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Alleviation



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Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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# SUBPROJECT SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT

(LouangNamtha, Huaphanh, Xiengkhoung, Savannakhet,  
Saravanh, and Champasack Provinces)

(2003-2010)



Programme Management Team

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With Monitoring and Evaluation Team

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Therefore, we would like to express our deepest thanks to all relevant staff of PRF at national level, particularly the Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director, Senior Technical Advisor, the Head of monitoring and Evaluation unit and all M&E members for their helpful supportiveness and comments. Our sincere thanks also go to the provincial staff and the teams in the 19 targeted districts for their time in supporting and providing helpful data and information for in this study. Moreover, our thanks also go to all Koumban team, head of villages and villagers for their cooperation for information support during field survey.

The outcome of this assessment demonstrates the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the outputs under the PRF guidance their benefit to the society, the government, PRF administrative board and donors because most visited subprojects are indeed improving the living conditions of poor communities.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Based on the experience, lessons learned, good findings and high satisfactory from the previous internal assessment about the subproject sustainability conducted in 3 districts of 3 targeted provinces of PRF (Xiengkhor in Huaphanh, Vilabouly in Savannakhet and Sukhuma in Champasack), 70 subprojects relevant to 4 sectors of infrastructure improvement: Education, Public Work and Transportation, health, and Agriculture supported by PRF in Cycle I (2003-2004) and Cycle II (2004-2005). This assessment is one of the documents distributed and discussed in the 14<sup>th</sup> PRF Administrative Board Meeting organized in Champasack in January 2010. Then the M&E team decided to extend this sustainability of infrastructure assessment under PRF supporting to all previous cycles (Cycle I to Cycle VI), in all targeted provinces and districts where the PRF is working.

The objectives of this assessment are not much different from the previous assessment but there is a difference in terms of sample size and implementation process. The first objective is to check the number of the used and unused subprojects as well as to review and monitor the current condition of all infrastructure subprojects that PRF had supported during Cycle I to Cycle VI in all targeted districts, together with the evaluation of the responsiveness of community regarding operation and maintenance of the subprojects. Moreover, its purpose was also to identify the key factors in the subprojects' sustainability and to assess the impact of those subprojects on the living conditions of the poor communities as well as on the communities' several satisfaction. The second objective of this assessment was capacity building for the M&E staff at provincial level in terms of data collection, analysis and developing an assessment report for their own provinces with the support and guidance of the M&E staff at the national office.

The survey operation and method of implementation are different from the last assessment because the concept of this assessment was to minimize cost and time and to ensure the effectiveness of the work; therefore, we assigned a M&E team at each

province, and in cooperation with the teams in each target district to prepare the teams for the survey and the data collection in the field, while performing other tasks accordance with terms of reference.

This assessment has been implemented in 19 targeted districts of 6 targeted provinces in which the PRF is working. 1,051 construction subprojects in infrastructure improvement such as: education sector, public work and transportation, health sector, and agricultural sector were assessed. The assessment took place from January to April 2010, including preparation, collecting data and training of provincial staff to use the programme for data analysis, together with report writing technique in each province. Once this was done, the M&E team at national office combined all data from the six provinces to produce this single assessment.

The data analysis for this assessment is based on indicators detailed in the questionnaire as to measure the sustainability and conditions of these visited subprojects. Moreover, the outcome of this assessment will state out the provisional assessment such: strong points, weak points, challenges, lessons learned and some implication for future implementation of PRF. All of those factors play a very important role in improving a working system that responds to objectives of the PRF as well as to government development plan.

The outcomes of this assessment are very satisfactory since the Monitoring and Evaluation staff in each target provinces understood clearly the purpose of the implementation process and developed a written assessment for their own province, which can be distributed to relevant organizations at provincial and district levels. Then all questionnaires of 1,051 subprojects (from 19 districts in 6 provinces) have been combined together at national office with the random checking in some districts as to ensure the quality of data employed in this assessment.

The findings from this assessment are crucial to illustrate and prove the positive impact of the work in progress of the PRF to government, donors and social organizations. It will also be one of the important documents to consider for the PRF to be a national project. Since this assessment will show the proportion of the used and

unused of visited subprojects, the factors that caused the broken and unable to use some of the infrastructure construction; moreover, it shows the responsiveness of the communities in each district in the maintenance and the operation of those subprojects and also the impact of each sector on the living condition of the poor people in all targeted districts.

From a total of 1,051 subprojects analyzed in this assessment, the results show that 96% (1,011) of total are still in use and only 4% (40) that not be used (see annex 3). The average rate of the visited constructions, considered as being well maintained is 91 %.

One of the most important factors for the good maintenance of the infrastructure construction is the responsiveness and the ability of communities especially of the committee for operation and maintenance in each Khouban. After construction was completed these committees were established in order to maintain the infrastructures in good condition. However, the types of maintenance are different from one sector to another in each district. Our findings show that 47% of the total visited subprojects was encouraging the community to maintain their meets, followed by the consumption fee as to establish the community fund for maintenance, 26% and then using the operation and maintenance budget that established in some villages 23%. There are few subprojects that use the other options (2%) and have no plan for maintenance (2%).

Another indicator employed in this assessment is the impact of those subprojects on the social economic development especially with regard to the improvement of the living condition of the poor in terms of welfare and health service. Many visited villages show a real absolute improvement compared to their situation before PRF. Therefore, 96% of all the visited subprojects indeed improved the living conditions of the poor as the answered of villagers during our survey; however, there are few subprojects that according to the villagers expressed had as no impact on their community because a few subprojects after they were completed could not be used due to some technical problems, some things which led to the disappointment of local people in few villages;

beside that, some subprojects were also damaged/destroyed by natural disasters (Typhoon).

One indicator which may greatly influence the sustainability of subproject is the level of community satisfaction, as higher satisfaction leads to a higher sense responsibility to maintain in good condition all the subprojects that PRF and also other organizations have supported in their community. The assessment shows that 93.7% of all villagers are very satisfied and 4.8% is just neutral satisfied; however, because the limited budget of the PRF, not all subprojects requested by the villagers could be supported by PRF, but only a few ones in each Koumban, which cause some villagers to say that they are not satisfied with the supporting from the PRF.

With reference to the positive good findings from this assessment and to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of PRF in its future investment, especially when it will be considered as a national project, the PRF should monitor and evaluate all subprojects that it had supported in previous cycles, particularly in the 7 districts that PRF had supported from Cycle I to Cycle V and stepped out in 2008. Monitoring the condition and use of all subprojects in parallel with the checking of the operation and the maintenance by local community of their investments is necessary, because all supported subprojects are aiming at improving the infrastructure of poor community as well as the living conditions of the people, if many subprojects could not be used means that the investment made one not valuable and budget resources have been wasted.

Moreover, awareness raising is also one of the most important factors for rural development and poverty eradication. To capture their awareness to participate and to be involved in the operation and maintenance of all projects that the PRF, the government and other organizations have supported in their own community; therefore, it is necessary to promote the cooperation from all organizations both government and NGOs, and especially from the local authorities and the local PRF staff who work closely with villagers, in order to emphasize for all the need to increase community participation already during the actual implementation of projects in each village or Koumban.



# 1.BACKGROUND

The PRF is launched for an initial five year-period from 2003 to 2008 and an additional phase from 2008 to 2011. From 2003 to 2009, the PRF launched 6 cycles of activities and has approved 2,422 subprojects. 1,922 subprojects (79%) are related to infrastructure construction and equipment support and the other subprojects are related to the income generation activities and local capacity building training.

The monitoring of the condition PRF's subprojects have been supported in previous cycles is a request from the Government of Laos, and more specifically from the PRF Administrative Board Members during the 13<sup>th</sup> PRF Administrative Board Meeting. Therefore, by the end of 2009, the M&E team of the PRF has conducted the first internal evaluation of the sustainability of the infrastructure implemented by the PRF in three provinces (Champasack, Savanakhet and Hauphan) and respectively 3 districts. This evaluation was based on 70 subprojects that PRF has supported in Cycle I and Cycle II. For the second internal assessment, the team has utilized some experiences from the first assessment to adopt some techniques and methods about the implementation process of the evaluation and also increase the number subprojects evaluated as to ensure a better representatively of the evaluation in terms of geographic coverage and period covered (Cycle I to Cycle VI).

This assessment was conducted in 19 targeted districts (6 targeted provinces). A total of 1,051 subprojects related the infrastructure construction (Education, Public Work and transportation, Health Sector, and Agriculture) has been evaluated. The outcome of this assessment will be reference to communicate clear information about the overall outcome of PRF to the government, relevant organization and also donors.

The objectives of the second internal assessment of subprojects' sustainability are not much different from the first assessment except for the implementation process and the total number of subprojects evaluated. The main objectives can be detailed below:

1. To monitor and evaluate the current condition as well as the sustainability of all subprojects implemented from Cycle I to Cycle VI, in 19 target districts of PRF;
2. To evaluate the responsiveness of community (villagers) on the operation and maintenance of the subprojects supported by PRF in previous cycles; To evaluate the impact of visited subprojects of PRF on the living condition of the poor communities in parallel with the level of community satisfactory in PRF target areas;
3. To identify the key indicators for subprojects' sustainability;
4. Capacity building for provincial staff about the monitoring and evaluation work, particularly about data collection, the analysis method, and report writing; and
5. To be an important document to report and present to the government and also the donors as well as the organization who are interesting by the PRF achievements, outcomes and impacts.

Moreover, to achieve a good outcome related to the above mentioned objectives, this assessment is based on the three main objectives of PRF: 1) Assist villagers to develop community public infrastructure and gain improved access to services; 2) Build capacity and empower villages in poor districts to manage their own public investment planning and subproject implementation in a decentralized and transparent manner; and 3) Strengthen local institutions to support participatory decision making and conflict resolution processes at the village, koumban, and district levels, involving a broad range of villagers, including women and the poor. All of these factors will be used in our analysis as to achieve its assessment objectives.

## 2. OPERATION AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Sample Design and target Provinces

Although the first internal assessment of subprojects sustainability, was only based on 70 subprojects, the experience, lessons learned, and findings were very useful for the second assessment. To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of this second assessment the M&E team had discussed and adopted some parts of the questionnaire and the implementation method in order to be more specific and to save budget and time for this second assessment. More than half of the supported subprojects (infrastructure constructions) from Cycle I to Cycle VI have been assessed for this study (1,051 subprojects out of 1,508 subprojects) due to time constraint, some subprojects are also established in very remote areas and the district teams have also other works to do at the same time. This is the reason why all subprojects are not included in this assessment.

Table 1: Selected subprojects in each province for this assessment

Sectors	provincial name						Total	Percent
	LouangNamtha	Huaphan	Xiengkhaung	Savanakhet	Saravanh	Champasack		
school construction	8	82	23	117	20	56	306	29%
Rural Road	9	143	29	77	9	2	269	26%
Bridge Construction	3	11	5	6	6	3	34	3%
Electricity	3	1	0	2	3	0	9	1%
Dispensary	3	2	4	9	5	3	25	2%
Spring Gravity Fed System	8	204	56	17	11	1	297	28%
Drilled Well or Dug Well	0	0	0	38	2	10	50	5%
Irrigation, Dam, Weir	2	34	2	5	4	4	51	5%
Community Market	0	2	6	0	1	0	9	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Data Analysis at National Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of PRF April 2010

**Table 2: Ethnic minority involved in the interview**

Provinces	Interviewee			Total
	Lao	Ethnic	Percent	
LouangNamtha	3	33	91%	36
Huaphanh	239	240	50%	479
Xiengkhouang	52	73	58%	125
Savanakhet	0	271	100%	271
Saravanh	2	59	97%	61
Champasack	79	0	0%	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>1051</b>

Source: Data Analysis at National Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of PRF April 2010

For this assessment, we have encouraged more ethnic minority group to be involved in the implementation process especially during the survey and interview. The table above shows that 64% of total interviewees are from difference ethnic minority group and have directly and indirectly benefited from all subprojects is used in this assessment. Those people could provide very good and reasonable information of their community that could be employed in this assessment. The information collected illustrates the high participation of ethnic minority community in the implementation of the PRF.

## **2.2. Survey Operation**

This assessment is different from the previous one in terms of the operation methods because the object is not only to evaluate the sustainability of subprojects assessed but also the capacity building monitoring and evaluation of the staff at provincial level about data survey design, data analysis, and assessment methods. Therefore, we assigned the team in each province with the cooperation of the district teams to collect the data, and then the provincial staff gathered all questionnaires from district team to analyze and develop the assessment in each province under the supervision and guidance of the M&E

team at national office. After that, the national team had collected all data from the 19 targeted districts to analyze and develop this assessment that combined all data collected from six targeted provinces, as to observe the condition of each subproject as well as the responsiveness of community in each province.

The M&E team at National Office was responsible for developing questionnaire, establishing a small database (SPSS programme) and small manual for this assessment, organized training for provincial staff on how to analyze and report the data collected, developing the main report including six target provinces.

### **2.3. The survey team**

This time, the data collection process on the field was organized by the M&E staff in each province with the cooperation of the PRF team in each target districts and the Koumban representative as to get the real information in each area (village) that can contribute to this assessment. The survey is based on the indicators set in the questionnaires that are crucial for the sustainability of subproject assessment particularly about the proportion of subprojects used, the overall condition, the operation and maintenance system, the impact of subprojects in the living conditions of the community as well as the improvement of the infrastructure and the community satisfactory assessment (annex 1).

### **2.4. Assessment Period**

This assessment was implemented from beginning of January to the end of April 2010, including data collection, training for provincial staff about data analysis and report writing of each target province and also the single assessment of six provinces developed by the monitoring and evaluation team at the national office.

## **2.5. Analysis Programme**

The data code is based on the indicators mentioned in the questionnaire and generated extra database using SPSS programme for data entry and analysis. An evaluation manual has been developed and distributed to the provincial team involved in the assessment.

## **3.ASSESSMENT FINDINGS**

After data gathering from all target districts in each province, all the indicators detailed in the questionnaire were used in this assessment. The findings are detailed below:

### **3.1. The usage of the subprojects**

From a total of 1,051 subprojects that are used in this assessment in all target districts, we found that 1,011 subprojects or about 96% are still in use and facilitate the living condition of poor community due to basic infrastructure access and only 40 subprojects (4%) could not be used. After we had completed the field survey in January 2010, some unused subprojects had been renovated and 7 of those are be able to use (See Annex 3).

To compare the proportion between the used and unused subprojects in each province, the evaluation shows that Xiengkhuang and Huaphan provinces reach the higher percentage, 99% and 98%, respectively; following by Savannakhet and Champasack provinces, 96% and 95%; for LouangNantha, a new province that PRF has supported (since Cycle VI) the proportion of subproject used is only 94% because there is two subprojects not yet completed (Cycle VI and VII). Those subprojects will be completed by the end of April 2010. Saravanh province has the lowest proportion of the used subprojects. Only 82% of total visited subprojects could be used and contributed to facilitate for community infrastructure access.

Table 3: The numbers of subprojects used and unused in each province

Province	Used and Unused Subprojects				Total
	Used	Percent	Unused	Percent	
LouangNamtha	34	94%	2	6%	36
Huaphanh	470	98%	9	2%	479
Xiengkhouang	124	99%	1	1%	125
Savannakhet	257	95%	14	5%	271
Saravanh	50	82%	11	18%	61
Champasack	76	96%	3	4%	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1051</b>
	96%		4%		

Source: Data analysis at PRF monitoring and evaluation unit, April 2010

There are many reasons explaining why some subprojects are unused. One of the major reasons is the natural disaster that have destroyed and damaged construction. The damages are beyond the community capacity to renovate those infrastructures. Moreover, there are some subprojects constructed in villages resettled as part of the government development plan for village building and village development clusters. Some subprojects, after the construction was completed could not be used anymore because of technical problem during survey and also the construction design. For example, two subprojects about the spring fed gravity construction (Cycle VI) in TaOy district and two subprojects (Cycle I and II) in the same sector in Xiengkhor district (Huapanh province) could be used only for 7 to 8 months after their construction was completed due to lack of water.

**Table 4: The numbers of subprojects used and unused in each sector**

Sectors	Used or Unused Subprojects				Total
	Used	Percent	Unused	Percent	
School renovation and construction, community hall	305	99.7%	1	0.3%	306
Rural road upgrade	267	99%	2	1%	269
Bridge construction and renovation	29	85%	5	15%	34
Electricity System	9	100%	0	0%	9
Dispensary construction	24	92%	2	8%	26
Spring fed gravity and water supply	289	97%	8	3%	297
Drilled well and dug well	39	78%	11	22%	50
Irrigation, dam, weir	40	78%	11	22%	51
Community markets	9	100%	0	0%	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1051</b>

Source: Data analysis at monitoring and evaluation unit, April 2010

Comparing the used and unused subproject in each sector, we found that all subprojects about the electricity system supported and community market construction are still used 100%, followed by the subprojects related to school construction and rural road upgrading (99%). For the spring gravity fed system and dispensary constructions, 97% and 92%, respectively are still used. However, our findings also show that there are some subprojects that have lower percentage of used and unused subprojects such as: drilled well and dug well with only 78% that are still used. This low percentage is due to the difficulties (rock stone, unclean underground water, etc.) faced during the construction of this kind of subproject. For the irrigation construction subprojects, only 78% are still used. Many subprojects in this sector could not be used because of the low quality of the construction and design plus the impact from disaster (typhoon) that destroyed many constructions (the detail of unused subproject in each district see annex 3).



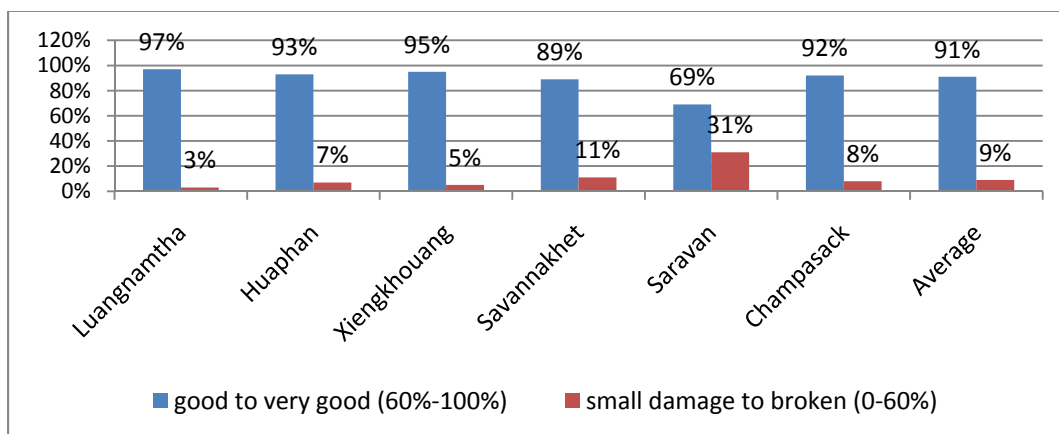
## 3.2. The current condition of the Subprojects

### 3.2.1. The current condition of the subprojects in each province

The outcomes of the assessment pointed out that the overall condition of the subprojects is between good to very good condition (91%). Only 9% of the subprojects assessed are partly broken or not properly functioned while some are completely out of order. However, the current condition of the subprojects in each province and each sector are different. This, in some ways, measures the initiative of the communities and the local authorities themselves in the ability to maintain the subprojects supported by the PRF.

Nevertheless, this does not apply to all subprojects, as it is also depending on the geographic condition of each different district. One of the main factor that brings negative impact to the subprojects is natural disasters which are undesirable but unpredictable and left huge damages and as consequence hard time to the communities. For example, KETSANA typhoon in September 2009 caused severe damages to numerous of PRF supported subprojects in Saravanh province. Furthermore, numerous disasters occurring each year and would impact some PRF subprojects. They often cannot be used anymore and are left abandoned

Figure 1: Comparison of good and damaged subprojects condition



Source: Data Analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

When comparing between good to very good and damaged subprojects in each province, it can be noted that percentage of subprojects in good condition in Saravan province tend to be lower than in other provinces, representing only 69% of the total subprojects assessed are still used in Saravan province, 31% are subprojects with minor damages to severely broken subprojects that cannot be used. The main reason explaining this situation is that subprojects, in the 2 targeted districts (TaOy and SamOiy) have been directly affected by KETSANA typhoon in September 2009 which causes numbers of subprojects being ruined and given hard time for the local communities.

Three provinces in the northern part of Laos (Louangnamtha, Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang), have highest the percentage of infrastructure in good condition (97%, 93% and 95%, respectively). The main reason for this is that the local communities have developed a high sense of ownership and actively participating in the PRF's activities particularly their willingness to maintain the subprojects.

### **3.2.2. The current condition of subprojects in each sector**

After this first step, the team has assessed the condition of the subprojects in each sector to compare between the good and damaged or unused subprojects. The outcomes of the assessment indicated that the condition of 1,051 assessed subprojects is largely in good condition, standing for 91% of the total subprojects in good to very good condition, while there is only a few numbers of subprojects that are damaged (broken) especially from natural disasters.

Subprojects related to education take a large proportion of the total assessed subprojects (306 subprojects) and the majorities are in good condition (96%). The main reason is that these subprojects type is always of communities' and local authorities' interests. Hence, cooperation is always offered since it is directly connected to the awareness raising that encourages the sense of ownership among the targeted

communities, and connected with the decreasing the number of illiterate people. Education does not only provide formal education but informal education to the parents who are playing an important role in dropping the number of illiterate in their own communities.

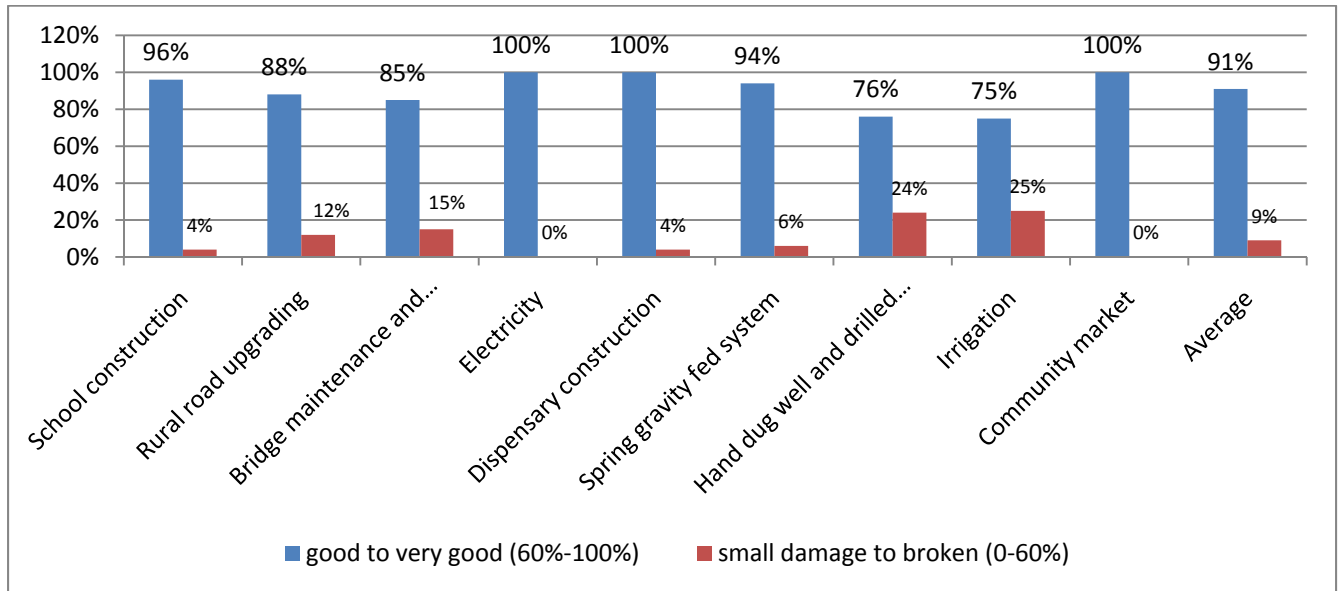
Subprojects related the public work and transportation such as rural roads upgrading and bridges maintenance are considered as the good condition lower than education sector, only 88% and 85, respectively. The main cause of possible damages is that kind of subprojects often gives advantaged to multivillages. Consequently, it is somehow complicated both in the maintenance and the organization. Another cause is of the quality of the constructions that are sometimes at the highest standard and are implemented by the communities because of the budget constraint. Therefore, after being used for sometimes, subprojects are damaged because of their low quality. For the subproject related to the electricity access is overall at very good condition (100%) and the communities are putting great attention to the maintenance, since the brightness is a primary factor that facilitates and improves the living condition of the rural communities.

In the health sector, dispensaries and spring gravity fed system constructions which are directly linked to the health and living condition improvement of the local community. Therefore, communities pay attention to maintain those constructions for last long usage (96% and 94% respectively are in good condition). On the other hand, the percentage of drilled wells and hand dug wells that are damaged and cannot be used anymore, 24% of the total subproject assessed in this sector.

The condition of the irrigation infrastructure is important to the agricultural sector which is the main source of earning for the poor in the rural areas. However, the condition of those constructions is poor compared to other sectors. Even if the

communities put a great attention to maintain those infrastructures. A lot of irrigation infrastructure has been destroyed by the natural disasters and cannot be used (25% of the total assessed subprojects damaged or broken).

Figure 2: Comparison of good and damaged subprojects condition by sector



Source: Data Analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, March 2010

### 3.3. Maintenance Types

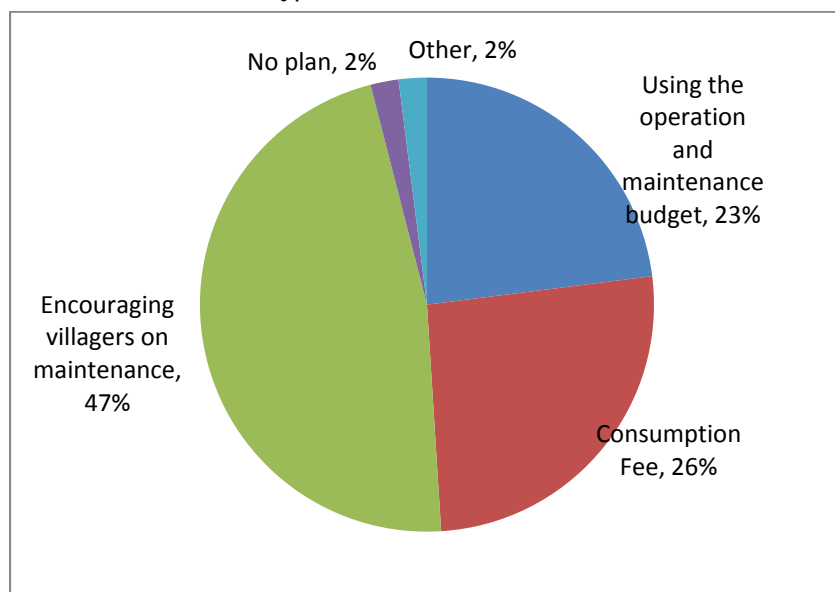
Maintenance types are a key factor that contributes to the subprojects' sustainability. Nevertheless, each maintenance type is different, depending on the specific situation of each area and the suitability of a specific subproject to this area.

The conclusion of the survey pointed out that within the 1,050 subprojects that have been assessed based on the maintenance types, villagers that have decided to maintain subprojects represent a percentage of 47%. This percentage is high and shows strong community participation, followed by charging consumption fee saved and used for the maintenance of those constructions (26%).

Using the maintenance and operation budget is accounting for 23% of the different maintenance types. Other types of maintenance (2%) mean using the potential

of each location that we did not mention in the questionnaire and unfortunately, in some sectors, there are no plan for maintenance and operation (2%), because the communities fail to keep their commitment, after the handover of subprojects. Additionally, numbers of subprojects are damaged from natural disasters and they are beyond what communities' can do to renovate them.

Figure 3: Comparison of maintenance types



Source: Data Analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

Table 5: Subprojects maintenance types in each sector

Subproject Type	Maintenance Plan					Total
	Using the operation and maintenance budget	Consumption Fee	Encourage villagers on maintenance	No plan	Other	
School and community hall construction	93	67	137	4	5	306
Rural road upgrade	30	12	225	2	0	269
Bridge maintenance and	9	3	17	2	3	34

construction						
Electricity	6	1	1	0	1	9
Dispensary construction	7	5	13	1	0	26
Spring gravity fed system and community water supply	79	152	62	1	3	297
Hand dug well and drilled well	11	11	19	8	1	50
Irrigation and dam	8	18	16	4	5	51
Community market	2	5	2	0	0	9
Total	245	274	492	22	18	1051
%	23%	26%	47%	2%	2%	100%

Source: Data Analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

From the above table, some points can be noted as follow:

- Encouraging villagers in maintenance are mostly applied to the subprojects related to public works such as rural roads and bridges upgrading, representing 80%, follow by education sector especially in schools renovation and construction as well as dispensary subprojects.
- Charging consumption fee is mainly used in spring gravity fed system and water supply system maintenance as the subprojects themselves are positive interrelated to the communities' living condition. As so community markets and irrigation system are closely connected to the communities' income generating opportunities. The fee is low (around 500kip/month) depending on the potential of each community. For instance, spring gravity fed system construction subproject in Khoun district, Xiengkhouang province, implemented since Cycle III (2005 2006) is still in good condition and facilitating the living condition of the local people.
- Using the maintenance and operation budget is applied in the extension of the electrical network subprojects (66%) and in the education sector (30%).
- Some sectors do not follow a specific type of maintenance but try to combine several approaches to maintenance (Encouraging villagers to maintenance,

using consumption fee, and using operation and maintenance budget) according to their particular situation and living condition. Ultimately, which ever the type of maintenance, they influence the sustainability of the subprojects.

### 3.4. The establishment of subprojects operation and maintenance committee

Every subproject requires maintenance and a monitoring system after completion to ensure their sustainability. Therefore, this assessment has also followed up on the establishment of the subprojects operation and maintenance committee to be as one indicator of the sustainability of the subprojects.

**Table 6: The establishment of Subprojects operation and maintenance committee in each province**

Province	Subprojects Operation and Maintenance Committee			
	Established	In progress	No plan	Total
LouangNamtha	36	0	0	36
Huaphanh	467	10	2	479
Xiengkhouang	115	9	1	125
Savannakhet	253	7	11	271
Saravanh	57	2	2	61
Champasack	68	8	3	79
Total	995	36	19	1051

Source: Data analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

The result of this assessment indicated that 995 subprojects (94.8%) out of the total subprojects assessed have a maintenance and operation committee, while 36 subprojects (3.4%) are on the way of being established, particularly those implemented in Cycle VI and Cycle VII. Only 9 subprojects (1.8%) have no operation and maintenance (O&M) committees. Based on the information from our survey, it can be noted that every completed subproject had established the O&M committees before handover. However, when those subprojects are severely damaged and cannot be used and are beyond the capacity of the local community to renovate them, those committees stop to be effective.

**Table 7: The establishment of Subprojects operation and maintenance committee in each sector**

Subproject Type	Subprojects Operation and Maintenance Committee			
	Established	In progress	No plan	Total
School and community hall construction	289	14	3	306
Rural road upgrade	257	11	1	269
Bridge maintenance and construction	34	0	0	34
Electricity	9	0	0	9
Dispensary construction	25	0	1	26
Spring gravity fed system and community water supply	292	4	1	297
Hand dug well and drilled well	37	6	7	50
Irrigation and dam	44	1	6	51
Community market	9	0	0	9
Total	996	36	19	1051
%	94.8%	3.4%	1.8%	100%

Source: Data analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

Comparing the sectors with and without the maintenance and operation committees, it turns out that subprojects related to the drilled and hand dug wells constructions are not operated by the committees, especially those in Cycle I and Cycle II. The majority of the constructions in those sectors are not in use, compare to others subprojects that being counted in this assessment.

3 out of 306 subprojects in the education sector and have not established the committees. 7 out of 37 subprojects related to drilled well and hand dug well have not established the committees too. A reason for this is that subprojects are damaged and cannot be used. Consequently, the committee is inactive.

The outcomes of the assessment demonstrate that every PRF staff needs to put great attention into discussion with local community to find out solutions to ensure the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the investment. Districts and provinces with the higher percentage of maintenance and operation committees have also the



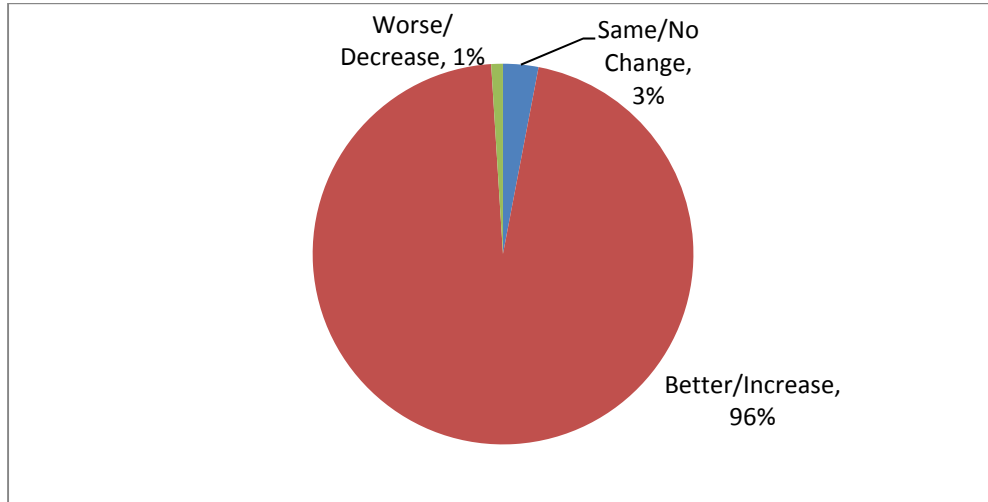
higher percentage of subprojects in good condition. Since the committees are guiding and encouraging communities to participate into the regular maintenance. Committees in many koumban are well performed especially those in Phai village, Khoun district, Xiengkhouang province of spring gravity fed system construction subproject, which is a good model of subprojects maintenance that being implemented since Cycle III (2005 -2006) and are still being properly operated and in good condition. Charging low consumption fees from households is being used to maintain the subprojects in case of damages.

Furthermore, school construction subproject in Pakor village, Sukuma district, Champasack province is another good example. Only 3 classes have been supported by the PRF. However, it was insufficient. Therefore, after discussions among the committee, in cooperate with the local authorities and teachers to encourage communities' contribution both in labor force and materials and consequently, there are now 5 classes in the school.

### **3.5. The impacts of PRF supported subprojects**

As mentioned above, impacts of the subprojects implementation are significant and PRF staff needs to pay more attention to this factor. This assessment reports on 1,051 subprojects, with more than half of the total subprojects supported by PRF specifically in 19 districts that are under implementation (exclude 7 districts that PRF has already stepped back their support in 2008). The outcome of this assessment brought an answer to the society and helped to notice what have been changed in the communities' living condition after they received supports from the PRF.

Figure 4: The impacts of PRF supported subprojects



Source: Data analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

The implementation of this assessment did not base only on the questionnaire to interview the target people but also conducted together with the field visit to evaluate the real condition of subproject, 96% of the 1,051 subprojects assessed, communities declared that those subprojects are bringing positive impacts to their living condition and each sector does bring different facilities. 3% fill out that those subprojects bring no change (no impact) since some completed subprojects cannot be used such as clean water subprojects especially drilled and hand dug wells. After the exploration it was found out that water is of low quality and smelly and consequently, the subprojects have been cancelled. 1% of the interviewee told that the quality of the living condition has decreased because some subprojects have been affected from the natural disasters that bring about negative impacts to the communities. For instance, the suspension a bridge constructed in Xamtai district, Huaphan province has been destroyed from a storm and flooding in 2007. Additionally, a number of projects in Saravanh province have been damaged from KETSANA typhoon in September 2009 as well as subprojects in other provinces.

In the education sector, 3 subprojects show the number of students decrease. The main reason is that these subprojects are located in remote areas and the population has migrated to new areas offering better condition.

**Table 8: The impacts of PRF supported subprojects**

Subproject Type	The impacts towards communities' living condition			
	Better/Increase	Same/No change	Worse/Decrease	Total
School and community hall construction	294	9	3	306
Rural road upgrade	264	5	0	269
Bridge maintenance and construction	34	0	0	34
Electricity	9	0	0	9
Dispensary construction	24	1	1	26
Spring gravity fed system and community water supply	292	2	3	297
Hand dug well and drilled well	41	7	2	50
Irrigation and dam	42	5	4	51
Community market	8	1	0	9
Total	1008	30	13	1051

Source: Data analysis by Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

The impacts of each subproject types by sector can be detailed as follow:

### **3.5.1. Impacts of the education sector**

Education is directly connected to the poverty reduction target as well as awareness raising and illiteracy rate decreasing among communities. 294 out of 306 subprojects (96%) indicated that the school attendant rate has been increased annually. This trend shows that PRF activities do have impacts towards the living condition of the communities. Those subprojects offer opportunity to communities, especially to the kids at school ages, to be able to attend the school. This is an important strength for the future and the development of their communities.

Community halls are also a part of the education sector since they are used for holding meetings and discussions among communities especially to exchange experience among villagers.

### **3.5.2. Impacts of the public works sector**

- **Rural roads upgrading and bridges maintenance/construction:**

This is an important sector in order to connect rural and urban areas particularly, to strengthen economic connection and facilitate external transaction and the transportation of product from locals to urban as well as the middlemen to collect the product directly from the villages. Additionally, it reduces time and expense in travelling from the rural to the urban areas especially for health access purposes. Locals in each village and koumban are able to contact each other more often which encourages the exchange of experiences and lessons in agricultural production and other activities.

One remarkable example in public works sector is upgrading rural roads from the central of SamOiy district (Saravan province) to koumban Asok which has improved the living standard of the community. Recently, the communities are able to communicate with the outsiders and do business with those traders from urban and neighboring countries. For instance, they are able to bring products and especially forest products (without depletion on the natural resource) such as broom grass and peel of Bong<sup>1</sup> three for selling and earn more incomes which make their lives improved. Another notable example is that locals are able to communicate in Lao loum language much better than in 2006.

- **Micro Electrical Network System:**

Access to electricity is an important factor to the living of the communities in the targeted provinces where PRF provide support, as it is link to the living condition

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<sup>1</sup> Bong is the name of the tree in Laos

and facilitates the daily lives, production, education, and information accessibility for the poor. Some villages plan to set up mills and purchase water pump which will automatically reduce the workload of women and children.

### **3.5.3 Impact of health sector.**

- **Dispensary Construction**

Dispensaries become the main health access for treatment when poor people get sick because many of them are located in the center of the community which not so far to reach. Dispensaries help people with general health care service that save time and budget compares to travel to hospital that are located at district or Province level. Poor villagers are able to access to dispensary and do not spend too much money for treatment. In addition, dispensary help people in the community not to rely on traditional believe. Thus, after PRF supporting dispensary and health awareness, more villagers are going to the dispensaries when they get sick, and they are more trustful on the modern medicine. This information we received after interviewing the ethnic minority group in Taroy and Samoy villages in Samoy district (Saravanh province).

Therefore, the numbers of people going to the dispensary supported by is increasing day by day and the number of dead is decreased. Accordingly, we can say that the health of people getting better after PRF support those infrastructures.

- **The impact of clean water.**

Contribution on clean water supply such as Gravity Fed System (GFS) has delivered a positive impact on the daily living activity of villagers, especially women and children that are able to access to clean water nearby their house. It can save the time to bring clean water to their household as well as save their energy to carry water. According to the interview made during the data collection process, people in the community told that before, women and children had to spend a lot of time to bring up water and lack of time for other activities including study. The bad quality of the water

causes the diseases and infection. Thus, after PRF support clean water system such as gravity fed system, community water supply, drilled wells and hand dug wells in many villages, time to travel for bring back water at home is reduced and the water is of better quality. According to this, the clean water system help people to improve their livelihood have more time to generate more income to their family, have more time for children to study, have more time to relax, and people got sick less often.

#### **3.5.4 Impact on the Agriculture and Forestry sector**

- **Construction of Irrigation and Weir**

The construction and renovation of irrigation, dam and Weir are very appreciated by the community because those constructions are directly related to the increase of the family income. In the past, the agriculture system of community was based only on the rain. In some bad year, there were no rain with huge consequence on their agriculture production and could lead to lack of food for the family. The PRF mainly supports some agriculture facilitators such as irrigation, dam, and weir that are used to water regularly the agriculture crops during the rainy season. These infrastructures allowed many villages to develop more crops (rice and vegetable) during the dry season, even if the area developed is very limited, so as to improve food security to the majority of villagers. Some product can be sold to the market and generate more income for the family.

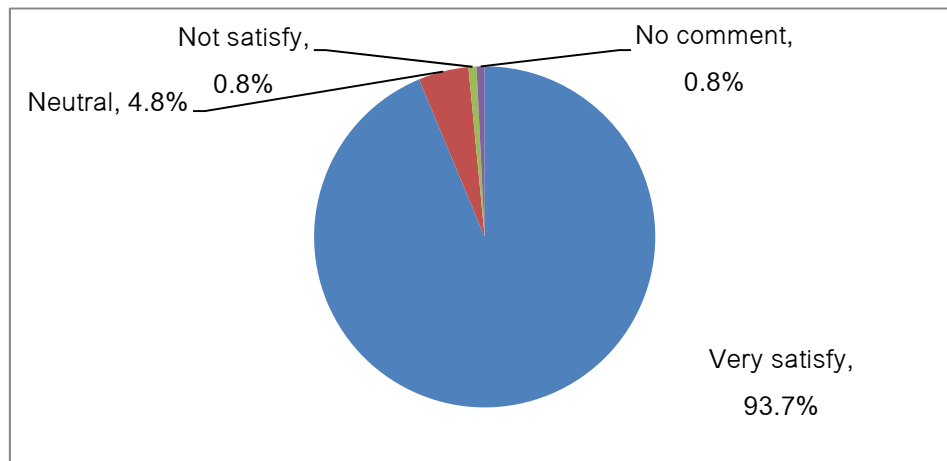
- **Market Construction**

Market contribution to sell agriculture and forest product is new opportunity for people in the community, because market create an area to meet, exchange and sell products. In many villages assessed, we observed that people who had basic knowledge of trade try to initiated production activities and bring their productions to sell in the market, which generate new income for their family and their community.

### 3.6. Community Satisfaction Levels

One important indicator for sustainability of subprojects is the satisfaction of community, it is one of the key factors used to evaluate the ownership and sustainability of the subprojects implemented. The high level of satisfaction is related to the high responsiveness on subproject maintenance and it is also one of the guarantees to ensure that the sustainability of the investment is made. The level of community satisfaction can be seen in figure 5.

Figure 5: Compared satisfaction of villager in each sectors



Source: From analyzing of Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2009

The finding from this part of the assessment is very positive with 93,7% (984) of total subproject where community expressed that they are very satisfied. 5% (50 subprojects) of the people interviewed answered neutral satisfaction, 0.8% of those have no idea and the less 0.8% is not satisfied. The main reasons causing villagers dissatisfied is related to subprojects completed but unable to be used (mentioned in 3.1) such as the construction of two subprojects in Cycle Vi about spring gravity fed construction at Bongnam village and Pitien village, TaOy district (Saravanh province)

because of the insufficient water pressure from water stream to the basin due to lack of technical survey experience. Consequently, people are disappointed and not satisfy with PRF’s supporting subprojects. Therefore, all concerned agencies are trying to find the appropriate way to deal with that situation as to facilitate and provide a good benefit for communities in those areas. Another reason for dissatisfaction because a lot of subprojects are requested by villager but PRF could not support all due to the limited budget. So, PRF has followed the top prioritized subproject that can benefit for all people in those communities as one of the principles of PRF mentioned in 7<sup>th</sup> principle called the “Wise Investment”, but cannot support all subprojects prioritized by the local community.

**Table 9: Level of Community Satisfaction**

Type of Subproject	Satisfaction Level				Total
	Very Satisfy	Neutral	Not Satisfy	No Comments	
School, Community Hall construction	296	10	0	0	306
Rural Road Upgrade	246	23	0	0	269
Bridge Construction and Renovation	33	1	0	0	34
Main Electricity Line	9	0	0	0	9
Dispensary Construction	25	0	0	1	26
Gravity Fed System and Community Water Supply	290	3	3	1	297
Hand dug well and drilled well	36	8	2	4	50
Irrigation and Weir	42	4	3	2	51
Community Market	8	1	0	0	9
Total	985	50	8	8	1051

Source: From analyzing of Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2009

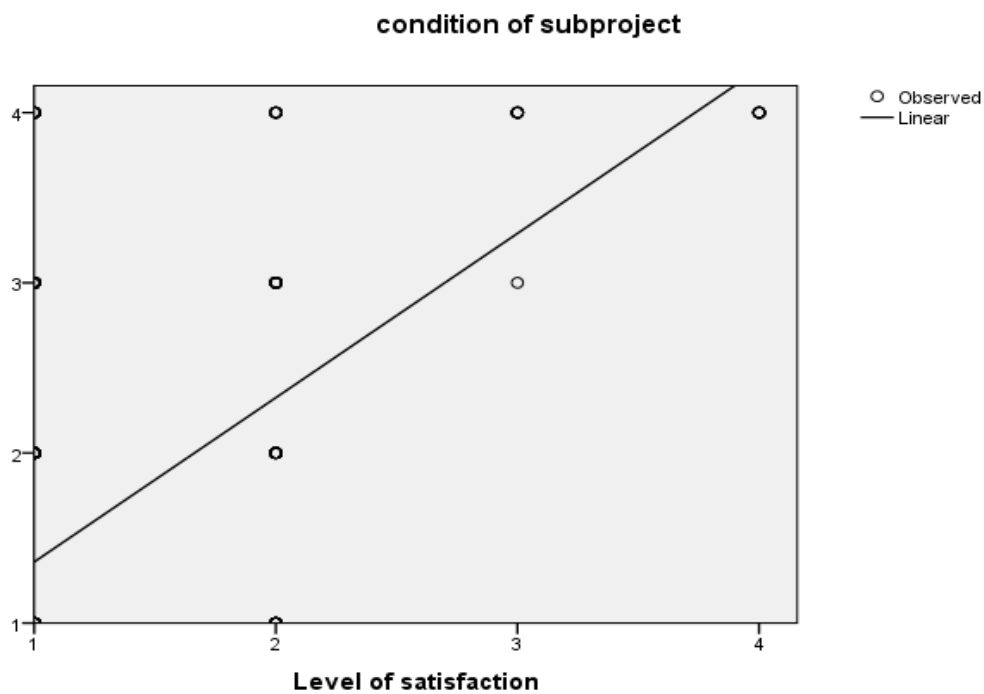
Comparing each sector about the community satisfaction shows that the highest community satisfaction (100%) is related to the electricity system; this kind of subproject has direct impacts to improve the living condition of the community. For the other



subproject such as the school construction, rural road upgrade, bridge construction and renovation, and construction of community market people answered as neutral satisfaction to 100% satisfaction. For one dispensary construction subproject, that people responded that they have no idea because the dispensary construction (Cycle III) in Phouhuaxang village, Nonghet district (Xiengkhuang province) people were very satisfied for this subproject construction, but after one year this dispensary burn and they could not benefit anything from that dispensary. However, the overall people are satisfied by the dispensary construction supported by PRF (96%).

A few number of subproject supported by PRF has created dissatisfaction, mainly due to the inability to use and receive benefit from it, such gravity fed system, drilled well and some subprojects that were destroyed by Ketsana Typhoon such as Irrigation construction subproject at Sukuma District, Champasack Province.

Figure 6: Relationship between condition of subproject and level of satisfactory



Source: From analyzing of Monitoring and Evaluation Unit March 2010

Figure 6 shows the direction of the relationship between level of community satisfaction and the sustainability of subprojects (current condition of subproject), if communities are satisfied subproject, they will be motivated to maintain those subproject to keep them of quality. According to figure 5, there is a positive correlation between two indicators since the line is straight; meaning that if one factor increases the other factor also increases.

#### **4. PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES**

According to the outcome of the first subprojects sustainability assessment in the 3 targeted districts (Sukuma, Vilaboury and Xiengkor) which was organized in November 2009, together with the outcome from the second assessment (this assessment, conducted in 19 districts), give very good information about the general outcome under the implementation of PRF, especially the results can show some strong points, weak points and challenges. All of these data could be used as references to improve the implementation of PRF in the future, especially, to promote the PRF to become a National Project. All lessons learned will be used to improve the methodology of implementation progress as well as to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of future investment of PRF.

##### **4.1. Strong points**

- The basic rural infrastructure of the local community has been improved and upgraded, leading to the improvement of living condition of the poor people, this is relevant to achieve the first objective of PRF;
- The local authorities at the village level have attentively maintained the projects;
- The operation and maintenance committee is established and active to look after the subprojects implemented;
- Communities feel proud and are satisfied towards the government's assistance through the PRF's activities; due to all subproject received was requested from the village level (village need priority assessment);

- Almost all subprojects supported by PRF are still functional and able to be used and considered to be well maintained;
- Almost all subprojects supported by PRF are still functional, which provide facilitates to communities and improve the living condition of poor people such as: they gain more income, they can connect to outside with other villages and town, they are able to access to services and new information, reduced illiteracy rate and increased food production.

#### 4.2. Weak Points

- There was no specific budget for this assessment; therefore, some remote villages have not been included in this evaluation;
- Some information given by the local community was unclear and not covered in some areas plus the lack information during the subproject feasibility survey leading to some completed subprojects could not be used;
- There is no technical supervisor who has a good experience to supervise some different subprojects. Consequently, some subprojects are of low quality and cannot be sustained;
- In some target areas, local authorities did not really focus on the maintenance of the subprojects that PRF had supported; consequently, some subprojects are of low quality or are not used anymore;
- The subproject that benefit too many villages such as: rural road upgrade, which faced some difficulties, for instance the clear responsibility of each village in the subproject maintenance. Consequently, many subprojects in these sectors are not in well maintained and are not sustainable;
- Village physical relocated from PRF subprojects contribution lead to the useless investment. In addition, some subprojects selected at the village level were developed not according to future district development plan. Consequently, some supported subproject in those areas cannot be used, meaning the invaluable investment (wasteful budget);
- Training on subproject operation and maintenance was too general, contained too much theory that was difficult for applied in practice. There is no special manual

for maintenance and participants who attend the trainings always change, there were not only one person that follow each step of the training as the result some members were unclear about their duty and unable to perform their responsibility.

### **4.3. Challenges**

- Sustainability of subprojects need more involve made from all relevant agencies to participate especially the local authority who works closely with villagers. They have to understand clearly about the regulation and development policy as to encourage community to be involved in the implement process and share experience because it takes time for people to understand;
- Decentralization to local community and empowerment to local people to manage budget, managed subprojects is very challenging to PRF because of level of people's knowledge, people's capability are different; and
- The combination between the field feasibility study for construction and the social economic development plan of each target district are directly related the effectiveness and sustainability of subprojects. Therefore, quality and sustainability of subprojects need technical advisor who has a good experience in such high different subprojects (Example: irrigation, bridge...) to be supervise on the design and construction. Additional budget and more time are also required.

### **4.4. Lessons learned**

The lessons learned from this assessment confirm the findings of the previous one, from this assessment we can notice that:

- Where there is the existence of a strong leadership of the local authorities (district, Koumban and village authorities) and the cooperation and active participation from the local communities in operation and maintenance subprojects, all of these factors lead to the high proportion of subprojects still in use as well as the good condition of total visited subprojects that are considered to be well maintained; moreover, the rural development and poverty alleviation in those areas will be enhanced. In contrast, if the leadership is weak, the cooperation is poor while

communities have very low education and lacking of initiative in solving their own problem, the subproject implemented will lack of quality and sustainability, transparency, and will lead to negative impact of the subprojects implemented and few chances to reach sustainability.

- To ensure the good operation and maintenance for all implemented subproject; therefore, the clear rule and regulation should be developed and included in the operation and maintenance manual, because it is also one of the main factors to ensure sustainable subprojects.

## **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

The findings from the second subproject sustainability assessment compared to the first one play a very significant role to state out the overall outcome of PRF to the society, especially the relevant development organizations and both government and donors. The findings are very positive and show good evidence of the effectiveness of the PRF. The findings show the proportion of the used and unused subprojects supported by PRF from Cycle I to Cycle VI in each targeted districts, together with the monitoring about the factors explaining why some subprojects could not be used anymore by the community. Moreover, this assessment is based on the indicators relevant to the sustainability of subprojects which are detailed in the questionnaire as well as the impact and community satisfactory level.

This assessment was conducted in 19 targeted districts of 6 provinces, and covered 1,051 infrastructure subprojects related to the main line ministries that PRF had supported since cycle I to VI and also few subprojects are from cycle VII. The findings show that a total 1,011 out of 1,051 construction subprojects (96%) are currently still in used and improve the living condition of the poor community. Only 4% (40 subprojects) are not functional and unable to use by the community. In terms of the subproject condition the assessment shows that 91% of subprojects assessed are considered to be very good condition and are well maintained and will be able to be used in long

period of time. 9% of the subprojects are considered as little broken but still in use and only few subprojects are really damage and cannot be used anymore.

One of the most important factors nominates in the good quality and sustainability of subproject is the responsiveness of the operation and maintenance committee that was set up after subprojects completed and many of those committee play very important role in the operation and maintenance activities. The operation and maintenance types are different from a sector to another, 47% of those committees are encouraging villagers to participate in maintenance, followed by the consumption fee as to establish a maintenance budget in their village 26%. Use of a budget for Operation and Maintenance covered 23% and the rest using other types (2%). Only few subprojects have no plan for maintenance (2%).

As a result, the main positive and negative indicators that have an impact on the sustainability of subprojects are as follow:

#### 1. Positive Indicators

- The consciousness and focus of the local authorities plus the satisfaction of the beneficiary are the main potential factors nominate in the good quality and sustainability of subprojects;
- The capacity of PRF staffs in the districts and provinces who have understood clearly about the implementation principle of PRF and are able to encourage villagers and local authority to participate on the subprojects implementation process together with to involve in the operation and maintenance activities, leading to the good quality and sustainability of subproject.

#### 2. Negative Indicators

- Lack of understanding and focus of local authorities, local people including PRF team that were not able to convince people to follow up subprojects

survey, subprojects implementation. Consequently, subprojects are of low quality and are not sustainable;

- The weak cooperation between PRF staff in some districts with the local authority to share about the social economic development plan caused some construction to become a useless investment; and
- Natural disaster such as Typhoon is one of the factor explaining why some subprojects are not functional, are damage and not sustainable.

On the other hand, this assessment also shows that most subprojects that PRF supported could improve the livelihood of community (96% of the total subprojects assessed in this study). For 4% of the subprojects, there is no impact because the subprojects are not functional and damage from nature disaster.

Moreover, one of the findings also shows that 93.7% of the villagers interviewed answered that they are very satisfy by the PRF support. 4.8% answered neutral satisfaction and for the rest, people are not satisfied with the PRF contribution because there's a lot requirement from villager but fund is limited and unable to contribute to all their needs.

## **5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

As the result, this sustainability assessment will be used to improve the future investment here under:

- Good coordination and cooperation are between the investment plan of government, PRF and other international organization to avoid duplication and wise investment for all subprojects;
- Experience field supervisor for subprojects implementation are needed for different subprojects to be implemented including good designed and good

plan for implementation especially for the subproject that are exposed to natural disaster;

- Have to take into account which kind of subprojects have risk to be damaged to find the solution in the future. In addition, the investment should not only consider quantity but should take into account quality of subprojects too.
- To ensure the sustainability and wise investment of subprojects especially subprojects in the previous 7 districts that PRF stepped out since 2008, PRF should organize a team to monitor and evaluate the quality of subproject usage and maintenance plan for each district. Since all investments of PRF have to improve the living condition of community as the upgrading of basic infrastructure, if many of the subprojects could not be used means that the investments are useless and does not comply PRF objectives; and
- A special budget for PRF assessment in each province to assess the good practices and difficulty is faced while implementing subprojects in each targeted districts will ease monitoring, evaluation, and then lesson learn to improve PRF approach and methodology step by step.



# ANNEX

## Annex1: Sample questionnaire used in survey

Subproject Sustainability Assessment Form			
<b>Interviewee Info.</b>		Subproject Name: _____	No: _____
		Subproject Code: _____	Fiscal Year: _____
LOCATION		Province: _____	District: _____
		Village: _____	Cycle: _____
Total Beneficiary: _____			
Name of Interviewer		Name of Interviewee	
1)		1)	
2)		2)	
		Sex	Ethnic
Index	Education Sector (School)	Possible Answer	Answer Number
1	Does the school that PRF support still in use?  if unused, why.....	1= In used 2= Unused	<input type="checkbox"/> —
2	What is the condition of the school that PRF supported?	1= Very good condtion(75%-100%) 2= good condition (60%-70%) 3= little broken (50%-60%) 4= Much broken (0-50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	In case of renovation, what should the villager do?	1=Using the operation and maintenance budget 2= Using Consumption fee 3= Ecourage community on maintenance 4= There's no plan to renovate. 5= Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Is the Operation and Maintenance committee established after hand-over Subproject?	1= Established 2= Establishing 3= No Plan to set-up	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	The impact of shool supported by PRF on the number of student erollment?	1= Increased 2= Same (Unchange) 3= Decreased	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Did you satisfy with the school that PRF supported?	1= Very Satisfy 2= Satisfy 3= Not Satisfy 4= No comments	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Thank you for you cooperation</b>			

Vauue \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

Interviewer's signature

Village's Head

Additional Information:.....

Subproject Sustainability Assessment Form

Subproject Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewee Info.** Subproject Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Fiscal Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Cycle: \_\_\_\_\_

**LOCATION** Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Beneficiary: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer	Name of Interviewee	Sex	Ethnic
1)	1)		
2)	2)		

Index	PWT Sector (Road-Bridge)	Possible Answer	Answer Number
1	Do the Road or Bridge that PRF support still in use?  if not used, why.....	1= In used 2= Unused	<input type="checkbox"/> —
2	What is the condition of Road or Bridge that PRF supported?	1= Very good condtion(75%-100%) 2= good condition (60%-70%) 3= little broken (50%-60%) 4= Much broken (0-50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	In case of renovation, what should the villager do?	1=Using the operation and maintenance budget 2= Using Consumption fee 3= Ecourage community on maintenance 4= There's no plan to renovate. 5= Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Is the Operation and Maintenance committee established after hand-over Subproject?	1= Established 2= Establishing 3= No Plan to set-up	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	The impact of Road or Bridge that PRF support in your community?	1= Better 2= Same (Unchange) 3= Worse	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Did you satisfy with the Road or Bridge that PRF supported?	1= Very Satisfy 2= Satisfy 3= Not Satisfy 4= No comments	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Thank you for you cooperation</b>			

Vanue \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

Interviewer's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Village's Head \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Information:.....

Subproject Sustainability Assessment Form

Subproject Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_  
Interviewee Info. Subproject Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Fiscal Year: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cycle: \_\_\_\_\_  
 LOCATION Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total Beneficiary: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer	Name of Interviewee	Sex	Ethnic
1)	1)		
2)	2)		

Index	Health Sector (Gravity Fed System)	Possible Answer	Answer Number
1	Do the Gravity Fed System/ dispensary/ drilled well or dug well that PRF support still in use?  if not used, why.....	1= In used 2= Unused	<input type="checkbox"/> —
2	What is the condition of the construction?	1= Very good condtion(75%-100%) 2= good condition (60%-70%) 3= little broken (50%-60%) 4= Much broken (0-50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	In case of renovation, what should the villager do?	1=Using the operation and maintenance budget 2= Using Consumption fee 3= Ecourage community on maintenance 4= There's no plan to renovate. 5= Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Is there Operation and Maintenance committee after hand-over Subproject?	1= Established 2= Establishing 3= No Plan to set-up	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	How is the Gravity Fed System/ dispensary/drilled well or dug well that PRF support effected to daily activities of villager's life?	1= Better 2= Same (Unchange) 3= Worse	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Did you satisfy with the Gravity Fed System/ dispensary/drilled well or dug well that PRF supported?	1= Very Satisfy 2= Satisfy 3= Not Satisfy 4= No comments	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Thank you for you cooperation</b>			

Vanue \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

Interviewer's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Village's Head \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Information:.....

Subproject Sustainability Assessment Form

Subproject Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_

**Interviewee Info.** Subproject Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Fiscal Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Cycle: \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Beneficiary: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer	Name of Interviewee	Sex	Ethnic
1)	1)		
2)	2)		

Index	Agriculture Sector (Irrigation)	Possible Answer	Answer Number
1	Do the construction (irrigation, weir, dam, agriculture market) that PRF support still in used?  if not used, why.....	1= in used 2= Unused	<input type="checkbox"/> —
2	What is the condition of the construction that PRF supported?	1= Very good condition(75%-100%) 2= good condition (60%-70%) 3= little broken (50%-60%) 4= Much broken (0-50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	In case of renovation, what should the villager do?	1=Using the operation and maintenance budget 2= Using Consumption fee 3= Encourage community on maintenance 4= There's no plan to renovate. 5= Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Is the Operation and Maintenance committee established after hand-over Subproject?	1= Established 2= Establishing 3= No Plan to set-up	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	How is the construction that PRF support effected to Agriculture activities of villager's life?	1= Better 2= Same (Unchange) 3= Worse	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Did you satisfy with the construction that PRF supported?	1= Very Satisfy 2= Satisfy 3= Not Satisfy 4= No comments	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Thank you for you cooperation</b>			

Vanue \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

Interviewer's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Village's Head \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Information:.....

## Annex 2: Visited subproject in each target districts

Subproject name	District name																		
	Viengphoukha	Long	Natae	Xiengkhor	Vienxay	Huamueang	Xamtai	Viengthong	Thathome	Khoun	NongHet	Sepone	Nong	Vilabouly	Phin	Bachieng	Sukuma	TaOy	Samouy
school construction	3	2	3	20	11	14	33	4	1	10	12	32	18	38	29	6	50	14	6
Rural Road	0	5	4	26	24	24	59	10	0	11	18	11	19	23	24	0	2	5	4
Bridge Construction	3	0	0	1	5	3	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	5	1
Electricity	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Dispensary	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	3	1	0	3	3	2
Spring Gravity Fed System	4	1	3	40	30	27	78	29	6	38	12	15	1	1	0	1	0	4	7
Drilled Well or Dug Well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	13	7	1	9	2	0
Irrigation or Dam	0	2	0	1	5	6	9	3	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	4	3	1
Community Market	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	10	12	14	100	77	75	181	46	7	69	49	79	47	82	63	8	71	39	22

## Annex 3: The list of unused subproject in each sector and each district

No.	Subproject name	Cycle	Province	District	Koumban	Village	Reasons caused to unused subprojects
1	Dispensary	6	Loungnamtha	Nalea		Mod chod	It is the two cycles(6&7) construction, during constructed survey was no yet complete, in April 2010, it is complete and used
2	Bridge construction	6	Loungnamtha	Vieng phoukha		Tha luang	Could not continue the construction
3	Dam for irrigation	2	Huaphan	Viengxay	Thetsaban	Long kou	Low quality of construction because limited budget, could be used only one year
4	Irrigation	2	HUaphan	Hua meung	Lanxieng	Hom phan	Disaster (flooding), it could be used only one year
5	Irrigation renovation	3	Huaphan	Hua meung	Lanxieng	Homp han	Disaster (flooding), it could be used only one year
6	Irrigation	4	Huaphan	Vieng thong	Thetsaban	Phieng don	Disaster (flooding), it could be used only one year, the community had renovated but it was flooded again
7	Suspension bridge	2	Huaphan	Xamtai	Xamtai	Phansa van	Disaster (flooding), it could be used only six months , in Cycle 7, it is reconstructed again by joining fund between PRF and PWT
8	Spring fed gravity	2	Huaphan	Xiengk hor	Natong	Phouk	During survey there was sufficient water but after that one year there was not enough water in the river
9	Spring fed gravity	2	Huaphan	Xieng khor	Natong	Kong kham	During survey there was sufficient water but after that one year there was not enough water in the river
10	Spring fed gravity	2	Huaphan	Xieng khor	Xiengkhor	Na meung	During survey there was sufficient water but after that one year there was not enough water in the river
11	Rural road upgrade	6	Huaphan	Xamtai	Longkang	Long kang	Impacted from disaster and now is renovating, expected to complete by June 2010

12	Dispensary	3	Xiengkhuang	Nonghed	Huaphou xang	Huapho uxang	It was fired
13	Primary school construction	2	Savanakhet	Sepone	15	Sobsa lou	During survey it was not yet used, in April 2010 it is already in used.
14	Drilled well	1	Savanakhet	Sepone	4	LaOr	It was broken
15	Drilled well	1	Savanakhet	Sepone	7	Phonhai	The power of water pushed is not enough
16	Drilled well	4	Savanakhet	Sepone	4	Naloung	During survey it was not in used, but in April 2010, it is now in used because the encouraging villagers to maintain
17	Spring fed gravity	3	Savanakhet	Sepone	11	Sadoun	Typhoon ketsana ruined
18	Spring fed gravity	4	Savanakhet	Sepone	9	Mai	During survey it was not in used, but in April 2010, it is now in used because the encouraging villagers to maintain
19	Rural road upgrade	6	Savanakhet	Sepone	1	Keing huapa	It was constructed belong the river bank and not yet constructed the convert
20	Wier	2	Savanakhet	Sepone	10	Kok mark	Because the water is drought/not enough water
21	Dug well	4	Savanakhet	Sepone	1	Keng huapa	Unclean water
22	Dug well	2	Savanakhet	Sepone	5	Keng kheub	Unclean water
23	Dug well	2	Savanakhet	Sepone	13	Keing	Water drought
24	Dug well	2	Savanakhet	Sepone	1	Tha khong	Be able to use only rainy season
25	Dug well	2	Savanakhet	Sepone	2	Huoy cheing	During survey it was not in used, but in April 2010, it is now in used because the encouraging villagers to maintain
26	Drilled well	2	Savanakhet	Phine	7	Kateub	Underground land problem cause unused subproject
27	Irrigation	6	Saravavh	SaMoiy	4	Pihai	Typhoon ketsana damaged and during renovating

28	Spring fed gravity (water power)	6	Saravan	TaOy	Pasom	Pong nam	After completed construction but it could not be used, and now finding the appropriate way to solve this problem
29	Spring fed gravity (water power)	6	Saravan	TaOy	Pasom	Pitiane	After completed construction but it could not be used, and now finding the appropriate way to solve this problem
30	Spring fed gravity (water power)	5	Saravan	TaOy	Pasom	Thong khai	Typhoon Ketsana damaged, in April 2010, it has completed renovation
31	Suspension bridge	3	Saravan	TaOy	Taloung	Laseing	Typhoon Ketsana damaged
32	Suspension bridge Hauylai	4	Saravan	TaOy	Taloung	Lasieng	Typhoon Ketsana damaged
33	Bridge construction	5	Saravan	TaOy	Pasom	Kamuan	Typhoon Ketsana damaged
34	Irrigation	5	Saravan	TaOy	Cho	Chohai	Typhoon Ketsana damaged and it is renovated by disaster renovation fund
35	Irrigation	6	Saravan	TaOy	Cho	Pachou cheun	Typhoon Ketsana damaged and it is renovated by disaster renovation fund
36	Dug well	3	Saravan	TaOy	Tapeun	Kokbok	Underground problem and unable to use
37	Drug well	3	Saravan	TaOy	Taloung	Cholavi eng	The OCCA project had supported the drill well and they villagers did not use that drug well
38	Dam	3	Champasak	Sukuma	8	Nachan	Disaster Damaged
39	Dam	3	Champasak	Sukuma	9	Nong sang	Disaster Damaged
40	Dam	3	Champasak	Sukuma	10	Non deang neua	Disaster Damaged

Source: Data collection from 6 target province, April 2010



Annex 4: The list of evaluated subproject in each cycle

<b>Subproject name</b>	Cycle1	Cycle2	Cycle3	Cycle4	Cycle5	Cycle6	Cycle7	Cycle3&4	Total
school construction	24	56	55	64	45	62	0	0	306
Rural Road	12	51	59	56	45	44	2	0	269
Bridge Construction	1	5	7	3	5	10	1	2	34
Electricity	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	9
Dispensary	2	1	7	3	6	7	0	0	26
Spring Gravity Fed System	10	55	62	66	40	62	2	0	297
Drilled Well or Dug Well	18	17	8	3	0	4	0	0	50
Irrigation or Dam	2	12	11	12	5	9	0	0	51
Community Market	0	0	3	2	3	1	0	0	9
	69	197	212	209	153	204	5	2	1051

Source: Data collection from 6 target province, April 2010