672.02 USD
Goods & Vehicles	3,131.19 USD
Civil Works	6,561.97 USD
Incremental Operating cost	31,005.33 USD
Training, IEC, Socialization	0.00 USD
Total Project Cost	167,370.51 USD

In July 2005, the WB (IDA) amended the Agreement to revise the GOL contribution, reduced to zero. Then, the PRF has stopped submitting a fund request to the GOL.

5.3.4. Projected expenditures

Table 15: Forecast expenditures on IDA loan from October 2005 to September 2008 (USD)

	Category	Remaining <i>30/09/05</i>	2006 <i>Fiscal Year 2006</i>	2007 <i>Fiscal Year 2007</i>	2008 <i>Fiscal Year 2008</i>
1	Sub-grant	10,984,049.62	3,405,055.38	3,954,257.86	3,624,736.38
2	Consultant's Service	1,184,260.58	367,120.78	426,333.81	390,805.99
3	Goods	230,620.27	71,492.28	83,023.30	76,104.69
4	Work	34,243.75	10,615.56	12,327.75	11,300.44
5	Incremental Operation Costs	581,506.46	180,267.00	209,342.32	191,897.13
6	PPF Expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Training	272,270.78	84,403.94	98,017.48	89,849.36
	Total	13,286,951.46	4,118,954.95	4,783,302.53	4,384,693.98
		100%	31%	36%	33%

Annex 1

Account for Mid-term Review

Mid-term Workshop – First day (08/12/2005)

The first day, took place the presentation of PRF principles and progress by the representatives of the three originally involved provinces and each PRF unit; an open discussion followed, to comment issues and propose recommendations to improve the project efficiency. The main findings for this workshop are:

The challenges and constraints met by the PRF

1. Limited community ability (lack of knowledge, skill)
2. Low community participation in some villages
3. Community development activities not yet sufficiently implemented
4. Low level of information to local community especially in remote areas
5. Low skill and lack of experiences from some local constructors
6. Limited budget for communication or media networking
7. Limited PRF staff to face increasing workload
8. Low level of PRF per-diem compared with other projects
9. Low motivation of some communities
10. Low quality of Community Contribution in some cases (low quality of local materials, delay of deliver material and labor recruitment)
11. Time too short for survey and design
12. Insufficient survey tools and design software
13. Limited technical knowledge of the PRF technical staff
14. Local shops (district level) are not licensed and cannot apply to PRF's invitation to tender
15. Lack of contractors for work in remote areas
16. Limited skill of the khet team to manage the contract or procurement process
17. The staff turnover, especially for high skill position, troubles the project progress
18. Deficient/inadequate equipment for PRF staffs at district level in some cases.

Summary of the Suggestions

According to the presentation, the major suggestions from each representative of provincial and each PRF unit as well as the district deputy governor are given below:

PRF Unit suggestions

1. Increase budget on information distribution
2. Increase the Community Development staff
3. Request the World Bank to consider about altering the loan contract to be grant aid for PRF administrative cost
4. Revise the PRF staff salary
5. Consider adding PRF Accountant Assistant position at provincial and district level
6. Revise the per-diem for khet team and khet coordinator
7. Recruit external consultants for surveying and designing large-scale sub-projects

PRF Provincial team Suggestions

1. Maintain PRF activities on Community capacity building
2. Request the World Bank to alter loan into grant aids for some essential sub-projects
3. Increase budget for IGA
4. Increase budget for PRF staff and administrative cost
5. Organize quarterly workshops at provincial and district levels to discuss work in progress
6. Increase PRF staff in some positions at provincial and district levels
7. Increase per-diem for khet team
8. Improve the quality of rural road construction

Group Discussion suggestions

1. Training and capacity building activities must be considered as a PRF sub-project investment (and not an administrative cost)
2. Increase PRF staff salary
3. Focus on IGA and capacity building activities for the old target districts, because to follow up the poverty reduction strategy of the government should focus on income generation activities or the activities that can earn some income.

District Deputy Governor's Suggestions

1. Look for additional budget for PRF
2. Increase PRF staff at provincial and district levels
3. Convert loan into grant for some priority activities
4. Increase budget for sub-projects
5. Improve the standard quality for road construction

Mid-term Workshop – Second day (09/12/2005)

The second day, took place the presentation of Beneficiary and Technical Assessment by the Consultants, to discuss the achievement, the challenges, and some suggestions for the PRF:

- Systematically budget enough amount for (refresher) trainings, always invite Technical Departments and also other organizations
- The PRF representatives should learn how to raise funds independently
- Seasonal review/planning meetings for Official, Donor & NGO staff; Yearly review workshops to exchange field ideas from all provinces
- A comprehensive social mobilization model should be established. It must integrate new technological developments, and the latest techniques for agriculture extension for commercial production.
- Awareness raising and training should be conducted on village development, based on added value to natural products available in communities such as benzoin, bee-honey, herbal plants, exotic orchids, mushrooms, cardamom, and pepper *etc.*
- Baseline data of each sub-project should be collected/compiled during project formulation. Measurement of gains by communities as a result of technical activities such as provision of water supply, electricity, technical training, *etc* should be carried out
- Latest techniques and technological advancements in weaving, use of natural coloring/dyes, utilization of raw materials in communities for export (handicraft production/making of wooden toys for children) *etc.* should be exploited
- Appropriate skills training such as brick laying, masonry work, carpentry, concreting, welding, plumbing and pipe laying should be imparted to beneficiaries
- Technical skills and the utilization of appropriate technology knowledge of PRF personal engaged in sub-projects should be enhanced to the level of trainer, for imparting frequent and systematic on the job training at grassroots' level
- "Horse tracks" should be included in the menu of options, so that villages without an existing road (ready for upgrading), can also benefit from access improvement
- Successful Khet facilitators could be hired as PRF consultants to work in same minority language but more remote Khets during the busiest months (January-March)
- PRF field officers should be upgraded to obtain the level of trainer in community development and for application of latest technological achievement
- Labor-based construction methods and technologies should be initiated at appropriate locations.

Annex 2

Procurement in 2004-2005

Description	Price US\$	Component 2 QTY	Component 3 QTY	Total price	Procurement starting	Contract signed	Contract price (Actual price)	Targeted delivery	First Payment	Last Payment	Remarks
National Competitive Bidding											
Vehicle											
Car type pick up 4x4 double cabin	20,000	2		40,000.00	15/03/05	27/05/05	37,870.00	05/07/2005	11/11/2005	11/11/2006	1 pick-up/each new province
Motorbike 100cc type small/urban	1,156	18		20,800.00	15/03/05	27/05/05	13,500.00	17/06/2005	21/10/05	17/06/2006	Off road motorbike was changed to be as on road.
Total				60,800.00							
National Shopping Prior Review											
Computer equipment											
Computers	800	16	1	13,600.00	15/03/05	16/05/05	9,904.00	06/06/2005	08/08/2005	31/05/2006	
Laptop (Celeron)	1,200	2		2,400.00	15/03/05	16/05/05	2,330.00	06/06/2005	12/07/2005	31/05/2006	
UPS 750V	80	16	1	1,360.00	15/03/05	16/05/05	880.00	06/06/2005	08/08/2005	31/05/2006	
Printer B&W laser A4 <10 p/m	300	6		1,800.00	15/03/05	16/05/05	1,260.00	06/06/2005	26/01/06	31/05/2006	district only
Printer B&W Laser A3 >12 p/m	1,000	2		2,000.00	15/03/05	16/05/05	2,450.00	06/06/2005	08/08/2005	31/05/2006	province only
Printer color A4 <10 p/m	200	2		400	15/03/05	16/05/05	270.00	06/06/2005	26/01/06	31/05/2006	
External CD-RW (CD writer)	150	2		300	15/03/05	16/05/05	250.00	06/06/2005	26/01/06	31/05/2006	
External hard drive	200	2		400	15/03/05	16/05/05	250.00	06/06/2005	08/08/2005	31/05/2006	
8 port hub	100	2		200	15/03/05	16/05/05	210.00	06/06/2005	12/07/2005	31/05/2006	
Scanner A4	100	2		200	15/03/05	16/05/05	198.00	06/06/2005	08/08/2005	31/05/2006	
Handy drive	40	12		480	15/03/05	16/05/05	276.00	06/06/2005	12/07/2005	31/05/2006	one for each office
Total				23,140.00			18,278.00				
National Shopping Post Review											
Office equipment											
Digital camera	500	3		1,000.00	22/05/05	13/06/2005	1,320.00	25/06/2005	14/07/2005	25/06/2006	1 additional one is laser fax for VTE (exchange with one)
Fax	500	2		1,000.00	22/05/05	08/06/2005	665.00	20/06/2005	24/06/2005	20/06/2006	
Copier	4,500	2		9,000.00	22/05/05	08/06/2005	2,580.00	20/06/2005	24/06/2005	20/06/2006	
Total				11,000.00			4,565.00				
National Shopping Post Review											
Audio-visual/media equipment											
TV set	200		1	200	22/05/05	21/06/05	820.00	12/07/2005	14/07/2005	12/07/2006	For Library of PRF central
DVD Player	100		1	100	22/05/05	21/06/05	155.00	12/07/2005	14/07/2006	12/07/2006	
Portable loud speaker/microphone & headphone	200	9	1	2,000.00	07/06/2005		695.00	05/06/2005	07/06/2005	✓	
Total				2,300.00			1,670.00				
National Shopping Post Review											
Power supply equipment											
Power generator	300	1		300		02/09/2005	1,060.00	02/09/2005	02/09/2005		1 additional with additional price.
Total				300			1,060.00				Purchased at provincial level, Xiengkhuang Province
National Shopping Post Review											
Furniture											
Bookshelves	50	8	2	500							
Tables/Desk	45	20		900							
Chairs	6	46	10	336							
Computer tables	45	16		720							
Cupboard	50	8		400							
Printer & copier tables	35	2		70							
Table for meeting room	40	8	2	400							
Metallic filing cabinet	160	2		320							
Telephone set & Connection	400	6		2,400.00							
Total				6,046.00			2,372.71				
National Shopping Post Review											
Field equipment											
Accountant calculator	20	10		200	07/06/2005		85	17/06/2005	17/06/2005	✓	
TA calculator	40	12		480	07/06/2005		504	17/06/2005	17/06/2005	✓	
Abney level	300	2		600	09/06/2005		1,014	25/07/2005	27/07/2005	✓	4 additional
Compass	50	2		100	09/06/2005		390	25/08/2005	29/08/2005	✓	4 additional
Measuring tape 5m	15	8		120	07/06/2005		112	08/08/2005	10/08/2005	✓	32 additional
Measuring tape 50m	30	8		240	07/06/2005		240	08/08/2005	10/08/2005	✓	7 additional
Life jackets	20	22		440	09/06/2005		135	25/07/2005	27/07/2005	✓	9 life jackets were purchased
GPS	500		1	500	09/06/2005						GPS was cancelled to purchase
Total				2,680.00			2,480				
National Shopping Post Review											
Vehicle accessories											
Roof rack for minibus + ladder	400		1	400	06/12/2005		325.02	06/12/2005	07/12/2005	✓	
Pick-up bed cover tent	60	2		120							Cancelled
Car tool kit and box	100	3	1	400							Cancelled
Fog spot light	130		2	260							Cancelled
Total				1,180.00			325.02				
Total year 2005				107,446.00			82,120.73				

Annex 3

Summary disbursement and completion progress of sub-projects for Cycles II and III

Summary Disbursement and Completion Progress of sub-projects, Cycle II (2004-2005) for 14 districts

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of end of March 2006	No. Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
HUAPHANH																	
Sobbao: 70 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	11		0		11	11	100%	11		221,808	2,328,980,850	209,544	2,328,980,850	100%	2,250,578,406	97%
Rural road upgrade	km	26 km		11		3	3	100%	3								
concrete-steel-bridge construction	meter	12 m		1		1	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	3		3		3	3	100%	3								
Learning-teaching material	set	28		23		6	6	100%	6								
Kindergarten construction	unit	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Dispensary	unit	1		10		1	1	100%	1								
Medical equipment (attach to Dispensary)	set	1		-		1	1	100%	1								
Irrigation rehabilitation	site	2		2		2	2	100%	2								
Wier	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Income generation activities						1	2	100%	2								
Cropping & animal raising Training						1	1	50%	0								
Total:				52		32	33		32	100%							
Add: 78 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	7		7		7	7	100%	7		196,442	2,072,637,310	163,145	2,072,637,310	100%	1,980,676,391	96%
Spring gravity fed system upgrade	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	61.81		38		10	10	100%	10								
sub merged bridge	meters	35		7		1	1	100%	1								
School renovation	unit	1		4		1	1	100%	1								
Learning material	set	37		23		5	5	100%	5								
Dispensary	unit	1		3		1	1	100%	1								
Village medicine box	set	5		5		2	2	100%	2								
Irrigation rehabilitation	site	2		4		2	2	100%	2								
Wier	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Income generation activities						1	1	100%	1								
Cropping and animal raising Training						1	3	50%	0								
Total:				93		33	35		32	97%							

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of end of March 2006	No. Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
Xiengkhor: 63 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	11		11		11	11	100%	11		110,850	2,148,983,360	197,923	2,148,983,360	100%	2,148,983,360	100%
Spring gravity fed system upgrade	site	2		3		2	2	100%	2								
Latrine	unit	220		4		2	2	100%	2								
Rural road upgrade	km	54.4		36		8	8	100%	8								
Learning-teaching material	set	21		10		4	4	100%	4								
Village health volunteer Training	person	3		10		2	2	100%	2								
Irrigation survey	site	2		6		2	2	100%	2								
Irrigation rehabilitation	site	2		2		2	2	100%	2								
Cropping & animal raising Training						1	3	50%	0								
Weaving fund	person	5		1		1	1	100%	1								
Income generation activities						1	1	100%	1								
Total:				83		36	38		35	97%							
Viengxay: 130 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	13		13		13	13	100%	13		\$ 221,216	2,389,890,860	214,908	2,389,890,860	100%	2,389,890,860	100%
Latrine	uni	21		1		1	1	100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	41.33		24		6	6	100%	6								
Concrete-steel-bridge	meter	35		7		1	1	100%	1								
Sub merged bridge	meter	18.6		1		1	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Secondary school construction	unit	2		14		2	2	100%	2								
Learning - teaching material	set	54		6		6	6	100%	6								
Village medicine box	set	2		2		2	2	100%	2								
Irrigation pipehold	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Irrigation rehabilitation	site	1		1		2	2	100%	2								
Irrigation system	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Wier	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Dam	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Barbed wire fence	meter	9000		1		1	1	100%	1								
Cropping and animal raising						1	3	50%	0								
Income generation activities						1	1	100%	1								
Total:				75		42	44		41	98%							
Huameaung: 85 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	3		3		3	3	100%	3		231,587	2,431,657,550	213,415	2,431,657,550	100%	2,401,771,631	99%
Spring gravity fed system upgrade	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	57.84		48		6	6	100%	6								
Sub merged bridge	m	73.7		17		2	2	100%	2								
Primary school construction	unit	2		7		2	2	100%	2								
Learning material	set	48		62		8	8	100%	8								
Village health volunteer Training	pers.	2		1		1	1	100%	1								
Irrigation rehabilitation	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Weir	site	2		2		2	2	100%	2								
Cropping and animal raising						1	3	30%	0								
Community hall	unit	1		10		1	1	100%	1								
Income generation activities						1	1	100%	1								
Total:				152		29	31		28	97%							

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of end of March 2006	No. Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
Xamtay: 172 villages																	
Gravity fed water systems	site	25		25		25	25	100%	25		485,857	5,097,305,979	464,825	5,097,305,979	100%	5,097,305,979	100%
Rural road upgrade	km	129.8		70		14	14	100%	14								
suspension bridge	meter	107		7		1	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	9		10		9	9	100%	9								
School renovation	unit			1		1	1	100%	1								
Learning - teaching material	set			7		6	6	100%	6								
Irrigation pipe/hose	site	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Irrigation rehabilitation	site	2		2		2	2	100%	2								
Cropping & animal raising	person					1	3	30%	0								
Income generation activities						1	1	100%	1								
Total:				123		61	63		60	98%							
Total HUAPHANH:				578		233	244		228	98%	1,467,760	16,469,455,909	1,463,760	16,469,455,909	100%	16,269,206,627	99%

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of end of March 2006	No. Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
SAVANNAKHET																	
Sepone: 159 villages																	
Hand dug well	unit	38		24		5	5	4sub100%, 1sub 55%,	4		379,436	3,906,569,999	222,385	3,381,295,717	87%	3,381,295,717	87%
Drilled well	unit	3		3		1	2	1 sub 100% and 1 sub 90%	1								
Spring gravity fed system	site	6		4		6	5	4 sub 100%, 1 sub 25%	4								
Rural road upgrade	km	30.5		6		3	3	100%	3								
Culvert repairing	point	3		2		1	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	10		10		10	10	100%,	10								
Primary school renovation	unit	1		1		2	2	100%	2								
Teacher's stipend	Person	7		7		6	6	1 sub 50%, 2 sub 30%,3 sub 20%	0								
Dispensary (Elect net & medical equi attached)	unit	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Nurse's stipend	Person	1		1		1	1	0%	0								
Medical equipment+furniture	set	3		2		2	2	100%	2								
Wier				2		1	1	100%	1								
Animal raising Training	course	1		1		1	1	100%	1								
Natural resource envi. protection Training						1	1	15%	0								
Total:				64		41	41		30	73%							
Nong: 79 villages																	
Hand dug well	unit	19		11		2	1	100%	1		198,902	2,026,270,119	163,978	2,026,270,119	100%	1,756,468,216	87%
Drilled well	unit	5				1	2	100%	2								
Rural road upgrade	km	77.5		21		5		100%	4								
Rural road + Bridge	km	27		10		2		100%	2								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		100%	1								
Natural resource envi. protection Training	set	1				1		11%	1								
Total:				43		12			11	92%							
Vilabury: 102 villages																	
Hand dug well construction	unit	6		6		2		100%	2		243,038	2,082,031,152	95,903	2,082,031,152	100%	1,790,253,536	86%
Rural road upgarde	km	57		27		9		8sub 100%,1sub 80%	8								
Bridge survey (transfer from cycle I - new budget)	meter	80		4		1		60%	0								
Suspension bridge renovation	meter	65		5		1		0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	5		7		5		100%	5								
Learning materials	set	78		3		2		100%	2								
Teacher's stipend	person	3		2		1		100%	1								
Community hall	unit	1		6		1		100%	1								
Natural resource envi, protection Training	set					1		30%									
Total:				60		23			19	83%							
Phin: 116 villages																	
Drilled well	unit	15		15		5		4 sub 100% ,1 sub 52%	4		287,643	2,961,000,000	256,715	2,672,251,608	90%	2,702,990,702	91%
Handug well	unit	5		5		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	47.3		8		8		100%	8								
Primary school construction	unit	6		6		6		100%	6								
School renovation	unit	1		1		1		100%	1								
Kindergarten construction	unit	1		1		1		100%	1								
Teacher's stipend	prs.	3		3		2		2 sub 50%	0								
Electricity network	unit	3		4		3		100%	3								
Natural and envi. protection Training	course	1				1		27%	0								
Total:				43		28			24	86%							
Total SAVANNAKHET:				210	0	104	41		84	81%	1,109,019	10,975,871,270	738,981	10,161,848,596	93%	9,631,008,171	88%

No 3rd pay ment

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of end of March 2006	No. Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
CHAMPASSAK																	
Mounlapamok: 67 villages																	
Drilled well	unit	7		5		2		100%	2		169,593	1,780,724,999	148,248	1,674,819,619	94%	1,673,640,700	94%
Rural road upgrade	km	29		8		1		100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	10		10		10		100%	10								
Secondary school construction	unit	4		14		4		100%	4								
Secondary school renovation	unit	1		1		1		100%	1								
Class room extension	unit	2		2		2		100%	2								
Dispansery	unit	1		7		1		100%	1								
Medical equipment (attached Dispansery)		-		-		1		100%	1								
Village health volunteer Training	person	5		1		1		100%	1								
Cropping & animal raising Training		2		15		2		100%	2								
Natural resource envi. Training	course					1		50%	0								
Total:				63		26			25	96%							
Khong: 136 villages																	
Drilled well (Changed to Hand dug well)	unit	0		0		0			0		85,839	901,306,147	75,274	871,987,146	97%	868,418,836	96%
Hand dug well	unit	3 (2)		1(1)		2		100%	2								
Rural road upgrade	km	5		2		1		100%	1								
Culvert		1		1		1		100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	6		7	8	6		100%	6								
primary school renovation	unit	1			0	1		100%	1								
Secondary school construction	unit	5		39	4	5		100%	5								
Secondary school renovation	unit	2				1		100%	1								
Kindergarten construction	unit	1		1		1		100%	1								
Dispansery	unit	1		5		1		100%	1								
Community Fund Management Training	unit	1		1		1		100%	1								
Cropping and animal raising Training	prs.	1		35		4		100%	4								
Natural resource envi. protection Training	course					1		40%	0								
Total:				91		25			24	96%							
Sukuma: 62 villages																	
Primary school constuction (6 transfer Cycle I-new budget)	unit	12		12		12		100%	12		90,874	701,432,377	58,900	682,834,963	97%	663,727,564	95%
Learning materials	set	5		5		1		100%	1								
Cattle raising Training	4	7		7		1		100%	1								
Natural resource protection Training	course					1		40%	0								
Total:				24		15			14	93%							
Pathoumphone: 93 villages																	
Drilled well	unit	29		10		5		100%	5		83,662	860,950,000	68,529	826,078,303	96%	826,078,303	96%
Hand dug well	unit	4		4		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	2		1		1		100%	1								
Concrete steel wooden bridge	meter	4		8		1		100%	1								
Primary school construction	unit	1		4		1		100%	1								
Secondary school construction	unit	3		31		3		100%	3								
Latrine	unit	4		7		1		100%	1								
Irrigation	km	1.14		7		2		100%	2								
Cropping and anial raising Training	prs.	30		7		1		100%	1								
Natural and envi. protection Training	course	1				1		40%									
Total:				79		17			16	94%							
Total CHAMPASSAK:				257		83			79	95%	429,968	4,244,413,523	350,952	4,055,720,031	96%	4,031,865,403	95%
Grand Total:				1045		431			391	91%	3,006,747	31,689,740,702	2,553,693	30,687,024,536	97%	29,932,080,201	94%

Cycle II progress summary (3/2006)

	No	%
Total sub-projects completed:	391	91%
Total sub-projects > 50%	19	4%
Total sub-projects < 50%	21	5%
Grand Total:	431	100%

	0%	<50%	>50%	100%	Total	
Sobbao	0	-	1	32	33	
Add	0	-	3	32	35	
Xiengkhor	-	-	3	35	38	
VX	-	-	3	41	44	
HM	-	3	0	28	31	
Xamtay	-	3	0	60	63	244
Sepon	1	7	3	30	41	
Vila	1	1	2	19	23	
Nong		1	0	11	12	
Phin	-	1	3	24	28	104
Moon	-	-	1	25	26	
Khong	-	1	0	24	25	
Suku	-	1	0	14	15	
Pathoum	-	1	0	16	17	83
Total	2	19	19	391	431	431

Summary Disbursement and Completion Progress of sub-projects, Cycle III (2005-2006) for 20 districts

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of	No. Sub-projects completed	% complete	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
HUAPHANH																	
Subbao: 70 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	9		2		2		1 sub 30%, 1 sub 0%	0			2,309,988,507	219,999			877,795,444	38%
Clean water upgrade	site	1		1		1		25%	0								
Rural road upgrade	km	8		6		4		1 sub 100%, 1 sub 35%, 1 sub 30%, 1 sub 15%	1								
Continue irrigation channel renovation	site	1		1		1		60%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	3		2		2		1 sub 70%, 1 sub 30%	0								
Lower ISecondary school construction	unit	2		2		2		2 sub 25%	0								
Learning-teaching material	set	2		5		2		1 sub 20%, 1 sub 30%	0								
Main electrical line access	unit	1		1		1		40%	0								
Wier (irrigation system construction)	site	1		1		1		25%	0								
Capacity				1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group				1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training				1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities				1		1		0%	0								
Total:				25		20			1	0							
Add: 78 villages																	
Spring fed gravity system	site	7		7		7		7 sub 30%	0			2,078,809,387	197,982			789,943,755	38%
Main electrical line access	site	1		1		1		90%	0								
Continue Rural road upgrade	km	5		9		5		1 sub 100%, 1 sub 90%, 3 sub 30%	1								
Lower Secondary school construction	site	1		1		1		30%	0								
Learning-teaching material	set	1		1		1		30%	0								
subspension bridge construction	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Continue Irrigation channel renovation	site	3		3		3		3 sub 30%	0								
Wier	site			3		3		2 sub 40%, 1 sub 30%	0								
Capacity				1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group				1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training				1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities				1		1		0%	0								
Total:				30		26			1	0							
Xiengkhor: 63 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	3		3		3		1 sub 80%, 2 sub 0%	0			2,141,974,752	203,998			813,949,901	38%
Clean water upgrade	site	1		1		1		70%	0								
Continue Rural road upgrade	Km	5.0875		8		8		100%	8								
Rural road upgrade	Km	6.15		6		6		4 sub 100%, 1 sub 95%,	5								
Learning-teaching material	set	3		8		3		2 sub 60%, 1 sub 0%	0								
Nurse upgrading	person	2		3		2		0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		30%	0								
Irrigation survey	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Irrigation system construction	site	1		1		1		55%	0								
Irrigation system maintenance	site	1		1		1		10%	0								
Capacity				1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group				1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training				1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities				1		1		0%	0								
Total:				37		31			14	0							
Viengxay: 130 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	8		8		8		1 sub 80%, 2 sub 75%, 2 sub 70%, 1 sub 20%, 1 sub 60%, 1 sub 10%	0			2,619,413,310	249,468			995,265,324	38%
Continue Rural road upgrade	Km	6.625		4		1		5%	0								
Rural road upgrade	Km	6.6024		14		7		2 sub 100%, 1 sub 35, 3 sub 95%, 1 sub 70%,	2								
Over flooded bridge construction	m	1		1		1		10%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		50%	0								
Learning - teaching material	set	4		6		4		2 sub 80%, 1 sub 50%, 1 sub 15%	0								
Lower Secondary school construction	site	1		1		1		25%	0								
Irrigation system construction	site	4		4		4		1 sub 30%, 1 sub 10%, 2 sub 0%	0								
Kindergaten construction	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Main electrical line access	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Capacity				1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group				1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training				1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities				1		1		0%	0								
Total:				45		33			3	0							

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of	No. Sub-projects completed	% complete	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
Huameung: 85 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	9		9		9		0%	0			2,453,625,521	233,679			932,310,208	38%
Clean water system upgrade	site	3		3		3		0%	0								
Rural road upgrade	km	5.78		7		4		1 sub 90%, 1 sub 70%, 1 sub 50%, 1 sub 0%	0								
Agriculture and handicraft market	site	1		1		1		30%	0								
Continue Primary school renovation	unit	1		1		1		50%	0								
Learning material	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
Village medicine box	set	1		2		1		0%	0								
Irrigation system construction	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Continue irrigation channel renovation	site	2		1		1		0%	0								
Latrine	site	2		2		2		0%	0								
Continue Irrigation system maintenance	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Teacher stipend	pers.	2		2		2		0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Dispensary construction	site	1		1		1		20%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				37		33			0	0							
Xamtay: 172 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	11		12		11		7 sub 0%, 1 sub 85%, 1 sub 95%, 1 sub 55%, 1 sub 30%	0			5,207,948,807	495,995			1,979,039,523	38%
Clean water system upgrade	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	8.16		16		10		5 sub 95%, 2 sub 40%, 3 sub 0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	5		5		5		4 sub 15%, 1 sub 20%	0								
Village medicine box	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
Learning - teaching material	set	6		8		6		1 sub 90 %, 1 sub 20%, 4 sub 0%	0								
Teacher stipend	pers.	1		5		1		100%	1								
Continue Irrigation channel renovation	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Culvert	site	1		1		1		95%	0								
Continue Rural road upgrade	Km	9.894		5		4		1 sub 95%, 1 sub 40%, 1 sub 30%, 1 sub 0%	0								
Cable fo water pipe	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Continue Primary school renovation	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Continue Irrigation construction	site	1		1		1		20%	0								
Lower Secondary school construction	site	1		1		1		20%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				63		49			2								
Total HUAPHANH:						192			21	0		16,811,760,284	1,601,120			6,388,304,155	38%

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of	No. Sub-projects completed	% complete	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
XIENGGKHOUANG																	
Nonghet: 110 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	7		7		7		1sub 40%,6 sub 0%	0			3,139,500,000	299,000	840,130,173	27%	110,529,316	4%
Rural road upgrade	km	5,2157		15		11		1sub 85%, 1sub 50%, 1sub 45%, 1sub 31%, 7 sub 0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Agriculture and handicraft market	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Nurse's stipend	Person	2		1		1		0%	0								
Dispensary construction	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Community water supply construction	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Medical equipment+furniture	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
Teacher's stipend	Person	2		2		1		0%	0								
Animal raising Training	course	3		3		3		0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				37		32			0								
Kham: 90 villages																	
Gravity fed water systems	site	17		17		17		1sub 30%, 1sub 50%, 3 sub 10%, 2sub 8% 10 sub 0%	0			3,149,405,746	299,943	626,744,332	20%	344,872,379	11%
Rural road upgrade	m	3		4		3		1sub 30%, 1sub 25%, 1sub 0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	3		3		3		2 sub 10%, 1sub 8%	0								
Village medicine box	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
Learning - teaching material	set	3		4		3		0%	0								
Teacher upgrading	Person	2		2		2		0%	0								
Concrete steel wooden bridge	meter	3		3		3		1sub 10%, 1sub 5%, 1sub 0%	0								
Medical equipment+furniture	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
Culvert	site	1		1		1		10%	0								
Village health volunteer Training	person	4		2		1		0%	0								
Agriculture and handicraft market	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				43		40			0								
Kham: 120 villages																	
Gravity fed water systems	site	5		5		5		1sub 15%, 4 sub 0%	0			2,055,118,800	195,726	601,656,149	29%	-	
Latrine	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Rural road upgrade	km	7,655		13		7		1sub 80%, 1sub 75%, 1sub 30%, 1sub 20%, 1sub 25%, 1sub 0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Dam	site	1		5		1		0%	0								
Cropping & animal raising Training	Person	1		1		1		0%	0								
Teacher upgrading	Person	2		2		1		0%	0								
Wier	site	2		2		2		1sub 15%, 1sub 10%	0								
Teacher stipend	pers.	2		2		1		0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				36		24			0								
Total Xiengkhouang						96			0			8,344,024,546	794,669	2,068,530,654	25%	455,401,695	22%

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of	No. Sub-projects completed	% complete	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
SARAVAN																	
Samoi: 58 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	2		2		2		1sub 40%,1sub 0	0			1,146,115,000	109,154				
Dispensary construction	site	4		4		4		0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Learning - teaching material	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
hand pump dug well construction	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Medical equipment+furniture	set	5		5		5		0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				18		18			0								
Toumlan: 67 villages																	
Dormitory for patients construction	site	1		1		1		35%	0			1,978,914,999	188,468				
submerge brige construction	site	2		2		2		1sub 25%,1sub 10%	0								
Rural road upgrade	km	5		7		3		1 sub 40% 2 sub 15%	0								
Learning - teaching material	set	2		5		2		0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	2		2		2		1sub 30%,1sub 0%	0								
brige maintenance	site	1		1		1		0%	0								
Medical equipment+furniture	set	3		3		3		0%	0								
Dispensary construction	site	3		3		3		21sub 35%, 1sub 0%	0								
Delivery house construction	site	1		2		1		35%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				30		22			0								
Ta oey: 56 villages																	
Hand dug well	site	2		2		2		2sub 40%	0			2,258,025,000	215,050			292,190,668	13%
Rural road upgrade	km	8.8		6		2		2 sub 40%,	0								
submerge brige construction	m	1		1		1		40%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	4		4		4		40%	0								
Medical equipment+furniture	set	3		3		3		3sub 0%	0								
subspension brige construction	meter	1		1		1		40%	0								
Electricity network	unit	1		1		1		90%	0								
Dispensary construction	site	3		3		3		40%	0								
Learning - teaching material	set	2		2		2		0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				27		23			0								
Total Saravan:						63			0			5,383,054,999	512,672				

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of	No. Sub-projects completed	% complete	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
SAVANNAKHET																	
Sepone: 159 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	3		3		3		1sub 80%,2sub 50%	0			2,803,000,001	266,952			1,009,972,464	36%
Rural road upgrade	unit	6.5		4		2		2 sub 50%	0								
Primary school construction	Person	13		13		13		2 sub 60%,8sub 50%,1sub 35%,2sub 30%	0								
Primary school renovation	unit	1		1		1		30%	0								
Teacher's stipend	Person	8		8		8		0%	0								
main electrical line access	set	1		1		1		0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				34		32			0								
Nong: 79 villages																	
Hand dug well	unit	1		1		1		0%	0			1,775,684,998	169,113			575,421,413	32%
Dam renovation	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	unit	8.857		14		7		4sub 70%,2sub 60%,1sub 0%	0								
Primary school construction	km	1		1		1		70%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				21		14			1								
Vilabury: 102 villages																	
Hand dug well construction	unit	5		5		5		2 sub 70%,2sub 50%,1sub 40%	0			1,827,000,000	174,000			319,066,843	17%
Rural road upgrade	km	6.033		11		6		1sub 90%,1sub 80%,2sub 70%,1sub 60%,1sub 0%	0								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	m	1		2		1		0%	0								
bridge maintenance	site	1		2		1		0%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	5		5		5		1sub 70%,2sub 50%,2sub 40%	0								
furniture	Set	1		1		1		90%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				30		23			0								
Phin: 116 villages																	
Rural road upgrade	km	6.46		10		5		2sub 100%,1sub 90%,1sub 60%,1sub 0%	2			2,667,000,000	254,000			843,810,493	32%
Primary school construction	unit	3		3		3		1sub 75%,1sub 70%,1sub 65%	0								
Lower Secondary school construction	unit	1		1		1		85%	0								
Dam	site	2		2		2		1sub 80%,1sub 0%	0								
Teacher's stipend	pers.	7		7		7		3sub 50%,4sub 0%	0								
main electrical line access	unit	5		5		5		3sub 75%,1sub 90%,1sub 65%,1sub 0%	0								
Capacity		1		1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group		1		1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training		1		1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities		1		1		1		0%	0								
Total:				32		27			2								
Total SAVANNAKHET:						96			3			9,072,684,999	864,065			2,748,271,213	

Type (and target numbers) of sub-Projects / activities	Unit	Quantity		No. of villages benefiting		No. of sub-projects		% of work progress as of	No. Sub-projects completed	% complete	PRF Total planned expenditure (USD)	PRF Total planned expenditure (KIP)	PRF Fund transferred to date (USD)	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from VTE-Prov.	as %	PRF Fund transferred to date (KIP) from Prov.-Khet	as %
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
CHAMPASSAK																	
Moumlapamok: 67 villages																	
Drilled well	unit	5		11		5		5%	0			1,585,500,000	151,000			421,236,342	27%
primary school renovation	site	1		1		1		15%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	7		7		7		1 sub 80%, 2 sub 25%, 4 sub 20%	0								
Continue Primary school construction	unit	2		2		2		1 sub 60%, 1 sub 20%	0								
Lower Secondary school construction	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Bridge construction	site	2		2		2		2 sub 20%	0								
Dispensary construction	unit	1		1		1		20%	0								
Village health volunteer Training	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Capacity	1			1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group	1			1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training	1			1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities	1			1		1		0%	0								
Total:	unit			30		24			0								
Khong: 136 villages																	
Continue Primary school construction	unit	3		3		3		2 sub 15%, 1 sub 0%	0			777,000,000	74,000			250,902,648	32%
Primary school construction	unit	7		7		7		3 sub 30%, 2 sub 15%, 2 sub 10%	0								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	m	4		4		4		4 sub 0%	0								
primary school renovation	site	2		2		2		1 sub 20%, 1 sub 0%	0								
Dispensary	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Capacity	1			1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group	1			1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training	1			1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities	1			1		1		0%	0								
Total:	unit			21		21											
Sukuma: 62 villages																	
Primary school construction	unit	5		5		5		1 sub 25%, 2 sub 15%, 2 sub 10%	0			1,071,000,000	102,000			425,136,545	40%
upper Secondary school construction	unit	1		1		1		15%	0								
Dispensary construction	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Lower Secondary school construction	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Continue Primary school construction	unit	3		3		3		1 sub 10%, 1 sub 30%, 1 sub 15%	0								
Learning-teaching material	set	1		1		1		20%	0								
Rural road upgrade	km	1		1		1		10%	0								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	site	1		1		1		15%	0								
brige maintenance	site	1		1		1		70%	0								
Capacity	1			1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group	1			1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training	1			1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities	1			1		1		0%	0								
Total:	unit			19		19											
Pathoumphone: 93 villages																	
Drilled well	unit	5		11		5		0%	0			651,000,000	62,000			117,070,643	18%
repair Drilled well	unit	1		1		1		0%	0								
Rural road upgrade	km	3		3		3		1 sub 40%, 1 sub 20%, 1 sub 15%	0								
Primary school construction	unit	2		2		2		1 sub 10%, 1 sub 0%	0								
Continue Primary school construction	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Learning-teaching material	set	2		2		2		2 sub 0%	0								
Continue Lower Secondary school construction	unit	1		1		1		10%	0								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	site	2		2		2		2 sub 10%	0								
Latrine of lower secondary school construction	site	1		1		1		10%	0								
Capacity	1			1		1		0%	0								
Village saving group	1			1		1		0%	0								
Natural and envi. Protection training	1			1		1		0%	0								
Income generation activities	1			1		1		0%	0								
Total:	unit			28		22											
Total CHAMPASSAK:						86						4,084,500,000	389,000			1,214,346,178	30%
Grand Total:=						533			24			43,696,024,828	4,161,526			10,806,323,241	25%

Cycle III progress summary (3/2006)

Total sub-projects completed: <u>24</u> Total sub-projects > 50%: <u>139</u> Total sub-projects < 50%: <u>335</u> Grand Total: <u>498</u>						
	0%	<50%	>50%	100%	Total	
Sobbao	4	2	11	3	20	
Add	5	-	13	8	26	
Xiengkhor	4	2	12	13	31	
VX	4	3	11	15	33	
HM	4	3	11	15	33	
Xamtay	16	11	20	2	49	
						192
Nonghet	27	3	2	0	32	
Khoun	25	14	1	0	40	
Kham	15	6	3	0	24	
						96
Samoi	17	1	0	0	18	
Toumlan	10	11	1	0	22	
Taoey	8	14	1	0	23	
						63
Sepon	13	4	15	0	32	
Vila	7	3	13	0	23	
Nong	6	-	7	1	14	
Phin	10	-	15	2	27	
						96
Moon	5	17	2	0	24	
Khong	10	11	0	0	21	
Suku	4	14	1	0	19	
Pathoum	13	9	0	0	22	
						86
Total	207	128	139	59	533	533

Annex 4

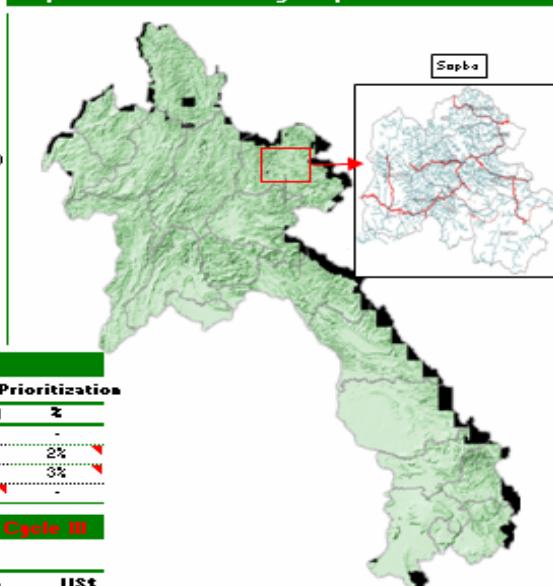
Districts at a glance for Cycle III

Progress activity of Sobbaio District, as of December 2005-2006 for Cycle III

General Information

Heaphanh Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	280,780	139,334
Total Number of districts:	8	
<i>Xiangkha, Adal, Sakhao, Xingxay, Xingxang, Namtoy, Houamouang, Namouva</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6	
<i>Xiangkha, Adal, Sobbaio, Xingxay, Namtoy, Houamouang</i>		
Sobbaio District:	Total	Women
District Population (MWSA, PRF, 2005)	25,195	13,060
Total Number of Khets:	7	
Total Number of Villages:	70	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	65	
% of villages without access to health services	52	
% of villages without safe water supply	88	
% of villages without road	29	
% of villages without access to School	3	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in former Xiangkha District)		
<i>Phutai, Lao, Hmong, Xingmoon, Khmu, Yao, Other</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Huaphanh & Sobbaio



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization

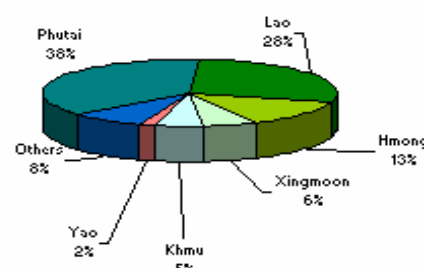
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	210	-
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	5	2%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	7	3%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	34	-

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

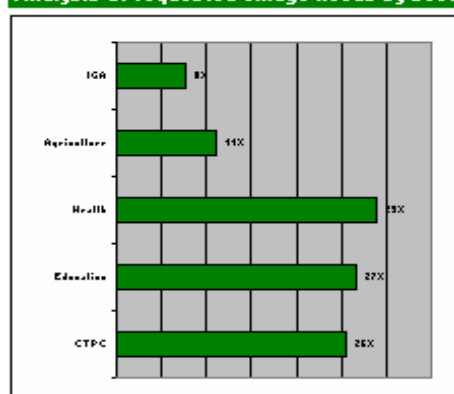
Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Sobbaio budget allocation 2005-2006	2,310,000,000		220,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,309,988,507		219,999
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	503,649,900		47,967
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,813,638,407		267,966
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	18%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	115,499,425		11,000
Average PRF contribution per participating village	32,999,836		3,143
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	43	61%	
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	34		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	14,345	57%	
Number and percentage of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	7	-	
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	20		
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	0	0%	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	3		
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %	
Agriculture	101,879,343	4.4%	
IGA	115,500,000	5.0%	
Health	150,390,336	6.5%	
Education	1,149,138,156	43.7%	
CTPC	792,480,072	34.3%	
Total:	2,309,988,507	100%	

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

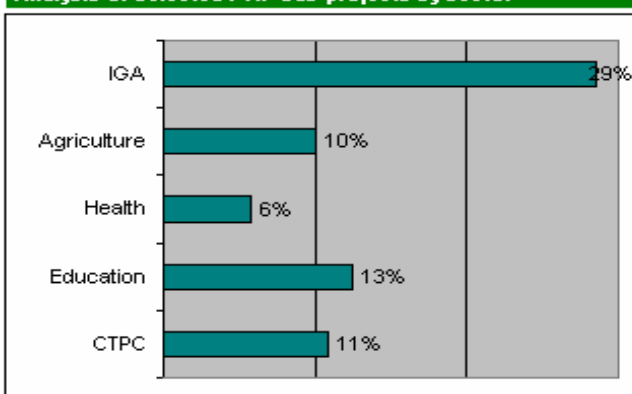


Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of District Decision Meeting

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

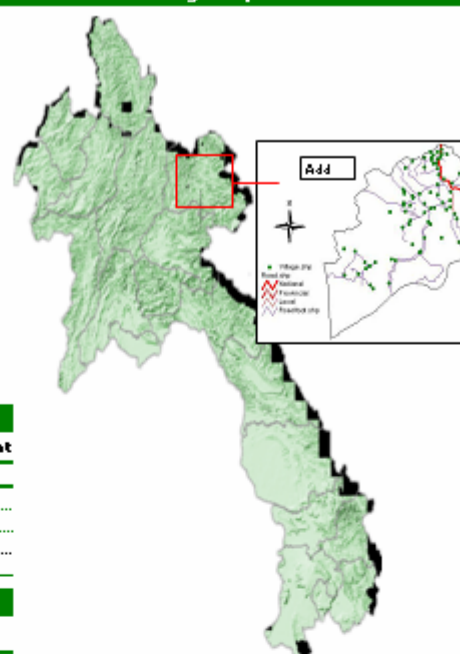
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Add District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Heaphanh Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	280,780	139,334
Total Number of districts:	8	
<i>Xiangkha, Add, Sakhan, Xiangray, Xiangthang, Namtoy, Houamouang, Namouue</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6	
<i>Xiangkha, Add, Sabboe, Xiangray, Ximtoy, Houamouang</i>		
Add District:	Total	Women
District Population (YNPA, PRF: 2005)	26,414	13,321
Total Number of Khets:	12	
Total Number of Villages:	78	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	65	
% of villages without access to health services	25%	
% of villages without safe water supply	43%	
% of villages without road	51%	
% of villages without access to school	24%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)		
Data is not available		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Huaphanh and Add



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritizat

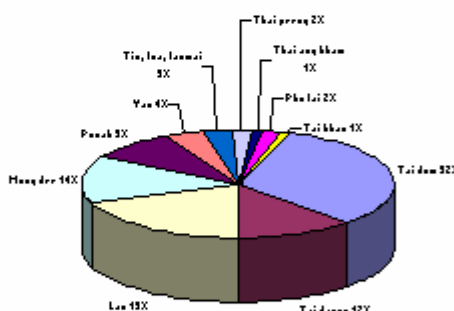
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	234	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by :	2	1%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	7	3%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	62	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Add budget allocation 2005-2006	2,073,000,000	198,000	
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,078,809,387	197,962	
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	650,755,438	61,977	
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,729,564,825	457,959	
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	23.8%	-	
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	79,954,207	7,615	
Average PRF contribution per participating village	26,651,402	2,538	
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	40	51%	
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	32		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	14,735	56%	
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	12	-	
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	26	-	
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	0	0%	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2.2	-	
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	1.7	-	

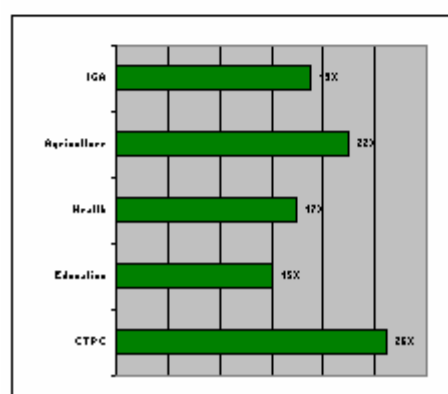
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



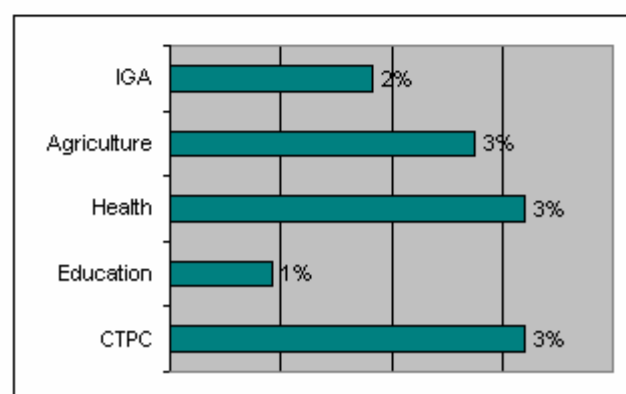
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	294,538,863	14%
IGA	103,350,000	5%
Health	325,205,878	16%
Education	261,342,703	13%
CTPC	1,093,171,343	53%
Total:	2,078,809,387	100%

Comparing Chart of Requestment and subproject implementation 2004-2005 vs

Analysis of requested village needs by secto



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ =

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Xiengkhor, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Heaphanh Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	280,780	139,334
Total Number of districts:	8	
<i>Xiengkhor, Atd, Sakho, Hengsay, Hengthao, Namtoy, Houmouang, Namouva</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6	
<i>Xiengkhor, Atd, Sakho, Hengsay, Namtoy, Houmouang</i>		
Xiengkhor Distri:	Total	Women
District Population (MWR, PRF :2005)	25,386	13,171
Total Number of Khets:	12	
Total Number of Villages:	63	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	56	
% of villages without access to health services	11%	
% of villages without safe water supply	23%	
% of villages without road	32%	
% of villages without access to School	2%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95in)		
<i>Phouthai, Lao, Hmong, Xingmoon, Khmu, Yao, Others</i>		

Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	183	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	3	5%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	12	6%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	72	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

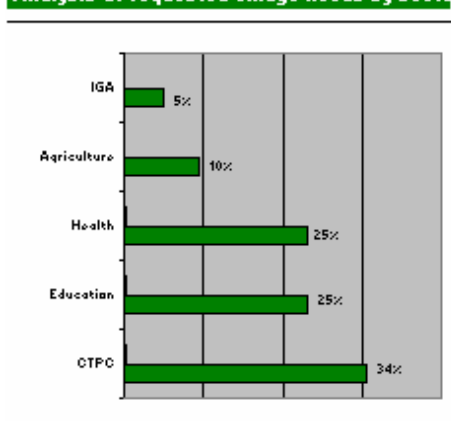
Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Xiengkhor budget allocation 2005-2006	2,142,000,000		204,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,141,974,752		203,938
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	620,534,140		53,104
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,762,568,892		263,102
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	22.5%		-
Average PRF contribution per sub-project	69,095,360		6,581
Average PRF contribution per participating village	33,939,539		3,323
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**	52		82.5%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	17		-
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	20,292		78.1%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005 funding round	12		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	31		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	0		0.0%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2.6		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		-

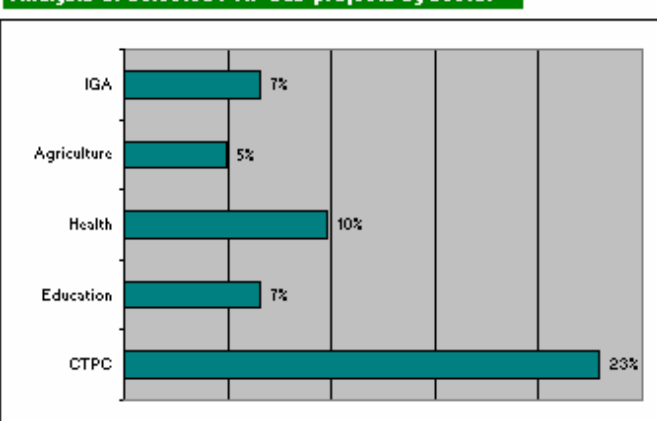
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	290,177,481	13.5%
IGA	107,100,000	5.0%
Health	266,720,382	12.5%
Education	260,541,839	12.2%
CTPC	1,217,434,390	56.8%
Total:	2,141,974,752	100%

Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

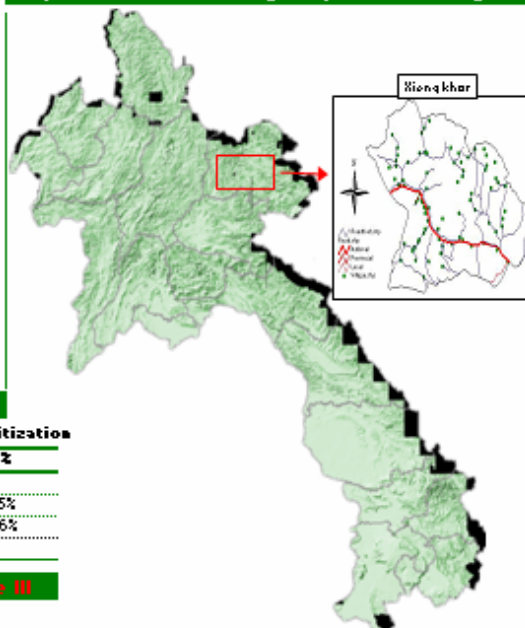
Analysis of requested village needs by secto



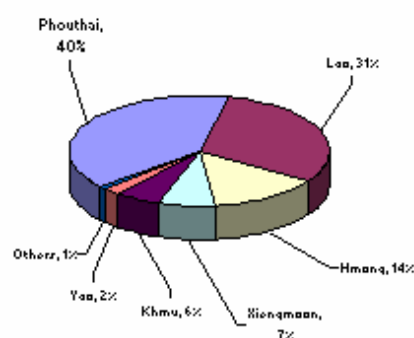
Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Maps of Lao PDR showing Huaphanh and Xiengkhor



Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

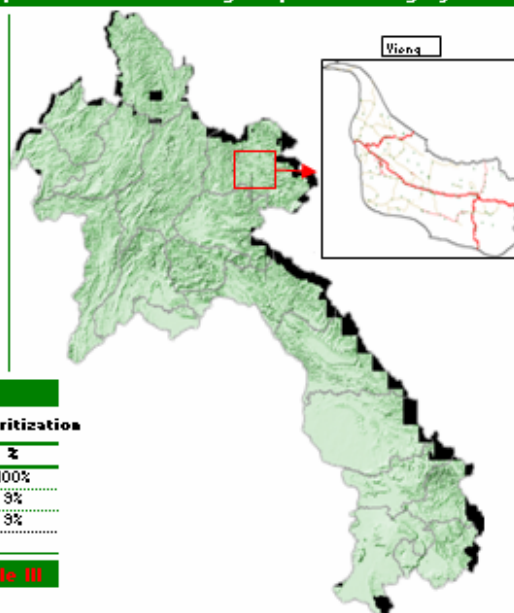
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Viengxay District, as end of 2005-2006 for Cycle III

General Information

Heaphank Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (ASC, year 2005):	280780	133,334
Total Number of districts:	8	
<i>Xiangkha, Atd, Sakha, Viengxay, Xiengthang, Namtoy, Nuvamouang, Namouvo</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6	
<i>Xiangkha, Atd, Sobbao, Viengxay, Namtoy, Nuvamouang</i>		
Viengxay District:	Total	Women
District Population (2005)	35,234	17,241
Total Number of Khets:	13	
Total Number of Villages:	130	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	101	
% of villages without access to health services	5%	
% of villages without safe water supply	47%	
% of villages without road	37%	
% of villages without access to school	2%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)		
<i>Phouthai, Lao, Hmong, Khmu, Others</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Huaphanh & Viengxay District



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization

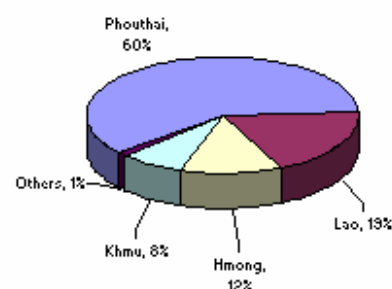
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	330	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	36	3%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	34	3%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	108	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

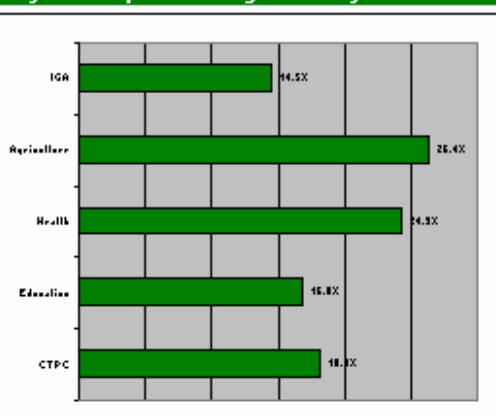
Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Viengxay budget allocation 2005-2006	2,625,000,000		250,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,613,413,310		249,468
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	674,734,574		64,266
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	3,294,207,884		313,734
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	20%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	79,376,161		7,560
Average PRF contribution per participating village	20,143,333		1,919
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	64		49%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	42		-
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	18,212		52%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	13		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	33		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1		3%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2		
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %	
Agriculture	277,153,662	10.6%	
IGA	131,250,000	5.0%	
Health	437,324,308	19.0%	
Education	388,837,700	14.8%	
CTPC	1,324,847,040	50.6%	
Total:	2,613,413,310	100%	

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

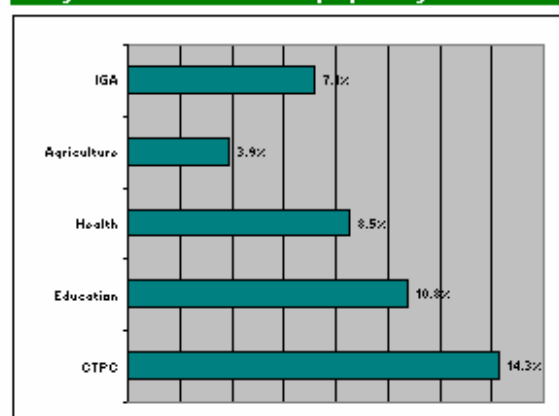


Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PMI and the National Statistic Centre.

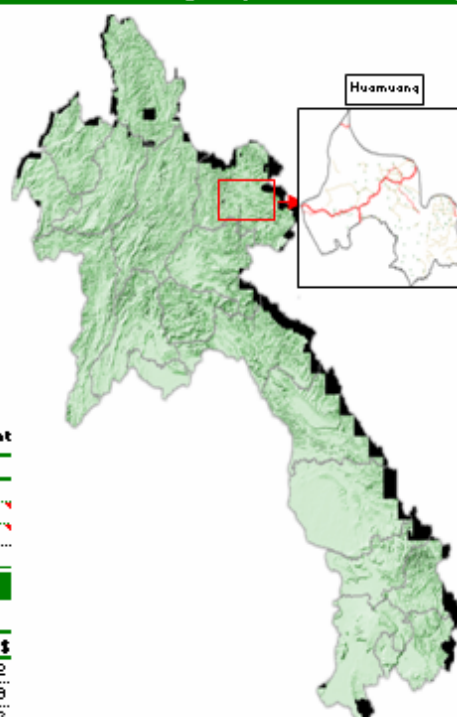
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Huameuang District, as end of 2005-2006

General Information

Heaphank Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	280,780	133,334
Total Number of Districts:	8	
<i>Xiangkho, Atd, Sakha, Xiangxay, Xiangthao, Namtoy, Huameuang, Namvao</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6	
<i>Xiangkho, Atd, Sakha, Xiangxay, Namtoy, Huameuang</i>		
Heameuang District:	Total	Women
District Population (VVA, PRF, 2005)	27,324	14,034
Total Number of Khets:	11	
Total Number of Villages:	85	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	81	
% of villages without access to health services	48%	
% of villages without safe water supply	68%	
% of villages without road	42%	
% of villages without access to school	3%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)		
<i>Phong, Khmu, Hmong, Lao, Phouthai</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Huaphanh and Huameuang



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization

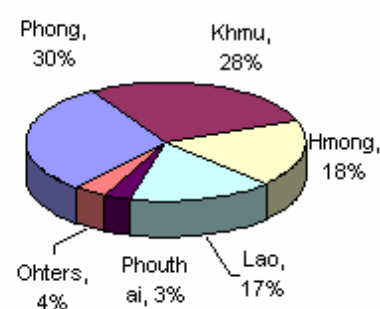
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	255	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	13	5%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	22	9%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	65	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Pathoumphone budget allocation 2005-2006	2,467,000,000		234,352
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,453,625,521		233,673
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	341,435,736		32,523
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,795,121,257		266,202
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-project	12%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	74,352,289		7,081
Average PRF contribution per participating village	28,866,183		2,743
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	39		46%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	36		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	12,672		46%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	11		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	33		-
Number and percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1		3.0%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	3		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		-

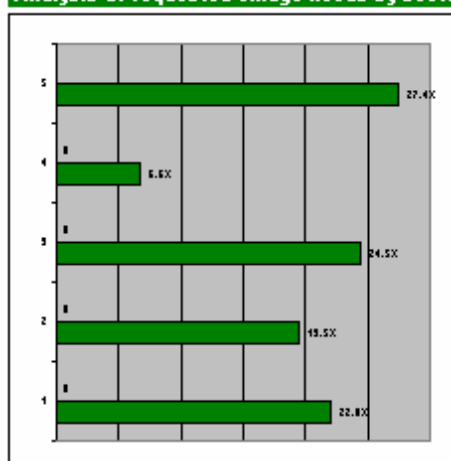
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



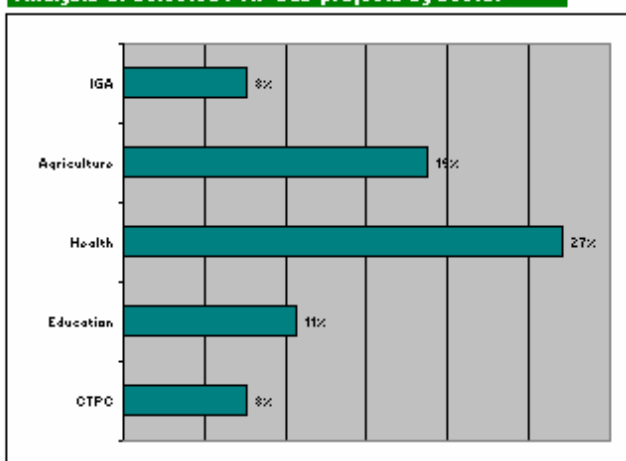
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	203,708,130	8.5%
IGA	241,314,785	9.8%
Health	1,243,476,866	50.7%
Education	188,112,587	7.7%
CTPC	571,013,153	23.3%
Total:	2,453,625,521	100%

Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

** Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

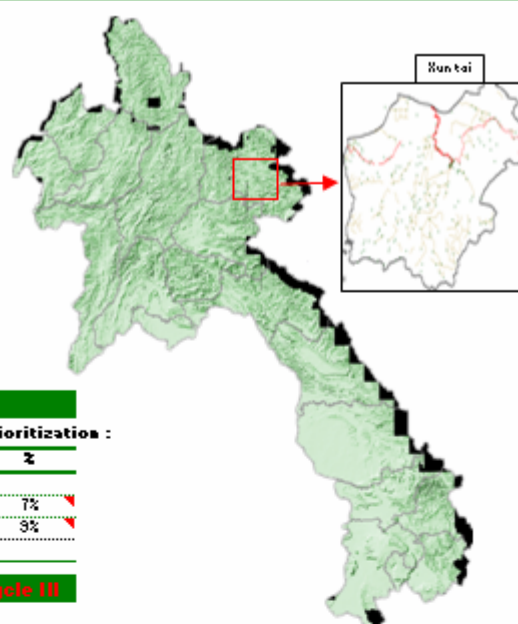
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Xamtay District, as end of 2005-2006 for Cycle III

General Information

Heaphanh Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (ASC, year 2005):	####	133,334
Total Number of districts:	8	
<i>Xiangkha, Aed, Sakha, Wangray, Wangthana, Xamtay, Houamouang, Namou</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6	
<i>Xiangkha, Aed, Sakha, Wangray, Xamtay, Houamouang</i>		
Xamtay District:	Total	Women
District Population (VWPA, PRF: 2005)	54,213	28,377
Total Number of Khets:	22	
Total Number of Villages:	172	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	170	
% of villages without access to health services	77%	
% of villages without safe water supply	77%	
% of villages without road	76%	
% of villages without access to School	5%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC 2005)		
<i>Hmong (35%), Lao (31%), Phoutai (29%), Khum (5%), Phong (1%), Others (1%)</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Huaphan and Xamtay



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization :

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	516	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	38	7%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	48	9%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	131	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting :

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Xamtay budget allocation 2005	5,208,000,000		436,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	5,207,348,807		435,935
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	1,230,362,338		117,236
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	6,438,331,145		613,232
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	19.1%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	106,284,670		10,122
Average PRF contribution per participating village	30,278,772		2,864
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	35	55%	
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	32		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	28,853	53%	
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	22		
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	43		
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1	2%	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2		
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %	
Agriculture	171,632,606	3.3%	
IGA	260,350,000	5.0%	
Health	392,615,848	19.1%	
Education	1,187,238,543	22.8%	
CTPC	2,596,111,804	49.8%	
Total:	5,207,348,807	100%	

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

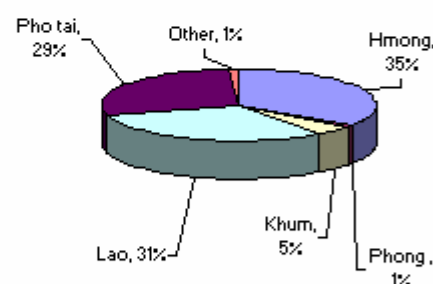
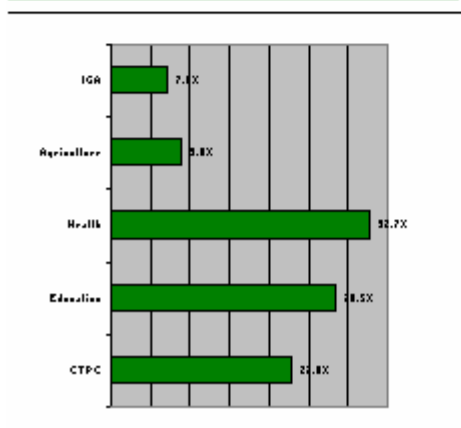
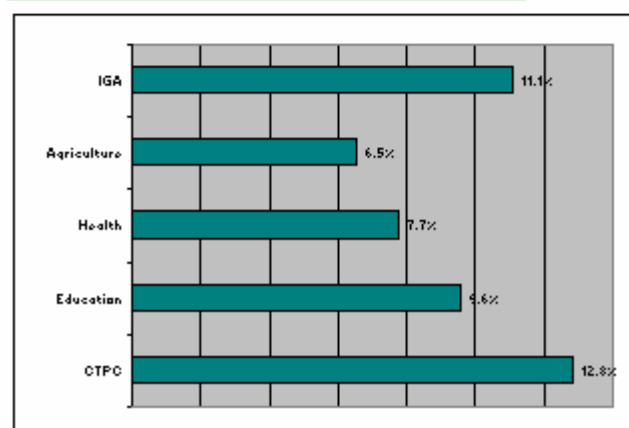


Chart of progress for activities of 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by secto



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

** Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

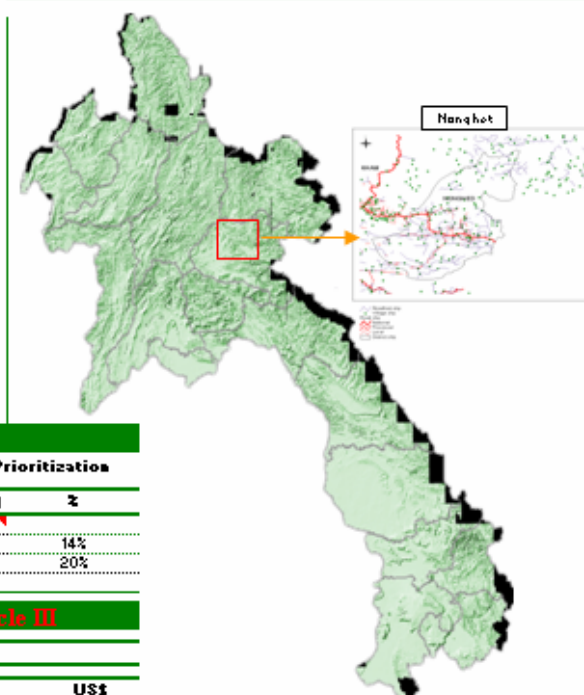
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Nonghet District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Xiengkhouang	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	228,862	113,483
Total Number of districts:	7	
<i>Kham, Kham, Nonghet, Fok, Markmay, Phakhaad, Phasay</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	3	
<i>Khou, Kham, Nonghet</i>		
Nonghet District	Total	Women
District Population (VNPA, PRF, 2005)	35,315	18,035
Total Number of Khet:	13	
Total Number of Villages:	110	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	65	
% of villages without access to health services	86%	
% of villages without safe water supply	67%	
% of villages without road	48%	
% of villages without access to school	16%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)		
<i>Data is not available</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Nonghet



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	330	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3	46	14%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	67	20%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	74	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Me

Description	Kip	US\$
PRF Nonghet budget allocation 2005-2006	3,133,500,000	293,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	3,138,506,206	298,305
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	527,568,367	50,245
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	3,666,074,573	343,150
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	14.4%	-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	38,078,313	3,341
Average PRF contribution per participating village	28,531,875	2,717
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**	75	68%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	71	
Number and percentage of b:	21,672	60%
Number of Khet benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	13	-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	32	-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	0	0%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2	-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2	-

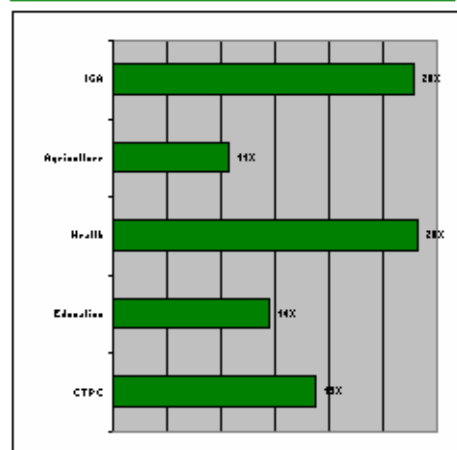
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

Need up to date

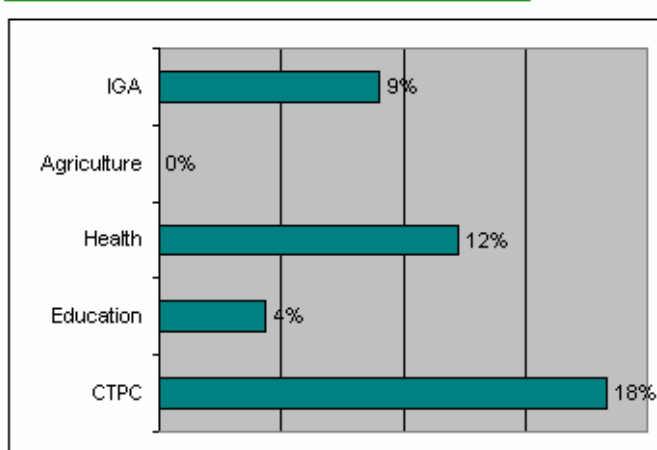
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	-	0%
IGA	404,106,582	13%
Health	541,865,420	17%
Education	99,651,352	3%
CTPC	2,092,891,252	67%
Total:	3,138,515,206	100%

Comparing Chart of Requestment and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Khoun District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Xiangkhouang	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	228,862	113,489
Total Number of districts:	7	
<i>Khoun, Kham, Nonghet, Fok, Markmay, Phankhad, Phouay</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	3	
<i>Khoun, Kham, Nonghet</i>		

Khoun District:	Total	Women
District Population (WPA, PRF, 2005)	31,535	15,615
Total Number of Khets:	8	
Total Number of Villages:	30	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	65	
% of villages without access to health services	68%	
% of villages without safe water supply	88%	
% of villages without road	38%	
% of villages without access to school	47%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)		

Data is not available

Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	270	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	40	15%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	43	16%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	48	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

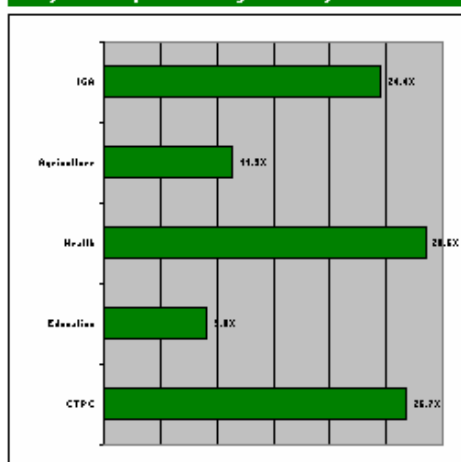
Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Khoun budget allocation 2005-2006		-	-
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation		3,149,405,746	239,943
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation		658,526,534	62,717
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:		3,807,932,340	362,660
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects		17.3%	-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project		78,735,144	7,499
Average PRF contribution per participating village		34,993,397	3,333
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	53		61%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	55		
Number and percentage of benefit:	18,828		60%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	8		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	40		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women		N/A	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	5		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	3		-

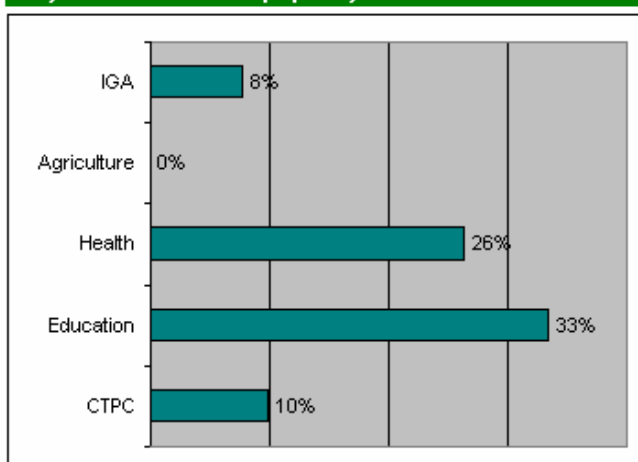
Sub-project budget allocation per sector Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %	
Agriculture	0%	
IGA	283,657,256	9%
Health	1,214,346,083	33%
Education	245,080,632	8%
CTPC	1,405,721,715	45%
Total:	3,149,405,746	100%

Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 10500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Maps of Lao PDR showing Xiengkouang and Khoun Dist.



Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

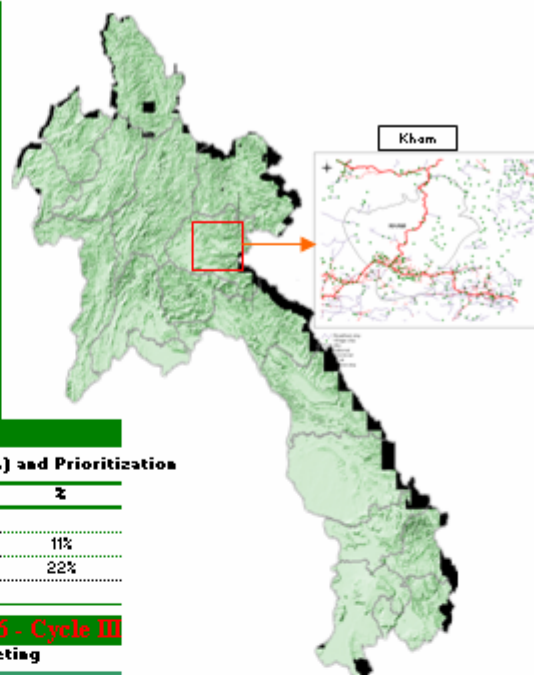
Progress activity of Kham District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Xicangkhouang	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC year 2005):	228,882	113,489
Total Number of districts:	7	
<i>Kham, Kham, Nonghet, Fok, Markmay, Phankhad, Phaxay</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	3	
Khoun, Kham, Nonghet		

Kham Dist	Total	Women
District Population (IWR4, PRF: 2005)	46,040	23,254
Total Number of Khets:	10	
Total Number of Villages:	120	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	72	
% of villages without access to health services	0%	
% of villages without safe water supply	64%	
% of villages without road	1%	
% of villages without access to school	0%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)		
Data is not available		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Xiengkouang and K



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 pri	360	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women	38	11%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorit	73	22%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	64	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

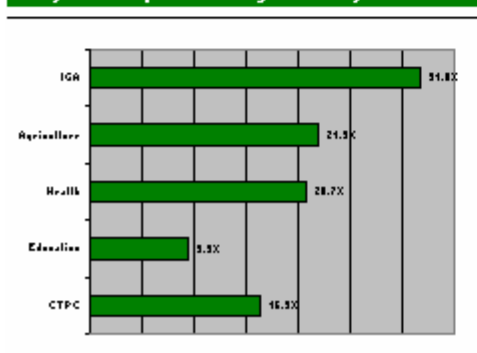
Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Kham budget allocation 2005-2006	2,058,000,000		136,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,055,118,800		135,726
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implement	337,290,479		83,266
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,392,409,279		284,931
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	31.3%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	85,629,350		8,155
Average PRF contribution per participating village	17,125,390		1,631
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	51		43%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	39		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	18,624		40%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	10		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding	24		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	N/A		
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	3		

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

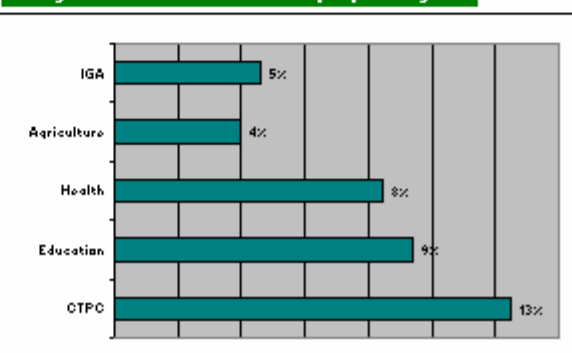
Sub-project budget allocation p Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	0%
IGA	283,657,256 3%
Health	1,214,346,083 33%
Education	245,080,692 8%
CTPC	1,405,721,715 45%
Total:	3,143,405,746 100%

Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 105,000 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

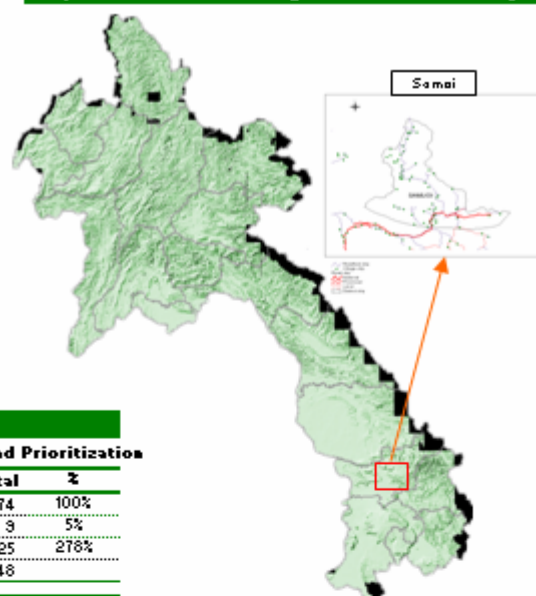
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Samoy District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Saravanh Province:		Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	####	139,334	
Total Number of districts:		8	
<i>Saravanh, Taol, Tamleang, Lakheaphoneg, Popy, Akhancidoneg, Leangom, Samvai</i>			
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:		3	
Tombae, Taol, Samvai		Total	Women
District Population (WIPA, PRF, 2005)		11,781	6,029
Total Number of Khets:		7	
Total Number of Villages:		58	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:		58	
% of villages without access to health services		35%	
% of villages without safe water supply		74%	
% of villages without road		43%	
% of villages without access to school		52%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)			
<i>Data is not available</i>			

Maps of Lao PDR showing Saravanh and Samoy



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	174	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	9	5%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	25	278%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	48	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Add budget allocation 2005-2006	1,146,115,000		109,154
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	1,146,115,000		109,154
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	103,105,335		9,820
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	1,249,220,335		118,973
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	8.3%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	63,673,056		6,064
Average PRF contribution per participating village	19,760,603		1,882
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round **:	30		52%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	29		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	3,658		82%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	8		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	18		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	0		0%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	1		-

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

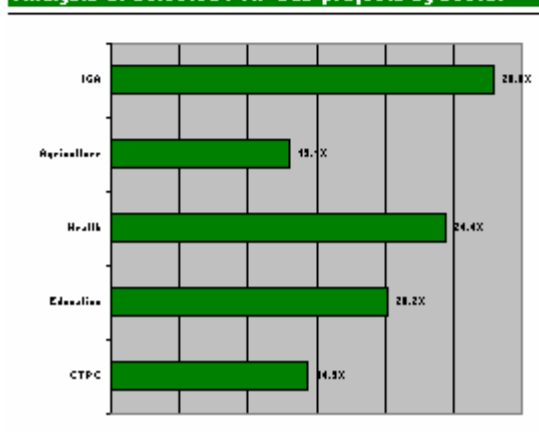
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Sub-project budget allocation per sector Allocation (Kip) Percentage %

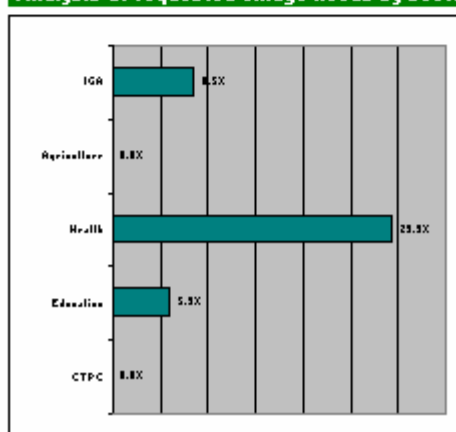
Agriculture and forestry	-	
Income generation activity	57,225,000	5%
Health	366,312,433	84%
Education	121,377,561	11%
CTPC*	-	
Total:	1,146,115,000	100%

Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PN and the National Statistic Centre.

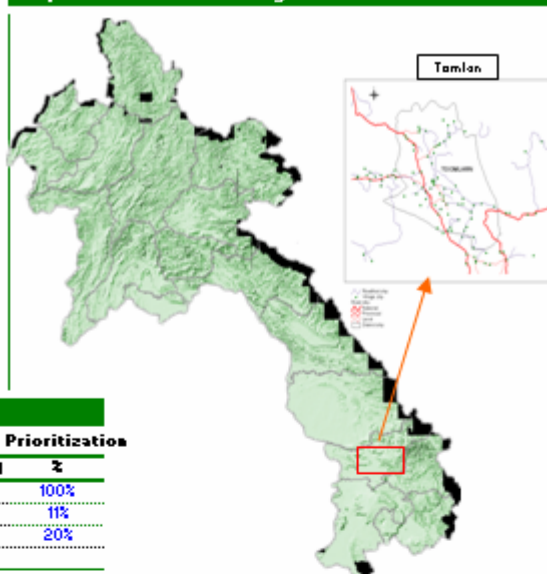
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Toomlan District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Saravan Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	324,470	165,135
Total Number of districts:	8	
Saravane, Tsai, Toomlana, Lokkamsiphone, Vayzi, Khanou-dana, Loungom, Samouai		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	3	
Toomlana, Tsai, Samouai	Total	Women
Toomlan District	Total	Women
District Population (WPA, PRF, 2005)	21,785	11,166
Total Number of Khets:	7	
Total Number of Villages:	66	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	66	
% of villages without access to health services	56%	
% of villages without safe water supply	95%	
% of villages without road	26%	
% of villages without access to school	80%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)		
Data is not available		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Saravan and Toomlan



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VMPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	138	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	21	11%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	40	20%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	42	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Add budget allocation 2005-2006	1,978,315,000	188,468	
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	1,978,315,000	188,468	
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	200,583,017	19,104	
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,178,900,017	207,572	
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	3.2%	-	
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	83,350,632	8,567	
Average PRF contribution per participating village	29,383,561	2,856	
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round **	46	-	
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	46	-	
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	15,123	63%	
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	7	-	
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	22	-	
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	N/A	0%	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	3	-	
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2	-	

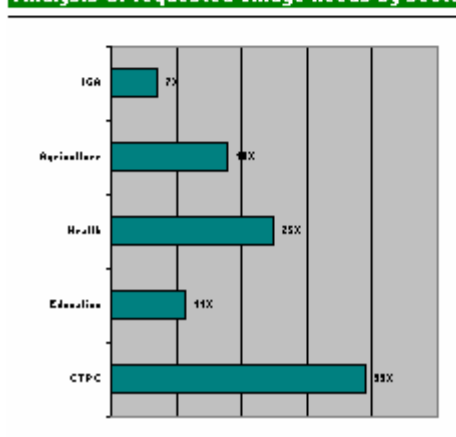
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

Need to be up to date

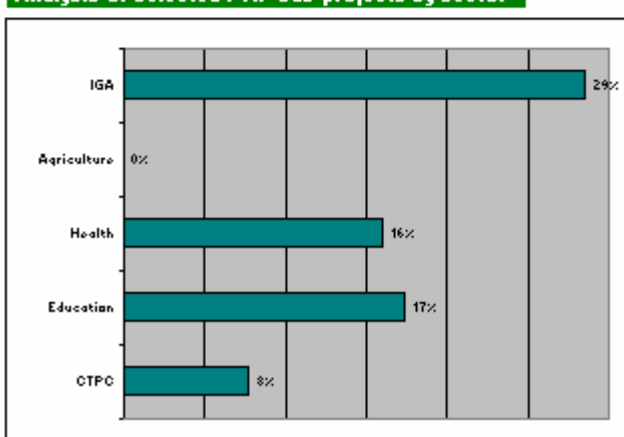
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture and Forestry	-	-
Income generation activity	93,225,000	5%
Health	496,286,337	25%
Education	253,236,213	13%
CTPC*	1,130,105,443	57%
Total:	1,978,314,933	100%

Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by secto



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

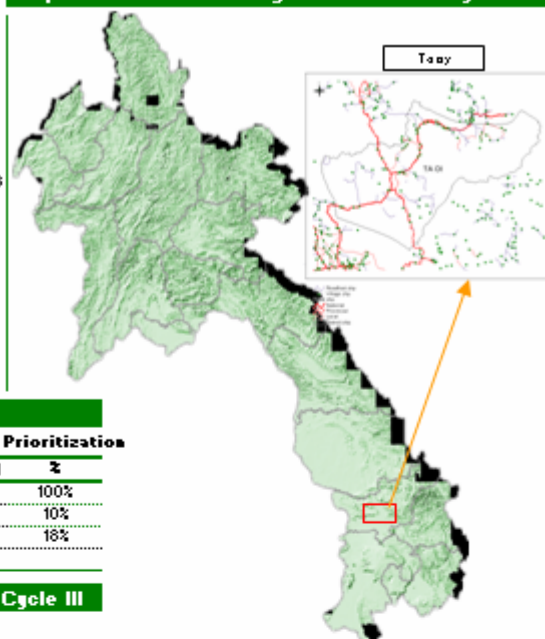
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of TaOy, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Saravan Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	324,470	165,195
Total Number of districts:	8	
<i>Saravane, Taol, Taomlone, Lakhamphong, Pappi, Khanoukone, Loangom, Samouai</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	3	
Tombas, Taol, Samouai		
Taol District:	Total	Women
District Population (VNP4, PRF, 2005)	22,520	11,438
Total Number of Khets:	8	
Total Number of Villages:	56	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*	55	
% of villages without access to health services	89%	
% of villages without safe water supply	95%	
% of villages without road	57%	
% of villages without access to school	54%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95 in)		
<i>Data is not available</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Saravan and TaOy



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	168	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	17	10%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	30	18%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)		

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

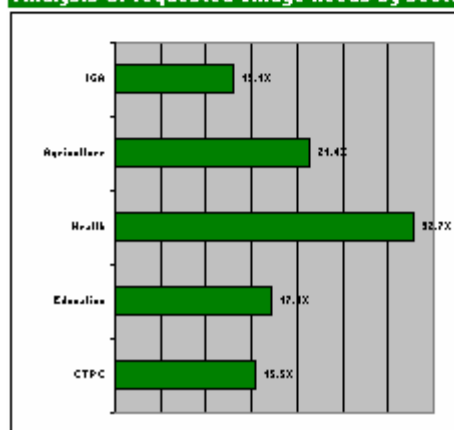
Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Add budget allocation 2005-2006	2,258,025,000		215,050
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,258,025,001		215,050
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	254,384,506		24,227
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,512,409,507		239,277
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	10.1%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	98,175,000		9,350
Average PRF contribution per participating village	40,321,875		3,840
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	33		58.3%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	33		-
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	12,433		55%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	8		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	23		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	N/A		0%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	3		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		-
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %	
Agriculture and forestry	-		
Income generation activity	112,675,000	5%	
Health	627,672,437	28%	
Education	581,671,018	26%	
CTPC*	935,806,548	41%	
Total:	2,258,025,003	100%	

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

Need up to date

Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

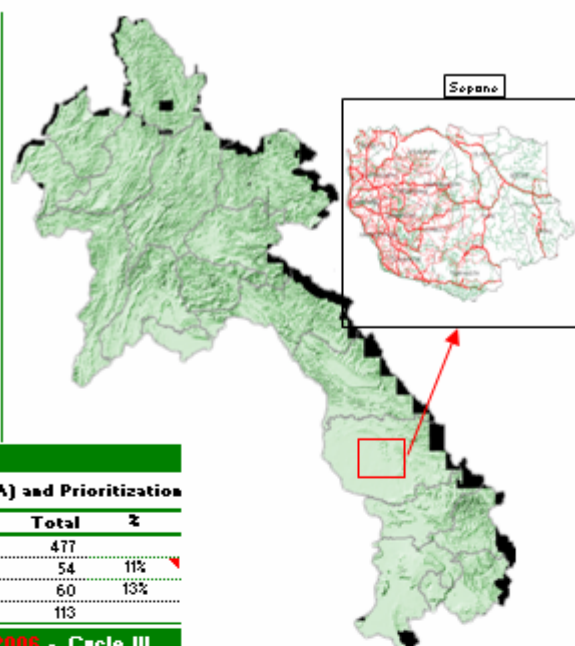
Progress activity of Sepone District, as end of 2005-2006

General Information

Savannakhet Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	####	425,400
Total Number of districts:	15	
<i>Sepone, Nong, Vilaboury, Khanthabouly, Outhoumphone, Attepanethang, Phin, Thapanethang, Sanakha, Champhone, Banhuly, Nayhuly, Atrophann, Naphathang and Thopkhanay.</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Sepone, Nong, Vilaboury and Phin</i>		

Sepone District:	Total	Women
District Population (VNPA, PRF :2005)	42,437	21,172
Total Number of Khet:	20	
Total Number of Villages:	153	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	144	
% of villages without access to health services	83%	
% of villages without safe water supply	71%	
% of villages without road	48%	
% of villages without access to School	46%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 85 in former Nongkha District) <i>Tri 3%, Phouai 2%, Makong 2%, Lao, Katong, Other 1</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Savannakhet & Sepone



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by 3 priorities	477	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	54	11%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	60	13%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	113	

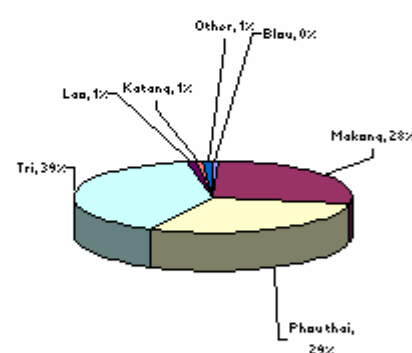
Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Sepone budget allocation 2005-2006	2,803,000,001		266,352
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,803,000,002		266,352
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	372,175,105		35,445
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	3,175,175,107		154,887
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects		11.7%	-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	87,533,750		8,342
Average PRF contribution per participating village	17,628,931		1,679
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	44		28%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	41		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	10,663		25%
Number and percentage of Khet benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	20		
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	32		
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	4		12.5%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	1		-

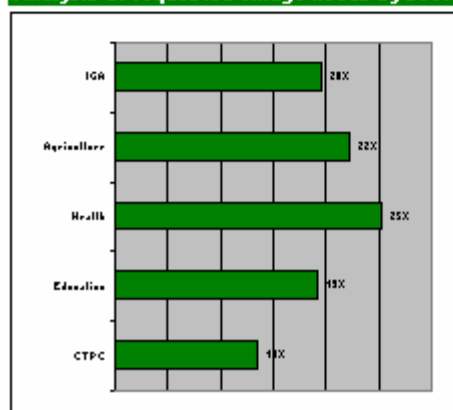
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	-	0%
IGA	-	0%
Health	69,655,000	19%
Education	180,470,605	48%
CTPC	122,049,500	33%
Total:	372,175,105	100%

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

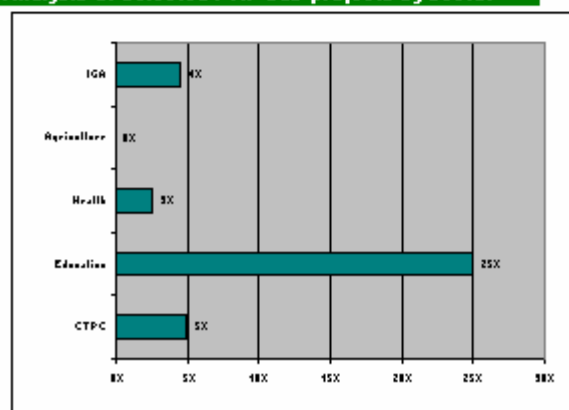


Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of District Decision Meeting

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Nong District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

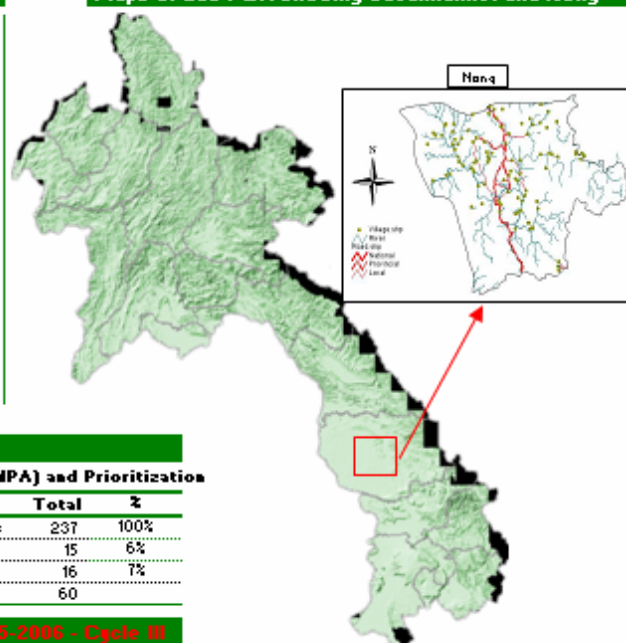
Savannakhet Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC year 2005):	####	425,400
Total Number of districts:	15	
<i>Sopone, Nong, Vitaboury, Khanthabouly, Outhoumphone, Attrapantheang, Phin, Thapantthong, Sankhane, Champhone, Namuly, Noykuly, Atrophane, and Thaphanjaney.</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Sopone, Nong, Vitaboury and pin</i>		

Nong District:	Total	Women
District Population (WRA, PRF: 2005)	27,194	13,404
Total Number of Khets:	10	
Total Number of Villages:	73	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	75	
% of villages without access to health services	33%	
% of villages without safe water supply	84%	
% of villages without road	11%	
% of villages without access to school	28%	

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Coor 95)

Mangkang (67%), Tany (12%), Tri (7%), Phouthai (7%), Katang (5%), Lao (2%), Other

Maps of Lao PDR showing Savannakhet and Nong



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization

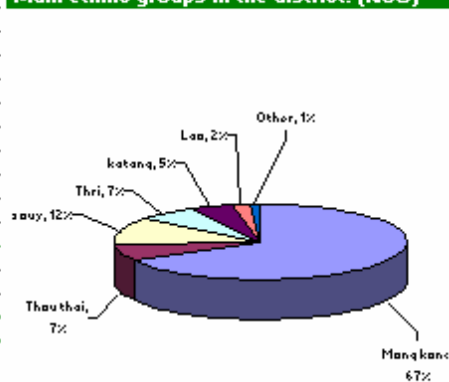
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	237	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	15	6%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	16	7%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	60	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Nong budget allocation 2005-2006	1,775,685,000		163,113
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	1,775,685,001		163,113
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	261,636,003		24,323
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,037,381,004		194,036
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	12.8%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	126,834,643		
Average PRF contribution per participating village	22,477,025		2,141
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	45		57%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	31		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	10,675		33%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	10		
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	14		
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1		7%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	1		
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	1		

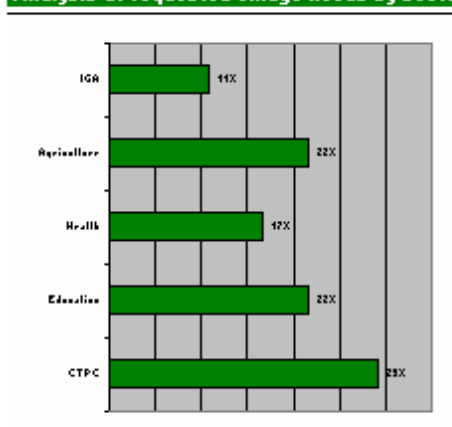
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



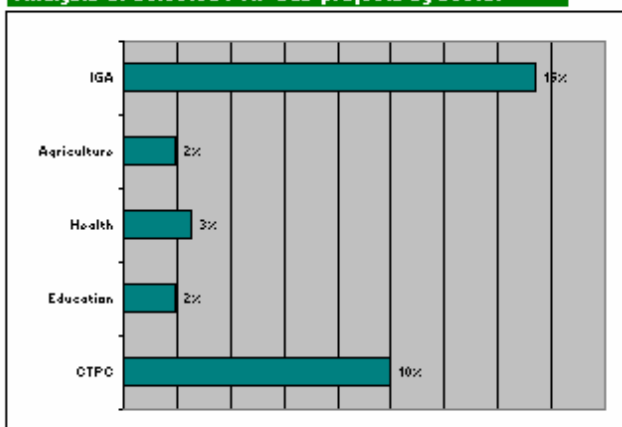
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	68,771,260	4%
IGA	100,336,764	6%
Health	22,141,761	1%
Education	120,118,529	7%
CTPC	1,464,316,684	82%
Total:	1,775,684,998	100%

Comparing Chart of Requestment and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by secto



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of the District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

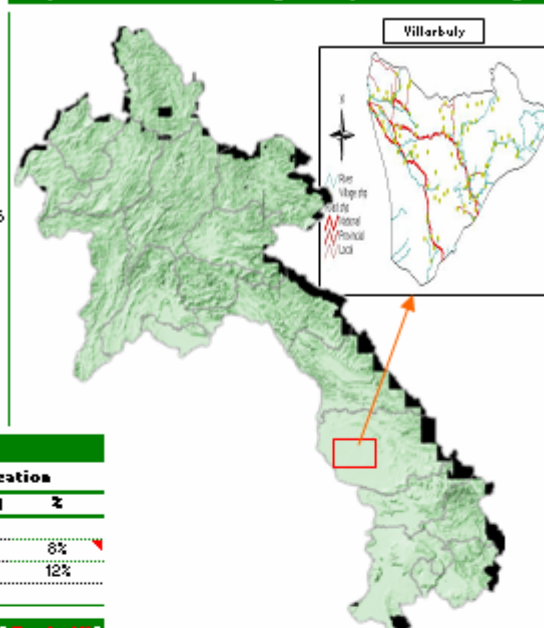
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Vilabury District, as of June 2005-2006 for Cycle III

General Information

Savannakhet Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	833,900	425,400
Total Number of districts:	15	
<i>Sepone, Nong, Vilabury, Khanthabouly, Outhoumphone, Attrapanethan, Phou, Kapanethan, Sangkhan, Champhone, Nankuly, Noykuly, Atrophane, and Thaphanavay.</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Sepone, Nong, Vilabury and pin</i>		
Vilabury District	Total	Women
District Population (VWPA, PRF, 2005):	29,106	14,596
Total Number of Khets:	16	
Total Number of Villages:	102	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	77	
% of villages without access to health services	27%	
% of villages without safe water supply	66%	
% of villages without road	4%	
% of villages without access to school	10%	
<i>Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)</i>		
<i>Phouthai (51%), Makong (29%), Tri (11%), Lao (4%), Katang (3%), Kor (1%), Other (1%), Other</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Champasack and Nong



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment and Prioritization

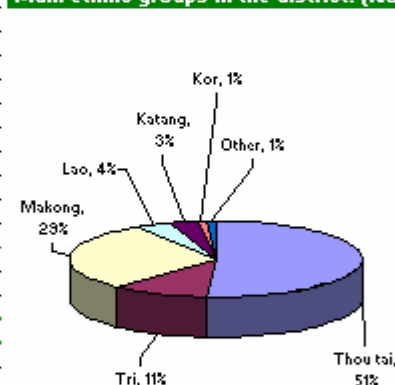
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	306	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	23	8%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	36	12%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	72	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 [Cycle III]

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Vilabury budget allocation 2005-2006	1,827,000,000		174,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	1,827,000,001		174,000
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	240,408,932		22,836
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	2,067,408,933		196,836
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	11.6%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	79,434,783		7,565
Average PRF contribution per participating village	17,911,765		1,706
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**	63		62%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	50		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	17,139		59%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	16		
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	23		
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1		4%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	1		
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	3		

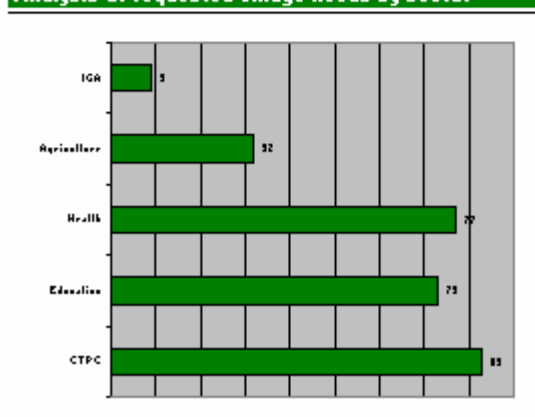
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



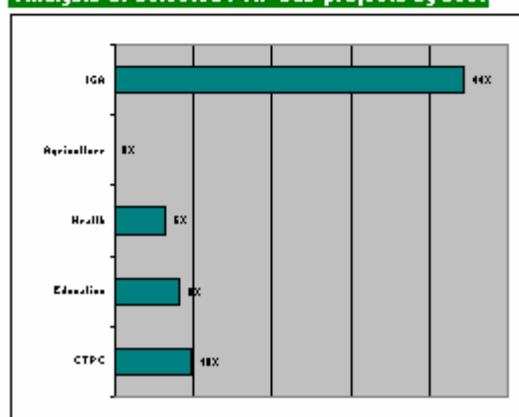
Sub-project budget allocation per secto	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	-	0.0%
IGA	32,345,346	5.1%
Health	253,180,734	13.3%
Education	708,232,375	38.8%
CTPC	172,640,345	42.3%
Total:	1,827,000,000	100%

Comparing Chart of Requestment and subproject implementation 2004-2005 vs

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by secto



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used on the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

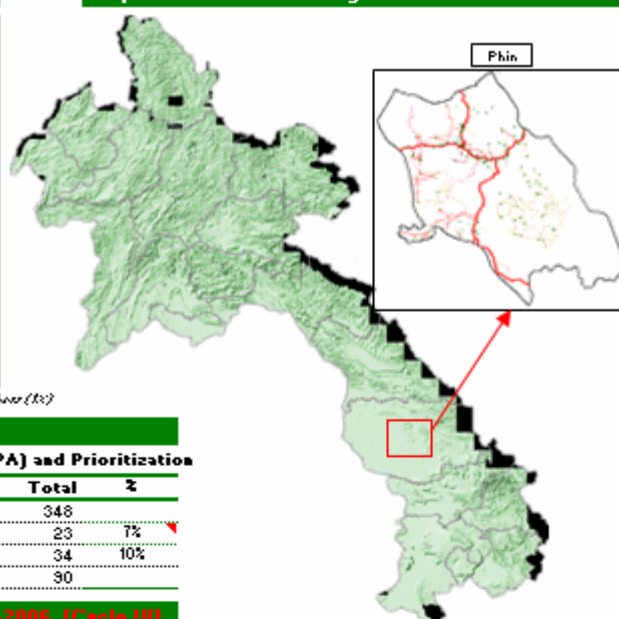
Progress activity of Phin District, as end of 2005-2006

General Information

Savannakhet Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	###	425,400
Total Number of districts:	15	
<i>Sepone, Nong, Viakoury, Khonthakouly, Outhoumphanh, Strapanethang, Phin, Thapanehane, Saengkhanh, Chomphane, Nankuly, Norkuly, Atropkhanh,</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Sepone, Nong, Vilsaboury and Phin</i>		

Phin District:	Total	Women
District Population (VWPA, PRF, 2005)	43,626	24,769
Total Number of Khets:	15	
Total Number of Villages:	116	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	76	
% of villages without access to health services	1%	
% of villages without safe water supply	0%	
% of villages without road	0%	
% of villages without access to School	0%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)		
<i>Kantong (23%), Phouthai (23%), Makong (23%), Lao (12%), Touy (1%), Other (1%)</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Savannakhet and Phin Dist



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VMPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	348	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	23	7%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	34	10%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	30	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 (Cycle III)

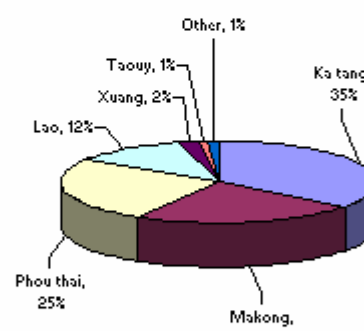
Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Phin budget allocation 2005-2006	2,667,000,000		254,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	2,667,000,001		254,000
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	815,273,200		77,645
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	3,482,273,201		331,645
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	23.4%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	98,777,778		9,407
Average PRF contribution per participating village	22,991,379		2,190
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round**:	46		40%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	27		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	21,882		44%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	15		
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	27		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	3		11%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2		-

Sub-project budget allocation per sector Allocation (Kip) Percentage %

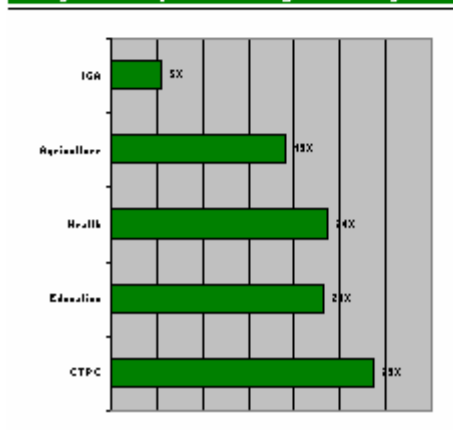
Sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	292,220,362	11.0%
IGA	136,487,647	5.1%
Health	-	0.0%
Education	875,448,439	32.8%
CTPC	1,362,843,552	51.1%
Total:	2,667,000,000	100%

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

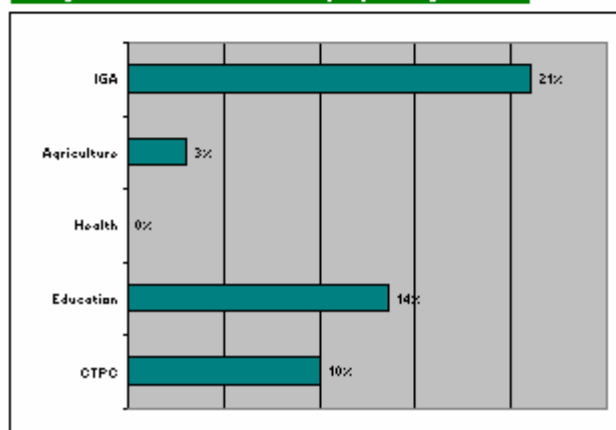


Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 vs

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

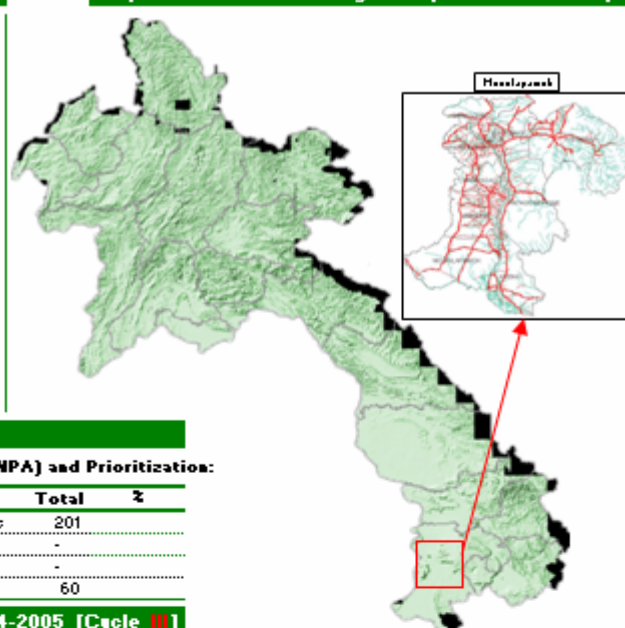
** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Mounlapamok District, as end of 2005-2006

General Information

Champasack Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	####	305,342
Total Number of districts:	10	
<i>Mounlapamok, Akong, Pothoumphone, Sukuma, Fakre, Saaramkoun, Eochine, Fakree, Phouthang and Champasack.</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Pothoumphone, Sukuma, Akong and Mounlapamok</i>		
Mounlapamok District:	Total	Women
District Population (WVPA, PRF: 2005)	38,142	19,524
Total Number of Khet:	10	
Total Number of Villages:	67	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	51	
% of villages without access to health services	72%	
% of villages without safe water supply	43%	
% of villages without road	1%	
% of villages without access to School	0%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Count All in Mounlapamok District)		
<i>Lao, Khmae, Kom, Other</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Champasack & Mounlapam



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization:

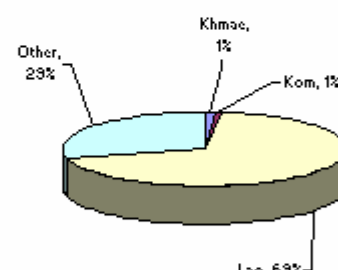
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	201	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	-	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	-	
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	60	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2004-2005 [Cycle III]

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting:

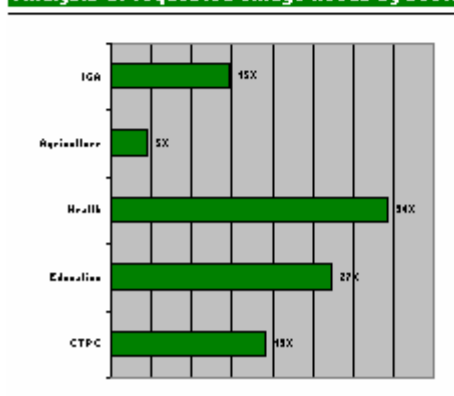
Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Mounlapamok budget allocation 2005-2006	1,585,500,000		151,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	1,585,500,001		151,000
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	164,674,808		15,683
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	1,750,174,809		166,683
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	9%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	66,062,500		6,292
Average PRF contribution per participating village	23,664,179		2,254
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	53		79%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	38		
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	11,430		30%
Number of Khet: benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	10		
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	24		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	0		0%
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2.4		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	4		-
Sub-project budget allocation per secto Allocation (Kip) Percentage %			
Agriculture	-		0.0%
IGA	89,245,027		5.6%
Health	395,100,329		24.3%
Education	977,654,899		61.7%
CTPC	123,439,745		7.8%
Total:	1,585,500,000		100%

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

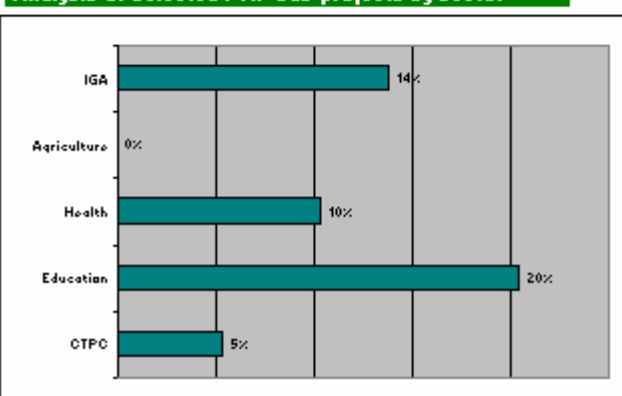


Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by secto



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of District Decision Meeting

*Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

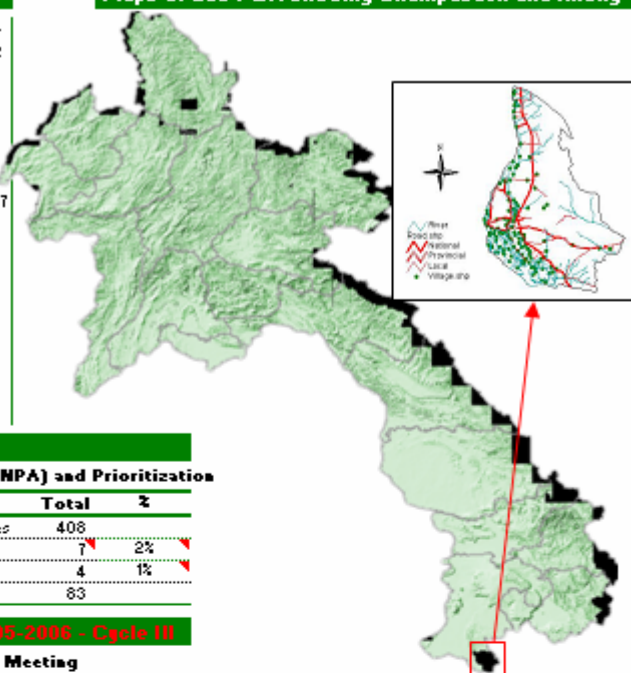
Progress activity of Khong District, as of June 2005-2006

General Information

Champasack Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	###	305,342
Total Number of districts:	10	
<i>Manupomak, Akong, Pothoumphong, Sukuma, Pakxay, Senaramkoun, Eochinao, Pakxay, Phasethong and Champasack.</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Pothoumphong, Sukuma, Akong and Manupomak</i>		

Khong District:	Total	Women
District Population (VWPA, PRF, 2005)	70,170	37,947
Total Number of Khets:	14	
Total Number of Villages:	136	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages:	46	
% of villages without access to health services	23%	
% of villages without safe water supply	9%	
% of villages without road	1%	
% of villages without access to school	6%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)		
<i>Lao (98%), Other</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Champasack and Khong



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (YNPA) and Prioritization

Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	408	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	7	2%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	4	1%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	83	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

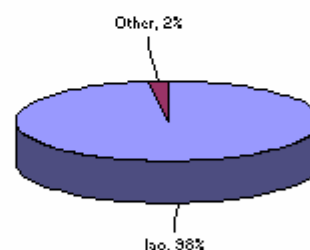
Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Khong budget allocation 2005-2006	777,000,000		74,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	777,000,001		74,000
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	209,772,284		19,978
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	986,772,285		93,978
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	21.3%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	37,000,000		3,524
Average PRF contribution per participating village	29,884,615		2,846
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	40		29.4%
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	20		-
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	19,296		27%
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	14		-
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	21		-
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	2		9.5%
Average Number of sub-projects / Khet	2		-
Average Number of Village activities / Khet			

Sub-project budget allocation per sector Allocation (Kip) Percentage %

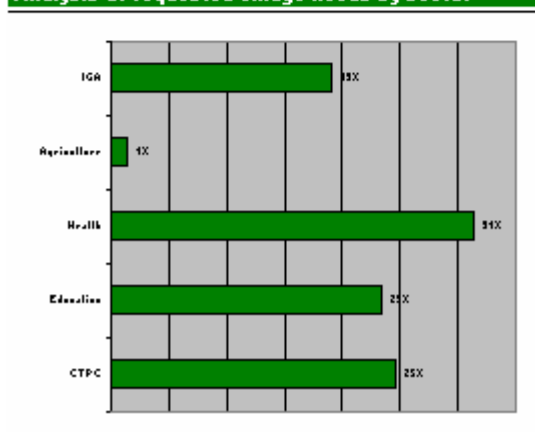
Sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	-	0.0%
IGA	38,986,680	5.0%
Health	65,513,800	8.4%
Education	541,687,287	63.7%
CTPC	130,812,233	16.8%
Total:	777,000,000	100%

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)

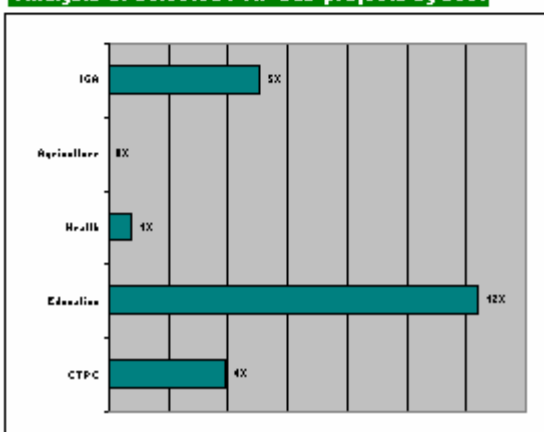


Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 vs 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

Progress activity of Sukuma District, as end of 2005-2006

General Information

Champasack Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC, year 2005):	####	305,342
Total Number of districts:	8	

Moulypamok, Khang, Fothoumphone, Sukuma, Fakra, Savarnkheun, Eochine, Fakrae, Phanthang and Champasack.

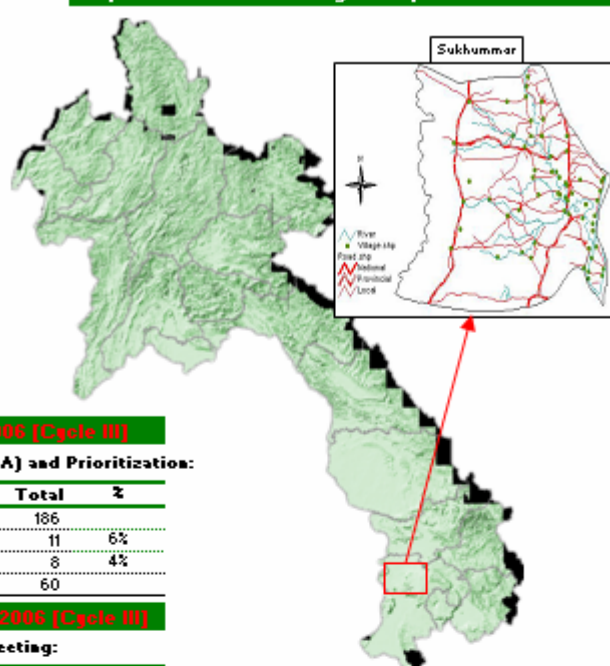
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	6
<i>Fothoumphone, Sukuma, Khang and Moulypamok</i>	

Sukuma District:	Total	Women
District Population (VNP, PRF, 2005)	46,329	25,007
Total Number of Khets:	10	
Total Number of Villages:	62	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	32	
% of villages without access to health services	15%	
% of villages without safe water supply	11%	
% of villages without road	29%	
% of villages without access to School	11%	

Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)

Phouthai (60%); Lao (18%); Hmong (12%); Khmer (8%); Others (4%)

Maps of Lao PDR showing Champasack & Sukuma



Initially requested village needs for the period 2005-2006 (Cycle III)

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VMPA) and Prioritization:

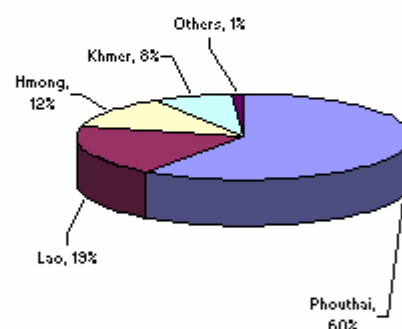
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	186	
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	11	6%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	8	4%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	60	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 (Cycle III)

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting:

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Sukuma budget allocation 2005-2006	1,071,000,000		102,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	1,071,000,001		102,000
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	203,772,284		19,978
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	1,280,772,285		121,978
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	16%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	56,368,421		5,368
Average PRF contribution per participating village	17,274,194		1,645
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	37	60%	
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	17	-	
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	29,150	62%	
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	10	-	
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	19	-	
Percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1	5%	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2	-	
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2	-	

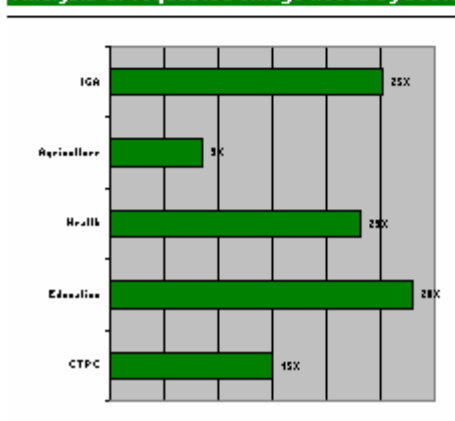
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



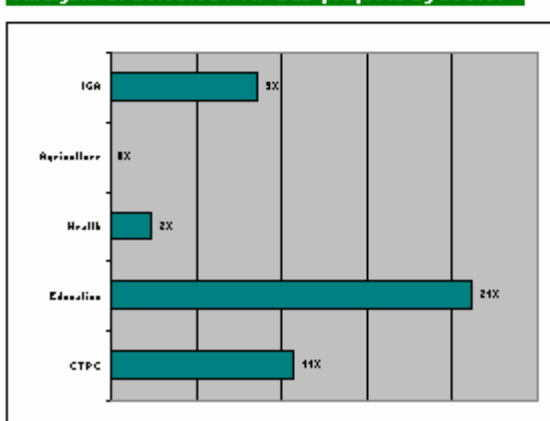
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	-	0.0%
IGA	54,464,908	5.1%
Health	84,120,303	7.9%
Education	779,132,831	72.7%
CTPC	153,281,958	14.3%
Total:	1,071,000,000	100%

Comparing Chart of Request and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of the District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PN and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

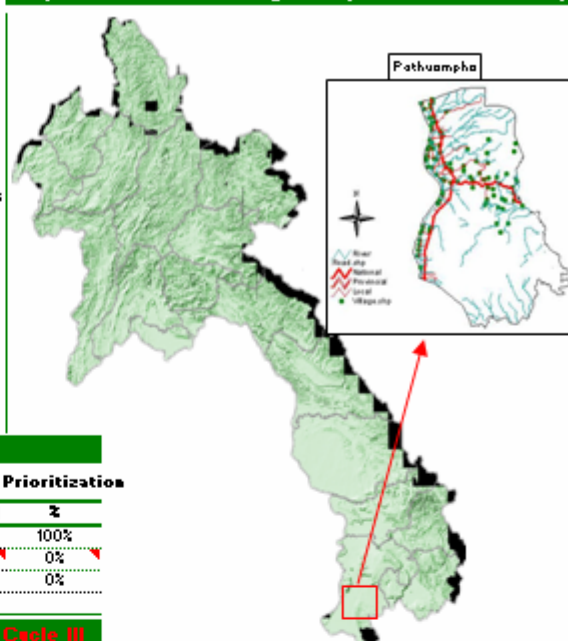
Progress activity of Pathoumphone District, as end of 2005-2006

General Information

Champasack Province:	Total	Women
Population of Province (NSC year 2005):	603,880	305,342
Total Number of districts:	10	
<i>Moualekham, Khong, Pathoumphone, Sukuma, Polxay, Sonaramkham, Eoching, Polxay, Phasathang and Champasack.</i>		
Total Number of districts covered by PRF:	4	
<i>Pathoumphone, Sukuma, Khong and Moualekham</i>		

Pathoumphone District	Total	Women
District Population (VWRP, PRF: 2005)	51,101	25,798
Total Number of Khets:	10	
Total Number of Villages:	93	
Total Number of "Poor" Villages*:	44	
% of villages without access to health services	14%	
% of villages without safe water supply	33%	
% of villages without road	16%	
% of villages without access to school	2%	
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC Census 95)		
<i>Lao (91%), Laven (8%), Others</i>		

Maps of Lao PDR showing Champasack and Pathoumphone



Initially requested village needs

Results after Village Needs and priorities Assessment (VNP) and Prioritization

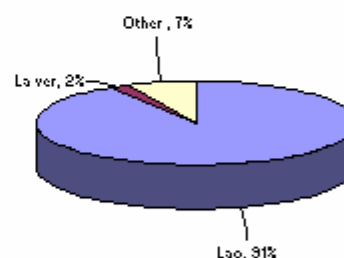
Description	Total	%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by villagers by 3 priorities	273	100%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by women by 3 priorities	1	0%
Number of Village Needs (activities) expressed by men by 3 priorities	1	0%
Village Needs after consolidation at Khet level (Khet Priorities)	60	

Selected / approved sub-projects for the period 2005-2006 - Cycle III

Results after sub-project appraisal and District Decision Meeting

Description	Total	Kip	US\$
PRF Pathoumphone budget allocation 2005-2006	651,000,000		62,000
PRF Contribution to sub-project implementation	651,000,001		62,000
Village Contribution (cash / kind) to project implementation	220,684,314		21,018
Total Cost for Sub-Projects:	871,684,315		83,018
% of village contribution compared to total cost for sub-projects	25.3%		-
Average PRF contribution per Sub-project	29,530,303		2,818
Average PRF contribution per participating village	7,000,000		667
Number of Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	52	56%	
Number of Poor Villages benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	31	-	
Number and percentage of beneficiaries in 2005-2006 funding round	24,040	47%	
Number of Khets benefiting from 2005-2006 funding round	10	-	
Number of Sub-Projects to be implemented in 2005-2006 funding round	22	-	
Number and percentage of selected sub-projects proposed by women	1	5%	
Average Number of Sub-projects / Khet	2	-	
Average Number of Village activities / Khet	2	-	

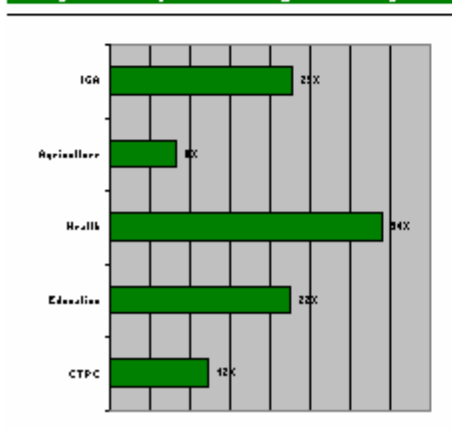
Main ethnic groups in the district: (NSC)



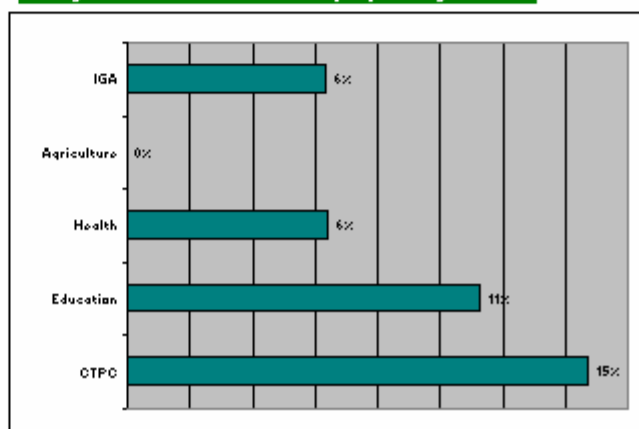
Sub-project budget allocation per sector	Allocation (Kip)	Percentage %
Agriculture	-	0.0%
IGA	33,084,515	5.1%
Health	192,225,105	29.5%
Education	225,628,967	34.7%
CTPC	200,061,413	30.7%
Total:	651,000,000	100%

Comparing Chart of Requested and subproject implementation 2004-2005 and 2005-2006

Analysis of requested village needs by sector



Analysis of selected PRF sub-projects by sector



Exchange Rate: approx. 1 US\$ = 10,500 Kip, rate used at the day of District Decision Meeting

* Poverty indicators and "poor" villages are defined by the Prime Minister's Instruction No. 010/PM and the National Statistic Centre.

** village benefiting are village implementing and village get indirect benefiting

SUMMARY OF PRF ACHIEVEMENTS

Date: June 2006

	Unit	Cycle I			Cycle II			Cycle III			TOTAL		
		Sub-projects	Quantity	Budget	Sub-projects	Quantity	Budget	Sub-projects	Quantity	Budget	Sub-projects	Quantity	Budget
Education		72		2,922,817,736	142		9,472,647,831	143		10,832,405,964	357		23,227,871,531
school construction & renovation	site	57	57	2,627,767,382	95	101	8,283,871,078	91	274	9,860,590,729	243	432	20,772,229,189
teaching material		0		289,964,580	38	419	1,085,966,507	29	279	831,473,955	67	698	2,207,405,042
teacher support	person	15	20	5,085,774	9	13	102,810,246	23	33	140,341,280	47	66	248,237,300
Access & Energy		39		2,367,060,613	92		13,084,323,028	133		18,994,226,493	264		34,445,610,134
road upgrade	km	31	270	2,045,847,503	75	610	11,570,783,291	101	1060	14,863,847,152	207	1,940	28,480,477,946
bridge construction	m	8	260	321,213,110	11	340	1,205,824,380	22	910	3,287,252,721	41	1,510	4,814,290,211
electric line	m	0	0	0	6	40	307,715,357	10	20	843,126,620	16	60	1,150,841,977
Health		107		4,543,215,499	130		5,954,078,665	142		9,064,889,295	379		19,562,183,459
dispensary construction & equipment	site	7	7	227,909,712	10	14	598,547,390	29	38	2,150,231,140	46	59	2,976,688,242
Village Health Volunteer & Nurse training	session	1	2	4,000,000	5	11	62,701,667	5	69	83,314,941	11	82	150,016,608
Village medicine box	village	1	1	13,699,008	4	7	30,215,436	3	3	21,177,790	8	11	65,092,234
latrine	unit	0	0	0	4	245	87,529,832	4	149	154,935,385	8	394	242,465,217
village water supply scheme	site	98	386	4,297,606,779	107	203	5,175,084,340	101	339	6,655,230,039	306	928	16,127,921,158
Agriculture		29		873,617,734	49		2,224,724,508	32		2,245,644,740	110		5,343,986,982
irrigation scheme		19		806,494,029	26		1,688,904,779	28		2,108,260,155	73		4,603,658,963
agricultural training	session	10	10	67,123,705	23	59	535,819,729	4	111	137,384,585	37	180	740,328,019
Other Income Generating Activities		1		4,318,680	9		335,004,985	43		1,591,379,344	53		1,930,703,009
market construction	site	0	0	0	1	1	210,210,985	3	3	374,946,831	4	4	585,157,816
Village saving groups	group	0	0	0	6	6	120,000,000	20	26	871,690,795	26	32	991,690,795
IGA training	session	1	2	4,318,680	2	5	4,794,000	20	20	344,741,718	23	27	353,854,398
Environment & management		0		0	9		899,217,444	40		1,004,225,427	49		1,903,442,871
Village environment management	site	0	0	0	8	7	866,654,128	20	26	671,422,376	28	33	1,528,076,504
training for local human resources	session	0	0	0	1	1	42,563,316	20	20	332,803,051	21	21	375,366,367
TOTAL		248		10,711,030,262	431		31,969,996,461	533		43,732,771,263	1,212		86,413,797,986