



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Prime Minister Office
National Leading Board
for Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation

Poverty Reduction Fund

Semi-Annual Progress Report
January – June 2007



*Villager's farewell – World Bank supervision mission
(Muang Kham district, Xiengkhouang province, 29/04/2007)*

Project Management Team
Vientiane, August 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2. PLANNING OF CYCLE IV	6
2.1. Reminder: Planning of sub-projects in 2006.....	6
2.2. Sub-project analysis by sector for Cycle IV.....	9
2.2.1. Health sector	9
2.2.2. Access and Energy sector	11
2.2.3. Education sector.....	11
2.2.4. Agricultural Infrastructure	12
2.2.5. Income-generating activities, Training and Environment (ITE) sector	12
2.3. Synthesis of sub-projects planned for Cycle IV	14
2.4. Increase of the average sub-project investment	15
3. IMPLEMENTATION OF CYCLES III AND IV	17
3.1. Sub-project implementation in Cycle III.....	17
3.2. Sub-project implementation in Cycle IV	18
3.3. Community contribution for Cycle IV	22
3.4. Community Capacity Building Process in Cycle IV.....	24
3.4.1. Training on Sub-projects maintenance and Management	24
3.4.2. Training on Natural Resource Management and Protection.....	25
3.4.3. Training on Village Saving Group Administration and Management.....	26
3.4.4. Vocational Training Courses.....	26
3.5. Procurement for Cycle IV	27
3.5.1. Procurement under sub-projects	27
3.5.2. Procurement at central level.....	27
4. OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT SINCE 2003.....	28
5. ASSESSMENT AND PROSPECTS.....	31
5.1. Technical assessment	31
5.1.1. Construction design	31
5.1.2. Quality control	31
5.1.3. Final sub-project inspection	31
5.2. Monitoring & Evaluation of PRF.....	32
5.2.1. Towards a comprehensive follow-up	32
5.2.2. Final Survey	32
5.3. Ninth PRF Administrative Board.....	32
5.4. Meeting on Participatory Poverty Reduction Process.....	33
5.5. World Bank missions	34
5.5.1. Visit of a World Bank Vice-President.....	34
5.5.2. World Bank Missions in the second quarter of 2007	34
6. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	36
6.1. Staffing issues	36
6.1.1. Capacity building	36
6.1.2. Staffing changes	37
6.2. Financial report	39
6.2.1. Audit of the 2006 fiscal year (01/10/2005 – 30/09/2006).....	39

6.2.2. Monitoring and internal audit	39
6.2.3. Project expenditures	39
6.2.4. Budget Prospects.....	40

7. WORK PLAN JULY TO SEPTEMBER OF 200642

7.1. Community Development	42
7.2. Technical Assistance	42
7.3. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	43
7.4. Finance and Administration	43

Table of Tables

Table 1: VNPA by Sector for Cycle IV	7
Table 2: Numbers of Approved Sub-projects at the DDM for Cycle IV	8
Table 3: Summary of sub-projects planned for Cycle IV.....	14
Table 4: Evolution of mean sub-project cost per sector (USD)	15
Table 5: Sub-project Progress per District for Cycle III (30/06/2007)	17
Table 6: Budget Allocated to Poor Villages	18
Table 7: Progress of sub-projects implementation for Cycle IV (30/06/2007).....	22
Table 8: Community Contribution per District for Cycle IV	23
Table 9: Training on Sub-project maintenance and management.....	25
Table 10: Training on Natural Resource Protection and Management.....	25
Table 11: Training on Vocational Courses	26
Table 12: Summary of Sub-Projects Implementation since 2003.....	28
Table 13: Progressive Increase in Power of PRF (30/06/2007)	28
Table 14: PRF Infrastructure outputs since 2003 (30/06/2007)	29
Table 15: PRF Outputs per Province (Cycles I to IV).....	30
Table 16: PRF Staff turnover in the first six months of 2007	38
Table 17: IDA Budget expenditures	40
Table 18: Budget transferred for sub-project implementation	40
Table 19: Expenditures by Category.....	40
Table 20: PRF expenditures & Balance (30/06/2007).....	40
Table 21: PRF Budget Prospect 7/2007 – 9/2008 (with projected exchange rates)	41
Table 22: PRF Budget Prospect 7/2007 – 9/2008 (13/8/2007 exchange rates)	41

Figures

Figure 1: Comparison of VNPA for Cycles III and IV	6
Figure 2: VNPA by Sector for Cycle IV	6
Figure 3: Comparison of VNPA and approved Sub-projects for Cycle IV	7
Figure 4: Sub-projects by Sector for Cycle IV	8
Figure 5: Share of Planned Investment by Sector for Cycle IV	9
Figure 6: Share of Procurement Methods for Cycle IV	9
Figure 7: Share of Sub-projects by Sector from Cycle I to IV	10
Figure 8: Breakdown of Access & Energy Sub-projects for Cycle IV	11
Figure 9: Breakdown of Education Sub-projects for Cycle IV	11

Figure 10: Breakdown of Agricultural Infrastructure Sub-projects for Cycle IV.....	12
Figure 11: Breakdown of ITE Sub-projects for Cycle IV	13
Figure 12: Evolution of Mean & Sector Share Investment	15
Figure 13: Progress of Cycle III Implementation per Province (30/06/2007)	17
Figure 14: Implementation and Disbursement Progress for Cycle III (30/6/2007)	18
Figure 15: Progress of Sub-project Implementation for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)	19
Figure 16: Completed Sub-projects by Sector and Province for Cycle IV (30/06/2007).....	20
Figure 17: Uncompleted Sub-projects (less than 50%) by Sector and Province for Cycle IV (30/06/2007) .	20
Figure 18: Not-yet-started Sub-projects by Sector and Province for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)	21
Figure 19: Comparison of Physical and Financial Implementation Progress for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)	22
Figure 20: Evolution of Community Contribution since 2003.....	23
Figure 21: Evolution of the Community Contribution per Province since 2003	24
Figure 22: Evolution of USD/XDR exchange rate	41

Table of Annexes

Annex 1: Completion and disbursement of Cycle III.....	44
Annex 2: Completion and disbursement of Cycle IV.....	51
Annex 3: 2007 PRF procurement plan progress	60
Annex 4: Prospects for PRF Monitoring & Evaluation.....	61

List of acronyms

BoL.....	Bank of the Lao PDR
BoQ	Bill of Quantity
CD	Community Development
CPI.....	Committee for Planning and Investment
CTPC.....	Construction, Transport, Post & Communication
DDM	District Decision Meeting
DF.....	District Facilitator
District.....	An administrative unit working under the direction of provincial administrations (142 districts throughout the Lao PDR)
DPM	District Prioritization Meeting
FA.....	Financial and Administration unit
FY.....	Fiscal Year (01/10 of the former year to 30/09 of the quoted year)
GoL	Government of the Lao PDR
IDA.....	International Development Association (World Bank)
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGA.....	Income Generation Activities (or Income-Generating Activities)
ITE.....	IGA, Training, and Environment sub-projects
KF.....	Khet Facilitator
Khet	Sub-district unit comprising neighboring villages
KPM	Khet Prioritization Meeting
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
LWU.....	Lao Women's Union
M&E.....	Monitoring and Evaluation unit
MCTPC.....	Ministry of Construction, Transportation, Post, and Communication
MIS.....	Management Information System
NGPES	National for Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NSC	National Statistics Centre

NUL..... National University of Laos
OPT Operations, Planning & Training unit
PC Provincial Coordinator
PM Prime Minister
PMT..... PRF Project Management Team
PRF..... Poverty Reduction Fund
Province First level of administrative subdivision in Lao PDR (17 provinces)
SoE Statement of Expenditure
STA Senior Technical Advisor
TA Technical Advisor
ToR..... Terms of Reference
ToT Training of Trainers
UCD Unit Cost Database
USD Dollar of the United States of America
VNPA..... Village Need Priority and Assessment
WB the World Bank
XDR Special Drawing Rights

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 Prime Minister established the PRF². 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.

This report is a summary of PRF implementation from January to June 2007, which includes the end of the third cycle and the beginning of the fourth cycle. End of June 2007, most of the Cycle III delayed sub-projects were completed: 530 projects out of 533 are completely fulfilled (99%), for a total amount of 43 billion Kip transferred from PRF national office to khet bank accounts (96%). The three remaining sub-projects are in Saravanh province and deal with drilled wells implementation, which faced difficulties with unexpected rock layer. Discussions are in progress to convert the sub-projects into other feasible ones.

Along with Cycle III delayed sub-projects, implementation of the 548 sub-projects for Cycle IV have been launched with a total budget of approximately 45 billion Kip for five provinces, 21 districts, 252 Khets, 1,880 villages for a total population of 740,000 people. . End of June 2007, 417 projects out of 548 are completely fulfilled (76%), 113 sub-projects (21%) are more than 50% completed, 10 sub-projects (2%) have just been initiated (less than 50% completion), and eight sub-projects (1%) are not yet started.

During the semester, PRF prepared Cycle V, the final one of the current phase. Due to budget limitation, the Cycle V district allocation amounts to 81% of the Cycle IV's one. To keep the quality and sustainability of the investment, the number of sub-projects has to be reduced by 20%, thus the PRF Administrative Board decided to reduce the number of eligible villages to the poorest ones. Additionally, with a PRF ending in September 2008, all Cycle V sub-projects will have to be completed by June 2008. Thus, the cycle launch was anticipated and in June 2007, PRF launched VNPA in five provinces, 21 districts, 161 Khets (64% of Cycle IV), 1,268 villages (67%) for a total population of more than 440,000 people.

In parallel to Cycle Implementation, PRF carried out several meetings, including: *(i)* BA and TA result presentations; *(ii)* the Ninth Administrative Board Meeting in Saravanh in April to review PRF activities, results and prospects, and to visit field outputs in Toumlan district; *(iii)* the Participatory Poverty Reduction Process Meeting in Vientiane in May to introduce PRF principles, process and first results to different Lao organizations and donors; *(iv)* the Annual Review and Strengthening Workshop for PRF staff held in Vientiane Municipality end of June.

During the semester, PRF welcomed three World Bank missions: *(i)* in February, the Vice-President for Asia and Pacific visited PRF field investment in Nong district (Savannakhet province); *(ii)* a supervision mission from 23 April to 3 May, with field visit in Kham District (Xiengkhouang province) ; and *(iii)* a visit from 26 to 29 June, to handover supervision of M&E.

¹ Supported by the World Bank (IDA, credit no. 3675 LA – XDR 15,300,000).

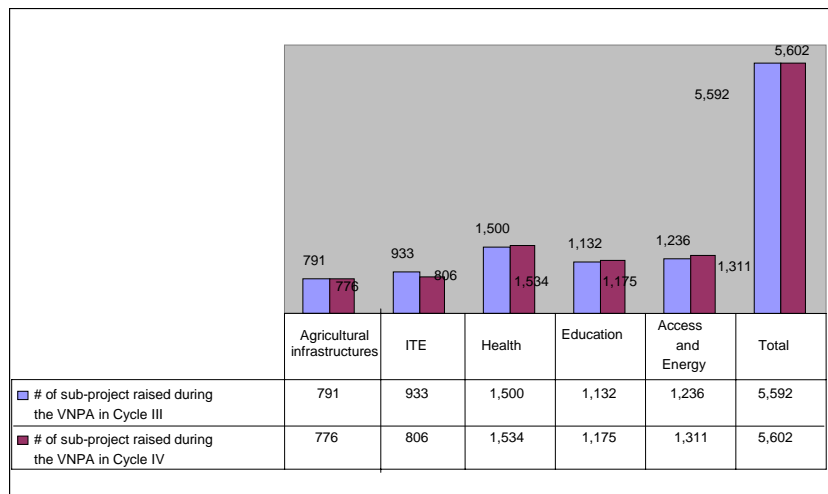
² Decree 073/PM on 31 May 2002, effective in February 2003, amended in September 2006 (222/PM).

2. PLANNING OF CYCLE IV

2.1. Reminder: Planning of sub-projects in 2006

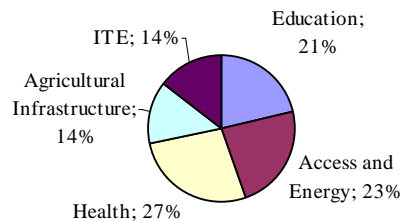
The first participatory planning step, the Village Need and Priorities Assessment (VNPA), took place within the period of July-August 2006 in the 1,880 villages³ of the 21 districts/5 provinces targeted for Cycle IV. The total number of the sub-projects proposed (*Cf. Figure 1*) during VNPA reached 5,602, slightly higher than in Cycle III (5,592), due to PRF expansion in one district (Viengthong, Huaphanh province).

Figure 1: Comparison of VNPA for Cycles III and IV



The first sector for village requests is Health, followed by Access and Energy sector (*Cf. Figure 2*). This reflects the community concerns on health and communication issues.

Figure 2: VNPA by Sector for Cycle IV



Among the 5,602 of sub-projects proposed during VNPA, Huaphanh province counted for 1,890 (34%, *Cf. Table 1*), followed by Savannakhet (21%), Champassack (19%), Xiengkhouang (17%) and Saravanh (10%).

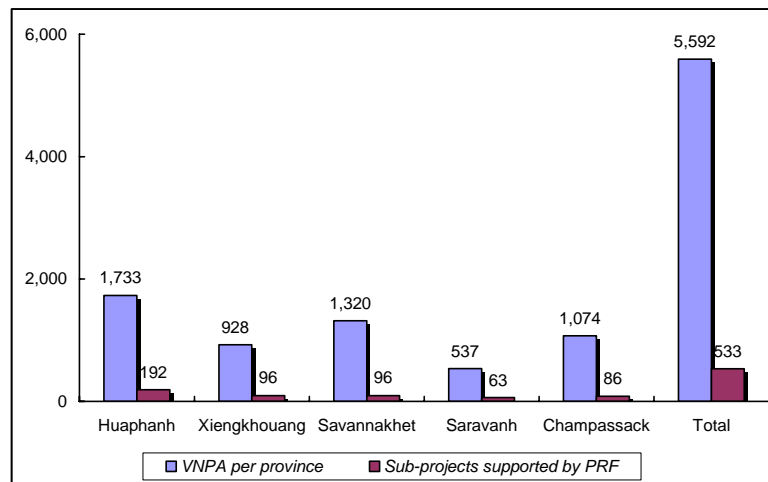
³ The decrease in village number from 1,984 to 1,880 comes from updated data after relocation and merging.

Table 1: VNPA by Sector for Cycle IV

Sectors/Provinces	Huaphan	Xiengkhuang	Savannakhet	Saravan	Champasack	Total
Agricultural Infrastructure	266	128	251	71	60	776
IIE	203	146	133	48	276	806
Access and Energy	447	232	266	158	208	1,311
Health	542	271	301	155	265	1,534
Education	432	166	222	103	252	1,175
Total	1,890	943	1,173	535	1,061	5,602

District Decision Meetings held in November-December 2006 selected 548 projects (10%) out of 5,602 VNPA villagers' requests for Cycle IV, a ratio similar to Cycle III (*Cf. Figure 3*).

Figure 3: Comparison of VNPA and approved Sub-projects for Cycle IV



The ratio varies slightly between provinces (8% to 12%, *Cf. Table 2*).

Table 2: Numbers of Approved Sub-projects at the DDM for Cycle IV

Provinces and Districts	VNPA Proposals	Approved sub-projects	Ratio
Huaphanh	1,890	230	12%
Xiengkhor	176	31	18%
Viengthong	212	27	13%
Viengxay	347	40	12%
Huameuang	227	30	13%
Xamtay	499	49	10%
Sobbao	203	18	9%
Add	226	35	15%
Xiengkhouang	943	79	8%
Kham	351	23	7%
Nonghaed	329	27	8%
Khoun	263	29	11%
Savannakhet	1,173	93	8%
Phin	342	23	7%
Sepone	329	34	10%
Nong	237	15	6%
Vilabury	265	21	8%
Saravanh	535	52	10%
Taoy	167	21	13%
Toumlan	198	17	9%
Samoy	170	14	8%
Champassack	1,061	94	9%
Pathoumphone	279	16	6%
Sukuma	183	32	17%
Mounlapamok	201	25	12%
Khong	398	21	5%
Grand Total	5,602	548	10%

In number of sub-projects, the first sector is ITE (32%, *Cf. Figure 4*), but it counts only for 11% of the investment (*Cf. Figure 5*). As capacity building and training courses training are not expensive, most of the investment goes to infrastructure sub-projects.

Figure 4: Sub-projects by Sector for Cycle IV

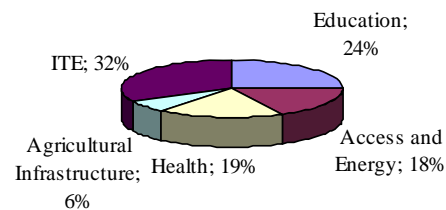
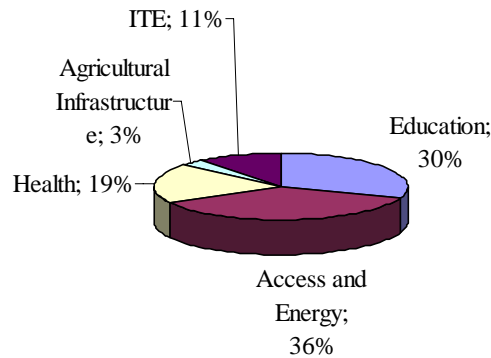
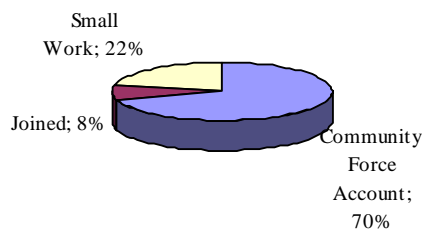


Figure 5: Share of Planned Investment by Sector for Cycle IV



One of the PRF's objectives is to build capacity and empower poor villagers to plan, manage, and implement their own public investment in a decentralized and transparent manner. In accordance with this objective, the village communities are involved in implementation of 70% of the Cycle IV sub-projects (*Cf. Figure 6*): 385 (70%) of total sub-projects are directly implemented by community (community force account), 120 (22%) of the sub-projects are implemented by private contractors, and 43 sub-projects (8%) are conducted by both the community and private contractors. One of the motivations for communities to choose force account procedure, although it requires more contribution from them (labor, raw material, even cash), is because it is more economical, thus it maximizes the chance for a community to get the sub-project in the selection process. Most of the sub-projects implemented by contractors are technically demanding, and therefore the communities are not able to conduct the work by themselves. However, the communities play a major role in quality control for each of the sub-projects.

Figure 6: Share of Procurement Methods for Cycle IV

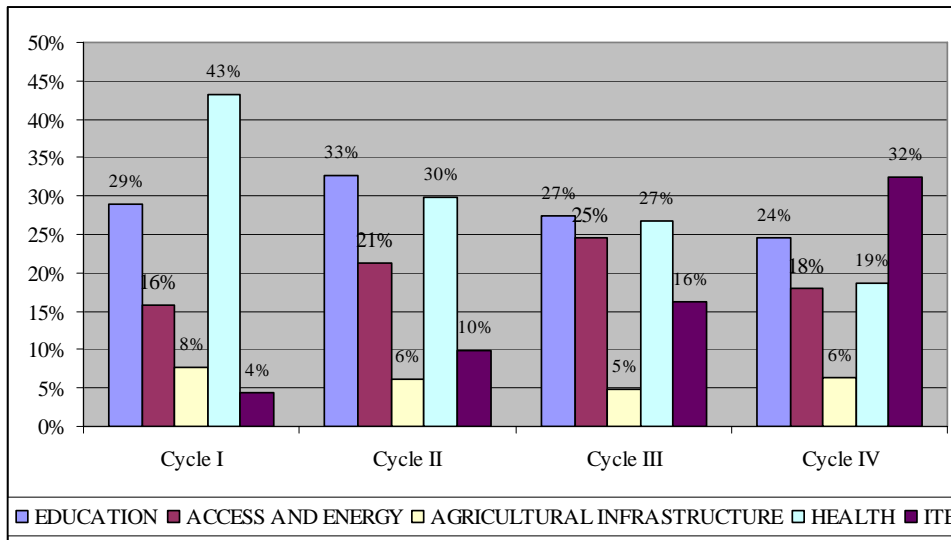


2.2. Sub-project analysis by sector for Cycle IV

2.2.1. Health sector

In Cycle IV, Health sector ranks in third position with 102 sub-projects (19% of the total), after ITE (32%) and Education (24%). Health sector was the first community concern in Cycle I (107 sub-projects out of 248, *i.e.* 43%), but it slightly decreased then (*Cf. Figure 7*): 30% of the sub-projects in Cycle II, and 27% in Cycle III. However, Health sector was the first priority at VNPA for Cycle IV (1,534 requests out of 5,602, 27%, *Cf. Figure 1 & Figure 2*), but only 7% of the demands were finally selected in the negotiation/compromise process of KPM/DPM/DDM.

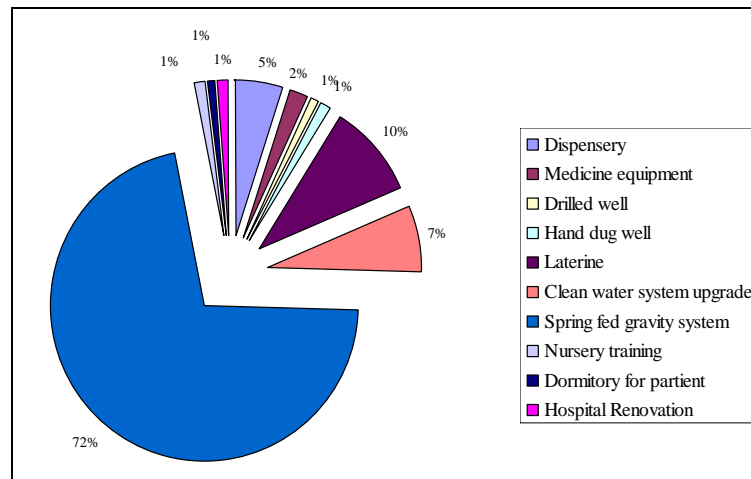
Figure 7: Share of Sub-projects by Sector from Cycle I to IV



Water supply is the first priority of the communities, with 81% of the sub-projects in Health sector (Cf. 75% of the Access & Energy sub-projects are concentrated into the two Northern provinces: Huaphanh (51%) and Xiengkhouang (25%). Most of the sub-projects (81%) deal with access road upgrading (Cf. Figure 8), as for former cycles, and 12% deal with road components (drainage and bridges); Energy (main electric lines to villages) counts for only 7% of the sector sub-projects.

Figure 8). For such a purpose, spring gravity fed system is by far the main technique (73 sub-projects, 72% of Health sector); it was already the case for former cycles, but the trend is strengthening (42% in Cycle I, 58% in Cycle II, and 52% in Cycle III). That is quite logical if considering that PRF works in the poor regions of the country, which are mainly uplands where gravity fed systems are more suitable to implement and maintain than wells. The trend is also enhanced by difficulties met in drilling wells in many regions (hard rock ground layer), pushing communities and PRF staff towards gravity fed solutions.

Figure 8: Breakdown of Health Sub-projects for Cycle IV

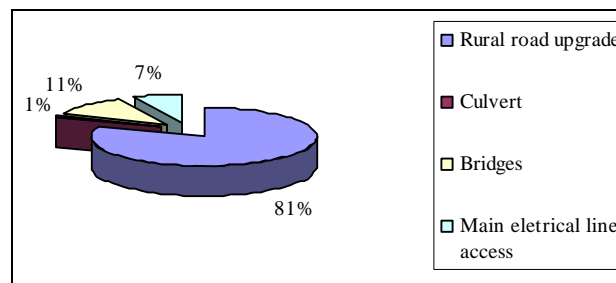


2.2.2. Access and Energy sector

In Cycle IV, Access and Energy sector comprises 99 sub-projects and ranks in fourth position, after Health sector. It counts for 18% of the sub-projects in Cycle IV, compared to 21% in Cycle I, 25% in Cycle II, and 28% in Cycle III (Cf. Figure 7). In investment terms, the sector appears to be the most expensive one, with 36% of the sub-grants in Cycle IV, compared to 41% in Cycle II and 43% in Cycle III.

75% of the Access & Energy sub-projects are concentrated into the two Northern provinces: Huaphanh (51%) and Xiengkhouang (25%). Most of the sub-projects (81%) deal with access road upgrading (Cf. Figure 8), as for former cycles, and 12% deal with road components (drainage and bridges); Energy (main electric lines to villages) counts for only 7% of the sector sub-projects.

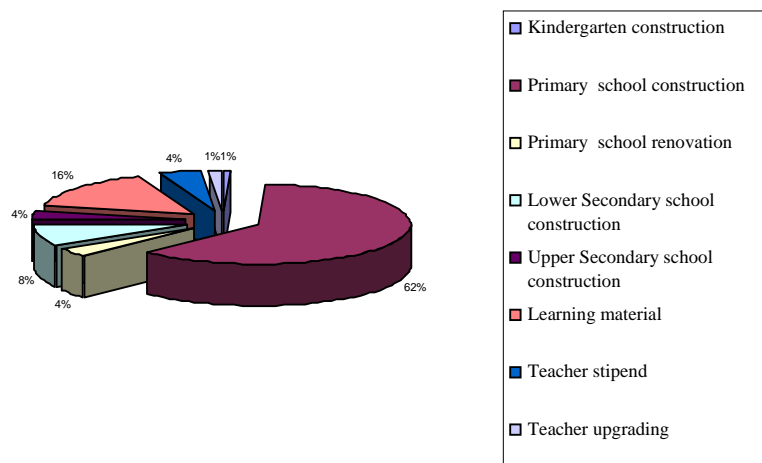
Figure 8: Breakdown of Access & Energy Sub-projects for Cycle IV



2.2.3. Education sector

In Cycle IV, sub-projects in Education sector count for 24% of the total, second rank after ITE (Cf. Figure 7), and require 30% of the Sub-Grant investment, with an average of 101 million Kip per sub-project.

Figure 9: Breakdown of Education Sub-projects for Cycle IV



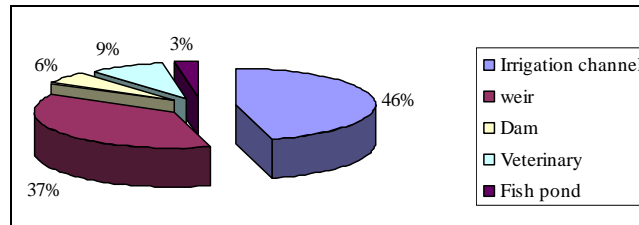
During Cycle IV, the PRF mainly supported the building of primary schools at village level and supplying of educational material (books, tools, furniture), to offer better conditions of learning and thus enhance the training quality and the long-term involvement of the children.

In Cycle IV, sub-projects for Education sector are settled in Savannakhet province (31%), followed by Champassack province (28%), Huaphanh (23%), Saravanh (12%) and Xiengkhouang (5%).

2.2.4. Agricultural Infrastructure

The Agricultural Infrastructure sector is, for Cycle IV as for former cycles, the last one in terms of number of selected sub-projects (6%) and investment (3%).

Figure 10: Breakdown of Agricultural Infrastructure Sub-projects for Cycle IV



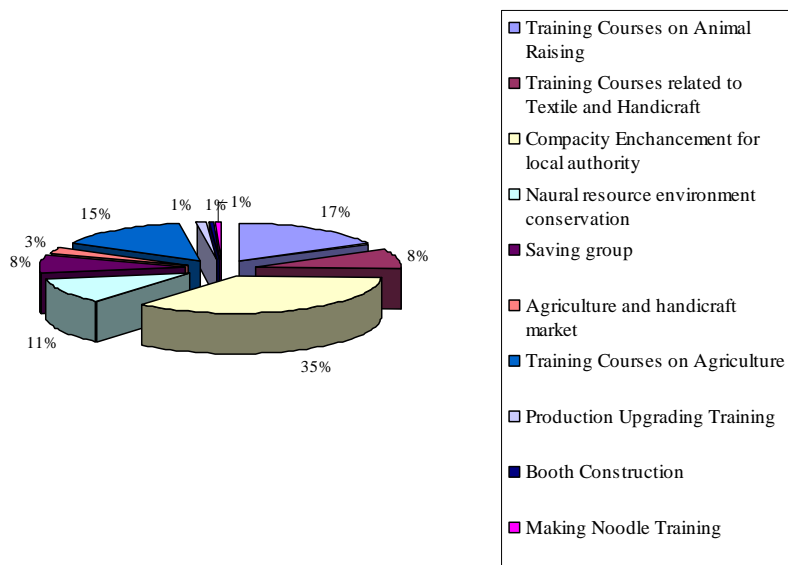
Among the sub-projects grant for the Agricultural Infrastructure in Cycle IV, the weir sub-projects are in the first rank with the percentage of 37% or 13 sub-projects followed by the irrigation channel sub-projects with the percentage of 26%.

2.2.5. Income-generating activities, Training and Environment (ITE) sector

Income-Generating Activities were on the fringes of the PRF during its design but they quickly appear as a recurrent and strong requests from the poor communities as well as a strong demand from the Government: they are a direct tool to alleviate poverty, with immediate effects, unlike the small-scale infrastructures — *necessary but with mid or long-term impact* — on which the PRF focuses by design. PRF supports the ITE sector (Income Generation Activities, Training, and Environment) in different aspects including the vocational training courses, village saving group, natural resource environment conservation, animal raising, and others.

Figure 7 shows that the ITE sector is going up gradually since Cycle I, to become the first sector in number of sub-projects with 32% of the total, but only 11% of the investment, as training and related activities are less budget-requiring than infrastructures. In Cycle IV, ITE sector comprises 178 sub-projects with 4,804,353,000 Kip investment, *i.e.* 27 million Kip per sub-project in average.

Figure 11: Breakdown of ITE Sub-projects for Cycle IV



Among the ITE sector in Cycle IV, the capacity enhancement for local authorities, the vocational training courses on animal or on agriculture are the first components of ITE sector.

2.3. Synthesis of sub-projects planned for Cycle IV

Table 3: Summary of sub-projects planned for Cycle IV

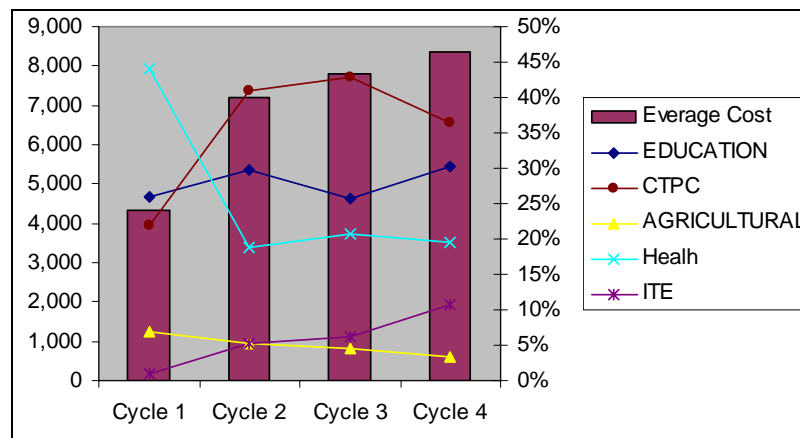
Province / District	No. of Khet	Total no. of Village after YNPA 2006 Updated	Total Population before YNPA (2006) for IV <small>to be reported complementary number</small>	No. of Adults in YNPA IV	No. of Adults YNPA participating IV	No. of Villages benefiting from PRF <small>Need to be revised</small>	No. of Poor villages benefiting	Poor villages as % of total villages benefiting	No. of Activities requested during YNPA 3 Priority Needs per Village	No. of Activities requested needs covered	% of approved projects	PRF Budget (KIP) <small>Data based on the day of District Decision Meeting held Dec. 2004</small>	Appro. Budget (USD) <small>Exc. Rate</small>	Average PRF cost per subproject (USD)	Village Contribution (KIP)	Total of budget cost (PRF budget+ community contribution)	% Village contribution (KIP)
Huaphanh																	
Kiangkhor	12	59	25,986	17,291	11,866	62	42	68%	176	31	18%	1,978,819,506	202,028	6,517	466,748,609	2,445,568,115	19%
Vieng thong	13	71	25,433	13,026	10,938	30	30	100%	212	27	13%	2,135,998,937	218,075	8,077	475,831,533	2,611,830,470	18%
Viengxay	19	116	35,234	18,342	14,284	57	35	61%	347	40	12%	2,430,395,572	248,132	6,203	784,336,875	3,214,732,447	24%
Huameuang	11	78	27,324	15,697	10,266	53	52	98%	227	30	13%	2,498,199,298	255,054	8,502	419,907,800	2,918,107,098	14%
Kamtay	22	168	54,213	30,773	24,072	79	77	97%	499	49	10%	5,252,092,004	536,214	10,943	923,627,778	6,175,719,782	15%
Sobbaeo	7	68	25,195	15,622	11,102	30	20	67%	203	18	9%	2,145,471,318	219,042	12,169	424,459,610	2,569,930,928	17%
Add	12	78	26,414	15,370	9,974	67	49	73%	226	35	15%	1,957,080,495	199,809	5,709	358,286,720	2,315,367,215	15%
Sub total	96	638	219,799	126,121	92,502	378	305	81%	1,890	230	13%	18,398,057,130	1,878,354	8,167	3,853,198,925	22,251,256,055	17%
Xiengkhoang																	
Kham	10	118	46,040	25,634	37,266	78	51	65%	351	23	7%	2,106,946,050	215,109	9,353	553,035,150	2,659,981,200	21%
Nonghet	13	109	35,915	18,529	14,332	64	60	94%	329	27	8%	3,134,290,286	319,996	11,852	648,717,666	3,783,007,952	17%
Khoun	8	89	31,535	16,023	10,602	65	65	100%	263	29	11%	3,106,976,327	317,207	10,938	391,428,800	3,498,405,127	11%
Sub total	31	316	113,490	60,186	62,200	207	176	86%	943	79	9%	8,348,212,663	852,313	10,789	1,593,181,616	9,941,394,279	16%
Savannakhet																	
Phin	15	115	49,626	49,786	20,290	38	25	66%	342	23	7%	2,538,200,000	259,138	11,267	259,877,100	2,798,077,100	9%
Sepone	20	110	42,497	26,039	15,573	50	37	74%	329	34	10%	2,881,200,000	294,157	8,652	394,765,640	3,275,965,640	12%
Nong	10	79	27,194	12,055	13,720	32	26	81%	237	15	6%	1,773,800,000	181,096	12,073	99,326,500	1,873,126,500	5%
Vilabury	16	89	29,106	17,488	10,695	35	25	71%	265	21	8%	1,773,800,000	181,096	8,624	221,100,000	1,994,900,000	11%
Sub total	61	393	148,423	105,368	60,278	155	113	97%	1,173	93	8%	8,966,999,999	915,488	9,844	975,069,240	9,942,069,239	10%
Saravanh																	
Ta Oey	5	57	22,520	11,822	7,837	34	32	94%	167	21	13%	1,722,520,286	175,861	5,496	219,336,600	1,941,856,886	11%
Toumlan	7	66	21,785	11,852	9,199	64	64	100%	198	17	9%	1,741,517,240	177,801	2,778	167,392,500	1,908,909,740	9%
Samoly	8	56	11,781	6,942	4,978	40	38	95%	170	14	8%	1,841,166,199	187,974	4,947	317,348,993	2,158,515,192	15%
Sub total	20	179	56,086	30,616	22,014	138	134	96%	535	52	7%	5,305,203,705	541,636	4,042	704,078,093	6,009,281,798	12%
Champasack																	
Pathoumphone	10	93	51,101	41,039	21,159	53	16	30%	279	16	6%	666,400,000	68,036	4,252	275,234,416	941,634,416	29%
Sukuma	10	61	46,929	36,539	19,814	61	19	31%	183	32	17%	989,800,000	101,054	3,158	209,394,265	1,199,194,265	17%
Mounlapamok	10	67	38,142	27,329	17,849	37	25	68%	201	25	12%	1,450,400,000	148,079	5,923	263,627,809	1,714,027,809	15%
Khong	14	133	70,170	55,136	33,580	71	6	8%	398	21	5%	735,000,000	75,040	3,573	137,637,000	872,637,000	16%
Sub total	44	354	206,342	160,043	92,402	222	66	34%	1,061	94	10%	3,841,600,000	392,209	4,172	885,893,490	4,727,493,490	19%
Grand Total	252	1,880	744,140	482,334	329,396	1,100	794	79%	5,602	548	10%	44,860,073,497	4,580,000	8,358	8,011,421,364	52,871,494,862	15%

2.4. Increase of the average sub-project investment

In Cycle I, the PRF invested in average 4,300 USD per sub-project; the mean increased to 7,200 USD in Cycle II (+67%), further increase to 7,800 USD in Cycle III (+81% from the Cycle I, +9% from Cycle II) and to 8,400 USD in Cycle IV (+95% from Cycle I, +17% from Cycle II, +8% from Cycle III).

The main explanation for the increase deals with the evolution of the different sectors of investment. If Health sub-projects, mainly water supply, were the first villager choice for Cycle I (44% of the sub-projects, 42% of the investment), the Access sub-projects (roads and bridges) were the first sector in terms of cost for next Cycles II, even if Health and Education sub-projects remained more numerous. The increase of the mean sub-project cost is closely correlated to the part of the investment allotted to Access sub-projects, more than other sectors.

Figure 12: Evolution of Mean & Sector Share Investment



Each kind of sub-project increased in average investment from Cycle I to Cycle II, while changes were limited between Cycle II and Cycle III. The raise is especially significant for Access sub-projects: the mean cost more than double between the two first cycles.

Table 4: Evolution of mean sub-project cost per sector (USD)

	Cycle I	Cycle II	Cycle III	Cycle IV
Access & Energy	6,200	14,100 (+127%) ^a	13,600 (+119%; -4%) ^b	16,829 (+171%; +19%; +24%) ^c
Health	4,200	4,600 (+10%) ^a	6,000 (+45%; +32%) ^b	8,743 (+108%; 90%; 46%) ^c
Education	4,000	6,600 (+64%) ^a	7,200 (+79%; +9%) ^b	2,521 (-37%; -62%; -65%) ^c
Agricultural Infrastructures	3,000	6,300 (+109%) ^a	7,400 (+145%; +18%) ^b	4,231 (+41%; -33%; -43%) ^c
ITE		3,700	3,000 (; -19%) ^b	2,754 (; -26%; -8%) ^c

a (evolution from Cycle I to II)

b (evolution from Cycle I to III; from Cycle II to III)

c. (evolution from Cycle I to IV; from Cycle II to IV; from Cycle III to IV)

The communities met problems of quality and sustainability with some infrastructure sub-project built during Cycle I:

- quick degradation of roads and culverts, due to design deficiencies but also to lack of maintenance;
- quick degradation of open drilled wells, *etc.*

To solve such issues, the PRF improved through Cycles II, III and IV the standards for infrastructure sub-projects:

- increase of means and skills for surveys and technical designs;
- hardened standards to integrate the low maintenance conditions in the design;
- inclusion of an initial PRF contribution to settle the community maintenance fund.

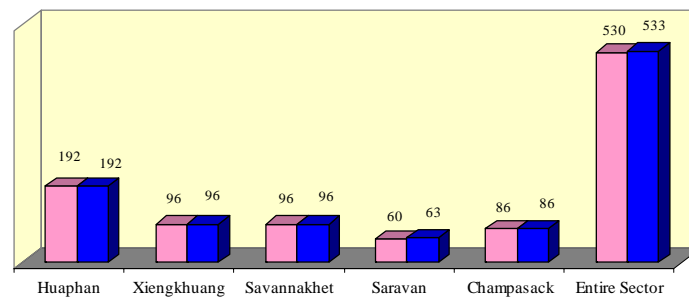
Added to the increase in quality standards and maintenance, the PRF investment in Education was modified since Cycle I; instead of funding a bare, we proposed a full package, more costly, with school building, teaching materials and training. A complementary explanation for infrastructure cost increase lies in the communities and PRF staff growing experience. Some interesting but technically complex sub-projects were not selected in Cycle I, but became feasible later.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF CYCLES III AND IV

3.1. Sub-project implementation in Cycle III

For Cycle III, 533 sub-projects were planned with a budget of almost 44 billion kip⁴. The sub-projects were supposed to be achieved by July 2006, but few sub-projects faced delay for various reasons. At the end of June 2007, Approximately 43 billion Kip (96%) are transferred to Khet accounts; 530 sub-projects out of the total 533 (99%) have been completed. The three delayed sub-projects are all in Saravanh province: two rural road upgrades in Taoy district because of late village contribution; one hand-pump well in Samoy, terminated because the drilling was blocked by a hard-rock ground layer. Village community discussed with PRF to replace the sub-project by a road drainage (culvert) one, for which the work will start soon.

Figure 13: Progress of Cycle III Implementation per Province (30/06/2007)



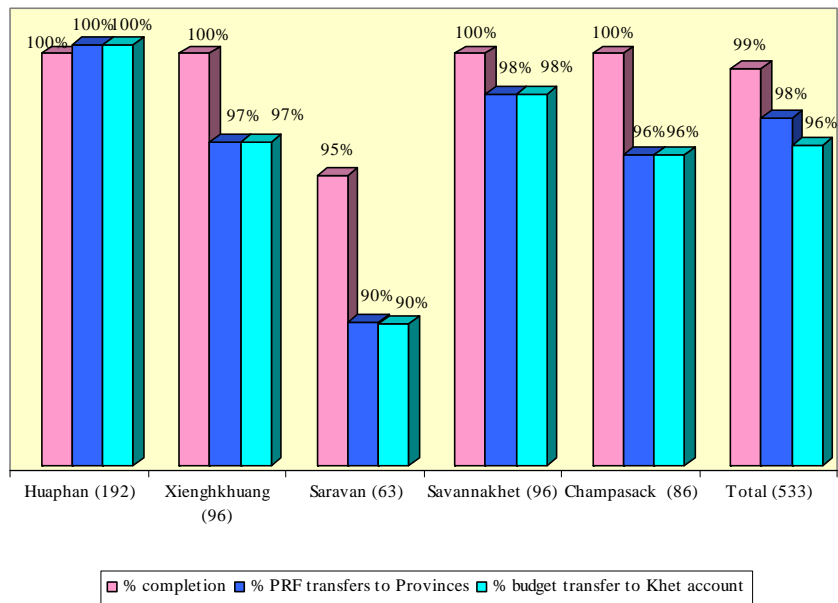
Key: planned sub-projects in blue, completed sub-projects in rose

Table 5: Sub-project Progress per District for Cycle III (30/06/2007)

Districts/Provinces	0%	<50%	>50%	100%	Total	% subprojects completion	Total PRF budget	PRF Budget	PRF transfers to Province	% PRF transfers to Province	Transfer to Khet Account	% budget being transferred to Khet Account
Sobbao	0	0	0	20	20	100%	2,317,991,507	2,309,988,507	2,309,988,507	100%	2,309,988,507	100%
Add	0	0	0	26	26	100%	2,088,949,387	2,078,809,387	2,078,809,387	100%	2,078,809,387	100%
Xiengkhor	0	0	0	31	31	100%	2,151,720,752	2,141,974,752	2,141,974,752	100%	2,141,974,752	100%
VX	0	0	0	33	33	100%	2,631,492,310	2,619,413,310	2,619,413,310	100%	2,619,413,310	100%
Huameuang	0	0	0	33	33	100%	2,463,706,021	2,453,625,521	2,453,625,521	100%	2,453,625,521	100%
Xamsay	0	0	0	49	49	100%	5,220,508,807	5,207,948,807	5,207,948,807	100%	5,207,948,807	100%
Huaphan (192)	0	0	0	192	192	100%	16,874,168,784	16,811,760,284	16,811,760,284	100%	16,874,168,784	100%
Nonghet	0	0	0	32	32	100%	3,149,388,023	3,139,500,000	3,085,263,135	98%	3,085,263,135	98%
Khoun	0	0	0	40	40	100%	3,159,065,746	3,149,405,746	2,933,233,965	94%	2,933,233,965	94%
Kham	0	0	0	24	24	100%	2,065,709,841	2,055,118,800	2,020,632,146	98%	2,020,632,146	98%
Xiengkhuang (96)	0	0	0	96	96	100%	8,374,163,610	8,344,024,546	8,059,149,246	97%	8,059,149,246	97%
Samoi	1	0	0	17	18	94%	1,182,085,440	1,172,284,440	912,165,315	78%	911,586,045	78%
Toumien	0	0	0	22	22	100%	1,986,645,000	1,978,914,999	1,829,879,741	92%	1,829,325,805	92%
Taoey	0	0	2	21	23	91%	2,278,493,003	2,238,025,000	2,101,669,463	93%	2,101,108,547	93%
Saravan (63)	1	0	2	60	63	95%	5,447,223,443	5,409,224,439	4,843,714,519	90%	4,842,020,297	90%
Sepon	0	0	0	32	32	100%	2,922,056,411	2,803,000,001	2,725,499,990	97%	2,727,805,693	97%
Nong	0	0	0	14	14	100%	1,826,878,500	1,775,684,998	1,761,492,182	99%	1,761,774,819	99%
Vila	0	0	0	23	23	100%	1,908,286,721	1,827,000,000	1,802,776,730	99%	1,805,580,492	99%
Phin	0	0	0	27	27	100%	2,732,036,825	2,667,000,000	2,622,659,371	98%	2,623,890,119	98%
Savannakhet (96)	0	0	0	96	96	100%	9,389,258,457	9,072,684,999	8,912,428,273	98%	8,919,051,123	98%
Meon	0	0	0	24	24	100%	1,593,210,000	1,585,500,000	1,415,278,515	89%	1,415,278,515	89%
Khong	0	0	0	21	21	100%	785,070,000	777,000,000	777,000,000	100%	777,000,000	100%
Suku	0	0	0	19	19	100%	1,079,200,000	1,071,000,000	1,071,000,000	100%	1,071,000,000	100%
Pathoum	0	0	0	22	22	100%	660,666,000	651,000,000	643,055,241	99%	643,055,241	99%
Champasack (86)	0	0	0	86	86	100%	4,118,146,000	4,084,500,000	3,906,533,856	96%	3,922,603,856	96%
Total	1	0	2	530	533	99%	44,202,960,294	43,722,194,268	42,533,386,178	97%	42,616,993,406	96%

⁴ 43,696,024,828 kip or 4,163,000 USD.

Figure 14: Implementation and Disbursement Progress for Cycle III (30/6/2007)



3.2. Sub-project implementation in Cycle IV

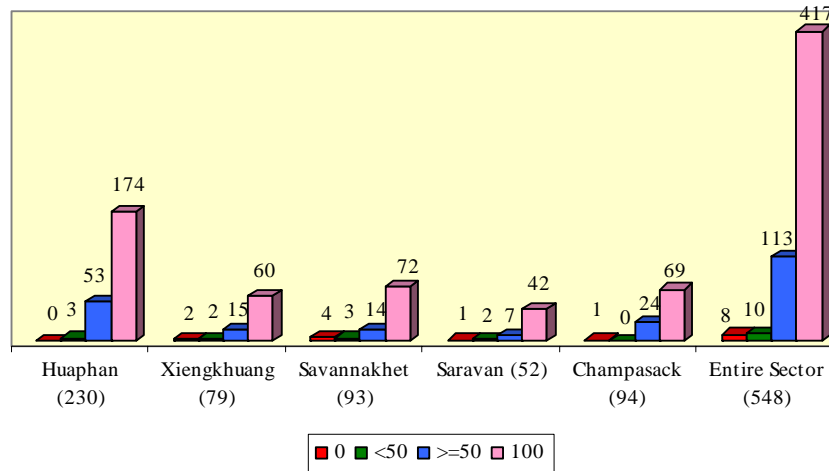
After selection process (Cf. 2.), 548 sub-projects were approved for implementation in 622 villages and directly benefiting to 1,100 ones (59% of the villages of the 21 PRF-targeted districts), of which 794 are very poor. The total budget planned for sub-projects implementation in Cycle IV reaches roughly 45 billion Kip (4,580,000 USD), of which 76% are allocated to poor villages. Sub-project implementation begun in January 2007, after each community signed a contract with PRF.

Table 6: Budget Allocated to Poor Villages

Provinces	PRF Budget	in poor villages	Ratio
Huaphanh	18,398,057,000	14,423,860,000	78%
Xiengkhouang	8,348,213,000	7,300,918,000	87%
Savannakhet	8,967,000,000	6,567,211,000	73%
Saravanh	5,305,204,000	4,797,320,000	90%
Champassack	3,841,600,000	1,216,434,000	32%
Total	44,860,073,000	34,305,742,000	76%

End of June 2007, 417 sub-projects out of 548 are completed (76%), 113 (21%) are more than 50% achieved, 10 (2%) are just initiated (less than 50% completion), and eight (1%) have not yet been launched.

Figure 15: Progress of Sub-project Implementation for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)



Amongst the 417 completed sub-projects (*Cf.*

Delays noticed in implementing infrastructure sub-projects can be explained by different reasons:

- In few cases, village communities were not able to provide their contribution (labor/kind) in time, slowing down or even suspending the work; communication weaknesses between PRF team and communities (language barrier, illiteracy, *etc.*) may also enhance difficulties.
- For the few sub-projects associating multiple funders and/or government budget support (bridges or roads), financial arrangement can be longer than implementation time and goes over PRF cycle time limits.
- For the most technically complex sub-projects, long survey and design studies may defer implementation; in some other cases, late implementation launch comes from seasonal conditions (e.g. bridge construction may often begin only at the lowest water level in March).
- Implementation may face difficulties unexpected during the quick design survey, like ground hard rock layer for drilled wells.
- For sub-projects based on small work procurement, it can be difficult to find potential contractors interested to work in the most remote areas for an affordable cost.

Figure 16, *p. 19*), 118 are in Education sector (88% of the sector sub-projects), 91 are in the Access and Energy sector (92%), 95 are in Health sector (93%), 32 are in Agricultural Infrastructure (91%), and 81 are in ITE (46%). Amongst the 113 sub-projects more than 50% achieved, 90 are in ITE sector, 12 in Education, 12 in Access and Energy, 4 in Health, and, 3 in Agricultural Infrastructure sector. Amongst the 10 sub-projects less than 50% achieved, most of them belong to ITE (*Cf. Figure 17, p. 20*).

Delays noticed in implementing infrastructure sub-projects can be explained by different reasons:

- In few cases, village communities were not able to provide their contribution (labor/kind) in time, slowing down or even suspending the work; communication weaknesses between PRF team and communities (language barrier, illiteracy, *etc.*) may also enhance difficulties.

- For the few sub-projects associating multiple funders and/or government budget support (bridges or roads), financial arrangement can be longer than implementation time and goes over PRF cycle time limits.
- For the most technically complex sub-projects, long survey and design studies may defer implementation; in some other cases, late implementation launch comes from seasonal conditions (e.g. bridge construction may often begin only at the lowest water level in March).
- Implementation may face difficulties unexpected during the quick design survey, like ground hard rock layer for drilled wells.
- For sub-projects based on small work procurement, it can be difficult to find potential contractors interested to work in the most remote areas for an affordable cost.

Figure 16: Completed Sub-projects by Sector and Province for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)

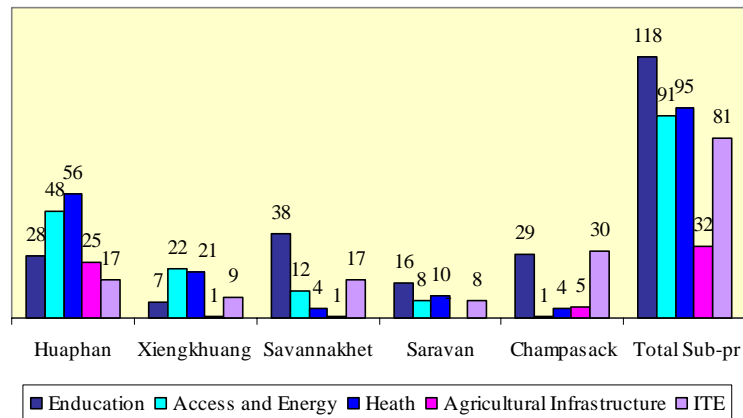
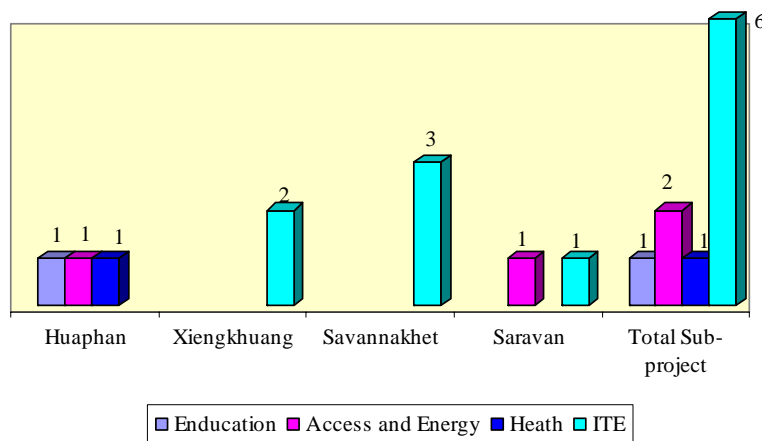
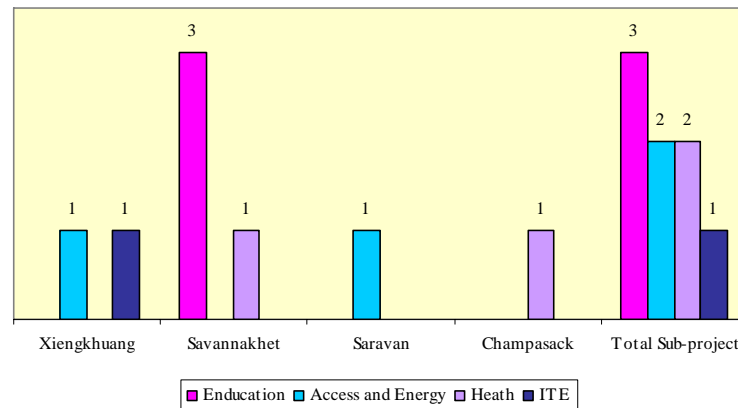


Figure 17: Uncompleted Sub-projects (less than 50%) by Sector and Province for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)



**Figure 18: Not-yet-started Sub-projects
by Sector and Province for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)**



Delays noticed in implementing ITE sub-projects can be explained by different reasons:

- Khet teams and PRF district staff may have been confused by unclear guidelines on ITE implementation. Issues have been cleared for next cycle.
- As sub-project implementation begins in January, in dry season, khet and local PRF teams tend to give priority to civil work and postpone training sessions to the rainy season, when villagers are less available due to farming work.
- PRF grants capital to VSGs only after the communities have proven their capacity to master and manage the organization. In some villages, it takes few weeks, in some others few months, or years, even never. Thus, the effective transfer of planned budget is uncertain and contingent.
- The number of competent trainers identified by PRF is limited, so many vocational training courses are organized successively and not simultaneously.

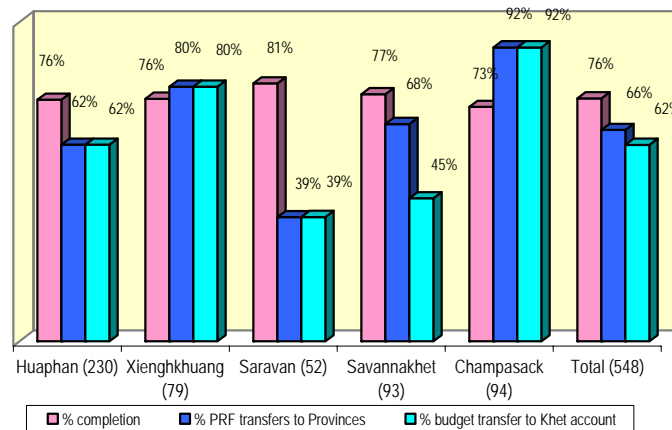
ITE sub-projects are neither complex nor time-consuming, so the low progress rate for ITE implementation compared to other sector can be explained only by the too low priority given by PRF teams to those activities, putting civil work before capacity building. If the trend is understandable, it has to be corrected (and PMT is working on it) to improve PRF efficiency and contribution to a balanced and sound development.

Table 7: Progress of sub-projects implementation for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)

Districts/Provinces	0%	<50%	>50%	100%	% of subproject completion	Total	% completion	Total PRF budget	PRF transfers to Provinces	% PRF transfers to Provinces	Transfer to Khet account	% budget transfer to Khet account
Sobbaio (13)	0	1	6	11	61%	18	61%	2,145,471,318	1,719,832,307	80%	1,719,832,307	80%
Add (35)	0	0	7	28	80%	35	80%	1,957,080,496	744,235,781	38%	744,235,781	38%
Xiengdhor (31)	0	0	10	21	68%	31	68%	1,978,819,506	1,687,231,665	85%	1,687,231,665	85%
VX (40)	0	1	10	29	73%	40	73%	2,430,395,572	824,873,334	34%	824,873,334	34%
Huameuang (30)	0	0	6	24	80%	30	80%	2,498,199,297	2,246,290,157	90%	2,246,290,157	90%
Xantay (49)	0	1	10	38	78%	49	78%	5,252,092,004	2,151,770,477	41%	2,151,770,477	41%
Viengthong (27)	0	0	4	23	85%	27	85%	2,135,998,937	1,954,255,922	91%	1,954,255,922	91%
Huaphan (230)	0	3	53	174	76%	230	76%	18,398,057,130	11,328,489,643	62%	11,328,489,643	62%
Nonghet (27)	1	1	7	18	67%	27	67%	3,134,290,286	2,445,187,312	78%	2,445,187,312	78%
Khoum (29)	-	-	6	23	79%	29	79%	3,106,976,328	2,376,772,902	76%	2,376,772,902	76%
Kham (23)	1	1	2	19	83%	23	83%	2,106,946,050	1,836,349,857	87%	1,836,349,857	87%
Xiengkhuang (79)	2	2	15	60	76%	79	76%	8,348,212,664	6,658,310,071	80%	6,658,310,071	80%
Toumian (17)	1	0	2	14	82%	17	82%	1,741,517,240	476,633,169	27%	477,244,221	27%
Taoey (21)	0	0	3	18	86%	21	86%	1,722,520,266	660,673,193	38%	661,166,362	38%
Samoi (14)	0	2	2	10	71%	14	71%	1,841,166,199	925,186,986	50%	925,280,148	50%
Saravan (52)	1	2	7	42	81%	52	81%	5,305,203,705	2,062,493,348	39%	2,063,690,731	39%
Sepon (34)	4	0	5	25	74%	34	74%	2,881,200,000	2,154,613,172	75%	1,694,612,162	59%
Nong (15)	0	0	4	11	73%	15	73%	1,773,800,000	1,012,878,711	57%	880,136,075	50%
Vila (21)	0	1	3	17	81%	21	81%	1,773,800,000	1,441,529,740	81%	1,441,528,789	81%
Phin (23)	0	2	2	19	83%	23	83%	2,538,200,000	1,494,006,328	59%	1,493,710,548	59%
Savannakhet (93)	4	3	14	72	77%	93	77%	8,966,999,999	6,103,027,951	68%	5,509,987,574	61%
Moon (25)	1	-	7	17	68%	25	68%	1,450,400,000	1,334,969,257	92%	1,334,969,257	92%
Khong (21)	0	-	6	15	71%	21	71%	735,000,000	666,287,620	91%	666,287,620	91%
Suku (32)	0	-	4	28	88%	32	88%	989,799,999	954,761,929	96%	954,761,929	96%
Pathoum (16)	0	-	7	9	56%	16	56%	666,400,000	580,926,952	87%	580,926,952	87%
Champasack (94)	1	0	24	69	73%	94	73%	3,841,599,999	3,536,945,758	92%	3,536,945,758	92%
Total (548)	8	10	113	417	76%	548	76%	44,860,073,498	29,689,266,771	66%	29,097,423,777	65%

By the end of June 2007, approximately 30 billion Kip (66% of the allocated budget) have been transferred to PRF offices in five provinces and then to khet accounts.

Figure 19: Comparison of Physical and Financial Implementation Progress for Cycle IV (30/06/2007)



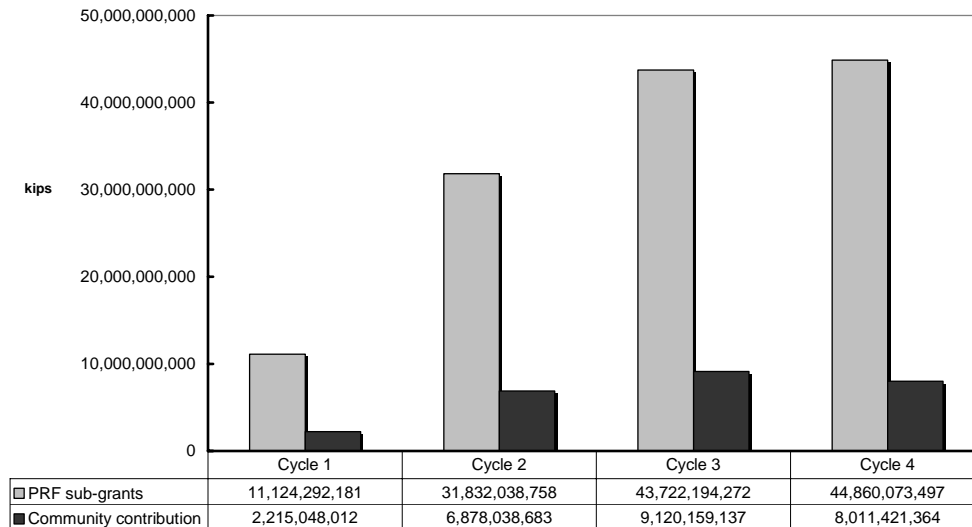
3.3. Community contribution for Cycle IV

Overall, the community contribution reaches 15% of the total budget in Cycle IV (Cf. Table 8, page 23), lower than for Cycle III (17%, Cf. Figure 20, p. 23). Even if reasons are unclear, multiple and results differ from one province to another one, the trend is unsatisfactory and PRF has increased close cooperation with local authorities in different provinces and districts in order to improve communication, understanding, and mobilization among the communities.

Table 8: Community Contribution per District for Cycle IV

Districts and Provinces	Total (kip)	PRF budget	Community contribution	Ratio
Sobbao	2,569,930,928	2,145,471,318	424,459,610	17%
Add	2,315,367,216	1,957,080,496	358,286,720	15%
Xiengkhor	2,445,568,115	1,978,819,506	466,748,609	19%
Viengxay	3,214,732,447	2,430,395,572	784,336,875	24%
Huameuang	2,918,107,097	2,498,199,297	419,907,800	14%
Xamtay	6,175,719,782	5,252,092,004	923,627,778	15%
Viengthong	2,611,830,470	2,135,998,937	475,831,533	18%
Huaphanh	22,251,256,055	18,398,057,130	3,853,198,925	17%
Nonghaed	3,783,007,952	3,134,290,286	648,717,666	17%
Khoun	3,498,405,128	3,106,976,328	391,428,800	11%
Kham	2,659,981,200	2,106,946,050	553,035,150	21%
Xiengkhouang	9,941,394,280	8,348,212,664	1,593,181,616	16%
Samoy	2,158,515,192	1,841,166,199	317,348,993	15%
Toumlan	1,908,909,740	1,741,517,240	167,392,500	9%
Taoy	1,941,856,866	1,722,520,266	219,336,600	11%
Saravanh	6,009,281,798	5,305,203,705	704,078,093	12%
Sepone	3,275,965,640	2,881,200,000	394,765,640	12%
Nong	1,873,126,500	1,773,800,000	99,326,500	5%
Vilabury	1,994,900,000	1,773,800,000	221,100,000	11%
Phin	2,798,077,100	2,538,200,000	259,877,100	9%
Savannakhet	9,942,069,239	8,966,999,999	975,069,240	10%
Mounlapamok	1,659,794,265	1,450,400,000	209,394,265	13%
Khong	872,637,000	735,000,000	137,637,000	16%
Sukuma	1,253,427,809	989,800,000	263,627,809	21%
Pathoumphone	941,634,416	666,400,000	275,234,416	29%
Champassack	4,727,493,490	3,841,600,000	885,893,490	19%
Grand Total	52,871,494,863	44,860,073,499	8,011,421,364	15%

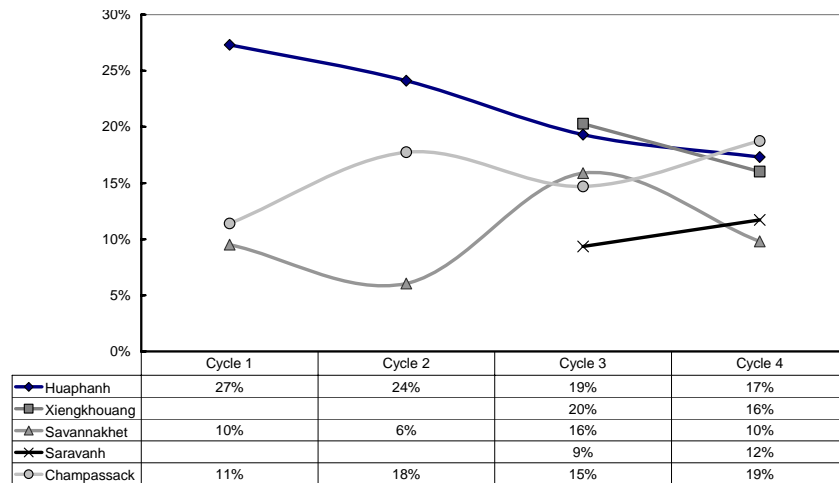
Figure 20: Evolution of Community Contribution since 2003



Champassack leads community contribution in Cycle IV, increasing from 15% to 19% (Cf. Figure 21); that can be explain by the reduction of PRF contribution from 4,094,500,000 Kip in Cycle III to 3,841,600,000 Kip in Cycle IV, which requires a higher community involvement to compensate. Among the five provinces, Saravanh proposes the lowest community contribution with only 700 million Kip, due to the poverty level in the

province; however, the ratio is higher there than in Savannakhet where, after a brief increase in Cycle III, community contribution felt back to past level (10%, Cf. Figure 21).

Figure 21: Evolution of the Community Contribution per Province since 2003



The contribution in Huaphanh province has regularly decreased from the highest PRF level in Cycle I (27%) to a much lower but still over the average in Cycle IV. In Cycle I, to maximize the number of sub-projects, communities selected investment to carry out by themselves, resulting in high contribution. However, the contribution went down in Cycle II when subprojects dealing with higher technical level and cost were allowed, requiring to hire contractors instead of force account procurement. Additionally, some of the raw materials provided by villagers in the first cycles, such as wood and sand, were of too poor quality to ensure sustainability of investment. Thus, the quality control was reinforced leading to reduce community contribution in raw material.

Due to budget limitation and to ownership concerns, PRF intends to promote community contribution for Cycle V, with a target level of 20-25%.

3.4. Community Capacity Building Process in Cycle IV

Training is a key activity for the PRF, aiming to enhance capacity of poor communities to autonomously plan and manage their own development. PRF involvement in training concerns both rural communities, for capacity building, and PRF staff for insuring an efficient support. One of the main training topics is the sub-project maintenance and management course, which is dispensed to communities and local authorities timely with an infrastructure sub-project completion, to ensure a smooth hand-over.

3.4.1. Training on Sub-projects maintenance and Management

PRF has developed training courses on sub-project maintenance and management to enhance their sustainability to the long-term benefit of village communities. Trainers were selected from the related offices of the PRF's targeted districts to attend a one or two days training sessions per site. When the courses are completed, local communities are more aware of managing and maintenance issues and processes for PRF-supported sub-projects, and show usually a greater involvement in; many communities set up regulations for sub-project maintenance.

However, the PRF has still encountered some difficulties and limits in implementing such maintenance training, particularly the numbers of attending women remained lower than one-third of all participants. The PRF staff should persevere in encouraging women to involve themselves into the process.

Table 9: Training on Sub-project maintenance and management

	Sub-Projects	Participants	
		Total	Females
Huaphanh			
Rural road	27	1,833	504
School	14	1,288	419
Irrigation system	21	1,177	296
Dispensary	1	25	0
Clean water system	53	2,941	1,086
Xiengkhouang			
Clean water system	4	175	59
Rural road	1	15	4
Savannakhet			
Clean water system	3	194	57
Rural road	5	219	85
School	33	1,049	391
Irrigation system	1	68	27
Bridge	2	30	8
Drainage culvert	1	79	28
Saravanh			
School	4	173	53
Electricity	1	98	24
Clean water system	3	71	25
Dispensary	8	258	69
Bridge	5	86	24
Rural road	2	100	39
Delivery house	1	28	7
Dormitory for patients	1	32	8
Champassack			
Dispensary	5	151	41
School	29	747	165
Bridge	1	28	11

3.4.2. Training on Natural Resource Management and Protection

In villages were communities decided to implement a Natural Resources Environment Protection sub-project, PRF organized a two-days training course on natural resource protection and management, with trainers from the District Forestry and Agriculture Office. To complete the training, PRF organized an exchange of experience and study tour for village representatives across the five provinces.

Table 10: Training on Natural Resource Protection and Management

Title	Sub-Projects	Participants	
		Total	Females
Huaphanh	5	1,844	648
Xiengkhouang	1	168	78
Savannakhet	3	606	237
Saravanh	2	83	21
Champassack	4	121	34

3.4.3. Training on Village Saving Group Administration and Management

Village Saving Group (VSG) is one of the ITE PRF's activities, aiming to enhance community capacities to self-manage microfinance schemes. PRF organized socialization, and training courses on financial administration and management before launching a VSG. Then, PRF organized follow-up and on-the-go training. Field support is generally delegated to LWU, with operating budget from PRF. When a VSG appears to manage well savings for a 3-6 months period, PRF contribute to the capital by a limited grant. End of June 2006, a hundred VGSs are opened throughout the five provinces, all opened during former cycles (II and III).

3.4.4. Vocational Training Courses

PRF supports enhancement of community technical and economic skills by providing vocational training courses on request. Each training sub-project was designed to address the specific community demand, mainly in animal raising/cropping/food processing/handicraft for market. From the request, PRF looked locally for experienced trainers, from private sector or public services; if most of the time, it was possible to find the resource, sometimes PRF failed to find adequate trainers and had to negotiate with community to change the topic.

Table 11: Training on Vocational Courses

Title	Sub-Projects	Participants	
		Total	Females
Huaphanh			
Bio-fertilizer	1	16	5
Mushroom planting training	1	34	13
Xiengkhouang			
Cattle raising training	1	90	36
Carving training	1	9	0
Vaccination for animal	1	24	5
Food processing	1	36	33
Grass planting for animal training	1	31	2
Corn planting cultivation method training	2	91	27
Peach expanding method training	1	31	2
Savannakhet			
Corn planting cultivation method training	1	35	5
Chili cultivation training	1	37	14
Champassack			
Handicrafts training	3	49	44
Carving training	1	9	0
Weaving training	1	10	10
Noodle making	1	13	5
Cattle raising training	3	148	18
Pig raising training	3	70	16
Poultry raising training	3	171	68
Goat raising training	1	21	1
Fish raising training	3	41	4
Mushroom planting training	2	54	31
Peanut planting training	1	24	4
Fruit tree growing training	1	10	4

After the courses, villagers are able to earn new income for their households. Survey from participants to the training courses self-appraised that it was interesting and useful, but they are often feeling some dissatisfaction, because of their lack of capital to put into practice the new skills or develop their herds.

3.5. Procurement for Cycle IV

3.5.1. Procurement under sub-projects

As for former cycles, Cycle IV procurement is carried out by khet teams for each sub-project, except for special items (school textbooks, medical equipment, water hand-pumps) that are centrally procured by national PRF office, on behalf of the communities.

Refer to the aide-memoire from the April-May World Bank (*Cf. p. 34*) supervision mission, sub-project procurement process has to be improved on few minor points:

- disqualification of bidders due to incomplete supporting documents should only be done when such documents are substantially important;
- price negotiation with the lowest priced bidder after opening of proposals should be discouraged;
- (c) when opening of several sub-projects occur at the same time, before rejection of any bidder(s) on the ground of documents not completed, the committee should ask the bidder(s) whether copy of such documents are available in any other sub-project proposal.

To correct those issues, the PMT updated the procurement guidelines and request district teams to explain them and train khet teams to apply them for Cycle V. During the PRF Annual Review and Strengthening meeting (*Cf. p. 37*), participants to group discussion raised and discussed some issues about sub-projects procurement:

- *Community Force Account sub-projects*
In few occasions, khet teams did not follow the agreed procurement system and switched from community force account to small work one without informing PRF to amend the contract, and without organizing a proper bid to hire a contractor. Thus, they breached procurement rules of the PRF manual of operations. PRF district staff have been invited to clearly negotiated and settle a procurement method during design survey, and to check if communities have resources to implement the work if they select a community force account one. Moreover, khet teams will be strongly requested to follow the contract terms and to quickly inform PRF in case of a change is required.
- *Committee for bid opening process*
To ensure transparency of bidding process, it is necessary to have a join committee including (1) a district authority officer, (2) representatives from concerned district services (3) PRF, (4) khet team, (5) khet facilitators, and (7) village heads.

3.5.2. Procurement at central level

In parallel of the procurement for sub-projects, the PRF is also looking for goods for the team use. The 2007 procurement plan, cleared in January, is almost completed by midyear. All bids (shopping method) were achieved and approved; purchase contracts were signed in May. Computer equipment was delivered in June, while motorcycle delivery is hampered by long tax-exemption process.

4. OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT SINCE 2003

Since the beginning, the PRF has carried out investment in more than 1,100 villages; 1,760 sub-projects have been planned.

Table 12: Summary of Sub-Projects Implementation since 2003

	Cycle I	Cycle II	Cycle III	Cycle IV	Cycle V	Total
Number of Districts	10	14	20	21	21	21
Number of Villages with VNPA	913	1,431	1,913	1,880	1,268	
Number of Beneficiary Villages (direct and indirect)	558	849	1,003	1,100	<i>not yet defined</i>	3,510
Number of Sub-projects planned	249	431	533	548	<i>not yet defined</i>	1,760
Number of Sub-projects initiated	248	431	532	540	<i>not yet defined</i>	1,751
Number of Sub-projected completed	248	431	530	417	<i>not yet defined</i>	1,626
Funds Planned (kips)	11 billion	32 billion	44 billion	45 billion	<i>not yet defined</i>	132 billion
Funds disbursed to Khet bank accounts (kips)	11 billion	32 billion	43 billion	29 billion	<i>not yet activated</i>	115 billion

By the end of June 2007, 1,626 sub-projects (92%) are completed in the 21-targeted districts, for an investment of 115 billion kip, touching more than 700,000 people.

Table 13: Progressive Increase in Power of PRF (30/06/2007)

PROVINCE	Cycle I 2003-2004	Cycle II 2004-2005	Cycle III 2005-2006	Cycle IV 2006-2007	Cycle V 2007-2008	TOTAL
Huaphanh	3	6	6	7	7	7
Savannakhet	3	4	4	4	4	4
Champpassack	4	4	4	4	4	4
Xiengkhouang	-	-	3	3	3	3
Saravanh	-	-	3	4	4	4
Total Districts	10	14	20	21	21	21
Sub-projects	248	431	533	548	<i>not yet determined</i>	1,760
Sub-Grants (USD)	1,070,000	3,101,000	4,164,000	4,580,000	3,700,000	14,777,000

Up until now, more than 350 schools have been built in the remote villages; almost 2,500 km of upgraded roads and 50 bridges contribute to open up them. Almost 1,500 training courses were provided to farmers.

Table 14: PRF Infrastructure outputs since 2003 (30/06/2007)

No	PRF Outcomes	Unit	Quantity
I	EDUCATION		
	Schools built	Sites	354
	School Teaching Package	Sets	939
	Teacher stipend and upgrading	persons	62
II	ACCESS AND ENERGY		
	Roads built	km	2,420
	Bridges built	Sites	50
	Main electrical line access	Sites	25
	Pipe Culvert	Sites	24
III	HEALTH		
	Dispensaries built	Sites	64
	Nurse and stipend and upgrading	persons	31
	Health Equipment provided	Sets	42
	Latrines	Sites	19
	Village Water Supplies built	Sites	1,012
IV	AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
	Irrigation Schemes built	Sites	119
	Veterinary	persons	3
V	INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES, TRAINING AND ENVIRONMENT		
	Vocational Training	Sessions	1,480
	VSG	Groups	115
	ARSP	Villages	3
	Conservation areas	Sites	232

Table 15: PRF Outputs per Province (Cycles I to IV)

Update: 06/08/2007

Cycle I	Huaphanh				Savannakhet				Champassack				Total Cycle I			
	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages
Schools built	0	0	Site	0	12	12	Site	13	45	50	Site	47	57	62	Site	60
Roads built	10	81.1	km	49	18	125	km	72	3	37.001	km	11	31	243.101	km	132
Bridges built	1	1	Site	4	2	2	Site	12	5	5	Site	9	8	8	Site	25
Medical Facilities built	0	0	Site	0	3	3	Site	21	0	0	Site	0	3	3	Site	21
<i>Equipment provided*</i>	1	4	Set	7	0	0	Site	0	4	4	Site	4	5	8	Site	11
Village water supplies built	45	45	Standpipe	46	19	165	Standpipe	67	33	343	Standpipe	152	97	553	Standpipe	265
Irrigation system	13	14	Site	26	1	1	Site	1	3	12	Site	9	17	27	Site	36

Cycle II	Huaphanh				Savannakhet				Champassack				Total Cycle II			
	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages
Schools built	20	20	Site	41	26	26	Site	42	47	47	Site	147	93	93	Site	230
Roads built	47	381	km	234	28	203.6	km	88	4	35	km	12	79	619.6	km	334
Bridges built	7	7	Site	45	1	1	Site	5	1	1	Site	8	9	9	Site	58
Medical Facilities built	2	2	Site	14	1	1	Site	5	2	2	Site	12	5	5	Site	31
<i>Equipment provided*</i>	5	8	Set	18	2	2	Set	3	1	6	Set	7	8	16	Site	28
Water supply schemes built	74	74	Standpipe	75	23	113	Standpipe	80	10	44	Standpipe	21	107	231	Standpipe	176
Irrigation systems built	20	22	Site	25	1	1	Site	1	2	7	Site	8	23	30	Site	34

Cycle III	Huaphanh				Xiengkhouang				Savannakhet				Saravanh				Champassack				Total Cycle III			
	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages
Schools built	18	18	Site	68	5	5	Site	12	27	27	Site	74	7	7	Site	10	37	37	Site	62	94	94	Site	226
Roads built	50	303.989	km	197	22	126.185	km	96	18	132.8	km	70	5	22.1	km	13	4	13.737	km	4	99	598.811	km	380
Bridges built	2	2	Site	10	3	3	Site	10	2	2	Site	5	5	5	Site	24	10	10	Site	56	22	22	Site	105
Medical Facilities built	1	1	Site	10	1	1	Site	9	0	0	Site	0	12	12	Site	73	3	3	Site	24	17	17	Site	116
<i>Equipment provided*</i>	2	2	Set	12	3	3	Set	16	0	0	Set	0	11	11	Set	72	0	0	Set	0	16	16	Set	100
Water supply schemes built	46	46	Standpipe	50	30	30	Standpipe	51	9	33	Standpipe	19	5	11	Standpipe	7	11	24	Standpipe	29	101	144	Standpipe	156
Irrigation systems built	20	24	Site	28	3	3	Site	12	2	2	Site	3	0	0	Site	0	0	0	Site	0	25	29	Site	43

Cycle IV	Huaphanh				Xiengkhouang				Savannakhet				Saravanh				Champassack				Total Cycle IV			
	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages
Schools built	20	20	Site	52	3	3	Site	9	38	38	Site	72	9	9	Site	28	35	35	Site	99	105	105	Site	260
Roads built	45	222	km	115	23	185	km	119	6	29.2	km	18	7	35	km	37	0	0	km	0	81	471.2	km	289
Bridges built	3	3	Site	14	2	2	Site	10	2	2	Site	10	2	2	Site	12	2	2	Site	2	11	11	Site	48
Medical Facilities built	1	1	Site	9	0	0	Site	0	1	1	Site	8	0	0	Site	0	4	4	Site	29	6	6	Site	46
<i>Equipment provided*</i>	0	0	Site	0	1	1	Site	1	1	1	Site	5	0	0	Site	0	0	0	Set	0	2	2	Site	6
Water supply schemes built	53	54	Standpipe	54	18	18	Standpipe	18	4	4	Standpipe	4	6	6	Standpipe	9	1	2	Standpipe	1	82	84	Standpipe	86
Irrigation systems built	25	27	Site	34	1	1	Site	1	1	1	Site	1	0	0	Site	0	4	4	Site	4	31	33	Site	40

TOTAL (Cycles I to IV)	Huaphanh				Xiengkhouang				Savannakhet				Saravanh				Champassack				Total (Cycles I to IV)			
	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages	Sub-Projects	Qty	Unit	Benefiting Villages
Schools built	58	58	Site	161	8	8	Site	21	103	103	Site	201	16	16	Site	38	164	169	Site	355	349	354	Site	776
Roads built	152	988.089	km	595	45	311.185	km	215	70	490.6	km	248	12	57.1	km	50	11	85.738	km	27	290	2420	km	1135
Bridges built	13	13	Site	73	5	5	Site	20	7	7	Site	32	7	7	Site	36	18	18	Site	75	50	50	Site	236
Medical Facilities built	4	4	Site	33	1	1	Site	9	1	5	Site	34	12	12	Site	73	9	9	Site	65	27	31	Site	214
<i>Equipment provided*</i>	8	14	Set	37	4	4	Set	17	1	3	Set	8	11	11	Set	72	5	10	Set	11	29	42	Site	145
Water supply schemes built	218	219	Standpipe	225	48	48	Standpipe	69	55	315	Standpipe	170	11	17	Standpipe	16	55	413	Standpipe	203	387	1012	Standpipe	683
Irrigation system built	78	87	Site	113	4	4	Site	13	5	5	Site	6	0	0	Site	9	23	23	Site	21	96	119	Site	153

Schools built include kindergaten; primary school; lower secondary school; Upper secondary School and School renovation
Roads built include rural road upgrading and Culvert construction
Bridges built include bridges construction and bridges upgrading
Medical Facilities built dispensaries, delivery houses, patient dormitories and nurse housings
** Equipment provided* cover medicin equipment, village medicine box
Village Water supply schemes built all kind of clean water such as: drilled well, hand-dug well, spring fed gravity system and clean water upgrading
Irrigation system built include irrigation schemes rehabilitation; irrigation channels/weir/dam construction

5. ASSESSMENT AND PROSPECTS

5.1. Technical assessment

5.1.1. Construction design

In Cycles I and II, district and provincial PRF offices were responsible for designing construction sub-projects. In Cycle III, the PRF had reviewed the different local experiments and developed standard designs to apply in the five provinces, which seem to be of better quality. For Cycle IV, PRF national office reviewed the standard designs according to field team feedbacks.

According to discussions and decision from the annual workshop meeting 2007 (*Cf. p. 37*), PRF technical teams will continue to improve standard design, drawing, and survey, in focusing on enhancing the use of local material to increase community participation and lower investment costs for a similar or better quality.

5.1.2. Quality control

In January 2007, implementation of Cycle IV sub-projects began. To anticipate difficulties in the building process (quality and timing issues) or solve them as they arise, communities recruited community supervisors, selected by PRF, in charge of the technical follow-up of infrastructure sub-projects. Hired by khet team, the contracted supervisors have a background in civil engineering and benefit from a short training delivered by district PRF staff on PRF principles and regulations. Each community supervisor followed in average three sub-projects that he/she regularly inspected, to advise the khet team on implementation process and issues to address. The community supervisors certified to PRF and communities the progress or the completion of sub-projects with field inspection forms and at the khet accountability meetings. They also reported to PRF district technical advisor at weekly meetings.

Regularly inspecting the work, the PRF technical advisors certified the progress or the completion of the sub-projects into the field inspection forms and at the khet accountability meetings. The last quality control step is the final inspection, carried out by a mixed team consisting in the district PRF technical advisor, the khet facilitator, the khet team, representatives of concerned officers of local administration services.

The quality control was useful for the PRF by improving standard designs and adapting them to local conditions, as well as to measure the quality, efficiency and sustainability of the construction.

However, hiring hundreds of supervisors was costly and time-harassing; finding enough skilled engineers ready for fieldwork is a challenge in a country short of human resources. With the budget reduced for Cycle V, the number of sub-projects will be reduced while the PRF remains at the same level. Thus, PRF technical staff will be able to follow more closely each infrastructure sub-project, making the supervisor unnecessary. Saved budget from each sub-project will be dedicated to improve quality and sustainability of the investment.

5.1.3. Final sub-project inspection

The PRF organized a final inspection of a sample of sub-projects from May to June 2007, after the completion of the investment and just before their hand-over. It aims to appraise the quality of the sub-projects, but also the process of implementation (community involvement,

transparency, accountability and procurement procedures). The inspections were carried out by multi-sectoral teams (TA, CD, M&E and FA) from central and provincial levels, to appraise the following points:

- Technical issues,
- Sub-project financial issues,
- Community development issues,
- Khet monitoring and evaluation issue.

For each province, the team consisted of PRF technical advisor (national, province or district levels for TA, FA, CD and M&E), khet facilitators, a khet teams, local authorities for concerned sectors. The sample of sub-projects was randomly selected by PRF at national office.

Globally, the inspection results are good: even if many sub-projects show some building mistakes, they remain minors and do not hamper the lasting potential of the infrastructure.

5.2. Monitoring & Evaluation of PRF

5.2.1. Towards a comprehensive follow-up

In 2007, M&E unit continues to improve the PRF follow-up system. After setting up a monitoring process of PRF inputs, M&E unit is now developing the use of MIS towards sound follow-up of outputs and outcomes (*Cf. annex 6*). However, the team will have to find the best benefit/cost balance between possible results, useful results and cost/time dedicated to get and update them.

The PRF developed information exchanges between different sites by improved use of IT, notably to ease and speed up transmission of M&E data.

5.2.2. Final Survey

The Final Survey was initiated in last quarter of 2006 when PRF hired NSC. The PRF facilitated the communication between the NSC, contractually responsible for the data collection and entry, and the World Bank, which will carry out data analysis and reporting. Despite support provided by Social Research Institute (Chiang Mai University, hired by the World Bank), data entry process was difficult and delayed, but finally data were sent to the World Bank the third week of June. Analysis results are expected during the next quarter.

5.3. Ninth PRF Administrative Board

The Ninth PRF Administrative Board meeting took place on 6-8 April 2007 in Saravanh provincial capital. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Somsavath Lengsavath, Member of the Party Political Bureau, Deputy Prime Minister, Standing Member of the Government, President of the National Leading Board for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, and Chair of the PRF Administrative Board. 43 people attended the meeting, including Mr. Khamboun Douangpanhya, member of the Party Central Committee, Member of the Committee Party, Saravanh provincial Governor, and other relevant organizations, from central, provincial and district levels.

The Executive Director of PRF presented the achievements and problems of the PRF and proposed recommendations at the meeting. PRF Administrative Board finally settled the following decisions:

1. *The PMT will negotiate with the World Bank to extend the closing period of the credit from 31 March to 30 September 2008.*
2. *The district allocation for Cycle V will amount 3,700,000 USD. The PRF will implement Cycle V in 21 districts, five provinces (as in Cycle IV), but in only 161 khets and 1,268 villages.*
3. *The PRF will continue to focus on assisting the basic infrastructures along with ITE activities.*
4. *An inter-institution team will be set up to raise fund for a second phase to PRF. The team will include the National Leading Board for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation as leader, and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affair, the Ministry of Finance, the Committee for Planning and Investment, and the Poverty Reduction Fund.*
5. *The PRF will organize a "Donor Meeting on Participatory Poverty Reduction Process" in order to present the PRF objectives, principles and provisional results to potential funders and main Lao institutions. The meeting will be held on 10 May 2007 in Vientiane Municipality.*
6. *The Administrative Board encourages all the major government organizations and all relevant sectors to participate in the poverty alleviation process as their priority task, as well as to increase awareness of people in the society to join the activities.*
7. *The PRF will prepare a detailed report about the expenditures and budget management since 2003, and will compare the respective advantages and drawbacks of grant and loan funding.*
8. *The 10th PRF Administrative Board meeting will be held in Xiengkhouang province in October 2008.*

On the second day, all participants visited some sub-projects implemented in Toumlan district.

5.4. Meeting on Participatory Poverty Reduction Process

The Meeting on Participatory Poverty Reduction Process, held at the International Cooperation and Training Centre in Vientiane capital on 10 May 2007, was chaired by H.E. Mr. Onneua Phommachanh, Minister to the Prime Minister Office, Vice-President and Standing Member of the National Leading Board for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Vice-Chair and Standing Member of PRF Administrative Board. 98 participants attended the meeting, comprising Ambassadors and embassy representatives; representatives from International; Multilateral and Bilateral Organization; Vice Ministers, Director Generals and representatives from concerned ministries; members of PRF Administrative Board; and representatives from Lao National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, *etc.*

Purposes of the meeting were to present the outputs of PRF since the beginning of the project (2003-2007, presented by the PRF Executive Director), and shared ideas on poverty reduction process in the Lao PDR. Moreover, the meetings aimed at informing potential donors about PRF and launching a raising fund process to extent and expand the programme.

After the presentations, H.E. Mr. Onneua Phommachanh chaired the discussion, where participants raised some issues to improve PRF process:

1. *It is recommended to consider a more global approach for the second phase of PRF, taking into account that Lao PDR is more and more integrated into regional economy and networks (ASEAN+ 3 and ASEAN+5). That will lead to various kinds of investment, with both positive and negative impacts for the social-economic development of the country, to anticipate.*
2. *PRF should share experience and lesson learned with different organizations in terms of the infrastructure design, to improve efficiency.*
3. *Maintenance and sustainable use of infrastructures by villagers should be taken into account when designing new projects.*
4. *UNICEF is interested in cooperating with PRF on education, especially because its experience is complementary to PRF process of providing infrastructures and equipment.*
5. *The European Commission intends to get involved with PRF, but request clearer prospects, especially about upland development issues (resettlement, land policy and industrial plantations, etc.).*
6. *PRF should focus more on market opportunities when promoting income-generating activities; then products can be effectively processed and sold to local and international markets.*
7. *For support to income-generating activities, PRF should develop cooperation with the Small-Medium Enterprise Promotion and Development Office;*
8. *As poverty alleviation concerns the whole society and not only the Government, it can be funded by new taxes to set up on luxurious goods (cars, houses, etc.) as well as on high income (notably from foreigners working in Lao PDR).*

On follow-up of the meeting, H.E. Mr. Onneua Phommachanh issued a letter to donors invited them to contribute to PRF phase 2.

5.5. World Bank missions

5.5.1. Visit of a World Bank Vice-President

In February, the World Bank Vice-President for Asia-Pacific, Mr. James W. Adams went to Lao PDR to meet with GoL officials and visit projects funded by the World Bank. On 11 February, after a brief introduction he visited with a five-World Bank staff team⁵ sub-projects in Nong district (Savannakhet province): achieved road upgrading and primary school in Ban Tako, and under construction primary school in Nong.

5.5.2. World Bank Missions in the second quarter of 2007

A World Bank supervision mission took place from April 23-May 3, 2007, comprising Mr. Jamele Rigolini (Team Leader), Ms. Oithip Mongkolsawat (procurement); Ms. Jennica Larrison (implementation and M&E); Mr. Donald Mphande (financial management); Mr. Kwanpadh Suddhi-Dhamakit (M&E); and Ms. Emiko Naka (Coordinator). The main objectives of the mission were “to reviewed progress in meeting the development objectives; overall implementation since the last supervision mission; and discussed the future of PRF”⁶.

⁵ Comprising Mr. Ian Porter, Country Director; Mr. Patchamuthu Illangovan, Country Manager; and Mr. Luis Benveniste.

⁶ Aide-Memoire 5/2007, p. 1.

After few days of reviewing activities at PRF national office, the team went for a three-day field visit in Muang Kham district (Xiengkhouang province). Then, few days were spent in Vientiane to prepare the Cycle V and discuss PRF prospects.

6. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

6.1. Staffing issues

6.1.1. Capacity building

Study tour and experience exchange on community development

From 12 to 15 June 2007, the PRF organized a study tour in Add, Xiengkhor, and Sobbao districts (Huaphanh province) to review and exchange experience about sub-project management and maintenance. 47 people, including five women participated to the tour, including Khet teams from Kham, Nonghaed and Khoun districts (Xiengkhouang province), as well as some PRF CD from the two provinces.

Seminar on “New Community Development” in South Korea

Mr. Sengphet Vannavong, Head of PRF Community Development Unit, attended a seminar on “New Community Development” held in South Korea from 26 to 30 March 2007. Nineteen people from 12 different countries were invited, among them two from Laos (PRF and CPI). The seminar intended to exchange experiences and lessons learned amongst the participants regarding community development in their own countries.

Training on Handicraft

A training on handicraft was organized by the Lao Handicraft Association from 5 to 8 February 2007 in Vientiane, focusing on good packaging. Two CD PRF staff attended to the meeting, to extract ideas and then improve PRF vocational training for communities.

Training on capacity building for local authorities

The *Local Authorities Capacity Enhancement* sub-projects aim to enhance the capacity of local authorities at khet and village levels for community development, administration, and management. In line with the GoL decentralization policy, these sub-projects contribute to community capacity building and to smooth the PRF implementation. The principle of this training came out from some weaknesses noticed in the PRF implementation by village communities. For Cycles I and II, the PRF trained only khet and village teams on its process, but the lack of understanding from the village committees hinder the capacity building at village level. With a set of courses for all village leaders, it focuses on principles, policy, and working process of decentralization and PRF, especially: PRF principles, implementation process, menu of options, participatory planning methods, *etc.* The courses are provided by joint teams of district and PRF staff. End of June 2007, 177 of the 178 training sessions planned for Cycle IV were implemented; 1,354 people participated, but only 5% were women.

Financial enhancement for Khet team

Financial operations are carried out by khet teams in each district. Their limited skills with formal procurement procedures and accounting hampered sub-project implementation, while the PRF support to them to improve their skill was too limited, due to: (i) there is no financial specialist in PRF district teams (only CD and TA); and (ii) to the work overload of the district

CD officers. Since Cycle III, the PRF invited the khet teams to select four of them per district, in charge of training and supervising their homologues for accounting operations in order to smooth, insure, and accelerate financial operations and reporting, especially for disbursement. Two supervision missions per khet team are scheduled per cycle. These Khet Representatives have to be trained and supported by PRF to be efficient: it is the object of the *Khet Representative Financial Training* sub-projects. In each district, the PRF provincial accountant and the district CD trained and provided support to four Khet Representatives to visit and supervise all khet teams, and train them on how to carry out PRF accounting: filling of disbursement sheet, book keeping especially, *etc.* The course consists mainly in on-the-job training, dispensed by PRF staff. During Cycle IV, 834 people have been trained, including 249 women (30%).

Exchange of experience for Khet team

From Cycles I to III experience, PRF has thought it could be usually to share experience between khet teams from one district/province to another one, through. By June 2007, 119 khet teammates (18 women) from Champassack visited other districts than theirs, as well as 544 people (192 women) in Xiengkhouang province.

Annual Review and Strengthening Workshop 2007 for PRF staff

From 25 to 26 June 2007, the PRF organized the fourth annual *Review and Strengthening Workshop* at *Angkham Hotel*, Vientiane Municipality. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Onneua Phommachanh, Minister to the Prime Minister Office, Vice-President and Standing member of the National Leading Board for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, Vice-Chair and Standing Member of PRF Administrative Board. 143 people attended the meeting, including the Chair, the Provincial Coordinators, and PRF staff at all level (central, provincial, and district level). The Annual Meeting aimed to:

- review the annual achievement; constraints and challenges of PRF implementation,
- Discuss and design improvements for Cycle V,
- Strengthen staff capacity and skills by sharing experience and lessons learned.

The participants discussed successes and issues of PRF implementation, and then gave recommendations to improve the execution. It was a good opportunity for all PRF staff (national, provincial and district levels) to meet each other, exchange experience and strengthen the team, as well as to discuss and prepare special conditions of Cycle V implementation, PRF phase 1 closing and prospects for phase 2.

6.1.2. Staffing changes

During the first six months of 2007, the PRF continued to sustain a high rate of staff turnover, with 7% of change in six months, with a slight increase in the last quarter (5.7% for the first quarter). The PRF faces difficulties in attracting and keeping qualified staff due to work overload and potentially inadequate compensation; PRF staff may also be willing to seek for a new position when the end of the project is coming (mid 2008) and future is not yet secured.

Table 16: PRF Staff turnover in the first six months of 2007

Positions		Gender	Reasons for leaving	Replaced	%
National	Reporting Officer	Male	Agreed for seperation	Yes	12%
	Accounting Assistant	Male	Agreed for seperation	Yes	
	IGA Officer	Male	Agreed for seperation	Yes	
National office Total staff : 25					
Savanakhet	Provincial M&E	Male	Agreed for seperation	Yes	4%
Savannakhet office Total staff : 24					
Champasack	DF at Mounlapamok	Male	Dismissal	Yes	15%
	DTA at Mounlapamok	Male	Dismissal	Yes	
	DCD at Mounlapamok	Female	Dismissal	Yes	
Champasak office Total staff: 20					
Hauphanh	Provincial FA Aissistant	Female	Agreed for seperation	Yes	5%
	DCD at Ad district	Female	Dismissal	Yes	
Huaphanh office Total staff :37					
Xiengkhoaug	The percentage of staff movement remained stable				5%
	Provincial Coordinator	Male	Dismissal	Yes	
Xiengkhoaug office Total staff : 19					
Saravanh	The percentage of staff movement remained stable				0%
Saravanh office Total staff : 16					
Grand Total:		141 Staff			
Average of Percent of change:		7%			

Staff that left the PRF during the first semester and their replacements are listed below:

PRF Central office

1. Mr. *Hatthachan Phimphanthavong* (Reporting Officer) resigned on 01/02/2007 to study in Japan; he was replaced by Ms. *Phonesavanh Luangsouphom*.
2. Mr. *Chantassack Souvannasy* (Accounting Officer) resigned on 31/03/2007 for another project (where he has job prospects for four years); he was replaced by Mr. *Khetmany Sivongsa*.
3. Mr. *Sompasong Phongpaserth* (IGA Officer) resigned on 31/03/2007 to work for a governmental institution; he was replaced by Ms. *Keomoukda Phommachan*.

PRF Savannakhet provincial and district offices

4. Mr. *Xaysomphone Souksivongxay* (M&E Officer) resigned on 01/02/2007 to enter provincial administration; he was replaced by Ms. *Soukserm Phothisarn*.
5. Mr. *Patsaya Saycosy* (District TA) resigned on 31/03/2007 for further study. So far, no replacement has been settled.

Champassack provincial and district offices

6. Mr. *Souphaphone Phimmaxay* (District Technical Advisor) was dismissed on 01/01/2007 because of unsatisfactory performance; he was replaced by Mr. *Phouthavy Vorachith*.
7. Mr. *Souktisok Viyavong* (District Facilitator), *idem*; he was replaced by Mr. *Somsavath Souisawath*.

8. Ms. *Khampien Chamnongxap* (District Facilitator), *idem*; she was replaced by Ms. *Noy Saengchan*.

Huaphanh provincial and district offices

9. Ms. *Vanphone Keochanpheng* (District Facilitator), *idem*; she was replaced by Ms. *Phuangvone*.
10. Ms. *Soukvilay Bounmany*, Financial Administration Assistant resigned on 01/01/2007, and was replaced by Ms. *Vimala Siriphokham*.

Xiengkhouang provincial and district offices

11. Mr. *Bounmy Sylavong*, Provincial Coordinator, was dismissed on 01/04/2007 because of insufficient performance. The PMT tried without success to find a suitable replacement, thus it was decided to promote Mr. *Khamphone Sysomboun*, formerly provincial CD, as acting Provincial Coordinator and recruited Mr. *Vanphone Bouathavong* as provincial CD.

6.2. Financial report

6.2.1. Audit of the 2006 fiscal year (01/10/2005 – 30/09/2006)

The fourth financial audit for the PRF began in February 2007 and the contracted company, Price Waterhouse Coopers (Lao) *Ltd* finalized the report at the beginning of April 2007. The main findings of the audit stated that the accompanying financial statements gave a true and fair view of the financial position for the fiscal year 2006. 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.

6.2.2. Monitoring and internal audit

During the first semester of 2007, FA unit carried out internal audit of accounting process in the five provinces. The main purposes for conducting the internal audit were to revise and follow-up financial management at the community level in each district and province. While the auditing in each province was performed, the central office team met with local PRF staff to review all tasks and duties. If performance is generally good and respectful of the PRF's financial rules, some improvements are required in some provinces and FA unit wrote-up an audit report with recommendations. The report was sent to provincial and district offices, for implementation.

6.2.3. Project expenditures

From 01/01/2007 to 31/05/2007, the credit amount from IDA Replenishment Application No. 00031 to 00034 is 2,184,080.62 USD; the Replenishment No. 00035 of period 01/05/07 to 14/06/07, amounting to 1,426,019.33 USD, was transferred to the BoL the 3 July 2007.

Table 17: IDA Budget expenditures

	01/01/06 to 31/05/06	From start PRF to 31/05/06
Credits to PRF A/C	2,184,080.62	15,849,149.57
Expenditure	2,695,925.92	14,606,766.75
Advance		8,309.96

From January to May 2007, the PRF office in Vientiane transferred Cycle IV budget allocation to provinces.

Table 18: Budget transferred for sub-project implementation

No.	USD	01/01/07 to 31/05/07	From start PRF to 31/05/07
1	Savannakhet	517,935.29	2,790,665.97
2	Huaphanh	745,875.18	4,359,747.06
3	Champassack	274,082.02	1,473,485.03
4	Xiengkhouang	516,235.32	1,327,290.74
5	Saravanh	239,030.26	693,820.97
Total		2,293,104.07	10,635,009.77

Table 19: Expenditures by Category

No.	Category	01/01/07 to 31/05/07	From start PRF to 31/05/07
1	Sub-grant	2,293,104.07	10,635,009.77
2	Consultant's Service	288,921.90	2,227,891.73
3	Goods	249.62	412,897.00
4	Work	36.92	59,792.80
5	Incremental Operation Costs	101,363.16	1,075,460.29
7	Training	12,250.25	195,715.16
Total		2,695,925.92	14,606,766.75

6.2.4. Budget Prospects

Budget balance

At 30/06/2007, the PRF has expended more than 15.4 million USD or 10.5 million XDR, *i.e.* 68% of the IDA credit (68% of Sub-Grant budget and 70% of Operating Cost one).

Table 20: PRF expenditures & Balance (30/06/2007)

	Budget August 2007	Expenditures USD 30/06/2007	Expenditures XDR 30/06/2007	Balance XDR 30/06/2007	Balance USD 30/06/2007
Sub-Grant	11,400,000 XDR	11,394,851 USD	7,735,505 XDR	3,664,495 XDR	5,546,397 USD
			74%		
Consultant's Service	2,155,000 XDR	2,164,607 USD	1,468,629 XDR	686,371 XDR	1,038,857 USD
Goods	205,000 XDR	270,852 USD	177,832 XDR	27,168 XDR	41,120 USD
Work	45,000 XDR	58,440 USD	39,548 XDR	5,452 XDR	8,251 USD
Incremental Operation Costs	1,008,595 XDR	1,056,847 USD	583,621 XDR	424,974 XDR	643,220 USD
PPF Expenditures	195,405 XDR	290,871 USD	195,405 XDR	0 XDR	0 USD
Training	291,000 XDR	195,416 USD	256,813 XDR	34,187 XDR	51,743 USD
Total Operating Costs	3,900,000 XDR	4,037,033 USD	2,721,848 XDR	1,178,152 XDR	1,783,191 USD
			26%		
TOTAL	15,300,000 XDR	15,431,885 USD	10,457,353 XDR	4,842,647 XDR	7,329,588 USD

Budget projection to the end of Cycle V

4.8 million XDR remains to complete former cycles' implementation, carry out Cycle V and close the first phase of PRF until 30/09/2007.

Table 21: PRF Budget Prospect 7/2007 – 9/2008 (with projected exchange rates)

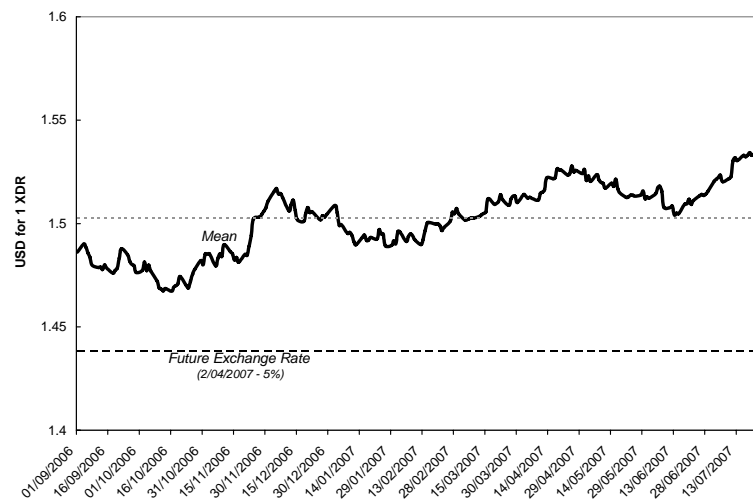
	Budget August 2007	Expenditures up to 30/06/2007 XDR	Balance 30/06/2007 USD	Expenditures Cycle V USD	Expenditures closing period USD	Balance 30/09/2008 USD
Sub-Grant	11,400,000 XDR	7,735,505 XDR	5,546,397 USD	5,478,244 USD		-209,166 USD
	<i>revised August 2007</i>	<i>30/06/2007</i>	<i>30/06/2007</i>	<i>1/7/2007-30/6/2008</i>	<i>1/7/2008-30/09/2008</i>	<i>30/09/2008</i>
Consultant's Service	2,155,000 XDR	1,468,629 XDR	1,038,857 USD	585,057 USD	147,324 USD	190,024 USD
Goods	205,000 XDR	177,832 XDR	41,120 USD	19,452 USD	4,863 USD	12,620 USD
Work	45,000 XDR	39,548 XDR	8,251 USD	300 USD	75 USD	7,431 USD
Incremental Operation Costs	1,008,595 XDR	583,621 XDR	643,220 USD	247,345 USD	61,836 USD	274,802 USD
PPF Expenditures	195,405 XDR	195,405 XDR	0 USD	0 USD	0 USD	0 USD
Training	291,000 XDR	256,813 XDR	51,743 USD	44,124 USD	11,031 USD	-10,829 USD
Total Operating Costs	3,900,000 XDR	2,721,848 XDR	1,783,191 USD	896,278 USD	225,129 USD	474,048 USD
TOTAL	15,300,000 XDR	10,457,353 XDR	7,329,588 USD	6,374,522 USD	225,129 USD	264,882 USD

The budget district allocation for Cycle V will amount to 3.7 million USD; almost 0.9 million USD for Operating Costs are required for Cycle V (1/7/2007-30/6/2008) and 0.2 million USD for the three-month closing period (1/7-30/9/2008). However, such projection, with a forecasted deficit of 200,000 USD for Sub-Grants, is designed with conservative exchange rates (1.44 USD/1 XDR, 9,500 Kip/1 USD), which are unlikely to become real in the forthcoming months. With current exchange rates⁷, the projected figures are in line with available budget (Cf. Table 22, p. 41).

Table 22: PRF Budget Prospect 7/2007 – 9/2008 (13/8/2007 exchange rates)

	Budget August 2007	Expenditures up to 30/06/2007 XDR	Balance 30/06/2007 USD	Expenditures Cycle V USD	Expenditures closing period USD	Balance 30/09/2008 USD
Sub-Grant	11,400,000 XDR	7,735,505 XDR	5,546,397 USD	5,463,578 USD		82,819 USD
	<i>revised August 2007</i>	<i>30/06/2007</i>	<i>30/06/2007</i>	<i>1/7/2007-30/6/2008</i>	<i>1/7/2008-30/09/2008</i>	<i>30/09/2008</i>
Consultant's Service	2,155,000 XDR	1,468,629 XDR	1,038,857 USD	585,057 USD	147,324 USD	230,818 USD
Goods	205,000 XDR	177,832 XDR	41,120 USD	19,452 USD	4,863 USD	14,307 USD
Work	45,000 XDR	39,548 XDR	8,251 USD	300 USD	75 USD	7,838 USD
Incremental Operation Costs	1,008,595 XDR	583,621 XDR	643,220 USD	247,345 USD	61,836 USD	302,283 USD
PPF Expenditures	195,405 XDR	195,405 XDR	0 USD	0 USD	0 USD	0 USD
Training	291,000 XDR	256,813 XDR	51,743 USD	44,124 USD	11,031 USD	-9,077 USD
Total Operating Costs	3,900,000 XDR	2,721,848 XDR	1,783,191 USD	896,278 USD	225,129 USD	546,169 USD
TOTAL	15,300,000 XDR	10,457,353 XDR	7,329,588 USD	6,359,856 USD	225,129 USD	628,988 USD

Figure 22: Evolution of USD/XDR exchange rate



⁷. 13/08/2007: 1.53 USD/1 XDR, 9,589 Kip/1 USD.

7. WORK PLAN JULY TO SEPTEMBER OF 2006

7.1. Community Development

During the next quarter (July-September 2007), the Community Development unit plans to carry out the following activities:

- Prepare and participate to Cycle V District Prioritization Meetings;
- Prepare the Cycle V District Decision Meetings, to be hold beginning of October 2007;
- Continue public awareness on poverty alleviation by disseminating information about PRF through different media (local newspapers, radio, television, *etc.*);
- Summarize information relating to the Village Need Priority Assessment Meeting;
- Continue awareness of communities to promote their involvement into PRF;
- Monitor the progress of delayed ITE sub-project implementation;
- Continue to organize training on sub-project maintenance and management for Cycle IV complete sub-projects before handing over to the communities;
- Organize training on animal raising in villages selected for pilot ARSP;
- Monitor the implementation of ITE sub-projects relating to environment protection;
- Monitor implementation of VSG sub-projects;
- Cooperate with the World Bank mission in September to design the phase 2.

7.2. Technical Assistance

During the next quarter, the Technical Assistance unit plans to carry out the following activities:

- Prepare and participate to Cycle V District Prioritization Meetings;
- Conduct the survey design of Cycle V infrastructure sub-projects pre-selected after DPM.
- Prepare the Cycle V District Decision Meetings, to be hold beginning of October 2007;
- Ease the World Bank mission aiming to supervise sub-project procurement process in Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang provinces;
- Update the procurement manual for khet team, by revising the bidding evaluation process in accordance with World Bank recommendations from the latest supervision mission's aide-memoire;
- Update the standard drawings for infrastructure sub-projects;
- Complete Cycle IV procurement and prepare procurement process for Cycle V;
- Complete 2007 procurement plan, especially by dispatching equipment to due sites (motorcycles, computer equipment);
- Conduct a random quality control of a sample of completed Cycle IV infrastructure sub-projects, in cooperation with the relevant sectors, and attend to hand-over meetings for completed Cycle IV sub-projects;
- Cooperate with the World Bank mission in September to design the phase 2.

7.3. Monitoring and Evaluation

During the next quarter, the Monitoring and Evaluation unit plans to carry out the following activities:

- Prepare and participate to Cycle V District Prioritization Meetings;
- Prepare the Cycle V District Decision Meetings, to be hold beginning of October 2007;
- Write up regular activity reports;
- Update website;
- Update MIS database and solve minor issues;
- Improve outputs and outcomes reporting;
- Submit outline of a draft report to evaluate inputs, outputs, outcomes and impacts of PRF in comparison with the three project objectives;
- Monitor and solving IT problems at PRF offices in five provinces;
- Cooperate with the World Bank mission in September to design the phase 2.

7.4. Finance and Administration

During the next quarter, the Finance and Administration unit plans to carry out the following activities:

- Prepare and participate to Cycle V District Prioritization Meetings;
- Prepare the Cycle V District Decision Meetings, to be hold beginning of October 2007;
- Write up Financial Monitoring Report (Q3, April to June 2007);
- Prepare replenishments No. 00036, 37, and 38;
- Ease World Bank's Financial Management Supervising Mission;
- Set up new FYS 2008 (New Monitoring Budget) to ACCPAC;
- Prepare budget for Cycle V sub-project monitoring in five provinces;
- Prepare next PRF Administrative Board meeting in Xiengkhouang province;
- Prepare the closing of account for FYS 2007;
- Complete disbursement for Cycle IV delayed sub-projects;
- Prepare disbursement for Cycle V sub-projects;
- Cooperate with the World Bank mission in September to design the phase 2.

Sectors	Progress	Soabao(20)	Ad(26)	Xianbor(31)	Viangxay(40)	Huameang(33)	Xumtal(49)	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	6	2	4	7	5	14	38
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	6	7	14	10	4	15	56
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	3	7	6	8	16	13	53
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	1	6	3	4	3	3	20
ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	4	4	4	4	5	4	25
Total:		20	26	31	33	33	49	192

Xiengkhouang Province

	Quantity		Villages benefiting		# Sub-projects		Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to Mhet	%
	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
XIENKHOANG																
Nonghaed: 110 villages																
Spring gravity fed system	Site	7	16	7	7 sub	100%	7			Nonghaed					Nonghaed	
Rural road upgrade	km	5,215	64	11	10 sub	100%	11		299,000	3,139,500,000	299,000	3,085,263,135	98%	3,085,263,135	98%	
Primary school construction	Site	1	1	1	100%	1										
Agriculture and handicraft market	Site	1	14	1	100%	1										
Nurse's stipend	Person	2	3	1	100%	1										
Dispensary construction	Site	1	9	1	100%	1										
Community water supply construction	Site	1	1	1	100%	1										
Medical equipment-furniture	Set	1	3	1	100%	1										
Teacher's stipend	Person	2	2	1	100%	1										
Animal raising Training	course	3	3	3	3 sub	100%	3									
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1		1	100%	1										
Village saving group		1		1	100%	1										
Environment Protection & Management training		1		1	100%	1										
Income generation activities		1		1	100%	1										
Total:			106	32	100%	32	100%									
Khoum: 90 villages																
Gravity fed water systems	Site	17	28	17	17 sub	100%	17			Khoum				Khoum		
Rural road upgrade	km	3	8	3	3 sub	100%	3		300,000	3,149,405,746	299,943	2,953,253,965	94%	2,953,253,965	94%	
Primary school construction	Site	3	5	3	3 sub	100%	3									
Village medicine box	Set	1	1	1	100%	1										
Learning - teaching material	Set	3	26	3	3 sub	100%	3									
Teacher upgrading	Person	2	2	2	1 sub	100%	2									
Concrete steel wooden bridge	Site	3	10	3	2 sub	100%	3									
Medical equipment-furniture	Set	1	4	1	100%	1										
Culvert	Site	1	2	1	100%	1										
Village health volunteer Training	person	4	5	1	100%	1										
Agriculture and handicraft market	Site	1	5	1	100%	1										
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1		1	100%	1										
Village saving group		1		1	100%	1										
Environment Protection & Management training		1		1	100%	1										
Income generation activities		1		1	100%	1										
Total:			96	40	100%	40	100%									
Kham: 70 villages																
Gravity fed water systems	Site	5	5	5	5 sub	100%	5			Kham				Kham		
Latrine	Site	1	1	1	100%	1			196,000	2,055,118,800	195,726	2,020,632,146	98%	2,020,632,146	98%	
Rural road upgrade	km	7,655	31	7	7 sub	100%	7									
Primary school construction	Site	1	6	1	100%	1										
Gravity fed water systems	Site	1	5	1	100%	1										
Cropping & animal raising Training	Person	1	1	1	100%	1										
Teacher upgrading	Person	2	2	1	100%	1										
Weir	Site	2	7	2	2 sub	100%	2									
Teacher stipend	pers.	2	3	1	100%	1										
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1		1	100%	1										
Village saving group		1		1	100%	1										
Environment Protection & Management training		1		1	100%	1										
Income generation activities		1		1	100%	1										
Total:			61	24	100%	24	100%									
Total Xiengkhouang			263	96	100%	96	100%		795,000	8,344,024,546	794,669	8,059,149,246	97%	8,059,149,246	97%	

Sectors	Progress	Nonghaed	Khoum 40	Kham	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	2	8	3	13
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	11	7	7	25
Health	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	11	20	6	37
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	3	3
ITE	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	8	5	3	18
Total		8	5	5	18
Total:		32	40	24	96

Savannakhet Province

		Quantity		Villages benefiting		# Sub-projects		Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to khset	%
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
SAVANNAKHET																	
Sepone: 159 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	Site	3		3		3		3 sub 100%	3		267,000	2,803,000,001	266,952	2,727,805,693	97%	2,727,805,693	97%
Rural road upgrade	km	6.5		4		2		2 sub 100%	2							2,727,805,693	97%
Primary school construction	Site	12		27		12		100%	12								
Primary school renovation	Site	2		2		2		3 sub 100% 5 sub 100%	8								
Teacher's stipend	Person	8		8		8		100%	1								
main electrical line access	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Village saving group	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Income generation activities	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Total:				45		32		100%	32	100%							
Nong: 79 villages																	
Hand dug well	Site	1		1		1		100%	1		169,000	1,775,684,998	169,113	1,761,774,819	99%	1,761,774,819	99%
Dam renovation	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	8.857		34		7		100%	7								
Primary school construction	Site	1		2		1		100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Village saving group	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Income generation activities	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Total:				38		14		100%	14	100%							
Vilabury: 102 villages																	
Hand dug well construction	Site	5		15		5		5 sub 100%	5		174,000	1,827,000,000	174,000	1,805,580,492	99%	1,805,580,492	99%
Rural road upgrade	km	6.033		17		6	5	5 sub 100%	5								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	Site	1		4		1		100%	1								
bridge maintenance	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Primary school construction	Site	5		16		5	6	6 sub 100%	6								
furniture	Set	1		1		1		100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Village saving group	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Income generation activities	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Total:				54		23		100%	23	100%							
Phin: 116 villages																	
Rural road upgrade	km	6.46		13		5	4	4 sub 100%	4		254,000	2,667,000,000	254,000	2,631,887,947	99%	2,631,887,947	99%
Primary school construction	Site	3		12		3	5	5 sub 100%	5								
Lower Secondary school construction	Site	1		9		1		100%	1								
Dam	Site	2		3		2	1	100%	1								
Teacher's stipend	Person	7		6		7		100%	7								
main electrical line access	Site	5		8		5		5 sub 100%	5								
Capacity enhancement for local authority	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Village saving group	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Income generation activities	Site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Total:				51		27		100%	27	100%							
Total SAVANNAKHET:				188		96		100%	96	100%	864,000	9,072,684,999	864,065	8,927,048,951	98%	8,927,048,951	98%

Sectors	Progress	Sepon	Nong	Vlabury	Phin	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	22	1	7	13	43
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	3	7	7	9	26
Heath	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	3	1	5	0	9
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	1	0	1	2
ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	4	4	4	4	16
Total:		32	14	23	27	96

Saravanh Province

		Quantity		Villages benefiting		# Sub-projects		Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to khet	%
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
SARAVANH																	
Samoy: 58 villages																	
Spring gravity fed system	site	2	4	2	2	100%	2				112,000	1,172,284,440	111,646	912,165,315	78%	911,586,045	78%
Dispensary construction	site	4	20	4	4	3 sub 100% 1sub100%	4										
Primary school construction	site	1	2	1	1	100%	1										
Learning - leaching material	set	1	2	1	1	100%	1										
Culvert	site	1	1	1	1	0%	0										
Medical equipment-furniture	set	5	23	5	5	5 sub 100%	5										
Capacity enhancement for local authority					1	100%	1										
Village saving group					1	100%	1										
Environment Protection & Management training					1	100%	1										
Income generation activities					1	100%	1										
Total:				52	18	96%	17	94%									
Toumlanh: 67 villages																	
Dormitory for patients construction	site	1	11	1	1	100%	1				188,000	1,978,914,999	188,468	1,829,879,741	92%	1,829,325,805	92%
submerge bridge construction	site	2	14	2	2	2 sub 100% 1sub100%	2										
Rural road upgrade	km	5	16	3	3	2 sub 100% 1sub 100%	3										
Learning - leaching material	set	2	7	2	2	2 sub 100%	2										
Primary school construction	site	2	4	2	2	100%	2										
bridge maintenance	site	1	3	1	1	100%	1										
Medical equipment-furniture	set	3	20	3	3	100%	3										
Dispensary construction	site	3	16	3	3	100%	3										
Delivery house construction	site	1	3	1	1	100%	1										
Capacity enhancement for local authority					1	100%	1										
Village saving group					1	100%	1										
Environment Protection & Management training					1	100%	1										
Income generation activities					1	100%	1										
Total:				94	22	97%	22	100%									
Ta oey: 56 villages																	
Hand dug well	site	2	2	2	2	2sub100%	2				215,000	2,258,025,000	215,050	2,101,669,463	93%	2,101,108,547	93%
Rural road upgrade	km	8.8	6	2	2	2 sub 80%	0										
submerge bridge construction	site	1	3	1	1	100%	1										
Primary school construction	site	4	4	4	4	4 sub 100%	4										
Medical equipment-furniture	set	3	14	3	3	3sub 100%	3										
suspension bridge construction	site	1	3	1	1	100%	1										
Electricity network	site	1	1	1	1	100%	1										
Dispensary construction	site	3	12	3	3	3 sub 100%	3										
Learning - leaching material	set	2	2	2	2	2sub 100%	2										
Capacity enhancement for local authority					1	100%	1										
Village saving group					1	100%	1										
Environment Protection & Management training					1	100%	1										
Income generation activities					1	100%	1										
Total:				47	23	96%	21	91%									
Total Saravanh:				193	63	97%	60	95%			515,000	5,409,224,439	515,164	4,843,714,519	90%	4,842,020,397	90%

Sector	Progress	Samoy	Troumlan	Taoy	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	2	4	6	12
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	6	3	9
	100	0	6	5	11
Health	0	1	0	0	1
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	11	8	8	27
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	0	0
ITE	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	4	4	4	12
Total		18	22	23	63

Champassack Province

		Quantity		Villages benefiting		# Sub-projects		Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to khut	%
		Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual	Plan	Actual										
CHAMPASSACK																	
Mounlapamok: 97 villages																	
												Mounlapamok			Mounlapamok		
Drilled well	site	5		18		5		1sub 100%, 4 sub 100%	5	100%	151,000	1,585,500,000	151,000	1,415,278,515	89%	1,415,278,515	89%
Primary school renovation	site	1		1		1		<50 100%	1								
Primary school construction	site	7		7		7		6 sub 100%, 1 sub 100%	7								
Continue Primary school construction	site	2		2		2		2sub 100%	2								
Lower Secondary school construction	site	1		10		1		100%	1								
Bridge construction	site	2		9		2		2sub 100%	2								
Dispensary construction	site	1		4		1		100%	1								
Village health volunteer Training	person	1		3		1		<50 100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1				1		100%	1								
Village saving group		1				1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training		1				1		100%	1								
Income generation activities		1				1		100%	1								
Total:				54		24		100%	24	100%							
Khong: 136 villages																	
												Khong			Khong		
Continue Primary school construction	site	3		3		3		3 sub 100%	3		74,000	777,000,000	74,000	785,070,000	101%	785,070,000	101%
Primary school construction	site	7		7		7		6 sub 100%, 1 sub 100%	7								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	site	4		18		4		100%	4								
Primary school renovation	site	2		2		2		2 sub 100%	2								
Dispensary	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1				1		100%	1								
Village saving group		1				1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training		1				1		100%	1								
Income generation activities		1				1		100%	1								
Total:				31		21		100%	21	100%							
Sukuma: 62 villages																	
												Sukuma			Sukuma		
Primary school construction	site	5		5		5		2sub 100%, 3 sub 100%	5		102,000	1,071,000,000	102,000	1,079,200,000	101%	1,079,200,000	101%
Upper Secondary school construction	site	1		8		1		100%	1								
Dispensary construction	site	1		6		1		100%	1								
Lower Secondary school construction	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Continue Primary school construction	site	3		3		3		3sub 100%	3								
Learning-teaching material	set	1		1		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	1		1		1		100%	1								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
bridge maintenance	site	1		8		1		100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1				1		100%	1								
Village saving group		1				1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training		1				1		100%	1								
Income generation activities		1				1		100%	1								
Total:				34		19		100%	19	100%							
Pathoumphone: 93 villages																	
												Pathoumphone			Pathoumphone		
Drilled well	site	5		10		5		2 sub 100%, 3sub 100%	5		62,000	651,000,000	62,000	643,055,341	99%	643,055,341	99%
repair Drilled well	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	km	3		3		3		3sub 100%	3								
Primary school construction	site	2		2		2		100%	2								
Continue Primary school construction	site	1		1		1		100%	1								
Learning-teaching material	set	2		2		2		2 sub 100%	2								
Continue Lower Secondary school construction	site	1		10		1		100%	1								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	site	2		16		2		2 sub 100%	2								
Latrine of lower secondary school construction	site	1		10		1		100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local authority		1				1		100%	1								
Village saving group		1				1		100%	1								
Environment Protection & Management training		1				1		100%	1								
Income generation activities		1				1		100%	1								
Total:				55		22		99%	22	100%							
Total CHAMPASSACK:				174		86		100%	86	100%	389,000	4,084,500,000	389,000	3,922,403,854	96%	3,922,403,854	96%
Grand total:				1,283		533		99%	530	99%	4,164,000	43,722,194,268	4,164,019	42,626,685,356	97%	42,624,991,234	97%

Sector	Progress	Mountapamok	Khong	Sukuma	Pathoumphone	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	11	12	11	6	40
		11	12	11	6	40
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	2	4	3	5	14
		2	4	3	5	14
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	7	1	1	7	16
		7	1	1	7	16
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0
ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	4	4	4	4	16
		4	4	4	4	16
Total:		24	21	19	22	86

Total

Total sub-projects competed:	530	99%
Total sub-projects > 50%	2	0%
Total sub-projects < 50%	1	0%
Grand Total:	533	

	0%	<50%	>50%	100%	% completed	Total	Total PRF budget	Transfer to Khet Account	% budget
Sobbao	0	0	0	20	100%	20	2,309,988,507	2,317,991,507	100%
Add	0	0	0	26	100%	26	2,078,809,387	2,088,949,387	100%
Xiengkhor	0	0	0	31	100%	31	2,141,974,752	2,151,720,752	100%
VX	0	0	0	33	100%	33	2,619,413,310	2,631,492,310	100%
Huamuang	0	0	0	33	100%	33	2,453,625,521	2,463,706,021	100%
Xamtay	0	0	0	49	100%	49	5,207,948,807	5,220,308,807	100%
Huaphanh	0	0	0	192	100%	192	16,811,760,284	16,874,168,784	100%
Nonghaed	0	0	0	32	100%	32	3,139,500,000	3,085,263,135	98%
Khoun	0	0	0	40	100%	40	3,149,405,746	2,953,253,965	94%
Kham	0	0	0	24	100%	24	2,055,118,800	2,020,632,146	98%
Savannakhet	0	0	0	96	100%	96	8,344,024,546	8,059,149,246	97%
Samoy	1	0	0	17	94%	18	1,172,284,440	911,586,045	78%
Toumlanh	0	0	0	22	100%	22	1,978,914,999	1,829,325,805	92%
Taoy	0	0	2	21	91%	23	2,258,025,000	2,101,108,547	93%
Saravanh	1	0	2	60	95%	63	5,409,224,439	4,842,020,397	90%
Sepone	0	0	0	32	100%	32	2,803,000,001	2,727,805,693	97%
Nong	0	0	0	14	100%	14	1,775,684,998	1,761,774,819	99%
Vila	0	0	0	23	100%	23	1,827,000,000	1,805,580,492	99%
Phin	0	0	0	27	100%	27	2,667,000,000	2,631,887,947	99%
Savannakhet	0	0	0	96	100%	96	9,072,684,999	8,927,048,951	98%
Moon	0	0	0	24	100%	24	1,585,500,000	1,415,278,515	89%
Khong	0	0	0	21	100%	21	777,000,000	785,070,000	101%
Sukuma	0	0	0	19	100%	19	1,071,000,000	1,079,200,000	101%
Pathoumphone	0	0	0	22	100%	22	651,000,000	643,055,341	99%
Champassack	0	0	0	86	100%	86	4,084,500,000	3,922,603,856	96%
Total	1	0	2	530	99%	533	43,722,194,268	42,624,991,234	97%

Sectors	Progress	Huaphanh	Kiangkhouang	Savannakhet	Saravanh	Champassack	Total Sub-projects	Completion
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	100	38	13	43	12	40	146	100%
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	>=50	0	0	0	2	0	2	2%
	100	56	25	26	9	14	130	98%
Health	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1%
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	100	53	37	9	27	16	142	99%
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	100	20	3	2	0	0	25	100%
ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
	100	25	18	16	12	16	87	100%
Total:		192	96	96	63	86	533	

Annex 2

Completion and disbursement of Cycle IV

Huaphanh Province

	# Sub-projects	Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total planned expenditure	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Budget Changes	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to Khet	%
					KIP	USD	KIP	KIP		KIP	
HUAPHANH											
Sobhao: 68 villages											
Suspension bridge construction	1	10%	0		2,145,471,318			1,719,832,307	80%	1,719,832,307	80%
Continuing rural road upgrade	2	2 sub 100 %	2								
Primary school construction	6	6 sub 100%	6								
Teaching material	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%	0								
Village saving group	1	50%	0								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%	0								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	83%	0								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	50%	0								
Frog Raising Training	1	50%	0								
Spring gravity fed system	1	100%	1								
Total:	18		11	61%							
Add: 78 villages											
Irrigation system construction	1	100%	1		1,957,080,496			744,235,781	38%	744,235,781	38%
Weir	5	5 sub 100%	5								
Weir Renovation	1	100%	1								
Continuing irrigation channel	6	6 sub 100%	6								
Irrigation pipe	1	100%	1								
Suspension bridge construction	1	100%	1								
Rural road upgrade	1	100%	1								
Continuing rural road upgrade	2	2 sub 100%	2								
Main electrical line access	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Lower secondary school construction	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	100%	1								
Village saving group	1	50%	0								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	50%	0								
Watermelon Planting Method Training	1	50%	0								
Pig Raising Training	1	50%	0								
Handing Craft Training	1	50%	0								
Natural drying Training	1	50%	0								
Latrine	1	100%	1								
Hand dug well	1	50%	0								
Spring gravity fed system	2	2 sub 100%	2								
Total:	35		28	80%							
Xiengkhor: 39 villages											
Continuing irrigation channel	3	100%	3		1,978,819,506			1,687,231,665	85%	1,687,231,665	85%
Rural road upgrade	3	100%	3								
Continuing rural road upgrade	1	100%	1								
Main electrical line access	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Lower secondary school construction	1	100%	1								
Teaching material	2	100%	2								
Dispensary construction	1	100%	1								
Nurse upgrading	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%	0								
Village saving group	1	50%	0								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%	0								
Weaving training	1	50%	0								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	83%	0								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	100%	1								
Cucumber planting Method Training	1	50%	0								
Pig Raising Training	1	50%	0								
Handing Craft Training	1	50%	0								
Frog Raising Training	1	50%	0								
Clean water system upgrade	1	100%	1								
Latrine	1	90%	0								
Spring gravity fed system	4	100%	4								
Total:	31		21	68%							

	# Sub-projects	Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PPF Total planned expenditure	PPF Fund transferred to province	PPF Budget Changes	PPF Fund transferred to province	%	PPF Fund transferred to Khet	%
Vienxay: 116 villages											
Dam	1	100%	1		2,430,395,572			824,873,334	34%	824,873,334	34%
Weir	1	100%	1								
Weir Renovation	1	100%	1								
Irrigation system construction	1	100%	1								
Veterinary	1	50%									
Rural road upgrade	4	100%	4								
Continuing rural road upgrade	3	3 sub 100%	3								
Primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Upper secondary school construction	1	28%									
Teaching material-Teaching material	3	3 sub 100%	3								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	50%									
Long bean Planting Method Training	1	50%									
Cucumber planting Method Training	1	50%									
Pig Raising Training	1	50%									
Production Upgrading Training	1	50%									
Natural drying Training	1	50%									
Clean water system upgrade	2	100%	2								
Latrine	2	100%	2								
Spring gravity fed system	8	8 sub 100%	8								
Total:	40		29	73%							
Huameung: 78 villages											
Rural road upgrade	6	6 sub 100%	6		2,498,199,297			2,246,290,157	90%	2,246,290,157	90%
Continuing rural road upgrade	1	100%	1								
Submerged bridge construction	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	3	2 sub 100% 1 sub 90%	2								
Teacher Stipend	2	100%	2								
Kindergarten construction	1	100%	1								
Teaching material-Teaching material	1	100%	1								
Teacher Upgrading	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Agriculture and handicraft market	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	50%									
Handing Craft Training	1	50%									
Clean water system upgrade	1	100%	1								
Spring gravity fed system	5	100%	5								
Total:	30		24	80%							
Xamxay: 168 villages											
Continuing Irrigation system	1	100%	1		5,252,092,004			2,151,770,477	41%	2,151,770,477	41%
Continuing irrigation channel	1	100%	1								
Veterinary training	1	50%									
Rural road upgrade	17	16 sub 100% 95%	16								
Continuing rural road upgrade	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	2	2 sub 100%	2								
Upper secondary school construction	1	9%									
Teaching material	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	50%									
Pig Raising Training	1	50%									
Fertilizer Produce Usage Training	1	50%									
Fruit Tree Growing Training	1	50%									
Clean water system upgrade	2	100%	2								
Spring gravity fed system	13	12 sub 100% 1 sub 40%	12								
Total:	49		38	78%							
Vientiane 71 Villages:											
Weir Renovation	1	100%	1		2,135,998,937			1,954,255,922	91%	1,954,255,922	91%
Irrigation channel construction	1	100%	1								
Veterinary training	1	50%									
Rural road upgrade	4	4 sub 100%	4								
Primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Mushroom Planting Training	1	50%									
Natural drying Training	1	100%	1								
Spring gravity fed system	13	100%	13								
Total:	27		23								
Total HUAPHANH:	230		174	76%	18,398,057,130	1,752,196	-	11,328,489,643	62%	11,328,489,643	62%

Sectors	Progress	Subbaot(8)	Add(35)	Xienkhor(31)	Viengsay(40)	Huameang(30)	Xumtai(49)	Vienghong(27)	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	>=50	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	100	7	2	4	4	7	3	1	28
		7	2	4	5	8	4	1	31
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	100	2	5	5	7	8	17	4	48
		3	5	5	7	8	18	4	50
Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	>=50	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	100	1	3	7	12	6	14	13	56
		1	4	8	12	6	15	13	59
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
	100	0	14	3	4	0	2	2	25
		0	14	3	5	0	3	3	28
ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	6	6	9	9	5	7	3	45
	100	1	4	2	2	3	2	3	17
		7	10	11	11	8	9	6	62
Total:		18	35	31	40	30	49	27	230

Xiengkhouang Province

	# Sub-projects	Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF total transferred to province	PRF Budget Changes	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Fund transferred to Khet
					KIP	USD	KIP	KIP
XIENGGKHOANG								
Nonhget: 109 villages								
Irrigation channel construction	1	100%	1		3,134,290,286		2,445,187,312	78%
Rural road upgrade	7	4 sub 100%, 1 sub 75%, 1 sub 70%, 1 sub	4					
Continuing rural road upgrade	3	3 sub 100%	3					
Primary school construction	1	100%	1					
Teacher Stipend	1	100%	1					
Teacher Upgrade	1	100%	1					
Medical equipment	1	100%	1					
Natural resources environment	1	25%						
Capacity enhancement for local	1	100%	1					
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	75%						
Community Capacity Building	1	83%						
Grass Planting Method for Animals	1	58%						
Peach expanding method Training	1	58%						
Production Upgrade Training	1	50%						
Spring gravity fed system	5	5 sub 100%	5					
Total:	27		18	67%				
Khoun: 89 villages								
Suspension bridge construction	1	100%	1		3,106,976,328		2,376,772,902	76%
Rural road upgrade	5	100%	5					
Continuing rural road upgrade	1	100%	1					
Submerged bridge construction	1	100%	1					
Primary school construction	2	2 sub 100%	2					
Natural resources environment	1	50%						
Capacity enhancement for local	1	55%						
Agriculture and handicraft market	2	2 sub 100%	2					
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1					
Community Capacity Building	1	70%						
Corn Planting Cultivation Method	1	100%	1					
Fish Raising Training	1	50%						
Cattle Raising Method Training	1	100%	1					
Poultry Raising Training	1	50%						
Carving Method Training	1	55%						
Spring gravity fed system	8	8 sub 100%	8					
Total:	29		23	79%				
Kham: 118 villages								
Rural road upgrade	6	100%	6		2,106,946,050		1,836,349,857	87%
Continuing rural road upgrade	1	100%	1					
Teaching material	2	100%	2					
Natural resources environment	1	40%						
Capacity enhancement for local	1	100%	1					
Agriculture and handicraft market	1	100%	1					
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	83%						
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1					
Garlic Planting Method Training	1	0%						
Corn Planting Cultivation Method	1	60%						
Latrine	2	100%	2					
Spring gravity fed system	5	5 sub 100%	5					
Total:	23		19	83%				
Total Xiengkhouang	79		60	76%	8,348,212,664	795,068	6,658,310,071	80%

Sectors	Progress	Nonghet	Khoun	Kham	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0
	<=50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	3	2	2	7
Access and Energy	0	1	0	0	1
	<=50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	2	0	0	2
	100	7	8	7	22
Health	0	0	0	0	0
	<=50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	6	8	7	21
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
	<=50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	1	0	0	1
ITE	0	0	0	1	1
	<=50	1	0	1	2
	>=50	5	6	2	13
	100	1	5	3	9
Total		7	11	7	25
Total:		27	29	23	79

Savannakhet Province

	# Sub-projects	Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total (by project) expenditure	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Budget Changes	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to Khet	%
SAVANNAKHET					KIP	USD	KIP	KIP		KIP	
Sepone: 110 villages											
Main electrical line access	4	4 sub 100%	4		2,881,200,000			2,154,613,172	75%	1,694,612,162	59%
Primary school construction	8	100%	8								
Primary school Renovation	1	100%	1								
Lower secondary school construction	2	100%	2								
Teacher Stipend	3	3 sub 0%									
Teaching material	1	50%									
Dormitory for patients construction	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	100%	1								
Village saving group	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Fish Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Pig Raising Training	3	1 sub 100% 2 sub 70%	1								
Booth Construction	1	100%	1								
Banana cultivation Training	1	70%									
Spring gravity fed system	3	2 sub 100% 1 sub 0%	2								
Total:	34		25								
Song: 29 villages											
Water	1	100%	1		1,773,800,000			1,012,878,711	57%	880,136,075	50%
Rural road upgrade	1	100%	1								
Culvert	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	5	5 sub 100%	5								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Goat Raising Training	1	50%									
Spring gravity fed system	1	100%	1								
Total:	15		11								
Vilabury: 89 villages											
Suspension bridge construction	1	100%	1		1,773,800,000			1,441,529,740	81%	1,441,528,789	81%
Rural road upgrade	1	100%	1								
Bridge reparation	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	11	11 sub 100%	11								
Medical equipment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	15%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	70%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Corn Planting Cultivation Method	1	100%	1								
Chili Cultivation Training	1	75%									
Total:	21		17	81%							
Phim: 115 villages											
Rural road upgrade	3	3 sub 100%	3		2,538,200,000			1,494,006,328	59%	1,493,710,548	59%
Primary school construction	11	11 sub 100%	11								
Natural resources environment	1	40%									
Village saving group	1	9%									
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Agriculture and handicraft market	1	75%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Grass Planting Method for Animals	1	100%	1								
Rice cultivation Training	1	100%	1								
Cattle Raising Method Training	1	100%	1								
Total:	23		19								
Total SAVANNAKHET:	93		72		8,966,999,999	854,000		6,103,027,951	68%	5,509,987,574	61%

Sectors	Progress	Sepon	Nong	Vilabury	Phin	Total
	0	3	0	0	0	3
Education	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	1	0	0	0	1
	100	11	5	11	11	38
		15	5	11	11	42
Access and Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	4	2	3	3	12
		4	2	3	3	12
Health	0	1	0	0	0	1
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	1	0	1
	100	3	1	0	0	4
		4	1	1	0	6
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	0	1	0	0	1
		0	1	0	0	1
ITE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	1	2	3
	>=50	4	4	2	2	12
	100	7	2	3	5	17
			11	6	6	9
Total:		34	15	21	23	93

Saravanh Province

	# Sub-projects	Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PPF total planned expenditure	PPF Fund transferred to province	PPF Budget Changes	PPF Fund transferred to province	%	PPF Fund transferred to Khet	%
SARAVANH					KIP	USD	KIP	KIP	%	KIP	%
Samov: 57 villages											
Rural road upgrade	2	1 sub 100%, 1 sub 40%	1		1,841,166,199		1,840,431,596	925,186,986	50%	925,280,148	50%
Primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Hospital Renovation	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	19%	0								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	40%									
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Rice cultivation improve Training	1	50%									
Clean water system upgrade	1	100%	1								
Spring gravity fed system	4	100%	4								
Total:	14		10	71%							
Toumlan: 66 villages											
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	1	0%			1,741,517,240		1,741,517,240	476,633,169	27%	477,244,221	27%
Rural road upgrade	4	4 sub 100%	4								
Main electrical line access	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Continuing lower secondary school	1	100%	1								
Teaching material	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	50%									
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Fish Raising Training	1	50%									
Latrine	3	3 sub 100%	3								
Total:	17		14	82%							
Taoy: 56 villages											
Rural road upgrade	1	100%	1		1,722,520,266		1,722,520,266	660,673,193	38%	661,166,362	38%
Bridge reparation	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	6	6 sub 100%	6								
Teaching material	6	6 sub 100%	6								
Natural resources environment	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	50%									
Community Capacity Building	1	100%	1								
Fish Raising Training	1	50%									
Poultry Raising Training	1	50%									
Spring gravity fed system	1	100%	1								
Total:	21		18							Sum	
Total Saravanh:	52		42	81%	5,305,203,705	505,257	5,304,469,102	2,062,493,348	39%	2,063,690,731	39%

Sector	Progress	Samoi	Fonman	Fay	Total
Education	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	1	3	12	16
		1	3	12	16
Access and Energy	0	0	1	0	1
	<50	1	0	0	1
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	1	5	2	8
		2	6	2	10
Health	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	6	3	1	10
		6	3	1	10
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0
	100	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0
ITE	0	0	0	0	0
	<50	1	0	0	1
	>=50	2	2	3	7
	100	2	3	3	8
		5	5	6	16
Total		14	17	21	52

Champassack Province

	# Sub-projects	Work progress	# Sub-projects completed	% completion	PRF Total transferred to province	PRF Fund transferred to province	PRF Budget Changes	PRF Fund transferred to province	%	PRF Fund transferred to Khet	%
CHAMPASSACK					KIP	USD	KIP	KIP		KIP	
Moumlapmok: 67 villages											
Weir	1	100%	1		1,450,400,000			1,334,969,257	92%	1,334,969,257	92%
Fish pond	1	100%	1								
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	1	100%	1								
Primary school construction	5	2 sub 100%, 2 sub 90%, 1 sub 80%	2								
Lower secondary school construction	1	100%	1								
Upper secondary school construction	1	95%	1								
Continuing primary school construction	1	100%	1								
Dispensary construction	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	90%									
Weaving training	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	90%									
Cattle Raising Method Training	1	100%	1								
Poultry Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Handing Craft Training	1	100%	1								
Mat Planting Method Training	1	100%	1								
Noodle training method	1	100%	1								
Carving Method Training	1	100%	1								
Drilled well	1	0%									
Total:	25		17	68%							
Khong: 133 villages											
Concrete steel wood bridge construction	1	85%			735,000,000			666,287,620	91%	666,287,620	91%
Primary school construction	2	1 sub 100%, 1 sub 80%	1								
Primary school Renovation	1	100%	1								
Lower secondary school construction	1	95%									
Continuing primary school construction	4	4 sub 100%	4								
Teaching material	2	100%	2								
Dispensary construction	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	90%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	80%									
Cattle Raising Method Training	1	100%	1								
Poultry Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Pig Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Latrine	1	100%	1								
Total:	21		15	71%							
Sukuma: 61 villages											
Dam	1	100%	1		989,799,999			954,761,929	96%	954,761,929	96%
Weir	2	100%	2								
Primary school construction	2	100%	2								
Lower secondary school construction	3	2 sub 100%, 1 sub 95%	2								
Upper secondary school construction	1	100%	1								
Continuing primary school construction	6	100%	6								
Teaching material	1	100%	1								
Dispensary construction	1	100%	1								
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	70%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	100%	1								
Community Capacity Building	1	80%									
Mushroom Planting Training	1	100%	1								
Peanut Planting Training	1	100%	1								
Fish Raising Training	3	3 sub 100%	3								
Cattle Raising Method Training	1	100%	1								
Poultry Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Pig Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Goat Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Handing Craft Training	1	100%	1								
Total:	32		28	88%							
Pathomphon: 93 villages											
Primary school construction	2	100%	2		666,400,000			580,926,952	87%	580,926,952	87%
Primary school Renovation	3	100%	3								
Lower secondary school construction	1	95%									
Upper secondary school construction	1	95%									
Dispensary construction	1	75%									
Natural resources environment	1	50%									
Village saving group	1	100%	1								
Capacity enhancement for local	1	50%									
Capacity enhancement for Khet Team	1	90%									
Community Capacity Building	1	80%									
Mushroom Planting Training	1	100%	1								
Fruit tree growing Training	1	100%	1								
Pig Raising Training	1	100%	1								
Total:	16		9	56%							
Total CHAMPASSACK:	94		69	73%	3,841,599,999	365,867	-	3,536,945,758	92%	3,536,945,758	92%
Grand Total	548	0%	417	1	44,860,073,498	4,272,388	5,304,469,102	29,689,266,771	66%	29,097,423,777	65%

Sector	Progress	Moonlapanok	Khong	Sukuma	Pathomphone	Total
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	4	2	1	4	9
	100	4	8	12	5	29
		8	10	13	7	38
Access and Energy	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	1	0	0	1
	100	1	0	0	0	1
		1	1	0	0	2
Health	<50	1	0	0	0	1
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	1	2	1	0	4
		2	2	1	1	6
Agricultural Infrastructure	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	0	0	0	0
	100	2	0	3	0	5
		2	0	3	0	5
ITE	<50	0	0	0	0	0
	>=50	0	3	3	3	9
	100	9	5	12	4	30
		12	8	15	8	43
Total:		25	21	32	16	94

Total

Total sub-projects completed:	417	76%
Total sub-projects > 50%	113	21%
Total sub-projects < 50%	18	3%
Grand Total:	548	

	0%	<50%	>50%	100%	% completion	Total	PRF budget	Transferred to Khet accounts	% budget
Sobbao (18)	0	1	6	11	61%	18	2,145,471,318	1,719,832,307	80%
Add (35)	0	0	7	28	80%	35	1,957,080,496	744,235,781	38%
Xiengkhor (31)	0	0	10	21	68%	31	1,978,819,506	1,687,231,665	85%
Viengxay (40)	0	1	10	29	73%	40	2,430,395,572	824,873,334	34%
Huamuang (30)	0	0	6	24	80%	30	2,498,199,297	2,246,290,157	90%
Xamtay (49)	0	1	10	38	78%	49	5,252,092,004	2,151,770,477	41%
Viengthong (27)	0	0	4	23	85%	27	2,135,998,937	1,954,255,922	91%
Huaphanh (230)	0	3	53	174	76%	230	18,398,057,130	11,328,489,643	62%
Nonghet (27)	1	1	7	18	67%	27	3,134,290,286	2,445,187,312	78%
Khoun (29)	0	0	6	23	79%	29	3,106,976,328	2,376,772,902	76%
Kham (23)	1	1	2	19	83%	23	2,106,946,050	1,836,349,857	87%
Xiengkhouang (79)	2	2	15	60	76%	79	8,348,212,664	6,658,310,071	80%
Toumlan (17)	1	0	2	14	82%	17	1,741,517,240	477,244,221	27%
Taoy (21)	0	0	3	18	86%	21	1,722,520,266	661,166,362	38%
Samoy (14)	0	2	2	10	71%	14	1,841,166,199	925,280,148	50%
Saravanh (52)	1	2	7	42	81%	52	5,305,203,705	2,063,690,731	39%
Sepon (34)	4	0	5	25	74%	34	2,881,200,000	1,694,612,162	59%
Nong (15)	0	0	4	11	73%	15	1,773,800,000	880,136,075	50%
Vila (21)	0	1	3	17	81%	21	1,773,800,000	1,441,528,789	81%
Phin (23)	0	2	2	19	83%	23	2,538,200,000	1,493,710,548	59%
Savannakhet (93)	4	3	14	72	77%	93	8,966,999,999	5,509,987,574	61%
Moon (25)	1	0	7	17	68%	25	1,450,400,000	1,334,969,257	92%
Khong (21)	0	0	6	15	71%	21	735,000,000	666,287,620	91%
Sukuma (32)	0	0	4	28	88%	32	989,799,999	954,761,929	96%
Pathoumphone (16)	0	0	7	9	56%	16	666,400,000	580,926,952	87%
Champassack (94)	1	0	24	69	73%	94	3,841,599,999	3,536,945,758	92%
Total (548)	8	10	113	417	76%	548	44,860,073,498	29,097,423,777	65%

Sectors	Progress	Huaphan	Xiengkhuang	Savannakhet	Saravan	Champasack	Total Sub-pr	Percentage by sector	
Education	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	8%	
	<50	1	0	0	0	0	1	3%	
	>=50	2	0	1	0	0	9	12	9%
	100	28	7	38	16	29	118	88%	
		31	7	42	16	38	134		
Access and Energy	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2%	
	<50	1	0	0	1	0	2	2%	
	>=50	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	4%
	100	48	22	12	8	1	91	92%	
		50	25	12	10	2	99		
Health	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2%	
	<50	1	0	0	0	0	1	1%	
	>=50	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	4%
	100	56	21	4	10	4	95	93%	
		59	21	6	10	6	102		
Agricultural Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
	<50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
	>=50	3	0	0	0	0	3	9%	
	100	25	1	1	0	5	32	91%	
		28	1	1	0	5	35		
ITE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1%	
	<50	0	2	3	1	0	6	3%	
	>=50	45	13	12	7	13	90	51%	
	100	17	9	17	8	30	81	46%	
		62	25	32	16	43	178		
Total:		230	79	93	52	94	548		

Annex 3

Progress of 2007 Procurement Plan

NR	Description	Unit Price US\$	QTY	Unit price Planned	Procurement starting	Contract signed	Contract price (Actual price)	Targeted delivery	First Payment	Last Payment	Remarks
Computer and Office Equipment (Packet 1)											
1	Desktop Computer	485	2	800	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	970	09-Jul-07	Not any payment	Not any payment	Delivered
2	Laser Printer	115	3	400	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	345	09-Jul-07			Delivered
3	Sound Recorder	180	1	150	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	180	09-Jul-07			In process
4	Memory Key	15	7	50	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	105	09-Jul-07			Delivered
5	Memory Card	20	2	40	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	40	09-Jul-07			Delivered
6	UPS	47	9	60	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	423	09-Jul-07			Delivered
7	Battery(Belta) For Laptop	250	1	200	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	0	09-Jul-07			Cancelled (Not available in the market)
8	Keyboard	9	2	20	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	18	09-Jul-07			Delivered
9	Mouse	8	7	10	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	56	09-Jul-07			Delivered
10	Ram for Desktop	40	1	80	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	40	09-Jul-07			Delivered
11	Ram for Laptop	47	1	100	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	47	09-Jul-07			Delivered
12	Harddrive	55	1	100	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	55	09-Jul-07			Delivered
13	CD-ROM Drive	21	3	40	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	63	09-Jul-07			Delivered
14	External Case	12	2	30	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	24	09-Jul-07			Delivered
15	Antivirus software	50	25	100	31-Jan-07	11-Jun-07	1,250	09-Jul-07			In process
Motorcycle in Vientiane (Packet 1)											
	Small Motorbike	1,500	7	1,500	31-Jan-07	21-mai-07	1,500	17-aout-07	Not any payment		In process
Other (Procurement in Vientiane)											
1	Tape Measure(50m)	17,7	1	20			17,70				Done
2	Calculator(12 Digit)	7	2	20			14,00				Done
3	Calculator for TA	42,5	6	50			255,00				Done
4	Compass	25	2	40			50,00				Done
5	Winphone	0	1	100			0,00				Cancelled (No signal at Taoy)
6	Snorkel	0	1	460			0,00				Cancelled (No spare part)
7	Deep Breather(Front and Rear)	0	1	100			0,00				Cancelled (No spare part)
Furniture (Procurement in Province)											
1	Ceilling Fan	28	2	30			56,00				Done
2	3 Metallic Cabinet	93,5	2	100			187,00				Done
3	Plastic Chair	3	10	10			30,00				Done
4	Wooden Bookshelves	45	1	50			45,00				Done
5	Stabilizer for Computer	200	1	300			200,00				Done

Annex 4
Prospects for PRF Monitoring & Evaluation

Sector	PRF Inputs			PRF Outputs			PRF Outcomes		Evaluation of Impact on Poverty		
	Sub-project category	# sub-projects	Budget (Kip)	Category	unit	Quantity	Category	Quantity	Category	Computation	Results
Education	Kindergarten construction			new kindergartens	sites		number of pupils in new kindergartens		evolution of enrollment ratios (before/after PRF intervention)	nb pupils/total nb of children (before/after PRF)	
	Primary school construction			new primary schools	sites		number of pupils in new primary schools				
	Primary school renovation			renovated primary schools	sites		number of pupils in renovated primary schools				
	Lower secondary school construction			new lower secondary schools	sites		number of pupils in new lower secondary schools		evolution of graduation ratios (before/after PRF intervention)	per age group, nb graduated /total number of children (before/after PRF)	
	Lower secondary school renovation			renovated lower secondary schools	sites		number of pupils in renovated lower secondary schools				
	Upper secondary school construction			new upper secondary schools	sites		number of pupils in new upper secondary schools				
	School furniture providing			new sets of furniture provided	schools (sites)		% of equipped PRF supported schools				
	Teaching material providing			teaching material sets provided	schools (sites)		% of equipped PRF supported schools				
	Teacher stipend funding			paid teachers	persons		% of PRF supported schools with teachers		evolution of illiteracy rate in the population	(before/after PRF)	
Teacher upgrading training			trained teachers	persons		% of PRF supported schools with qualified teachers					
Access & Energy	Rural road upgrading			access roads	km		number of villages (population) with road access		evolution of vehicle access to newly served areas	nb vehicles/month/inhabitant (before/after PRF)	
	Culvert & drainage construction/renovation			drained sites	sites				evolution of produce marketed outside villages	quantity (before/after PRF)	
	Concrete/steel/wooden bridge construction			concrete bridges	sites						
	Concrete/steel/wooden bridge renovation			steel bridges	sites						
	Suspension bridge construction			wooden bridges	sites				evolution of use frequency	mean number of times/month a villager use roads (before/after PRF)	
	Over-flooded bridge construction			Suspension bridges	sites						
	Submerged bridge construction			Over-flooded & submerged bridges	sites						
	Main electric line construction			electric line	km (or sites?)		number of villages (population) with electric supply				
Agricultural Infrastructures	Irrigation scheme survey & design			new irrigation schemes	sites		surface of new irrigated schemes (ha)		rice production evolution (before/after PRF intervention)	ratio harvest after/before	
	Irrigation scheme construction			renovated irrigation schemes	sites		surface of renovated irrigated schemes (ha)		other crop production evolution (before/after PRF intervention)	ratio harvest after/before	
	Irrigation scheme rehabilitation			dams, weirs and gateways	sites						
	Irrigation scheme maintenance			new irrigation channels	m						
	Dam construction/renovation			renovated irrigation channels	m						
	Weir construction/renovation			pipe/hoses provided	m						
	Irrigation gateway construction/renovation										
	Irrigation channel construction										
	Irrigation channel renovation										
	Irrigation pipe/hose providing										
Fish pond digging				new fish ponds	sites		surface of new fish pond (m ²)		fish production evolution (before/after PRF)	ratio production after/before	
	Barbed wire for fence providing			barbed wire provided	m		fenced areas (ha)				
Health	Hospital renovation			renovated hospitals	sites		number of beds & number of treated people per month		evolution of population covered by health system (before/after PRF intervention)	ratio covered population after/before	
	Dispensary construction/renovation			built dispensaries	sites		number of people treated per month				
	Delivery house construction/renovation			built delivery houses	sites		number of births per month				
	Patient dormitory construction/renovation			built dormitories	sites (or beds?)		number of person-rights per month				
	Medical equipment for health center providing			medical equipment sets provided	sites		% of equipped PRF supported schools				
	Solar power system for health center providing			solar powered health centers	sites		% of equipped PRF supported health centers				
	Village medicine box providing			medicine boxes provided	villages		number of people treated per month				
	Nurse stipend funding			paid nurses	persons		% of PRF supported health centers with nurses				
	Nurse upgrading training			trained nurses	persons		% of PRF supported health centers with qualified nurses				
	Village health volunteer training			trained village health volunteers	persons (or villages?)						
	Spring fed water supply system construction/renovation			built gravity water supply systems	villages		number of people with improved access to water		evolution of population with improved access to water (before/after PRF intervention)	ratio covered population after/before	
	Community well drilling			new drilled wells	villages				impact on health?		
	Community drilled well renovation			renovated drilled wells	villages				impact on labor?		
Community well digging			new dug wells	villages							
Latrine construction			new latrines	sets (or sites, villages?)		number of people/pupils with access to latrine					
ITE	Local authorities Capacity Enhancement training			trained local authorities	people (or villages?)				improved PRF process (how to appraise?)		
	Khet team Capacity Enhancement training			trained khet teams	people						
	Community Capacity Building training			trained communities	people (or villages?)						
	Khet team Financial Training			trained to accountability khet teams	people						
	Vocational training (animal raising)			trained community trainers	villages		number of people with potential access to new techniques		evolution of population with access to new techniques (before/after PRF intervention)	ratio covered population after/before	
	Vocational training (cash crop cultivation)			trained community trainers	villages		number of people with potential access to new techniques		evolution of new techniques penetration (before/after PRF intervention)	ratio effective use /covered population after/before	
	Vocational training (food processing)			trained community trainers	villages		number of people with potential access to new techniques		evolution of member income		
	Vocational training (handcrafting)			trained community trainers	villages		number of people with potential access to new techniques				
	Vocational training (marketing)			trained community trainers	villages		number of people with potential access to new techniques				
	Support to Village Saving Group			created VSG	villages		membership (number of people)		evolution of member income	after/before	
				capital granted	Kip		VSG savings (Kip)				
							VSG disbursed loans (Kip)				
							VSG in-time repayment rate (%)				
	Animal Raising Starter for the Poor support			supported villages	villages		beneficiary households		comparison of animal mortality rate		
				buffaloes granted	heads		born young animals		evolution of village herds	animals after/before	
				cattle granted	heads						
	Natural resources environment protection area founding			fish conservation areas created	sites						
			fish conservation areas created	m ²							
			forest conservation areas created	sites							
			forest conservation areas created	ha							