

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



POVERTY REDUCTION FUND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(January – December 2023)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADS	Agricultural Development Strategy
AFN	Agriculture for Nutrition
AL	Agricultural Livelihood
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BOQ	Bill of Quantity
CCT	Community Cash Transfer
CD	Community Development
CDD	Community Driven Development
CF	Community Facilitator
CFA	Community Force Account
CLEAR	Community Livelihood Enhancement and Resilience Project
CQS	Consultant Qualification Selection
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
Deepen CDD	Deepen Community-Driven Development
DLAC	District Land Allocation Committee
DONRE	District Of Natural Resource and Environment
DNO	District Nutrition Officer
DPO	District Planning Office
DRDC	Department of Rural Development and Cooperative
DRM	Disaster Risks Management
DSEDP	District Social Economic Development Plan
DTEAP	Department of Technical Extension and Agro-Processing
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Energy and Mine
ESF	Environment Safeguard Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist
FB	Facebook
FEE	Final External Evaluation
FIP	Family Investment Plan
FRM	Feedback and Resolution Mechanism
FNG	Farmer Nutrition Group
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GOL	Government of Lao
GPAR	Governance Public Administration Reform
HANSA	Health and Nutrition Services Access Project
HGNDP	Health Governance and Community-Driven Development Project
HH	Household(s)
HR	Human Resource
HNG	Home Nutrition Garden
IE	Internal Evaluation
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IFR	Interim Un-Audited Financial Report

KBF	Kum Ban Facilitator
KDPs	Kum Ban Development Plans
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LAK	Lao LAK (Lao Currency)
IC	Individual Consultant
IDA	International Development Agency
ISM	Implementation Support Mission
LBD	Luang Prabang Buffalo Dairy
LFN	Lao Farmer Network
LN	Livelihood and Nutrition
LWU	Lao Women Union
LYG	Livelihood Young Graduate
LYU	Lao Youth Union
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MIP	Micro Investment Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MNS	Minutes
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MTS	Multimedia & Technology Solution Sole Limited
NCD	Nutrition and Community Development
NCI	Nutrition Convergence Initiative
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NCRDPE	National Committee for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPL	Non-Performance Loan
NREO	Natural Resource and Environmental Office
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
NRDS	National Rural Development Strategy
NYG	Nutrition Young Graduate
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PDO	Project Development Objective
PG	Producer Group
PGG	Producer Group Grant
PRF	Poverty Reduction Fund
PRF I	Poverty Reduction Fund Project I (2003 – 2011)
PRF II	Poverty Reduction Fund Project II (2012 – 2016)
PRF III	Poverty Reduction Fund Project III (2017 – 2019)
PRF III AF	Poverty Reduction Fund Project III Additional Financing (2020-2024)
POM	Project Operational Manual
PPSD	Project Procurement Strategy Development
PPM	Participatory Planning Manual

PM	Prime Minister
PMT	Project Management Team
QC	Quality Control
QAA	Quality Assurance Advisor
RMG	Road Maintenance Group
RRPM	Reduction Rural Poverty and Malnutrition Project
SDA	Sub-Project Damage Assessment
SBCC	Social Behavior Community Change
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SHGs	Self Help Groups
SPs	Sub-projects
#SP	Number of sub-projects
SWSSHP	Scaling-up Water-supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
TOT	Training of Trainers
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VDP	Village Development Plan
VFRC	Village Feedback and Resolution Committee
VO	Village Organization
VHV	Village Health Volunteer
VIT	Village Implementation Team
VMC	Village Multipurpose Center/ Village Mediation Committee
VSMC	Village SHG Management Committee
WB	World Bank
YG	Young Graduates

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the overall progress of activities under the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Fund III Additional Financing Project (PRF III AF or the Project) from January to December 2023. It summarizes key activities that had been implemented, the overall progress of work after MTR and key activities to be done before the closing date on June 2024. Some project's key activities are highlighted below:

Mid-term Review: The MTR took place in February 2023. The objectives of the MTR mission are to: i) review progress towards achieving the project's development objectives midway through its implementation; ii) Review overall implementation progress and progress by components and the status of indicators in the project's RF; and other. This mission confirms that the project remains on track to achieve its PDO by the closing date of June 30, 2024. The progress towards achieving PDO was rated satisfactory. There are 41 Agreed Actions, by the end of 2023, almost of them had been done and only few are ongoing with positive progress.

PRF Board Meeting: Following up with the agreement from MTR, PRF organized official meeting to report the results of MTR to the Government of Laos, through the PRF Board Meeting, which was held under the chairmanship of H.E. Ph.D Phet Phomphiphak, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the chairman of the PRF's administrative board. There was a total of 64 participants (16% Women) from the PRF's board of directors, vice provincial governors in the four target provinces, representatives from mass organizations, World Bank and PRF. The meeting ended on a positive note.

PRF III AF is a part of the World Bank supported Nutrition **Convergence programme**, therefore, the cooperation among all projects is the key of success to reach the project development goal. Thus, the Convergence meeting has been organized by MPI in each quarter, which will be an occasion that each project could share their experience of working in the same area of Convergence. During this reporting period, PRF participated in the meeting which was organized by MPI as well as at provincial and district levels under convergence programme.

Exit strategy is key part of project cycle management, this is important to ensured the sustainability of the work after handing over to community and local authority, particularly without the PRF staff to support the work at the target villages. In the 1st batch villages, PRF started to prepare this strategy in 2nd half of 2022 that will also apply for the 2nd batch villages which will be end in June 2024. To continue the supporting of the work, MAF had assigned 2 staff of DAFO to support the work of PRF, with following basic principles of project exit consist of three periods:

- 1) **Phasing down:** The period when the project starts to reduce the project implementation including the staff and budget in the target area by using relevant sectors and local communities as partners to follow up, monitor and implement the work. This period of reducing support is usually the beginning of the project withdrawal (Done in 1st Batch village);
- 2) **Phasing over:** The period in which the project hands over its activities to relevant sectors and local community to follow up, monitor and implement the work through the capacity building already given to the sectors and local community during the joint implementation of activities (Done in the 1st Batch villages, for the 2nd batch will be done by June 2024);

- 3) **Phasing out:** The period when the project ends its support both in terms of personnel and budget and leaves the target area permanently owing to the achievement of the project goals i.e. there are apparent changes/impacts in the project target area (which will be done by June 2024).

At a project implementation level, significant progress is highlighted below:

Community Development Sub-Grants : PRF had completed the activities of the 1st batch villages, there are 231 VDPs and a total of 173 SPs had been completed. Out of the 173 SPs, 97 of which are road access and small bridge renovation to agriculture areas, 47 SPs are basic infrastructure to support agriculture productivity, including irrigation systems, weir renovation, barbed wire fence; and lastly 29 SPs are water supply for livelihood and nutrition activities, including gravity fed-system rehabilitation, and water tank/reservoir construction which would support the livelihood and nutrition activities. Those activities provided positive impacts to target villages as well as village nearby; for example, the rural road improvement to production areas has supported not only reduction of the time traveling to production areas, but it linked between village and market, somehow, the trader got access to production areas and increased income for villagers. For the irrigation, the beneficiaries confirmed that the irrigations schemes are mainly used for rice production and thus also resulted in adoption of 2 cropping seasons and increased the rice productivity.

In the 2nd batch villages, to ensure that all infrastructure improvements link with the activities of livelihood and nutrition as recommended in MTR, therefore, the legible list of activities had been finalized (14 type of activities, see Annex 7), then PRF had organized the village review meeting for all villages that will get a sub-project in the 2nd half of AF. A total of 1,046 prioritized SPs from VDP, where only 289 SPs have been agreed at the district coordination meeting. Surveys and designs of those SPs have been completed, and skills labour training will be provided in all villages in 2024. All project's activities (construction, O&M training, and handing over) will be done by June 2024.

Livelihood and Nutrition Development

In the 1st batch villages, there are 972 SHGs with 12,610 members where 11,477 are female (91%). A total of 1,355 VSMC (1,079 women members or 79.63%) is in place who took lead in the management and use of total seed-grant of LAK 25.26 billion being disbursed. During this reporting period, PRF prepared an exit strategy and planned to hand over activities to the community and local authorities, the CRP who are member of VSMC and 2 DAFO officers who received training will continue to support and monitor the work after project closure.

In the 2nd batch villages, there are 1,047 SHGs with 13,981 members where 12,923 are female (92.4%). A total of 1,340 VSMC (1,079 women or 80.52%) is in place with a total seed-grant of LAK 42.2 billion being allocated. Different trainings were organized for SHG and VSMC members including financial management, record keeping, livelihood technical training for animal raising (animal vaccination, animal food processing, animal cages, animal fencing, etc.).

In facilitating the poor to achieve increased income and employment opportunities by aggregating their quality products, in this reporting period, 50 Producer's Groups (PGs) have been formed with 786 members in 12 districts of 4 provinces with a total of LAK 2.3 billion

disbursed for PG's activities (18 PGs in Xiengkhouang, 15 PGs in Oudomxay, 9 PGs in Phongsaly and 8 PGs in Huaphanh). All PG members and committees have received training on PG management, PG business planning and management, and PG technical production such as weaving and handicraft, pig raising, chicken raising, and goat rearing as well as an exchange visit to the river weed production group.

Farmer Nutrition Groups (FNGs), as of December 2023, a total of 530 FNGs have been established in 468 villages, where 249 FNGs are in the 1st batch and 281 FNGs in the 2nd batch villages. There is a total of 36,614 registered members while 18,650 are active. PRF provides LAK 2.52 billion as a subsidy while the community contributes LAK 642 million.

Home Nutrition Garden (HNG), Twenty (20) greenhouses have been completed and used as models that members can visit. The HNG is a place that makes cropping seasons possible twice a year.

Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL), video creation is one of the essential supporting activities leading to behavioral change for FNG members and the community. In 2023, the training on video creation has completely been conducted in the 2nd batch villages, a total of 1,496 clips have been produced by community volunteers. The video clips are watched by FNG members that will potentially lead to behavior change in consuming more nutritious food.

Goat Milk Processing: In partnership with the Laos Buffalo Dairy (LBD), a pilot goat dairy activity called 'MILK-COOK-EAT' was created aiming to invest in goat dairy to increase dietary diversity in child feeds. This pilot activity was deemed successful as it created a new way of consuming milk through pancakes and omelettes; however, the scaling-up is hampered by the low productivity of local goats.

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS): As mentioned in the semi-report 2023, 7 agreed actions were mentioned in MTR. The PRF III AF project had completed preparing all documents of ESS that would be also applied for the CLEAR project, following the training to project staff at the national and local level. However, the project implementation has not yet started in the second batch villages. The project team followed up and prepared a report according to the template shared by the World Bank team, particularly about the environmental part, and will also connect with the social safeguard section, in which some examples of voluntary land donation as requested by the World Bank team are provided in Annex 9.

Feedback Resolution Mechanism (FRM): As mentioned in the previous report, the system and mechanism had been developed in the PRF's database system, where local people and YGs could provide data and information about the feedback. To help provide better understanding for project team members, especially at district and village levels, a refresher training (during July - August 2023) on the system and its data flow have been provided to them. The team focused on the data flow on the MIS system that the local staff can select type of feedback in collection section; for example, the complaint information and solution procedure, suggestion from village, request, compliment, and other. The number of feedbacks increased compared with the previous reports of PRF.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI): GESI has been mainstreamed to all PRF's project activities where women and ethnic (non-Lao Tai) groups have equal participation and benefit from it. Their form of participation includes decision making at SHG, FNG, VDP, VIT, VSMC, etc.

Training and Capacity Building: Both local staff and community members have participated in training and capacity building activities including the setting up of VSMC, that is to ensure that they can help mobilize the work at the village level. Training on environmental and social safeguard was also provided. For the construction at the 1st batch villages, the team focused on the Operation and Maintenance Training for all 173 SPs and are preparing to hand it over to the local authority.

Financial Status: As of December 2023, PRF has spent US\$ 720,045 for IDA 65060 to support sub-projects and village planning (19%); US\$ 417,817 was disbursed for the local capacity building (59%); US\$ 666,022 was used for project management activities (94%); and US\$ 5,041,498 supported Livelihood and Nutrition activities (89%).

Procurement: From January to December 2023, the procurement team completed the key works as agreed in MTR, including the procurement of goods, works, and non-consulting services at the Central Office; procurement of consulting services at the Central Office; and also completed all document check with Village Procurement Team about sub-projects construction in the 1st batch villages.

Monitoring and Evaluation: According to the mission report of MTR, there are 6 actions about MIS and 1 action about evaluation, the team focused on MIS improvement as suggested in the mission report of MTR, the team provided refresher training on MIS for the staff at different levels, the database orientation for central staff was organized in early April 2023, and participants from each division and unit participated in the session, following with the training for local staff on data checking in the database system before clicking to approve to the system. The updated system had been completed, particularly the link of data at the back-end and dashboard part, the filter system that is easy for the user to select the data that needs to be used or downloaded (more detail in M&E section). The project evaluations (BA/TA) will be covered in the Final Evaluation report of PRF III and AF while the ME team will focus on document preparation before the project closing (English and Lao versions) in June 2024.

In the year 2023 the outcomes of PRFIII AF has been evaluated and used to support the preparation of the new project CLEAR. Necessary evaluations were conducted as highlight bellow:

1. Beneficiary Assessment (March 2023) confirmed that 92.7% were satisfied with PRF's participatory works, because the beneficiaries have the right in making decisions, their voices have been listened to and considered, they learned new knowledge and it created ownership for them. However, there is a weak understanding in FRM and ethnic language communication that need to get improve for the next project implementation.

2. Technical Quality Assessment (PRFIII AF) done by the civil engineer students (April 2023) confirmed that 93% meeting quality standard, and those projects provided positive impacts to living condition improvement for the poor. It is suggested to strengthen the O&M at community level.

3. SHG & PG Assessment reported that

- ✓ SHG has benefited the members to access savings and loan, created additional income and food thus impacting nutrition conditions.
- ✓ For sustainability: The financial controls need to be strengthened for VSMC and monitoring capacity.

- ✓ PGs have followed a satisfactory process of formation especially there is strong participation, well defined governance and the management is in place. However, there is a need to improve the scope of market linkage and financial control capacity, etc.

4. Nutrition Assessment: The nutrition assessment is at satisfactory level. It can create paradigm shift in social and behavior change in nutritious food preparation, hygiene, and consumption through communal cooking session combined with nutrition information, home visit to pregnant and lactating mothers. Findings show there are three sources of foods: 1. Buying from market 22%, 2. Household production 44%, and 3. Wild collection 34%. For more details and key lessons please refer to the Annex 2.

5. Convergence mid-term survey: The harmonized household surveys under the WB supported nutrition convergence approach found that the proportion of children consumed four or more food groups decreased from 37.5% to 34%. The respective surveys of the nutrition convergence approach were conducted in 2020 and 2022 to assess, to the extent possible, how the delivery of interventions has been effective in mitigating the impacts of COVID-19 and high inflation on child nutrition. These shocks have greatly affected economic conditions, leading to worsening child nutrition. Data from the impact evaluation suggests that in the project area, the incidence of stunting and wasting among children under two would have been 7.7% and 3.4% higher and the incidence of underweight among children under five would have been 3.7% higher if the nutrition convergence program had not been put in place before the onset of COVID-19. However, given the remaining challenges concerted efforts are needed to improve the situation, with PRF working on food processing activities (premix, fishpowder, moringa powder).

Work plan January-June 2024

- ✓ Complete the construction together with O&M training and handing over of all 289 sub-projects by Mid of June 2024.
- ✓ Focus on the activities in the 2nd batch villages of 237 villages, 1,047 SHGs, 50 PGs, and 281 FNGs, and also handover to local authority.
- ✓ PRF continues coordinating with all convergence projects, particularly, the MIS data sharing, planning integration, SBCC, etc. through the meeting and joining working at national, provincial, and district levels.
- ✓ Continue to support the preparation of the next steps of the CLEAR and completion of all documents for project implementation.
- ✓ Final field supervision mission visit of PRF in May 2024.
- ✓ The Final External Evaluation (end project evaluation) by the external evaluation team, in mid-June 2024.
- ✓ Support the Cost Benefit Analysis of PRF III AF from March 2024 to April 2024.
- ✓ The closing workshop of PRF III AF Project is on June 15, 2024, and the Project closing date is confirmed on June 30, 2024.

CHAPTER I: PROJECT BACKGROUND

The PRF III AF is a part of the Nutrition Convergence Programme¹, which works together with other projects in the same areas such as RRPM, WASH, and HANSA in the four northern provinces namely Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Huaphanh and Xiengkhouang. The PRF changed from the basic infrastructure improvement-oriented to the new livelihood and nutrition elements of the revised objective by i) providing capacity-building assistance to form, nurture, and strengthen Self Help Groups (SHG) and Producers' Groups (PG); and ii) forming and strengthening groups of pregnant women and mothers with children under 2 years old to grow diverse and nutritious foods in their gardens, year-round, and to process and cook food for themselves and their children's consumption. .

The Project's objective has thus been revised to, "improve access to community prioritized basic services, as well as to support the production and consumption of nutritious foods in the Project's targeted poor communities" (Page 32, PAD3134).

Fund Sources

The PRF III AF has a total envelope of US\$ 22,500,000 over a 4 year-implementation (2020-2023). While the main implementation period will be through the end of 2023, some financial work/audits will continue until June 2024 (PAD3134 page 15-16). The budget has been allocated in 4 key components as table below:

Table 1: Total budgets for PRF III AF (US\$)

Source of Fund	By Component
International Development Association (IDA), credit	
Component 1: Community Development (28%)	6,260,000
Component 2: Local and Community Development Capacity Building (5%)	1,210,000
Component 3: Project Management (13%)	2,900,000
Component 4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development (54%)	12,130,000
Total (US\$)	22,500,000

Source: PRF Financial and Administration Division

Note: At the community level there is a community contribution cost that is counted in-kind like the material and labour contribution for the CFA work and others.

Refer to the project document, for the selection of targeted villages of PRF III AF were based on one criterion – they are in the 12 nutrition convergence districts and not covered by the AFN project. While there was a total of 481 villages, only 468 villagers met the requirements which will operate activities in two phases, one at the beginning and the second one after the second evaluation mid-line survey (by Convergence Programme).

¹ HANSA Project and RRPM Project will cover all 878 villages.
PRF III AF will cover 465 villages and AFN 400 villages with certain number of overlapping villages.
Scaling-Up Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (SSWASH) Project will likely to cover 450 villages, depending upon community demand.
Target for nutrition convergence is 528 villages which will receive all interventions at full implementation of at least 3 projects.

For the total villages that receive sub-project, funding only one time in the period of PRF III AF, there are 361 out of 481 villages (75%). The criteria of selection will be based on the following:

1. Percentage of poor households
2. No physical resettlement/consolidation of other villages to this village in the last and the next 4 years.

Adjustment of PRF III AF: The World Bank supervision mission in early June 2022, the PRF team requested to revise the percentage of sub-project beneficiaries from 75% of total target villages to 100% due to the remaining budget for this activity (Component 1). The mission agreed to consider adjusting the requirement in the Project Operation Manual based on the remaining budget and the justification from PRF. However, one criterion still exists in the selection is “No physical resettlement/consolidation of other villages to this village in the last and the next 4 years”. The adjustment has been active in the 2nd batch of villages. Therefore, a change in Components 1 and 4 were adapted accordingly. The change in budget allocation is provided in the Finance and Administration section (3.3.1).

CHAPTER II: ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2.1 Overall Progress of Work of Community Development

The community development sub-grant component has 2 batches of villages to implement sub-projects. The 1st batch of villages have developed 231 VDPs and a total of 173 SPs have been completed, where operation and maintenance (O&M) training was provided to the villages committee. It has been successful, by mid-2023, that all 173 SPs were handed over to the community and local authorities.

Following the CFA approach where construction work does not require high technical standards such as renovation of irrigation, weirs, canals, small bridges, etc., it is the villagers themselves who will be the sub-project’s construction and implementation. In the 2nd batch villages, 237 VDPs have been made and 289 SPs were agreed at the district coordination meetings. The total estimated cost is 73.9 billion LAK, where 8.2 billion LAK is contributed by community. The village skilled labourers, at least 2 per village, will receive necessary skilled labour training and procurement training to prepare them ready to proceed the construction work on the ground once NOL is granted. After NOL, there will be training for VIT (procurement, finance and quality control), and village skilled labor training for CFA construction. O&M training and handover to community and local authorities will take place in June 2024.

During the WB Implementation Support Mission in early December 2023, it was suggested that the request for NOL could be divided into 2 lots where the documents of 144 SPs are to be submitted first, and the remaining for 145 SPs² to be submitted afterward.

According to the aide memoire of the World Bank Implementation Support Mission in December 2023, the Project closing date is confirmed on June 30, 2024. Therefore, the implementation of all SP construction activities will be completed by mid-June 2024, including

² During the mission in December 2023, there were 155 SPs on the list, however, after the initial check about the type of activities and village criteria, only 145 SPs were share for NOL in the 2nd lot.

the construction, disbursement, O&M training, and handing over to the community. A total of 289 SPs will be located in 289 villages with 140,315 population, 69,466 women (49.3%), and 92,572 ethnic population (non-Lao Tai).

Table 2: Population in villages that will receive SPs in 2024

Province/District	#Village	Population	Women	Non-Lao Tai population
Huaphanh				
Huameuang	26	12,432	6,302	9,884
Kuane	26	11,625	5,627	5,604
Sone	1	260	134	21
Xamtay	37	15,568	7,609	8,111
Oudomxay				
La	7	4,027	1,972	3,233
Namor	17	15,520	7,584	11,597
Phongsaly				
Boontai	19	9,807	5,122	7,798
Khua	35	12,376	6,028	10,361
May	28	9,799	4,863	5,652
Samphanh	16	7,290	3,577	6,947
Xiengkhuang				
Kham	36	25,477	12,623	9,962
Nonghed	41	16,634	8,025	13,402
Total	289	140,815	69,466	92,572
Percentage			49.3%	65.74%

Source: PRF MIS Database, December 2023

Note: The project's beneficiaries of the construction work will be monitored and reported after the completion of construction from March to mid-June 2024.

2.2. Achievement Against Results Framework

During this reporting period, the team followed up on the data that would be used to update the project's indicators, particularly, the indicators that link with each component of the project's activity, which justification and data source to support the progress over the life cycle before project closure day. The project's updated indicators can be highlighted below:

A. Project Development Objectives (PDO)

2.2.1 Direct project beneficiaries

According to PAD No.3134 of PRF III AF, the target of project beneficiaries is 876,700. Since there was no new infrastructure construction in 2023, thus, we just rechecked the list of only the new villages with all complete sub-projects in the 1st batch (173 villages), and there are 72 new villages with a total of 34,114 people (last report 2022, we counted only 33 villages that complete construction with 17,501 people). So, the updated result for this reporting period is 923,416 beneficiaries (889,302+34,114):

Table 3: Total beneficiaries of PRF III and PRF III AF

Indicator	Baseline (End target PRF III)	Achievement December 2023	Yearly Target	End Target PRF III AF	% Achieved
1) Direct project beneficiaries	690,000 ³	923,416	-	876,700	105%
2) Female beneficiaries (%)	50%	49.10%	50%	50%	98.20%
3) Ethnic beneficiaries (%)	70%	83.7%	70%	70%	119.57%

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2023

For the annual basic beneficiaries of PRF III AF, for the infrastructure improvement, we still base on earlier reported data because there is no new construction in 2023. There are updated data on livelihood and nutrition. For livelihood, a total of 26,591 SHG members (the last report was only 19,108 members), and a total of 36,614 FNG members who registered in FNG activities. For the producer group, there are 786 PG members from 50 PGs. The beneficiaries of the mentioned activities can be detailed below:

Table 4: Number of beneficiaries in PRF III AF in 2023

Beneficiaries	Total	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
Infrastructure	76,343	22,065	8,969	21,570	23,739
PG	788	244	142	171	231
SHG	26,591	9,685	2,312	7,293	7,301
Nutrition	36,614	10,518	3,996	11,592	10,508
Total 2023	140,336	42,512	15,419	40,626	41,779
Total 2022	122,671	36,846	13,642	35,937	36,246
% increased compared to 2022	14.40%	15.38%	13.03%	13.05%	15.27%

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2023

Remark: The accumulated beneficiaries of PRF, particularly from the PRF III, we can check only new villages, means the villages that have never received any support from previous PRF (2012-2021). For other beneficiaries from other activities: livelihood, PG, and FNG can be based on the registered member and participation in the project activities in each period. Overall, over 14.40% increase in beneficiaries compared with the last report.

2.2.2 Female Beneficiaries (Percentage)

For this PDO indicator, we used the cumulative number of female beneficiaries which included 173 SPs at PRF III AF, which is 49.10 %, which is a bit lower than the target of 50%, it depends on the proportion of the population in those target villages which is a normal gender proportion in Laos.

Under PRF III AF, the percentage of change of beneficiary of women in those 4 provinces, while presented at 18.71%, increased by comparing to 2022, that is due to the activities of livelihood and nutrition which involved by high number of women that we can justify by project activities in the table below:

Table 5: Female beneficiaries of PRF III AF

³ The endline target of PRF III's beneficiaries is 690,000 (achievement 889,302 which include 2 years extension data) while the end target of the PRF III AF (until June 2024) is 876,700, due to many new villages in this period, so, this indicator proposed at least 950,000 beneficiaries, which proposed in MTR.

Beneficiaries	Total	<i>Phongsaly</i>	<i>Oudomxay</i>	<i>Huaphanh</i>	<i>Xiengkhuang</i>
Infrastructure	37,339	10,916	4,416	10,535	11,472
PG	669	190	113	147	219
SHG Female	24,400	8,612	2,241	6,914	6,633
Nutrition	28,380	8,154	3,201	8,929	8,095
Total 2023	90,788	27,872	9,971	26,525	26,419
Total 2022	76,476	23,187	8,349	22,692	22,248
% increased compared to 2023	18.71%	20.21%	19.43%	16.89%	18.75%

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2023

2.2.3 Ethnic Beneficiaries (Percentage)

As above, this PDO indicator, we also used the cumulative number of ethnic beneficiaries (2017-2023). As shown in Table 3 above, the ethnic beneficiaries is 83.7% which is 13.7% higher than the target (70%) that is for infrastructure's ethnic beneficiaries while the percentage of ethnic beneficiaries on other activities component (PGs, SHGs, & FNGs) increased by 15.10% compared with 2022, which can justify by project activities and by provinces as the table below:

Beneficiaries	Total	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
Infrastructure	53,310	17,166	6,659	12,369	17,116
PG	515	229	142	68	76
SHG	16,643	7,509	16,46	3,435	4,053
Nutrition	25,834	8,490	2,738	7,270	7,335
Total 2023	96,302	33,394	11,185	23,142	28,580
Total 2022	83,670	27,941	9,535	20,522	24,067
% increased compared to 2023	15.10%	19.52%	17.30%	12.77%	18.75%

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2023

2.2.4: % reduction in travel time from agricultural production areas to villages' centers due to road improvements (Percentage).

During this reporting period, there is no new road construction. So, this indicator would be based on the same data as the last report in December 2022. A total of 54 rural road upgrades under PRF III AF had been completed in 2022, and PRF measured the travel time by using the motorcycle as the average of 51.9% of the time reduced compared with before this road project was operated, which is 11.9% exceeded the target.

The outcomes of rural road improvement to access to production areas: The rural road supported not only reduction of the time traveling to production areas, but it linked between village and market, somehow, the trader got access to production areas and increased income for villagers .

In addition, it linked with food security, in the past without road access, villager left their products in the production areas because they could not carry out all of their production, and they might get lost or fired that used to occur, after road access, they could bring their products to the village and keep at the safe place.

Remark: To assess the impacts of this type of the rural road improvement in 2024, we have to ensure the road improvement should be completed by April 2024 and then we can follow up some outcomes by the end of May 2024.

2.2.5 % increase in children aged 6–23 months from Farmer Nutrition Group (FNG) households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups.

This is one indicator that we would get from the Convergence Impact Evaluation (Baseline, Mid-term, and final evaluation). The results of the Mid-term evaluation done by MPI as the focal for the Convergence, showed that the proportion of children who consumed 4 or more food groups decreased from 37.5% to 34% due to the impacts of COVID-19 and other shocks that impact household incomes. In the Nutrition Convergence area, the incidence of stunting and wasting among children under two would have been 7.7% and 3.4% higher and the incidence of underweight among children under five would have been 3.7% higher if the nutrition convergence program had not been put in place before the onset of COVID-19.

Based on the nutrition assessment of PRF in 2023, the PRF’s nutrition activities create paradigm shift in social and behavior change in nutritious food preparation, hygiene, and consumption through communal cooking session combined with nutrition information, home visit to pregnant and lactating mothers. The findings from the qualitative estimates show there are three sources of foods: 1. Buying from market 22%, 2. Household production 44%, and 3. Wild collection 34%.

In addition, the nutrition food manual for target group and video making under peer to peer learning is another activity that help to support social behavioral change on food consumption of target group.

2.2.6 Kilograms of animal meat produced (number)

In this reporting period, members of Producer Groups have taken loans for several income generating activities particularly livestock farming. Throughout the 12 months of 2023, a total of 17,121 members have taken loans at the amount of LAK 49,784,406,000 for different animal raising activities such as chickens, goats, ducks, frogs, fish and pigs. Those activities contribute to meat production totaling 3,068,347 Kg, where pig raising accounts for the most percentage at 61%, followed by chicken 18.1%, ducks 6%, goats 5%, and lastly fish 2%. Meat production details are presented in the table below:

Table 6: Kilogram of meats produced 2020 - December 2023

Animal Raising	Members	Loan Amount	#Animal	Average Kgs/animal*	Total Kg
Pig raising	10,491	32,536,670,000	52,059	40	2,082,347
Chicken raising	3,709	8,679,814,000	462,923	1.2	555,508
Goat raising	1,575	5,074,512,000	6,766	25	169,150
Duck raising	888	1,854,550,000	98,909	2	197,819
Fish raising	450	1,591,860,000	159,186	0.34	54,123
Frog raising	8	47,000,000	37,600	0.25	9,400
Total	17,121	49,784,406,000			3,068,347

Source: PRF MIS Database, December 2023

The table below illustrates the meat production achievement against the end-of-project target. Whilst the end target of meat production is 5,454,540 Kg, achievement in 2023 made 56% (or 3,068,347 Kg) against the target. Compared to the previous annual report in December 2022

and December 2023, percentage achieved was 33% and 56% respectively. This indicates a progressive trend over the past years.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	End Target	% Achieved
# Kgs of animal meat produced	527,219	3,068,347	5,454,540	56%

Remark: For the animal raising activity, the SHG members received training on vaccination, The following up of activities in the 1st batch, confirmed that at least 3,347 villagers can do animal vaccinations to prevent their animals from disease and increase productivity. In the 2nd batch villages a total of 384 villagers (100 women) that received the TOT training of animal vaccination would be facilitators to support and provide training for their communities that assumes to increase the volume of meat production in following year (Details in Component 4 Section). The final update for this indicator will be by May 2024.

B. Intermediate Results Indicators (IRIs)

Component 1: Community Development Sub-grants

2.2.7. % sub-project activities of high technical quality (Percentage)

As previously reported, during March-April 2023, a technical standard assessment was conducted by the Civil Engineering students from Souphanouvong University with the objective to assess the quality of construction based on the BOQ (Bill Of Quantity) and the material used for construction. Totally 72 out of 173 SPs (under PFF III AF) were selected for this assessment, which included: road access to agricultural areas (40 SPs), irrigation/weir (9 SPs), water for farming (11SPs), and small bridges (2 SPs). The assessment confirmed that 93.38% of construction met the quality standards, and those projects provided positive impacts to improve the living conditions in the poor. In addition, the quality of construction done by the CFA approach required close support for quality control from technical specialists, and strengthening O&M after handing over activity to the community and local authorities. Only 1st batch villages infrastructures were assessed.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% sub-project activities meeting technical quality standard	85%	93.38%	-	85%	110%

Note: For the assessment of road access to production areas the team used 43 checklists, water supply for agriculture with 41 checklists, irrigation with 28 checklists, and bridge with 33 checklists. Then they used the average of all sub-projects to measure the quality standard of construction under PRF III AF at 93.38% against the project target of 85%.

2.2.8 PRF-built infrastructure of a functioning quality (Percentage).

The Technical Standard Assessment (March-April 2023) done by the final year of the Engineer University Students also assessed the functioning quality of each type of sub-project activities, particularly the functioning of road access to production areas, whether those constructions could be used and utilized positive impacts to the beneficiary; for irrigation (weir, canal, irrigation renovation) if those constructions have been operated with sufficient water for

productivities, etc. This study confirmed that at least 93.82% of those constructions are functioning. Only 1st batch villages infrastructures were assessed.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
The PRF-built infrastructure of a functioning quality	80%	93.82%	80%	80%	117.2%

Note: To ensure the sustainability of construction/renovation work, it suggests having a strong O&M team at the village level, based on the experience of 1st batch villages, the O&M team should include the households that got direct beneficiaries from road, irrigation, and also other types of activities. Because those activities support them with increased productivity and family income.

2.2.9 Sub-Project activities implemented by type (number).

Since there is no new construction activity during the first half of 2023, the team focused on the preparation for VDP re-confirmation at village level, and completed district planning and coordination meeting. In the second half of 2023, the team focused on survey design and construction, which will start implementing in early 2024 and complete all activities by June 2024, this indicator may be updated in early of June 2024 before project closing date. Therefore, this indicator remains the same number as in 2022 as mentioned in the last report, as detailed below:

Table 7: Number of Sub-projects by sectors 2012-2023

Sectors	Number of Sub-projects				Total	% Sectors
	PRF II (2012-2016)	PRF III (2017-2021)	2012-2021	PRF III AF 2022		
Agriculture	137	132	269	48	317	8.9%
PWT	355	377	732	96	828	23.3%
Water & Sanitation	588	386	974	29	1,003	28.2%
Education	715	512	1,227	-	1,227	34.5%
Energy and Mining	19	16	35	-	35	1.0%
Health	116	35	151	-	151	4.2%
Total	1,930	1,458	3,388	173	3,561	100.0%
Target (After MTR)					3,790	

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2023

Note: To measure this indicator, we can base on the total number from 2012 up to 2022 (3,561 SPs) which reached 103.5% against a target in 2024 (3,440 SPs). However, during the MTR period, it was agreed that all villages under the PRF III AF would receive at least one sub-project leading to the target at 3,790 SPs. So, it can be calculated based on the new set target.

Indicator	Baseline 2019	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target 2024	% Achieved
# Sub-Project activities implemented	2,800	3,561	-	3,790	93.95%

Note: During the period of PRF III AF, PRF only supported the basic infrastructure that linked to agricultural production such as rural road improvement to access production areas, and water for agriculture (irrigation canals, weir, etc.). The final update of this indicator will be by the end of April 2024 after the constrion of 289 SPs.

Public work and transportation: The PRF III AF supported road access to agricultural areas and also the construction of the small bridge can link the village with the productivity side and the local market.

Water supporting: The PRF III AF supported water for livelihood activity for cropping as well as animal raising that would link with food consumption for nutrition purposes.

Irrigation supporting (weir, canals, etc.): As confirmed by the beneficiaries, irrigations schemes are mainly used for rice production and also resulted in adoption of 2 cropping seasons and increased their productivity.

Fence material supply for animal raising: This is to ensure a communal area for animal raising groups, which aims to prevent animals from entering the cropping field, to keep animal safe, and reduce labour work of villagers in rebuilding the fence annually.

2.2.10 VIT members that are female (Percentage).

Gender equality is well considered in all sub-project activities across the PRF III AF. During the first half of the year, there is no new construction; thus, the number of VIT members remained the same at 1,038 (50.9% female). However, later in the year, as more SPs have received an approval for implementation; the number of VIT members in this reporting period increased to 1,734 in which 53.53% are female. Cumulatively from 2022-2023, there are 1,451 women out of 2,772 total VIT members.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	End of Project Target 2024	% Achieved
% VIT members that are female	31%	52%	40%	130%

2.2.11 Percentage increase in irrigated areas (Hectares).

As mentioned in the last report, we calculated a total of 79 irrigation systems (irrigation construction or renovation, irrigation channel, weir renovation or construction, etc.) for this report where the total irrigated area before is 841.32 Ha, while the areas after is 1256.3 Ha, the hectares irrigated were increased by 49.32% compared between before.

This indicator would be able to update when the new construction in the 2nd batch villages or the remaining 58 villages in the 1st batch villages completed the construction after one year, then the team can evaluate the impact of those infrastructures. So, this indicator remains the same result as mentioned in the last report.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
Percentage increase in irrigated areas	-	49.32%	50%	50%	98.64%

Additionally, the impacts of irrigation or weir renovation/new construction provided positive impacts not only on water for the farm areas but also water for animal raising, adaptation for seasonal farming, and multi-cropping in the dry season such as long green beans, cabbages, sugarcane, etc. That increased community productivity and also income earning. This type of

SP is also aligned with the priority programme of MAF for productivity enhancement and would link with food security and commercial production.

Component 2: Local and Community Development Capacity Building (6 indicators)

2.2.12 Households in PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities (Percentage).

This indicator is measured using the number of representatives from households (HHs) who participated in VDP (at least 75% of representative households in VDP meetings). This is to ensure that all villagers have the right to present their opinion on the village planning and prioritize the right village priority that benefits to their community.

In the 1st half of PRF III AF, as reported in 2022, a total of 12,248 (86.20%) out of 14,209 HHs participated in voting for the village priorities. Up to December 2023, PRF has completed the VDP in the 2nd half of PRF III AF period, with a total of 26,336 HHs and 23,397 HHs that participated in VDP to vote for their priority. Together (1st and 2nd half project period), a total of 35,645 out of 36,284 HHs attended village priority voting, represented at 87.9% of total HHs participated in voting for village priorities (12.9% exceeding the target of 75%), as a breakdown by province below:

Table 8: HHs participated in village priorities PRF III AF

Province	2021-2022			2022-2023			PRFIII AF		
	HH Parti.	Total HHs	% Percent	HH Parti.	Total HHs	% Percent	HH Parti.	Total HHs	%Percent
Huaphanh	3,238	4,159	77.9%	6,233	7,293	85.5%	9,471	10,358	82.3%
Oudomxay	1,536	1,927	79.7%	3,261	3,804	85.7%	4,797	5,231	84.1%
Phongsaly	3,412	3,849	88.6%	6,829	7,309	93.4%	10,241	9,725	89.8%
Xiengkhuang	4,062	4,274	95.0%	7,074	7,930	89.2%	11,136	10,970	83.8%
Grand Total	12,248	14,209		23,397	26,336		35,645	36,284	
Achievement		86.2%		88.8%			87.9%		
Target		75.0%		75.0%			75.0%		
Exceed		11.2%		13.8%			12.9%		

Source: PRF Database, December 2023

To measure the achievement against the end of project target, an accumulated number of HHs involved in VDP from 2017 to 2023 in comparison with the total HHs in the target villages that received at least one sub-project was used. In both PRF III and PRF III AF (2017-2023), there were 136,269 (88.54%) out of 153,899 households participated in voting for the village priorities, which is 13.5 % higher (Final Updated for PRF III and PRF III AF) than the target, as detailed in the table below:

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities	75%	88.54 %	75%	118.05%

Remark: This indicator indicates that the PRF III AF could encourage a high number of village participation, that the decision-making is from the community and they benefit from the project activity.

2.2.14 Households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III (Percentage).

In 2023, an assessment of the beneficiary village satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF states that the majority of the beneficiary respondents are satisfied with the interventions introduced by PRF III and PRF III AF. 37.2% of the beneficiary respondents are highly satisfied and 55.4% are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 92.6%. The reason behind this high satisfaction is because they have the right in making decisions, their voices have been listened to and considered, they learned new knowledge and it created ownership for them. However, the firm recommended to improve communication tool in ethnic language that to ensure villager understand clearly about the project activities and get high benefit for their community.

2.2.15 PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage).

To support women’s power in decision-making at the community level, 3 out of 5 village priorities during VDP are to be selected by the women’s group than the men’s. This will enable vulnerable people’s voices to be heard in terms of proposing, prioritizing, and implementing selected infrastructure sub-projects and livelihood and nutrition activities. In this reporting period, 289 sub-projects were approved where a large number of women representatives were present to select their priorities (278 out of 289 SPs are prioritized by the women group, which is 96.2%). For this indicator, we used the accumulated data during 2017-2023 where women involved in the selection of all SPs that PRF have supported. It is 1,806 out of 1,920 SPs, which is 94.1% making 4.06% exceeding the end-of-project target.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
Sub-project prioritized by women	90%	94.1%	90%	90%	104.5%

2.2.16 PRF III sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group (Percentage)

By December 2023, both the 1st and 2nd batch villages have completed their VDPs. This indicator is to measure whether the ethnic groups are sufficiently consulted with and participate in sub-project planning and implementation, so that the project-related negative impacts are avoided and mitigated. The project has provided an opportunity for all ethnic groups in the target villages to raise their voices during the project planning process.

This indicator is based on the number of ethnic groups that participated in the VDP in each target village that received at least a sub-project from PRF. The table below shows the proportion of ethnic people (Non-Lao-Tai) who participated in the VDP meeting.

During PRF III AF, participation of ethnic groups is lower than that of PRF III (only 69%). It is because PRF III targeted only the poor and poorest villages with high ethnic people, while in PRF III AF targets all the target villages without the AFN project; thus, there are many non-poor villages targeted, and many villages are only Lao-Tai people. Nevertheless, 80.3% of ethnic people participated in voting for their SPs’ priorities against the target of 70%, as detailed in the table below:

Table 9: Participation of ethnic groups in planning village priorities 2017-2023

Province	PRFIII 2017-2019	PRFIII Extension 2020-2021	PRFIII AF (2020-2023)	2017-2023

	Total Parti.	Ethnic parti.	Total Parti.	Ethnic parti.	Total Parti.	Ethnic parti.	Total Parti.	Ethnic parti.
Attapeu	4,575	4,326	2,165	2,009			6,740	6,335
Huaphanh	15,515	8,200			14,633	7,584	30,148	15,784
Luangnamtha	3,803	3,769	2,368	2,368			6,171	6,137
Luangprabang	13,258	11,506	6,118	5,339			19,376	16,845
Oudomxay	15,274	14,538			8,435	6,789	23,709	21,327
Phongsaly	4,793	4,676			15,244	13,449	20,037	18,125
Saravane	11,259	9,538	4,150	3,950			15,409	13,488
Savannakhet	18,870	16,677	9,457	7,059			28,327	23,736
Sekong	3,987	3,847	1,219	1,156			5206	5003
Xiengkhuang	4,625	3,943			10,786	6,223	15,393	10,166
Total	95,959	81,020	25,477	21,881	49,080	34,045	170,516	136,946
Achievement		84.0%		85.9%		69%		80.3%
Target		70.0%		70%		70%		70%

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2023

To measure this indicator against the final target, an accumulated number of participants from 2017-2023 was used, in which 136,946 participants from ethnic groups out of 170,516 total participants making it 114.71% exceeding the target of 70%. This is the final number of PRF's period both PRF III and PRF III AF.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% SPs prioritized by ethnic group	70%	80.3%	70%	70%	114.71%

Note: All villages under PRF III AF would receive at least one sub-project, thus, this is the final data of village planning that we counted the proportion of ethnic people who participated in VDP of PRF III and PRF III AF.

2.2.17 Communities able to plan, implement, and monitor their activities (Number)

This indicator focuses on the number of villages that received at least one sub-project, then, they would receive training to prepare the Village Development Plans, thus, a community should be accounted for as able to plan, implement and monitor their activities when it has fully completed a planned project with the support of a functional Village Implementation Team (fully functional to monitor activities). Since many new villages would get at least one sub-project, the new target for the final year is 1,870 villages (the original one was 1,736 as mentioned in PAD3134 of PRF III AF).

During this reporting period, even, though there was no new construction, the PRF team rechecked all villages in the 1st batch (173 villages that received sub-projects) with completed the construction, and we found that there are 72 new villages out of 173 villages (last report we used 33 villages only, the villages that completed the construction). So far, we also used the accumulated number of villages that received at least one sub-project with a total of 1,732 villages (PRF II and PRF III from 2012-2021). In the period of PRF III AF, we found that 72 out of 173 villages were new villages that received support during this period. Thus, this indicator can count as 1,804 villages (1,732+72), which is 101.67% against the final target of PRF III AF.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved

Communities able to plan, implement, and monitor their activities	1,450	1,804	-	1,736	103.9%
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Component 3: Project Management

2.2.18 Registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures (Percentage)

Upon receiving constructive feedback from MTR earlier in the year that GRM is insufficiently utilized as information needs to be uploaded onto the online system timely and accurately, different levels of staff responsible for data input received refresher training on how to properly manage data and information. Data collection and entering was emphasized with clear information about all complaints or issues about different activities, including environmental and social impacts caused by the construction of sub-projects activities (minor land slides into paddy fields, and some fruit trees being cut down due to road improvement project, etc.), but almost issues are small impacts and solved by the community themselves, some of the impacts by the activity of livelihood, nutrition, etc. As of December of 2023, the number of feedbacks increased to 556 cases which is higher than the number in previous year, while the number of complaints with appropriate solutions with 63 cases twice higher of total complaints from 2020-2022.

Table 10: Number of the feedback by year under PRF III AF 2020-2023

YEAR	Types of Feedback					Total
	Propose	Request for fund	Need more information	Compliment	Complaints	
2020	5	93	26	7		131
2021	224	64	33	153	13	487
2022	248	70	12	118	15	463
2023	317	53	13	110	63	556
Total	794	280	84	388	91	1,637

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division PRF, December 2023

The updated indicator as of December 2023, we counted the number of registered complaints with total responses with a satisfactory agreed process. Throughout the four years, there is a total of 91 complaints that happened in the community that local people and local staff could manage and solved by themselves 100% against 90% of the project target.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly Target	End of Target	% Achieved
Registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures	90%	100%	90%	90%	111%

Note: Even, we found small feedback about complaints because our project supported small activities for the community. The community requested and proposed something else to improve their living condition, instead of complaining about the project activity.

This is an important indicator; it should also capture the accountability and transparency of the project. So, the villagers can report and provide feedback that is useful for their community development. It

would request to have a key staff member who works for the safeguard and also works for FRM for data validation and report preparation.

In addition, as proposed in the mission in Decemner 2023, to get more feedback about project implementation we also requested to have at least two times of village accountability meetings during the sub-project implementation, before the progress of 50% and nearly completion period.

Component 4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development

2.2.19. Individuals using loans from SHGs (Number)

This indicator shows the number of SHG members who took at least one loan upon approval of the PRF III AF Project. Up to December 2023, there are a total of 25,369 loans taken from SHG (The last annual report 2022 was only 10,334), in which the loans from the PRF seed grants is 22,152 loans, and from the savings is 3,216 loans. For this indicator, we used the accumulated number of loans taken in PRF III (at 9,962) and of PRF III AF (December 2023), with a total of 35,331 times of loan takers (9,962+25,369) which is 100.5% against the final target in 2024 (For a total of active 26,591 members in the period of PRF III AF).

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End Project Target	% Achieved target
Individuals using loans from SHGs	9,962	35,331	-	34,000	103.9 %
Breakdown By province					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Phongsaly</i>	<i>Oudomxay</i>	<i>Huaphanh</i>	<i>Xiengkhuang</i>
2023	25,369	6,380	1,757	10,140	7,092
2022	10,334	3,273	518	4,128	2,415
% increase compared to 2022	145%	95%	239%	146%	194%

Note: As reported in MTR, the total of the individual loan taken increased from 10,334 to 25,369 loan times (over two times), one of the reason is the increase of seed grants from US\$ 120 to US\$ 200 creating an opportunity for SHG members to get the loan for their livelihood activities, particularly in 2023, and also the repayment of 1st loan that also provided opportunity for the remaining members accessed to loan for their IGA and livelihood activities.

2.2.20. % VSMC members that are female (Percentage).

The VSMC is a committee at village level that supports the SHG program during project life cycle and after project closure. It consists of representatives of the village council and SHG members, and plays an important role in supporting and supervising the SHG's activities including financial management, livelihood, and follow-up activities with members. The project encourages a high number of women to participate in VSMC. In PRF III AF period up to December 2023, a total of 2,695 VSMC members (2,155 women), which is 80% against the target of 65%, as the breakdown by the province in the table below:

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023 (Final)	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% Women VSMC	-	80%	-	65%	123%
Breakdown by provinces					
	Achievement	<i>Phongsaly</i>	<i>Oudomxay</i>	<i>Huaphanh</i>	<i>Xiengkhuang</i>
Total VSMC	2,695	957	235	794	709
Women VSMC	2,155	715	216	637	587
%	80%	74.7%	92%	80.2%	82.7%

Note: As of December 2023, the above table presents the number of 2,695 VSMC in the 1st batch (1,355 members, 1,076 women or 79.63%) and the 2nd batch villages (1,340 members, 1,079 women or 80.52%). A total of 1,649 or about 61% of VSMC member are from non-Lao Tai group. Looking at the education level of VSMC, at the primary school level with a total of 1,015 members (37.6%), a lower secondary school with 976 members (36.21%), the upper secondary school with 460 members (17.06%), higher education with 95 members (3.52%), and non-educated with 149 members (5.52%).

To ensure that the community can manage the financial document about SHGs in each village, it is necessary to have a person who can read and write, particularly, to record the saving monitoring, loan and repayment monitoring, cash book, bank account passbook monitoring, VSMC minute book, etc. Somehow, it is challenging for PRF to find the right person in some villages in remote areas, where few literate people, with low compensation if they wait only for the dividend from the interest rate of SHG activities.

2.2.21. The number of Farmer Nutrition Group member households (Number).

PRF III AF, being part of the Nutrition Convergence Programme, aims to make a behavioral change for the target groups on food consumption. Particularly, to increase dietary diversity and the quality of maternal diets, and the diets of children 6-23 months old, and to save time for women that could be used for household production, income generation, and/or child care, innovative technologies will be introduced. This indicator counted the number of households in the target village who are members of FNG and participate in key activities of nutrition, including cooking sessions, home gardening, and multi-media peer learning. By December 2023, a total of 19,280 HHs registered as FNG members against the final target of 14,300 HHs.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved target
# FNG member households	-	19,280	-	14,300	134.8%
Breakdown by Province					
	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Phongsaly</i>	<i>Oudomxay</i>	<i>Huaphanh</i>	<i>Xiengkhuang</i>
Total HHs	19,280	5,623	2,166	5,986	5,505

Remark: The MIS system counted the number of HHs based on the registered mother to FNG member (mother of a Child 6–23 month, pregnant, lactating mother) or head of HHs who are the representative of each HH in the target village. A total of 19,280 HHs (accumulated number) were 11,060 HHs in the 1st batch villages, and 8,220 HHs in the 2nd batch villages.

2.2.22. SHG members who take at least two loans (Percentage)

This indicator is counted as the percentage of SHG members who have borrowed at least twice from the Project seedgrant from SHG from beginning of PRF III AF up to the project closure date (PAD3134). This measurement does not require full repayment of the second loan, only taking the loan. Up to December 2023, there were 25,369 times of loans taken by 17,154 members (out of a total of 26,591 members), thus, 8,263 members took at least two loans, which is only 31.1% compared with a total of SHG members.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2023	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
SHG members who take at least two loans	-	31.1%	-	80%	38.9%

Remarks: The project is behind target, due to the short period of the project in the 1st and 2nd batch villages and also time period of loan taken with over 67.3% (17,068 loans) with 12 months loan term, that would take long time for the remaining members even to get opportunity to take the 1st loan from SHGs, that is a reason to encourage loan takers to do activities with a short period of time, less than 12 months term. The final update for this indicator by the end of May 2024.

CHAPTER III: PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY COMPONENT

COMPONENT 1: SUB-GRANTS AND PLANNING

3.1.1 Community Development and Planning

In 2023, PRF focused on the implementation of the key activities in the 2nd batch villages, by applying the experiences gained from the 1st batch villages. In this component, PRF had finalized the village development planning 295 VDPs (237 in the 2nd batch and 58 remaining in the 1st batch villages) that other projects can also use to finance other investments as the VDPs identified also ???PRF supports only the sub-project activities that link with agricultural production and nutrition activities.

The experience from the first half of the year showed that the VDPs has a limited scope of infrastructure types selected in the 1st batch villages, due to insufficient information on eligible infrastructure. This explains why a large majority of villages have selected roads to production areas instead of other production facilities (such as handcraft and nutrition related activities namely animal food processing house, greenhouse for vegetable cropping, etc.). In the 2nd batch villages, PRF has developed a list of eligible infrastructure types (14 types) with clear clarification that would help the community to easily select the relative advantages of small public infrastructure and infrastructure-supporting SHG activities. Below is the list of revised sub-projects:

1. Rural road improvement to production areas
2. Irrigation system construction/renovation
3. Solar water pump for livelihood and nutrition

4. Water supply for agricultural production
5. Fence material supply for animal raising
6. Animal food processing place
7. Agricultural production processing house
8. Weaving house construction
9. River weed processing house
10. Drying space for agricultural products
11. Greenhouse for vegetable cropping
12. Agriculture market construction
13. Storage house for agricultural products
14. Nutrition house

More details can be found in Annex 7.

3.1.2 Engineering works

The selection of sub-projects started off with survey design, in which VDPs screening of the 2nd batch villages was carried out during the VDP at the villages and the district coordination meeting at the district level. The total activities were prioritized at the village meeting (VDP) in 10 districts and 4 provinces.

Types of Activities	Total number
Agriculture and forestry	741
Water and nutrition	102
Access road to agricultural areas	51
Others	152
Total	1,046

These activities were priorities at the VDP meetings based on the need of the community to reduce the poverty in their villages. The six priorities list of activities was planned at 292 villages with 1,046 activities. The 1,046 activities were taken into account for the District Coordination Planning Meeting, and only 296 sub-projects have been confirmed for survey and design before submitting for NOL. This included 242 SPs in the 2nd batch villages and 54 SPs in the 1st batch villages that did not receive sub-projects in 2021-2022 that will get support in the second half of AF.

In December 2023, a total of 299 service packages were designed. Subsequently, due to budget constraints, 10 packages were canceled, leaving 289 SPs approved according to the eligibility criteria. All 289 SPs were submitted to the World Bank for NOL.

3.1.3. Quality Control (QC)

As reported in the semi progress, since there is no new construction in this reporting period, the team focused on following up on some remaining activities of the 1st batch villages (173 SPs), particularly, the quality check of all construction using the community labor through the CFA approach and also accompanied the students from faculty of civil engineering at Souphannoung University to supervise the quality of works and also quality check of construction based on technical standard and BOQ.

In addition, following the CFA approach, at least two skilled labours (162 persons) from each of the 1st batch villages received training on the construction at the vocational school. Similarly, in the 2nd batch villages where 289 SPs have been approved, a total of 578 skilled labours (two persons per village) received the same training. This is to ensure that the village labourers are capable of their own project utilization and sustainability.

3.1.4. Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring

Safeguard policy and instrument (ESMF, RPF, and EGDF) is applied to all Project components and activities. Under Component 1, during the village development process (VDP), the negative list and positive list were discussed and applied by the communities with guidance from the PRF Nutrition and Community Development team (NCD), and the proposed activities related to capacity building will be implemented by the NCD team while those related to the proposed community infrastructure activities/subprojects (SP) will later be screened by the PRF engineering team (Engineering) through a feasibility study and detailed design process taking into account the location, costs, and safeguard risk including those related to natural disaster, and the finalist will be approved by local authorities. Implementation of the SP will be conducted by local communities according to the agreement between PRF and the local communities, especially on technical, financial management, procurement, and safeguard mitigation measures. PRF engineering team will also provide training to local community to ensure effective operations and maintenance (O&M) of the activities. After the activities/SP is completed including training, the SP will be transferred to local communities for O&M.

From Components 2 and 3, efforts have been made to integrated basic knowledge on good hygiene and sanitation, waste management (organic, plastic/foam, etc.), and safe use of pesticides and toxic chemicals in the training efforts and these basic knowledge will be incorporated into appropriate manuals. Concerns on the safety of project staff, especially the village facilitators and the need to mobilize one more staff to focus on safety of project activities were discussed as part of Component 3.

During this reporting period, the safeguard training was organized for PRF staff on the use of safeguard materials or guides based on ESMF documents and different levels of training, including the training of trainers, refresher training, follow-up, and on-the-job training. The training also covered the topic on making modifications to the Feedback Resolution Mechanism (FRM) or Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) allowing for better tracking of follow-up actions. The feedback might be from different activities in each of the PRF III AF component registered in the system with progress of solution mechanism.

As part of the PRF support for the preparation of CLEAR, two national consultants and one international consultants (ESF consultants) were mobilized to assess the safeguard implementation experience of PRFIII and then prepare a set of Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) documents to be applied to CLEAR project. The documents comprise an Environmental Commitment Plan (ESCP), a Social Engagement Plan (SEP), and an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) including a Labor Management Procedures (LMP), and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and an Ethnic Group Engagement Framework (EGEF), and GRM. During data collection and analysis, two study visits to selected areas/villages in the CLEAR provinces in the north and the south were conducted by the national consultants (ESF-NCs) and a consultation workshop was conducted

by PRF team during the finalization of these documents before submitting to WB for clearance. These documents were cleared by WB in May 2023 and they are disclosed in PRF website (<https://prflaos.org/library/iec-materials-and-tools/manuals>).

To complete the ESF preparation process for CLEAR, the ESF NCs provided training on the application of these ESF instruments for the key staff at the national and local level. Since the 4 PRF provinces have been selected to be part of CLEAR project, PRF team made efforts to apply some of the ESF instruments during the planning and implementation of the 2nd batch villages. Then, the TOT training for local staff was also organized in June 2023, which captured the environmental and social (E&S) Screening Checklist, Disaster Reduction Management (DRM) Checklist, and actions to mitigate Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) risk for all SPs, and the application of appropriate measures to mitigate the potential E&S risks and impacts.

By applying the experiences of the 1st batch villages, the PRF III AF the planning and implementation of the 2nd batch village (289) will be completed in a cycle with the following meetings: 1) District Orientation Meeting, 2) The Village Development Planning, 3) The Survey and Design of the Sub-projects, 4) Sub-project's design confirmation meeting, 5) Sub-project Implementation/monitoring, 6) Accountability meeting and 7) Operation and Maintenance training. To ensure completion of the 2nd batch SP by the closing date, efforts have been made to fully integrate the SP activities and safeguard application and the information and data collection will be based on the SP proposal form, before and after the construction of each SP. Then, the local staff can do data entry to the database at the FRM section, instead of leaving information in the paper as before, and a full document of each sub-project will be uploaded to the admin of the PRF III AF database so that the national team can access and monitor.

The SP activities planned for survey and design, for the 2nd batch villages, consist of eight types of activities namely 1. Access road to agriculture area, 2. Irrigation, 3. Animal fencing, 4. Nutrition house, 5. Animal food processing house, 6. Agriculture market, 7. Weaving house, and 8. River weed processing house.

In December 2023, PRF team met with the Bank's environmental and social safeguard expert for the 1st SP proposal review, and it has been agreed that 10% of the proposed SP should be sent for WB prior review. In this context, 14 SP was sent to represent the first 140 SP and WB suggested to add clarification on E&S aspects (see Annex 8). These suggestions will also be included in the remaining SPs.

3.1.5. Social Safeguards Monitoring

During this reporting period, according to the agreed action of MTR, in cooperation with the Safeguard experts, the safeguard training was organized for PRF staff on the use of safeguard materials or guides based on ESMF documents and different levels of training, including the training of trainers, refresher training, and follow-up, on-the-job training. The training also covered how to implement further modifications to the Feedback and Resolution Mechanism (FRM) allowing for better tracking of follow-up actions. The feedback might be from different activities in each component of PRF III AF that is registered in the system with the progress of the solution.

During this reporting period, there is no new construction, but only the screening process for the sub-project selection. The information on the social safeguard impact can be summarized below:

Table 10: Compensation and Resettlement, Social Safeguard under PRF III AF

No	Descriptions	1 st batch villages	2 nd batch villages
1	Total target Province	4	4
2	Total target District	12	12
3	# Target Village	231	237
4	# Village Resettlement for the hydropower construction projects	3 Villages in Bountai district will be relocated in 2023	1 village in Nonghed district will be relocated in early 2024 because of Namneun 1 HPC
5	# Sub-Projects	173	289
6	# Village beneficiaries	173	289
7	# Household beneficiaries	14,310	26,336
8	# Population beneficiaries	76,343	140,815
9	# Female beneficiaries	37,339	69,466
10	# Sub-project affects to Personal Property or Land	0	16
11	# HHs were affected	0	28
12	# Personal land was affected (m2)	0	2,824
13	# Personal property were affected (#tree)	0	16 mango trees and 8 teakwood trees
14	# HHs affected < 5% compared to their holding land	0	28
15	# HHs were affected <5% is voluntarily contributed	0	28
16	# HHs were affected <5% that they got compensated	0	0
17	# HH affected > 5% compared to their land and have compensated	0	0
18	# HH affected > 5% and got compensated	0	0

Sources: Nutrition and Community Development, December 2023

Remark: Based on the experience of the 1st batch villages, for social safeguards, it seemed that the issues that occurred during the screening process or survey design were discussed and solved among villagers themselves, particularly, the land contribution and others with very small amounts of property impact. For the 2nd batch villages, there are 28 HH affected by 16 SPs. All information is recorded in MIS.

**The rural road improvement to production areas sub-project in Nong Bua Village, La District, Oudomxay province has affected the lands and tees of 3 HHs such as: 1. Mr. Pengjoy has a land area of 25 m², 10 mango trees and 6 teak trees affected; Mr. Khamphat affected an area of 20 m² and 8 teak trees, and Miss Buawan affected an area of 51 m².*

Additionally, the information on the safeguards should be gathered from each step of project activities, including screening, survey design, implementation, and after construction. This is recommended team during safeguards training in each target district. The Sample of Safeguard is presented in the Annex9.

3.1.6 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI is one of the key project principles of PRF, meaning that gender and social inclusion have been mainstreamed in all PRF's activities. As set in the PAD, village priorities should be 3 out of 5 priorities coming from the women group, at least 90% of selected sub-projects should involve women, at least 40% of VIT members should be women, 65% of VSMC members should be women, at least 50% of VDP meeting should be participated by women. Likewise, social inclusion is about the involvement of ethnic people (Non-Lao-tai) in the sub-project activities. According to PAD, the sub-project construction should benefit at least 70% of the ethnic population, and at least 75% of representative households should get for the VDP session to share ideas and vote for priority that would benefit to all community, and at least 70% of sub-projects should be prioritized by ethnic people.

In May 2023, the PRF social focal point, with support from WB social development consultant, conducted pilot training on grassroots women's leadership training in 3 villages, Bountai District. The 3 days training course provided to both male and female leaders included a one day women only session.

Despite low literacy level, by the end of December 2023, the proportion of women involvement in VSMC at 80% (target 65%), 52% of women are involved in VIT (target 40%), at 94.1% of women are involved in decision-making of sub-project selection (target 90%). This suggests that women can take up local leadership roles after receiving training. The ethnic beneficiaries at 83.7% from infrastructure improvement of PRF from 2017-2023 (target 70%), HHs participated in the voting of VDP at 87.9% (target 75%), etc.

In terms of the project staffing, the project also encouraged women and ethnic staff to work, particularly at the local level. As of December 2023, a total of 196 positions of PRF staff (25 national staff, 4 provincial staff, 40 district staff, and 127 YGs), the number of 83 female staff reached 42.35% against the overall target of 30%, while 71 ethnic group staffs show 36.22% of the total staff, the high proportion of female staff from YGs.

On the other hand, encouraging a high number of women to work in rural areas is good, however, the rural road in mountainous areas appears to be difficult to travel for working with a high risk of traveling, thus, we can reconsider the appropriate solution and ensure the safeness of working, particularly, for the YG female.

COMPONENT 2: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

Throughout the year 2023, by using the experience of the 1st batch villages, PRF completed several rounds of training for the project staff, local government, and target community. The training and meeting activities that link with project capacity building can be summarized below:

3.2.1. PRF staff capacity building

During January-December 2023, staff at all levels received capacity building trainings according to areas of work. **Technical Assistance** (Sub-projects): a total of 2,650 participants attended the meetings at village level. Regarding environmental and social safeguard, it was attended by 320 people where 86 are women. **Livelihood Improvement:** the local authorities have been trained on self-help groups funding management, weaving skills, veterinary and

animal vaccination. It was attended by 7,058 people where 5,676 are women. **Nutrition:** meetings and trainings were organized in various topics namely farmer nutrition group establishment, multi-media peer-to-peer learning, food processing and group cooking, and home gardening, establishment of shadehouse and goat dairy. The total number participants for the meetings is 21,545 (58% women) and for trainings is 3,054 (86%). Other areas such as **Finance-Administration, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Field Monitoring Works** have been attended by a total of 1,075 people where 417 are women.

3.2.2. Local authorities and community's capacity building

The project's sustainability is ensured by having all target villages attended O&M training. In the 1st batch villages, particularly, the O&M members are selected from project construction's direct beneficiaries. For example, the O&M team for the road access to production areas, any damage on the road the team could fix and manage themselves maintenance.

For the 2nd batch villages, after setting up the SHGs and VSMC in each target village, different sessions of training were provided for the community in different modules, including the financial part and technical training on family investment plan. The VSMC members in both batch villages have shared experiences among each other through exchange meetings. To ensure sustainability, an exit strategy with three stages (phasing down, phasing over and phasing out) has been developed and will be implemented after project handover. MAF has assigned two staff from DAFO to support the work of PRF.

COMPONENT 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.3.1 Finance and Administration

3.3.1.2 Budgeting

As per the agreement, the PRF has submitted to the donors the work plan and related budget for the PRF III AF fiscal year 2023 for a total budget of US\$ 10,883,000 as follows:

Component 1: Community Development Grants

Component 2: Local & Community Development Capacity building

Component 3: Project Management

Component 4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Developments

CLEAR Project: PPA

3.3.1.3 External Audits

The Financial Audit of both PRF III and PRF III AF for the fiscal year 2022 (January - December 2022) was conducted in March 2023. Findings by the auditors did not show any internal control issues regarding accountability. The FY 2022 financial audit report has been submitted to the donors on time, at the end of June 2023.

The Final PRF Financial Audit of PRF III AF for the fiscal year 2023 (January – December 2023) will be conducted in March 2024.

3.3.1.4 Disbursement

At the end of December 2023, the IDA credit 65060 has disbursement ratio reaching 75% of the total budget of PRF III AF.

Table 11: PRF III AF Disbursement (as of December 31, 2023)

Fund Source	Total Budget Allocated (US\$ million)	Disbursement as of December 31st, 2023	Disbursement (Percentage)
WB (IDA credit 65060)	22,500,000	16,762,547	75%
TOTAL:	<u>22,500,000</u>	<u>16,762,547</u>	<u>75%</u>

Source: PRF FA Division, December 2023

During this reporting period, the PRF project has proceeded withdrawal application (SOE “statement of expenditure”) from the donors in total amount of US\$ 18,388,595 from IDA credit 65060.

Table 12: Summary of funding received and disbursed as of December 31st, 2023 (US\$)

Fund Source	Fund Received FY 2020-2023	Expenditure FY 2020-2023	Percentage of expenditures
WB (IDA credit 65060)	18,388,595	16,762,547	91%
TOTAL:	<u>18,388,595</u>	<u>16,762,547</u>	<u>91%</u>

Source: PRF FA Division, December 2023

During the reporting period (January-December 2023), PRF has spent US\$ 720,045 for IDA65060 to support sub-projects and village planning (19%). US\$ 417,817 was disbursed for the local capacity building (59%). US\$ 666,022 was used for project management activities (94%) and US\$ 5,041,498 supported Livelihood and Nutrition activities (89%).

Table 13: Expenditures by component (January- December 2023) in US\$

Description of Component	Budget for 2023	Expenditures to December 31st, 2023	Percent expended (%)
Community Development Grants	3,798,400	720,045	19%
- Local & Community Development Capacity building - CLEAR Project	708,900	417,817	59%
Project Management	708,800	666,022	94%
Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development	5,666,900	5,041,498	89%
TOTAL	<u>10,883,000</u>	<u>6,845,382</u>	<u>63%</u>

Source: PRF FA Division, December 2023

3.3.2 Procurement work

During this period, the Procurement Unit has accomplished the following activities:

A. Procurement of goods works, and non-consulting services at the Central Office.

1. Conduct the procurement process for printing the engineering implementation guidelines for village teams to support the sub-project implementation of 289 sub-projects, for which the Request for quotation was issued on 18 December 2023, the bid opening expected to be organized on 8 January 2024 and the contract is expected to be signed on 15 January 2024.
2. Completed the procurement process of quality control tools for district engineers under engineering division, for which the contract was signed on 27 July 2023 with DDP Chaleunxup Co.; Ltd. and the goods were received on 31 August 2023;

3. Completed the procurement process of sleeping bags and tents for project staff (young graduates and district staff), for which the contract was signed on 30 August 2023 with M&D Resolution Individual Enterprise and the goods were received on 29 September 2023;
4. Completed the procurement process of helmets for project staff (young graduates and district staff), for which the contract was signed on 30 August 2023 with M&D Resolution Individual Enterprise and the goods were received on 29 September 2023;
5. Completed the procurement process of mobile phones, small projectors, small microphones, small speakers for community under Nutrition Community Development division, for which the contract was signed on 16 June 2023 with M&D Resolution Individual Enterprise and the goods are expected to be received in the end of August 2023;
6. Completed the procurement process of nutrition posters printing under Nutrition Community Development division, for which the contract was signed on 27 January 2023 with Lao Inter Media Printing and the printing books were received on 3 March 2023.

B. Procurement of consulting services at the Central Office

1. Completed the procurement process of consulting service for online management information system (MIS) improvement, update and add functionality under monitoring and evaluation division through direct selection procurement method and subject to post review by the World Bank for which the contract was signed on 12 September 2023 with Multimedia & Technology Solutions (MTS);
2. Completed the procurement process of consulting service for conducting the assessment of the performance of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Producer Groups (PGs) under the livelihood division for PRF III AF project through direct selection procurement method and subject to post review by the World Bank for which the contract was signed on 23 January 2023 with Lao Microfinance Association;
3. Conduct the procurement process of consulting service for conducting a small-scale study for assessing the PRF III AF nutrition activities through direct selection procurement method and subject to post review by the World Bank for which the contract was signed on 18 January 2023 with The Solver Laos Sole Co. Ltd.;
4. Conduct the procurement process of consulting service for Beneficiaries' Satisfaction Evaluation through CQS procurement method and subject to post review by the World Bank for which the contract was signed on 23 January 2023 with Lao Consulting Group (LCG).

C. CLEAR Project Preparation

1. Conduct the procurement process of consulting service for International Project Implementation Manual (PIM) preparation through direct selection procurement method and subject to post review by the World Bank for which the contract was signed on 27 November 2024 with Mr. Chris Wardle;
2. Completed preparing the Project Procurement Strategy Development (PPSD) of Community Livelihoods Enhancement and Resilience Project (CLEAR) and submit to the World Bank on 3 May 2023;
3. Completed preparing the 18-month Procurement Plan of Community Livelihoods Enhancement and Resilience Project (CLEAR) and submitted it to the World Bank on 3 May 2023.

D. Sub-projects - implemented by Village Procurement Team

1. District Procurement Assistants assist the Village Procurement Team to filing documents related to the sub-project procurement;

2. District Procurement Assistants assist the Village Procurement Team to monitor the contract management process for the sub-projects.

3.3.3 Human Resources/Staffing

In terms of social inclusion promotion, women and ethnic applicants are always encouraged to apply for all positions advertised by PRF. Particularly, in the remote areas with non-Lao-Tai speaking (ethnic people), we encouraged to recruit the ethnic staff who can communicate in ethnic minority language with villagers which will help the community to understand and fully participate in the project activities. As of December 2023, a total of 196 positions of PRF staff which remains unchanged from the last report (25 national staff, 4 provincial staff, 40 district staff, and 127 YGs), there are 83 female staff reached 42.35% against the overall target of 30%, while 71 ethnic group staffs show 35.71% of the total staff, the high proportion of female staff from YGs.

Table 14: Number of staff in all levels under the PRF III AF (December 2023)

Level	Number of PRF III AF Staff			Ethnic Group		
	Total staff	Male	Female	Total	Female	% by level
Centre level	25	19	6	0	0	0.00
Provincial level	4	4	0	1	0	25.00
District level	40	27	13	6	1	15.00
Village level	127	63	64	63	29	49.61
Total	196	113	83	70	30	35.71
Percentage	100%	57.65	42.35	35.71	42.86	

Source: PRF Human Resource Unit, December 2023

3.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation System

In 2023, the M&E system has been used for the project monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. The database system has been updated to capture key data used for project management and reporting to the Government, donor, and others. Additionally, different reports were prepared in Lao (monthly, quarterly, semi and annually) and English versions that reported to Government, donor, and development partners under Convergence programme, and also uploaded to project website that allow public people to access: <https://prflaos.org/library/reports/annual>.

The team conducted a refresher training on PRF's MIS for key staff at different levels. For the national team, the training provided for all technical staff from each division and unit at central level by focusing on the data flow system of each activity that happened at the community level. Then the same training is provided to the next levels in province, district and villages accordingly. This is to ensure that each team would help to check and follow up on the outputs of their works at all levels.

For local staff (province, district and village team), PRF focused on checking the quality of data for each component before entering and approving it to the database server that is controlled by the national team. Different activities of each component had been done that required people with appropriate knowledge and background in M&E to support data and information that would be able to monitor in the system that is already in place.

The team provided training to PRF local staff across all project locations (232 total, 78 women) to prepare the report based on the project inputs, outputs, and outcomes, which would present the overall results/outcome of the project to the Government (PRF's Administrative Board, MAF, MPI), donors, and for publication.

Results Framework: A total of 21 key indicators (6 PDO and 15 Intermediate Indicators) had been monitored and assessed, that have been revised and updated with clear clarification about the calculation, proposal, and data source. Some indicators have been completed in 2023, while some indicators as the results of infrastructure improvement in the 2nd villages that would be updated by June 2024 before project closing, including (1) project beneficiaries, (2) the impacts of rural road improvement to production areas, and (3) the impacts of irrigation system improvement. Only one of the nutrition convergence indicators that says '*the children 6-23 months old from Farmer Nutrition Group households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups*' will not be reported on as it part of the Nutrition Convergence survey that will take place after the project ends. Therefore, the additional FNG assessment will be conducted and expected to complete by the first week of June 2024. It is funded by the World Bank.

Additionally, the project had completed the outcomes of project assessment of different activities, including the beneficiary assessment, livelihood, nutrition, and technical assessments. These assessments provided important information to do better for the 2nd batch villages and also for CLEAR project and the summarized outcomes of each evaluation can be see in Annex 2. The reports are uploaded in the project website: <https://prflaos.org/library/reports/technical-assessment>

Before the closure date of PRF III AF in June 2024, the project will conduct the final external evaluation of PRF III and PRF III AF period that include an assessment of satisfaction and technical audit of infrastructures. This would provide key information about the achievement, challenges, lesson learns, and recommendations for future development of Lao PDR, particularly, rural development through community participation and implementation.

3.3.4.1 Management Information System/Database

According to the feedback from MTR, the database system has been updated to allow local staff to enter quality data to the system. For example, the filter function which is one of the key parts for this time updating, then the staff to select needed data for use purposes, which makes it easier for the project staff to log in to the system and be able to edit data in the areas of their responsibility, and also to download for specific reporting, etc.

The dashboard system online: <https://monitor.prfmis.org/en/livelihood>

The back-end for data entry: <https://admin.prfmis.org/#/>

Data captures in the Database System of PRFIII AF 2020-June 2024



To ensure the quality of data that is available in the database system, PRF focused on the face to face and online training to local staff about data verification and validation in the system before approving to the server. The results of the training would confirm that people could enter data with good quality, and the district and provincial teams could do data checking that was entered by YGs before being approved to the system. The team manager of each division also helped to follow up on the data of their activities that appeared in the system.

COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION

4.1. Livelihood activity

4.1.1. Status of SHGs and PGs

During this reporting period, the team focused on the following outcomes of the 1st batch villages and started the activities in the 2nd batch villages. A total of 2,019 SHGs, where 972 SHGs in the 1st batch and 1,047 SHGs in the 2nd batch. Total of 26,591 SHG members, 12,610 members in the 1st batch, and 13,981 members in the 2nd batch. During this reporting period, PRF focused on the implementation of the livelihood activity, particularly, the SHG initial assessment before the seed grant is allocated to the VSMC bank account.

Table 15: Number of SHG and members in the 1st and 2nd batch villages

District	Number of SHGs of 1 st & 2 nd batch			Member of SHGs		
	1 st Batch	2 nd Batch	Total SHG	1 st Batch	2 nd Batch	Total SHG
Samphanh	70	65	135	927	914	1,841
Bountai	77	64	141	931	827	1,758
May	78	85	163	1,046	1,134	2,180
Khua	118	160	278	1,629	2,277	3,906
La	25	25	50	410	329	739
Namor	70	70	140	718	855	1,573
Kham	131	140	271	1,670	1,903	3,573
Nonghed	133	129	262	1,950	1,778	3,728
Huameuang	104	91	195	1,155	1,193	2,348

Sone	23	4	27	306	55	361
Samtai	85	122	207	1,073	1,489	2,562
Kuane	58	92	150	795	1,227	2,022
Grand Total	972	1,047	2,019	12,610	13,981	26,591

Source: PRFIIAF Database, December 2023

To ensure the sustainability of work, PRF set the Village SHG Management Committee (VSMC) at each village that received livelihood support through the implementation of SHGs. In December 2023, a total of 2,695 VSMC members (1,355 in the 1st batch and 1,340 in the 2nd batch), out of which 2,155 members are women (which is 80% of total VSMC members (target 65%). These VSMC members are key community resource persons to handle the work after PRF ending, thus, to ensure the sustainability of work it is required to have a quality VSMC and support from the local government. An Exit Strategy for the 1st batch villages has been prepared by the team before handing over activities to the community and local authorities.

Producer Groups (PGs)

By December 2023, a total of 50 PGs had been formed (last report in December 2022 only 29 PGs) with a total of 786 members, which includes 15 PGs in Oudomxay, 18 PGs in Xiengkhuang, 9 PGs in Phongsaly and 8 PGs in Huaphan. All PG members and committees have received training on PG management, PG business planning and management, and technical pieces of training on PG-production activities such as weaving and handicraft, pig raising, chicken raising, and goat raising as well as exchange visit to river weed production group.

Table 16: Number of Producer Groups by Type

No.	PGs Types by District	Total PGs and members			
		# PGs	%	Members	%
1	Weaving	9	18	122	16
2	Vegetable production	1	2	12	2
3	Chicken production	8	16	126	16
4	Large animal raising	1	2	6	1
5	Goat raising	3	6	31	4
6	Fish pond raising	1	2	8	1
7	Duck meat production	2	4	46	6
8	Pig production	24	48	345	44
9	River weed processing	1	2	90	11
	Total	50	100	6	100

Source: PRF MIS, December 2023

As per this reporting period, additional 19 PGs received Community Livelihood Investment Fund/CLIF (Seed Grants to PG) in amount of LAK 875.8 million (the average LAK 46,095,000/PG) which makes the total number of PG received CLIF increased from 29 PGs to 48 PGs as of December 2023 and the remaining 2 PGs will be receiving CLIF in January 2024.

Capacity Building to VSMCs, SHG and PG members:

During January to December 2023, more than 20,000 participants have been trained and refreshed on production technical skills as well as skills in bookkeeping and accounting.

Participants in Capacity Building in 2023

No.	Training Topics	Total	Female	Ethnic
1	CRP on Veterinary and Livestock Raising Techniques	346	163	206
2	Livestock technical raising trainings to SHG of Village Batch Two (M4)	13,174	11,490	8,849
3	Technical Production Trainings to PG members (M4)	848	801	356
4	PG formation and Management	786	729	257
5	Refreshing on Market Access, Investment Planning	259	232	103
6	SHG Fund Management (M3) to VSMC2	2,350	1,775	1,270
7	Exchange Lessons Learned among VSMC 1 and VSMC2	1,968	1,428	1,066
8	Refreshing VSMC1 on M3	1,211	949	839
	Total	20,942	17,567	12,946

Source: Livelihood Improvement Division, PRF, December 2023

4.1.2 Loan Taken of SHG Member

By December 2023, a total of 25,369 loans were taken (times) with a total budget of LAK 71.8 billion with repayment of LAK 26 billion (36.21%). Looking at the loans taken by type, 16,697 loans for animal raising (67.36%); 3,788 loans for cropping (17.64%); 2,210 loans for handicrafts (8.07%); 1,208 loans for the family emergency case (1.58%), and 848 loans for small trade and service (5.16%) as detail in the table below:

Table 17: Loan Taken by main type 2020- December 2023 (unit: LAK)

	Main Activities	# Loans	% Activity	Loan Budget	Loan Repayment	% Loan amount Repaid
1	Animal Raising	17,121	67.49%	49,784,406,000	19,178,368,000	39%
2	Cropping	3,789	14.94%	12,675,690,000	3,597,040,000	28%
3	Emergency	1,208	4.76%	1,132,340,000	809,660,000	72%
4	Food processing	69	0.27%	137,300,000	133,800,000	97%
5	Handicraft	2,313	9.12%	6,056,246,000	1,946,510,000	32%
6	Small Trade and Service	869	3.43%	3,799,180,000	1,640,800,000	43%
	Grand Total	25,369	100%	73,585,162,000	27,306,178,000	37%

Remark: The rest of unpaid loans are still ongoing in 2024 that would be update before project closes.

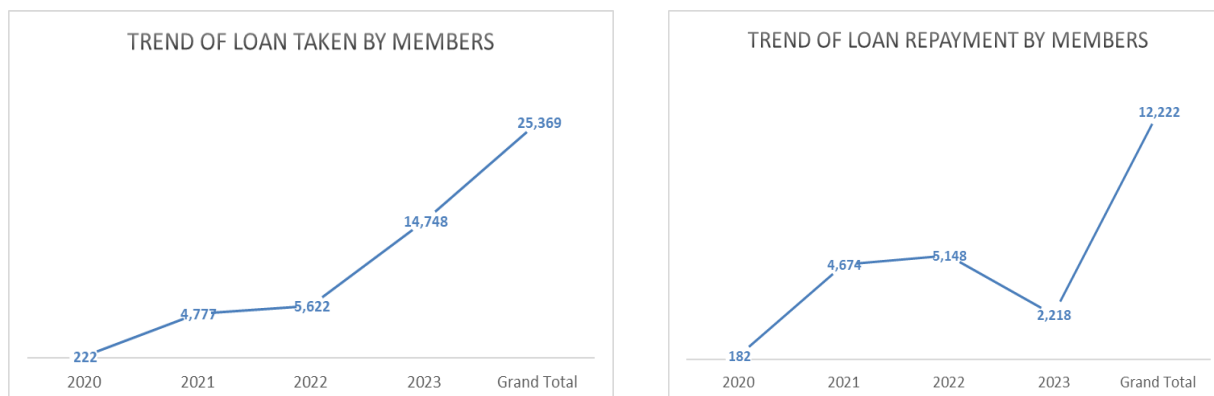
#Breakdown by year

No	Main Activity	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
1	Animal Raising	130	3,532	4,130	9,329	17,121
2	Cropping	17	174	581	3,017	3,789
3	Emergency	56	424	328	400	1,208
4	Food processing	1	59	9		69
5	Handicraft	17	503	407	1,386	2,313

6	Small Trade and Service	1	85	167	616	869
	Grand Total	222	4,777	5,622	14,748	25,369
	% by year	1%	19%	22%	58%	

Source: PRF MIS Database, December 2023

#Trend of loan taken vs loan repayment by members over the period 2020-2023



Source: PRF MIS Database, December 2023

The trend above shows that loans have been increasingly accessed by members from 2022 to 2023, much higher than in the past years. This is due to the fact that seed grants allocated from each member have been increased for both batches of villages. Moreover, it is also attributed to the loan repayment from the 1st batch villages and the members have more understanding and trust on the SHG objectives and loans opportunities; and the dividend rate is far higher the banks' interest saving rate. With loan allocation in the 2nd batch villages, the village created more opportunities for loan takers in 2023.

Since there are 25,369 loans (times) were taken by SHG members during the period of three years, the most significant years of showing results of using loan money was in 2022 and 2023. The table below shows incomes generated over the last two years. Maize production generates the highest income and followed by native pig raising, poultry raising, weaving, petty trading, goat raising, etc.

Table 18: Income Generated Activities in 2022 and 2023 of the 1st Batch villages

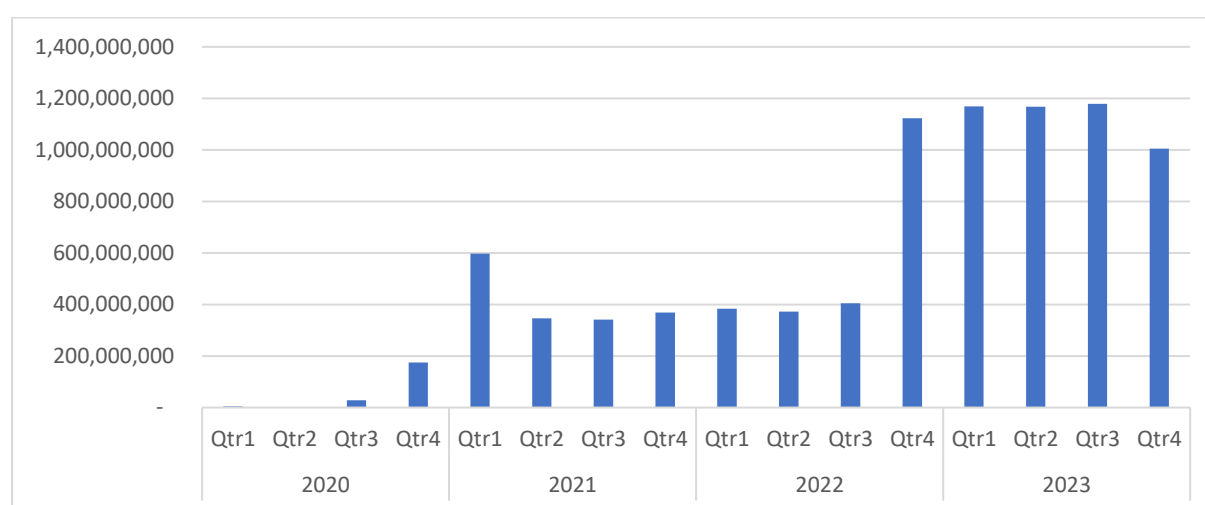
No.	IGA Types	Total by IGA2022	Total by IGA2023	Total	Percentage
1	Goat Raising	762,347,920	1,652,720,000	2,415,067,920	3.56%
2	Pig Raising	4,375,867,000	10,208,944,000	14,584,811,000	21.53%
3	Poultry Raising	2,271,495,000	3,893,655,000	6,165,150,000	9.10%
4	Fish pond Raising	573,983,000	1,116,520,000	1,690,503,000	2.49%
5	Weaving	1,912,335,000	2,717,445,000	4,629,780,000	6.83%
6	Vegetable	11,100,000	215,120,000	226,220,000	0.33%
7	Selling Silk	158,400,000	132,750,000	291,150,000	0.43%
8	Maize	1,521,400,000	32,051,450,000	33,572,850,000	49.55%
9	Petty trade	880,006,000	3,301,385,000	4,181,391,000	6.17%
	Grand Total	12,466,933,920	55,289,989,000	67,756,922,920	100%

Source: Livelihood Improvement Division, PRF, December 2023

4.1.3 Savings of SHG Member

During the year 2023, the total amount of SHG savings were up to LAK 4.5 billion, in which it is mostly used for family emergency especially amongst the poor. The cases include, but not limited to, rice shortage, transportation costs to hospital during illness, health treatment expenditures and children education materials. In a cumulative aspect over the 4 year-period starting from 2020 until 2023, there is a progressive trend in the SHG saving funds. Given that the total saving amount is LAK 8.6 billion, it was only LAK 209 million (2.4%) in 2020, and it increased to LAK 1.6 billion (18.6%) one year after. In 2022, the fund was saved up to LAK 2.2 billion or 25%; and it had eventually gone up to LAK 4.5 billion in 2023. The progressive trend, specifically, in the last two years reveals that members have become more active and confident in putting their investment efforts into savings. A detailed breakdown of SHG savings by years and quarters can be found in Annex 4.

Figure 1 - Savings of SHG Member by quarters from 2020-2023 (Currency: LAK)



Source: PRF MIS Database, December 2023

4.1.4 Village SHG Fund Dividend

As per strong engagement of All VSMC⁴ members of the 1st Batch and the 2nd Batch villages in December 2023, the 166 village (72% out of 229 villages in the 1st Batch) have been able to conduct their 2nd round of dividend and the remaining 63 villages will continue conducting their 2nd dividend in the 1st quarter of 2024. The total interest as gross incomes have been collected in the amount of LAK 1.298 billion and have been deducted from total expenditures, remained LAK 1.227 billion as net incomes which have been divided into 7 shares according to by-Law of SHG Fund management⁵.

Surprisingly, in 42 villages (17.70% of 237 villages in the 2nd Batch villages), as a result of the VSMC exchange sessions between the two batches, the VSMCs have been able to conduct the 1st dividend from interest collected from repayment from saving loan. This shows their good understanding in SHG Fund Management and skills in Bookkeeping and Accounting system and following principle of 7 shares of dividend.

⁴ 1,355 VSMC members in the 1st Batch villages and 1,340 VSMC members in the 2nd Batch villages

⁵ 50% out of net income to SHG members, 15% incentive to VSMC, 5% for administration of VSMC, 10% to reserved fund and 10% for PAR and 5% for Social welfare and 5% for contribution to village development.

Table 19: Summary of Dividend Income from Operating SHG Village Funds in 1st Batch Villages

No.	Districts	#SHG Village	#SHG Village Dividend	Details of Incomes LAK		
				Gross Income	Expenditures	Net income for Dividend
1	Samphanh	15	11	67,749,000	-	67,749,000
2	Bountai	15	14	76,908,000	3,997,000	72,911,000
3	May	24	17	124,464,000	6,766,000	117,698,000
4	Khua	27	32	210,228,000	8,386,000	201,842,000
5	La	5	5	30,077,000	930,000	29,147,000
6	Namor	14	13	95,505,500	3,683,500	91,822,000
7	Kham	29	25	204,209,578	2,384,000	201,825,578
8	Nonghed	36	10	156,530,000	1,700,000	154,830,000
9	Huameuang	22	15	215,082,000	80,000	215,002,000
10	Sone	4	1	16,170,000	8,085,000	2,425,500
11	Samtay	23	20	84,460,000	626,000	83,834,000
12	Kuane	15	3	17,557,000	-	17,557,000
Total		229	166	1,298,940,078	36,637,500	1,256,643,078

Source: Livelihood Division, PRF, December 2023

Table 20: Summary of Dividend Income from Operating SHG Village Funds in 2nd Batch Villages

No.	Districts	#SHG Village	#SHG Village Dividend	Details of Incomes LAK		
				Gross Income	Expenditures	Net income for Dividend
1	Samphanh	12	-	-	-	-
2	Bountai	15	-	-	-	-
3	May	22	17	128,221,000	5,496,000	122,725,000
4	Khua	30	1	1,278,000	108,000	1,170,000
5	La	6	-	-	-	-
6	Namor	14	-	-	-	-
7	Kham	29	20	212,644,000	7,083,000	205,561,000
8	Nonghed	35	3	32,900,000	-	32,900,000
9	Huameuang	20	1	12,790,000	-	12,790,000
10	Sone	1	-	-	-	-
11	Samtay	31	-	-	-	-
12	Kuane	22	-	-	-	-
Total		237	42	387,833,000	12,687,000	375,146,000

Source: Livelihood Division, PRF, December 2023

4.2 Community Nutrition.

During this reporting period, several nutrition activities of PRF III AF have been implemented with good progress. The team focused on the 2nd batch villages together with the following activities in the 1st batch villages before handing them over to the community and local authorities. The progress of work under this reporting period is highlighted below:

4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group Meetings, food processing as well as cooking sessions.

As of December 2023, a total of 530 FNGs had been established, where 249 FNGs in the 1st batch and 281 FNGs in the 2nd batch villages. A total of 19,280 registered members 11,060 in the 1st batch and 8,220 in the 2nd batch (the last report was only 18,683 members at the end of December 2022), of which 19,718 are active members, of which 8,853 members higher compared to the report in December 2022 (10,865 active members) because of the extension to the 2nd batch villages. The results show that more people have been enrolled than planned in the RF.

Table 21: Accumulated FNG members up to December 2023

Provinces	Total Member	Direct Beneficiaries			Indirect Beneficiaries	
		Pregnant	lactating mothers	Child aged 6-23 months	Mothers of Child-aged 6-23 months	Child-aged 0-5 months
Huaphanh	11,592	816	614	4,999	4,556	607
Xiengkhuang	10,508	905	411	4,587	4,189	416
Phongsaly	10,518	923	440	4,464	4,260	431
Oudomxay	3,996	336	284	1,564	1,546	266
Total	36,614	2,980	1,749	15,614	14,551	1,720

Table 22: Accumulated number of the active members up to December 2023

Provinces	Member	Direct Beneficiaries			Indirect Beneficiaries	
		Pregnant	lactating mothers	Child aged 6-23 months	Mothers of Child-aged 6-23 months	Child-aged 0-5 months
Huaphanh	5,809	576	525	2,129	2,054	525
Xiengkhuang	5,460	812	379	1,995	1,897	377
Phongsaly	5,062	639	388	1,830	1,817	388
Oudomxay	2,319	297	250	768	763	241
Total	18,650	2,324	1,542	6,722	6,531	1,531

Source: PRFIIAF Database, December 2023

FNG budgeting, by the end of December 2023, the accumulated budget for supporting FNG cooking activities had been completely transferred a second time for food subsidy to 231 first batch villages, 12 districts, 4 provinces with a total of LAK 974,407,568.

From January to December 2023, PRF focused on working in 237 villages (2nd batch), particularly the cooking session with regular 1-4 times per month. PRF had supported a total of LAK 3,188,882,503 for cooking activities, with a community contribution of 20.26 %. For the SBCC with 11,104 meetings with participants of 336,480 time person that included pregnant 49,149 times, lactating mothers 31,343 times, children 6-23 months 95,967 times, for the indirect members, including Child care persons 128,562 times; and children aged 0-5 months 31,459 times. The table below summarizes the outcomes of FNG just period of January-December 2023, and accumulated data of 2020-2023, respectively.

Table 23: Summary of the outcomes of Nutrition Activities from 2020 to December 2023

No.	FNG Activities	Unit	Jan-Dec 2023	2020-Dec 2023
1	SBCC meeting with FNG (No of time)	Meeting	11,104	25,191,768

2	FNG member (No of People) attended	Member time	336,480	886,543
3	Pregnant	People	49,149	119,935
4	Lactating	People	31,343	81,038
5	Children for 0-5 Month	People	31,459	79,683
6	Children for 6-23 Month	People	95,967	287,088
7	Children Care taker	People	128,562	318,799
8	Total of Expenditure for Children 6-23 Month	LAK	862,385,285	1,520,743,636
9	Total of Communities Contribution for Children	LAK	107,746,053	285,132,409
10	Total of PRF expenditures Supporting children	LAK	754,639,232	1,235,611,228
11	Total of Expenditure for Food of mother	LAK	848,308,678	1,606,061,941
12	Total of Communities Contribution for mother	LAK	206,263,376	336,185,324
13	Total of PRF expenditure supporting for Mother	LAK	642,045,302	1,269,876,617
14	Pre-mix in Cooking Demonstration	Kg	6,623	28,857
15	Pre-mix takes home	Kg	2,425	4,198
16	Telling Story	Story	6,309	19,103
17	Watching VDO	VDO	5,108	12,457
18	New VDO making	VDO	525	1,146
19	Family visit	Family	7,468	11,080
20	FNG Member of implementing for Home Garden	Member	17,376	19,088
21	Goat milk production (ml)	Liter	78,850	108,951

Source: Nutrition and Community Development Division, December 2023

From January to December 2023, a total of 6,623 kg of pre-mix was produced by FNG members, which took home 2,425 kg to cook for their children.

Food from the SHG: During this reporting period, PRF could see the link between the livelihood and nutrition activities, especially the purchase of food from the SHG such as chicken, duck, egg, and fish to prepare for mothers and children during the cooking demonstration session, that the money purchased is LAK **16,347,526**

About Food Processing as confirmed by the external assessment: PRF-promoted porridge from pre-mixed dry powder is welcomed by mothers as it saves time and children love it. There is a growing demand for these pre-mixed ingredients and village shopkeepers are becoming interested in opportunities to sell them. Group members are also interested in producing healthy snacks for young school-age children.

4.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)

This is one key activity of nutrition under AF, during this reporting period the team supported by LFN and DAFO who have completed the following activities:

D1: Update the training curriculum (LFN)

D2: Training of Trainer (TOT) for DAFO and PRF nutrition staff (LFN)

D3: Training to model farmers in batch 2 village (3 people per target village (DAFO)

D4: Training and follow-up visit at the village level (LFN)

D5: Lesson learns workshop at the district level (LFN + DAFO)

Table 24: The outcomes of model farmers under FNG’s activity

Province	District	#Trained model farmers	#successful model farmers	#farmers trained by model farmers	#successful model farmers
Xiengkhouang		204	168	1,497	988
	Nonghed	117	100	874	652
	Kham	87	68	623	336
Oudomxay		57	56	511	220
	Namor	42	41	403	161
	La	15	15	108	59
Huaphanh		195	109	2,195	233
	Huamuaeng	69	36	518	55
	Sone	12	8	120	13
	Xamtay	69	36	1,020	91
	Kuane	45	29	537	74
Phongsaly		197	162	1,050	691
	May	53	47	345	231
	Khua	71	56	405	303
	Samphanh	40	34	150	82
	Bountai	33	25	150	75
Total		653	495	5,253	2,132

Source: Nutrition and Community Development Division, December 2023

Some Remarks:

- 76% of trained model farmers successfully established the home garden while 41% of farmers trained by the model farmers applied the lessons.
- Successful farmers mean that they plant seeds and seedlings that are provided by the project as suggested by the trainers and result from good yields such as dry season crops, rainy season crops, living fences, and pot gardening.

By the end of December 2023, there were 1,692 active nutrition home gardens, an accumulated number of home garden visits at 9,800 times, with the model farmers trained with a good performance of 2,132 people in the reporting period.

About sourcing of food: According to the Nutrition Assessment conducted earlier in the year that presents satisfaction. It can create paradigm shift in social and behavior change in nutritious food preparation, hygiene, and consumption through communal cooking session combined with nutrition information, home visit to pregnant and lactating mothers. Findings show there are three sources of foods: 1. Buying from market 22%, 2. Household production 44%, and 3. Wild collection 34%. Additionally, the assessment concluded that “Among the interventions of the PRF III nutrition program, the most successful were enriching porridge with protein-rich instant fish/frog powder and adding milk to porridge. The diversification of home gardens did not work well, as the crops introduced were not easy to grow and pilot farmers dealt with water shortages. The interviews found that food purchasing increases in better-off villages using their earnings from selling maize and livestock and as for the poorer villages, food production increases pairing with NTFPs collection”.

4.2.3 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).

In order to do TOT on MMPL for DNO and NYG as well as district Lao Youth Union and then deliver over village video team. CLICK had trained on this in 4 targeted provinces such as September 18 to 19, 2023 in Oudomxay, September 21-22, 2023 in Phongsaly, October 2-3, 2023 in Huaphanh and October 5-6, 2023 in Xiengkhuang province.

As result the trainees capable to deliver over MMPL lesson for village video team. Especially, Lao Youth Union strongly help training MMPL for village video team.

Video creation is one of the essential supporting activities to lead to behavior change for FNG members and the community. During this reporting period, we encouraged and followed up the MMPL activities with 6,309 telling stories; 5,108 videos watching; and 525 new videos produced by members who received the training.

A total accumulated number of 1,520 clips (samples of the video clips can be found in Annex 5) have been produced by community VDO team and there are FNG members of more than 63,283 times of watching which led to behavior changes for FNG members to consume more nutrient food in the community of the second batch villages. To ensure that people can access to watch, thus, all clips were posted on Facebook and the homepage of FNGs, and nutritional information to exchange experiences and lessons learned from each other.

However, there are 96 of 281 FNGs don't have internet signal. it is barrier to post video clips and access to social media. When they would like to show the clips each other in FNG meeting to be place for sharing. Moreover, village video teams in ethnic group village they don't need to write video script because it is hard for them especially who is illiterate. On the other hand, it takes too much time in editing.

In addition, WhatsApp groups is one channel for sharing clips and information of FNGs members, therefore, they created it and used among themselves. Thus, all channels of social media made FNG members had changed their behavior of living factors for instance food consumption and plenty of nutrition which covered 6 main food groups. In addition, the 10 clip videos on nutritional promotion had been completely created for supporting activities to lead to behavior change for FNG members and the community in target villages. Its titles are: Eating ultra-processed foods can make you sick, Home gardens are roots for good nutrition, Mungbeans protein that comes from plants, Do you know You can milk your goats, Digital power sharing stories online, Save time with premix, Strong bones with fish powder, Moringa powder - the green gold, Wild food wisdom also for children, Gender dads can help. PRF village and district staffs had trained how to write script and editing video clips by Capcut application to village video team before producing video clips for sharing each other and post onto social media

4.2.4 Goat Dairy Pilot.

This is a pilot activity under PRF III AF, which aims to invest in goat dairy to support the nutrition target of the project which is to increase dietary diversity in child feeds for children 6-23 months of age. The Goat milk activity was implemented in Oudomxay (Namoh and La districts) and Xiengkhuang (Kham district). A total of 106.7 liters of goat milk that produced by selected model farmers, of which 76.8 liters were from the Namoh and La districts and 29.9 liters from the Kham district.

During the period of January – December 2023, the target member could produce 32.9 liters of goat milk in the Namoh and Kham districts, This amount we counted that the member took

during the cooking session of nutrition activity. Based on the experience of this pilot activity, PRF extended to 11 more village in 3 districts (6 villages in Huamouang of Huaphane province; 3 villages in Mai district and 2 village in Khua district of Phongsaly province).

According to the feedback from the nutrition assessment in early 2023, Lao Buffalo Dairy stated that Goat dairy pilots created a new way of consuming milk through pancakes (Oudomxay) and omelets (Xieng Khouang). The pilot activity covered 93 families in 30 villages of six districts in Oudomxay (La and Namor), Xiengkhouang (Kham), Huaphanh (Huameuang) and Phongsaly (May and Khua) Provinces. It confirmed that the goat pilots were very successful but their scaling-up is hampered by the low productivity of local goats.

4.3 Information Education and Communication (IEC)

During the year 2023, PRF has focused on producing various tools and information for disseminating news to the masses as follows:

- ✓ 125 news stories related to the PRF's activity implementation and disseminated on Facebook, and the PRF website, with 6,700 Like clicks, and 965 shares.
- ✓ Video clips about Ms. Mariam SHERMAN, the World Bank Director for Myanmar, Cambodia, and Lao PDR visit and observe the implementations of the activities under the Nutrition Convergence Program supported by World Bank 5 May 2022, Huayla Village, La District, Oudomxay Province.
- ✓ Video clips about Ms. Anna WELLENSTEIN, the World Bank Regional Director for Sustainable Development to Lao PDR visit and observe the implementations of the activities under the Nutrition Convergence Program Supported by World Bank 20 July 2023 Huayla Village, La District, Oudomxay Province.
- ✓ Developed community video clips from 12 districts of 4 targeted provinces related to nutrition promotion for children aged 6-23 months and then published them onto PRF YouTube and shared on PRF Facebook.
- ✓ Completed 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarterly newsletter and published on PRF website and facebook.

CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

4.1. PRF Administrative Board and Government Sector

After the MTR, the 26th PRF Board Meeting was held on February 28, 2023, at Mittaphab Hotel, Xay District, Oudomxay Province, which was chaired by H.E Ph.D. Phet Phomphiphak, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the chairman of the PRF's administrative board, together with the members of the PRF's board directors committee from the ministries, the deputy provincial governors in the target provinces of PRF, representatives from mass organizations, the responsible committee of the PRF at the central level, the Heads of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and the PRF at the provincial level in the four target provinces and a representative from the World Bank with a total of 64 participants, 10 women. The objectives of the meeting are to update the progress of work since the last board meeting, and also the progress of preparation of the CLEAR project which would request agreement during the meeting. Throughout the discussion and exchanges of comments, the meeting has agreed following points:

- 1) Agreed to approve the summary of the results of the PRF's implementation in 2022 and the work plan in 2023 of the PRF III AF.

- 2) Agreed to approve the extension of the PRF III AF’s implementation period to one more year, which means that the project will end in June 2025.
- 3) Agreed to approve the components, activities, and criteria to select the target areas (provinces and districts) of the new project named: “Community Livelihood Enhancement and Resilience (CLEAR)”.

By the end of the meeting, the chairman had provided some comments as follows:

1. The local authorities, especially the PRF’s board committee in each province, to consider, define plans and allocate projects according to the new priority focal points by the solution of poverty and new rural development according to Decree 348/GoL.
2. Focus on empowering the local people as well as the people who are self-builders to get out of poverty on their own under the encouragement of the local authority and technical support from the PRF and other development partners.
3. The PRF to continue to improve itself to be stronger, increase the level of coordination with the local authority, and ensure transparency to guarantee maximum benefit to the people in the target villages.
4. PRF to bring the main content of this meeting to formulate into a concrete form and cooperate with the team of donors and local levels in planning for the design of the new project according to the direction of the government's policy.
5. Request donors to continue to provide financial support in solving poverty in Lao PDR by focusing on the government's set focal points.
6. The next meeting of the PRF Board Meeting may be held at the end of 2023, the exact location and date will be discussed in more detail.

4.2. Donor mission

During this reporting period, there are two donor missions, the first one is mid-term review (MTR) in February 2023, and the second is the implementation support mission in December 2023. The MTR of PRF III AF took place from 13-24 February 2023 with field visits organized in Xiengkhouang and Huaphanh provinces. The objectives of the mission are to: i) assess the overall performance of the project against the results framework; ii) monitor the implementation of project activities and the adaptive arrangements made to improve results; iii) identify existing or potential risks that affect the performance and sustainability of the project; iv) assess performance in mainstreaming gender and addressing risks of social exclusion; and iv) define realistic and results-oriented recommendations to support the performance of the project.

Overall, the project remains on track to achieve its Project Development Objective (PDO) by the current closing date of 30th June 2024, and the progress toward the PDO was rated satisfactory. There are 46 agreed actions from the MTR that have been implemented, with more than 14 actions marked as complete by June 2023.

During 6-15 December 2023, another mission was conducted with objectives to i) assess the progress towards achieving the Project Development Objectives, ii) provide support to ensure successful implementation, iii) review the fiduciary aspects, environmental and social safeguards, financial management and procurement, iv) cooperation among nutrition convergence initiatives, and v) define realistic and results-oriented recommendations to support the performance of the project against the project closing date.

4.3. Cooperation and Partnerships

Partnership and Cooperation with Convergence Program, which was financed by the World Bank, PRF attended different meetings (quarterly and semi-meetings) under the Nutrition Convergence, where all convergence project task teams (RRPM, HGNDP/HANSA, SWSSHP, and PRF), PMUs, and MPI Coordinators to update the implementation status of each project. During quarterly progress meetings, all participants were able to present the progress of work, with achievements, challenges, and lessons learned that can provide more benefits for all beneficiaries in target villages.

4.4. Exit Strategy

Exit strategy is key part of project cycle management, this is important to ensure the sustainability of the work after handing over to community and local authority, particularly without the PRF staff to support the work at the target villages. In the 1st batch villages, PRF started to prepare this strategy in 2nd half of 2022 that will also apply for 2nd batch villages which will be end in June 2024. To continue the support of the work, MAF had assigned 2 staff of DAFO to support the work of PRF, with following basic principles of project exit consist of three periods:

- 1) **Phasing down:** The period when the project starts to reduce the project implementation including the staff and budget in the target area by using relevant sectors and local communities as partners to follow up, monitor and implement the work. This period of reducing support is usually the beginning of the project withdrawal (Done in 1st Batch villages);
- 2) **Phasing over:** The period in which the project hands over its activities to relevant sectors and local community to follow up, monitor and implement the work through the capacity building already given to the sectors and local community during the joint implementation of activities (Done in 1st Batch villages, for 2nd batch will be done by June 2024);
- 3) **Phasing out:** The period when the project ends its support both in terms of personnel and budget and leaves the target area permanently owing to the achievement of the project goals i.e. there are apparent changes/impacts in the project target area (which will be done by June 2024).

4.5. Challenges and Recommendation

In implementing the project activities over the past 12 months, key challenges and recommendations are highlighted below:

- **Village targeting:** Different types of villages cannot apply the same approach for project activities. It is suggested in the future to support activities tailored to the real need of community in different village types.
- **For CFA construction:** It is about the quality of work in constraint time period that require to have technical support from project staff and local government.
- **Livelihood activity:** To ensure project sustainability for SHG/PG activities, it requires to continue monitor and support from local government, particularly the weak performance of VSMC in some villages.
- **Nutrition activity:** Behavior change is a time-consuming activity which is quite challenging to assess the impacts in a short time period. Moreover, different customs and traditional believe of some target villages required to have a good communication tool that encourages community to join project activities.

CHAPTER V: PLANNED ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY- JUNE 2024

PRF will focus on implementing the work in 2nd Batch villages, by utilizing lessons learned from the 1st batch, and ensure high benefit to the community, as detailed in the work plan for each division and unit:

- ✓ Prepare organizing the 27th PRF Board Meeting in June 2024 to share project achievement and lessons and discuss ways forward for the project closing in June 2024.
- ✓ Continue supporting the implementation in the 2nd batch villages (237) particularly the micro infrastructure work (289 activities), livelihoods (1,047 SHG), 50 Producers Groups, Nutrition and Community Development (281 FNG), and community capacity building.
- ✓ Capacitate the local community through participation in project activities prior to handing over the project ownership to themselves.
- ✓ Prepare to facilitate the final donor support mission in May 2024 in Huaphanh province.
- ✓ PRF continues coordinating with all convergence projects, particularly, planning integration that can be used by other, village score card, MIS exchange, SBCC, etc. through the meeting and joining working at national, provincial, and district levels.
- ✓ Highlight the project outcomes evaluation (internal and external evaluation) that would be evident to show with Government about the project achievement, challenges, and lessons learned that would be also useful for the CLEAR project.

Different tasks that project management team from different divisions and units have to carry out are highlighted below:

5.1. Finance and Administration Plan

- ✓ VIT training on Finance and Procurement to communities and district staff for 2nd batch villages.
- ✓ Equipment (procurement process).
- ✓ Works (office maintenance).
- ✓ Preparation report of the Annual budget and expenditure progress and variance of 2024.
- ✓ Submission of Interim unaudited financial report (IFR) for the period (Jan – Mar 2024) to the donors (WB) by May 15, 2024, and period (April – June 2024) to the donors (WB) by Jul 15, 2024.
- ✓ PRF FA at the central level plans to complete transfer 1st and 2nd installment of CFA sub-projects of Batch 1 during June-July 2023 and Plans to complete transfer 1st installment of 2nd Batch.
- ✓ Preparation of Annual budget and work plan of FY2023-2024.
- Preparation the PRFIII AF replenishment document for IDA 6506
- Preparation Financial statement and supporting documents for External audit and FY2023 and FY2024 for PRFIII AF.
- PRF FA/FM central office supervision to the target area.
- Preparation of PRF Board meeting.
- Preparation of CLEAR Project.

5.2. Procurement and Human Resource

- ✓ Prepare the Sub-Project Procurement Plan for FY 2024;

- ✓ Organize a procurement training for PRF district procurement assistants / district engineers;
- ✓ District procurement assistants / district engineers organize procurement training for village procurement team before conducting the procurement process of sub-project at the village level;
- ✓ District procurement assistants / district engineers assist the village team to conduct the quotation opening and evaluation process for the sub-projects;
- ✓ Monitor and follow up on 289 sub-project implementations under procurement process;
- ✓ Conduct the procurement process for goods and selection of consultant services as mentioned in the CLEAR Procurement Plan.

5.3. Human Resource

- ✓ Following the performance of staff working in four PRF III AF provinces.
- ✓ Staff performance evaluation and capacity building support.

5.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

- ✓ Prepare annual progress report 2023 and submit to donor by 15 February 2024.
- ✓ Following up the functioning of the MIS together with field visits, to ensure that all key data of PRF III AF's activities are entered into the system can report on time with a good quality of data. Data entry and validation process will be finalized before 30 May 2024.
- ✓ Follow up the implementation and the status of the sub-projects (289 SPs) at the district with their outcomes with concerned sectors in the 4 provinces to update some indicators for the year 2024 before project closing.
- ✓ Prepare necessary documents for the 27th PRF Board Meeting which is expected to happen in the 1st quarter of 2024.
- ✓ Prepare the summary report of PRF from 2017-2024 (PRF III and PRF III AF) and facilitate the WB's consultants in developing the Implementation Completion Report (ICR).
- ✓ Update results framework indicators (direct beneficiaries, female, ethnicity, kilograms of meat produced).
- ✓ Work in collaboration with external consultants in preparation for the final evaluation PRFIII and AF, to be submitted by 15 June 2024.
- ✓ **For CLEAR:**
 - Support key data for the preparation of CLEAR and other tasks, Results frameworks.
 - Propose for the dataset/form that would be use for the MIS development for CLEAR.

5.5. Agriculture and Livelihood work

- Prepare data and progressive of success information of the project implementation activities for a report at the end of the project report.
- Ongoing to provide technical supports to PGs in 12 districts.
- Ongoing to provide technical supports to model families and CRP for working with weak SHG families in 12 districts.
- Following up loan disbursement in Batch 1 and in Batch 2 villages and following up loan disbursement for 2nd round to achieve 30% of twice loan taking.
- Assessment VSMC and SHG Performance of 2nd Batch Villages.
- Conduct on the job training to LYG on Cost Benefit Analysis of Model Families.

- Conduct Assessment on Cost Benefit Analysis of Model Families.
- Prepare and Conduct Documentary of the successful case of Livelihood Activities and Good performing VSMC.
- Joint the WB's Team on final mission.

5.6. Nutrition and Community Development Work

- ✓ Continue conducting the SBCC meetings and cooking demonstrations 2 times per month for the 1st batch villages and 4 times per month for the 2nd batch villages.
- ✓ Handing over activities of 1st batch village to community and local authority as base to exit strategy of the project.
- ✓ For the 2nd batch, village will focus on the activities under FNGs based on lessons learned from the first half of the project.
- ✓ Continue the home visit activity in the 1st and 2nd batch villages.
- ✓ Coordinate with LFN to conduct the training of trainer on HNG, and piloting 2 shade house per district for planting wet season crops.
- ✓ Provide training of Trainer (ToT) on MMPL by CLICK for district nutrition officers , NYGs and district LYU, then trainers will train to village VDO team of the 2nd batch villages.
- ✓ PRF will translate the audio clips of PRF's supported crops into local languages using the NYGs and their linguistic talents.
- ✓ Roll-out goat dairy activity to Huaphanh & Phongsaly province.
- ✓ Launch incentive-based payments for HNG and goat dairy model farmers.
- ✓ Conduct the community nutrition meetings in all targeted villages.
- ✓ Perform social impact screening related to infrastructure activities to be implemented in the 2nd batch villages.

5.7. Community Engineering and community development

- ✓ Start construction work in the 2nd batch villages with 289 SPs, upon NOL.
- ✓ VIT training on SP implementation in the 2nd batch villages.
- ✓ Provide training on DRM and EMS, including the FRM system.
- ✓ Organize the technical training for CFA labours (at occupation school), who will do construction work at the CFA-constructed sub-projects.
- ✓ Follow up and support the construction work in all target villages.
- ✓ Operation and maintenance training.

Annexes 1-9

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Annex 1: Accumulated data of Result frameworks

A: Result framework of PRFIII AF from 2020-2024

Indicator Name Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Baseline (PRFIII)	Cumulative Targets Values					End Target YR9, 6/ 2024
		Baseline AF 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
<i>Direct project beneficiaries (Number)-(Core)</i> <i>Comment: The mission discussed and emphasized the need to account for beneficiaries only when they are receiving the benefits of the project. For example, beneficiaries of sub-projects can only be accounted for when the infrastructure is completed and functional (beneficiaries cannot be accounted for at design stage).</i>	567,762	690,000					876,700
Actual		866,771	887,138 ^[1]	889,302 ^[2]	906,803	923,416	update with 289 SPs
<i>Female beneficiaries (Percentage)</i> <i>Same comment as above.</i>	53	50	50	50	50		50
Actual		49.46	49.00	49.00	49.10	49.1	As above
<i>Ethnic Beneficiaries (Percentage)</i> <i>Same comment as above.</i>	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Actual		82.91	85.00	85.10	84.90	83.7	As above
% Reduction in travel time from village center to kumban center due to road improvements. In the AF, it is replaced by the indicator: % reduction in travel time from agricultural production areas to villages' centers due to road improvements (Percentage).	-		40				40
Actual		46.38	51.70	52.30	51.9	-	Will update
<i>Percentage increase in children 6-23 months old from Farmer Nutrition Group households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups</i> <i>Comment: This indicator will be captured by nutrition convergence survey, which is under preparation.</i>							40
Actual			37.5%	-	34%		Convergence Evaluation/ MPI
<i>Kilograms of animal meat produced (Number)</i>	-		527,219	2,108,877	5,454,540		5,454,540
Actual		312,360 ^[3]		779,020	1,800,840	3,431,657	Will update by June 2024

Indicator Name	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target, 6/2024
		Baseline AF 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
% of total project value contributed by the community (Percentage)	11						Not reported during the PRF III AF period
Actual		7.52	7.37	7.34	7.59	8.24	Done
% of sub-project meeting technical quality standards (Percentage)	85	85					85
Actual		92			93 ¹	93.38 ²	
% of PRF built infrastructure in a functioning quality (Percentage)	80		80	80	80	80	80
Actual		94.98	94.68 ⁴	94.68	92.00 ³	93.82 ⁴	
# Of sub-projects implemented (Number)	1,426	2,800					3,440
Actual		3,099	3,334	3,335	3,561	3,850 ⁵	
% of Village Implementation Team (VIT) members that are female (Percentage)			31	-			40
Actual			33.85	33.80	50.9 ⁶	52	
Number of women selected for Road Maintenance Groups who earn an income, as a % of the number of poor households in the village (Percentage) The indicator will be updated to the Percentage of women selected for Road Maintenance Groups earning an income out of the number of poor households in targeted villages.		8	16	SDC extension period	Not in AF	Not in AF	<i>There is no financial support in AF, thus, this indicator might not appear. This proposed to drop out in PRF III AF.</i>
Actual			15.96	20.40	--		Done in PRFIII

¹ Assessment 2022 by External consultant: Overall, 50% of the sub-projects were assessed as Good with 43% assessed as Fair and only a small 7% were Poor.

² 2023 assessment by engineering students of AF SPs, 93.38% of overall SPs met standard quality.

³ Comments: Technical Assessment and Outcomes Survey in 2022 (funded by World Bank) found that of the 84 sub-projects, only 7 (8%) were not in operable condition.

⁴ In 2023, the Civil Engineering Assessment of 72 SPs, found that 93.82 are functioning quality.

⁵ Already add 289 SPs that are being implemented in 2024

⁶ We based only under the PRF III AF's coverage, the implementation of the 173 sub-projects under the PRF III AF, 1,038 VIT members are appointed, out of which 528 are females (50.9%).

Indicator Name	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target, 6/2024
		Baseline AF 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Increase in hectares of irrigated area (Percentage)		0.00					50
Actual			49.70	48.40	49.32	-	updated with 289 SPs
% HHs in PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities (Percentage)	60	75	75	75	75	75	75
Actual		87.81	91.90	92.7	88.50	87.9	Done PRF III AF
% of PRF KBs participating in DSEDP process promoting PRF KBPs and/or VDPs (Percentage)	75	75	75	Not in AF -	Not in AF	Not in AF	Not in PRF III AF
Actual	-	80.60	80.60	-	-	-	Done in PRFIII
% Of HHs in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRFIII.	75	-	-	-	-	-	80
Actual		95.00			--	92.6	
% of PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage)	91.00		90.00			-	90.00
Actual		93.00	94.90	93.80	93.70	94.1	Done PRF III AF
% of PRF III sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group (Percentage)	70.00		70.00		70.00	70.00	70.00
Actual		84.91	88.00	84.70	83.50	80.31%	Done PRF III AF
# of communities able to plan, implement, and monitor their activities (Number)	1,124	1,450					1,736, MTR proposed 1,870
Actual		1,695	1,727 ⁶¹	1,732 ⁷	1,765 ⁸	1804 ⁹	Will update with the new 109 villages out of 289 villages

⁷ Only 5 new villages received sub-project in 2021 in those 6 provinces uncovered by PRFIII AF under Government financing 58 SPs LAK 13 billion in 2021

⁸ There are 33 new villages that complete SP construction in 2022 under PRFIII AF

⁹ There are 39 new villages that complete SP construction in early 2023 of the 1st batch villages under PRFIII AF because there's no new construction in the 2nd batch villages

Indicator Name	Baseline	Intermediate Targets					End Target, 6/2024
		Baseline AF 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
% of registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures (Percentage)	90		90	90	90	90	90
Actual		98.97	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
# of individuals using loans from SHGs (Number)	4,054				22,000		34,000
Actual		9,962		12,782 ^[8]	20,296	35,877 ¹⁰	
% of Village Self-Help Group Management Committee (VSMC) members that are female (Percentage)	0.00						65
Actual		63	90.50 ^[9]	80.81	80.00	80.00 ¹¹	Done for PRFIII AF
Number of Farmer Nutrition Group member households ¹² (Number)	0.00	-	-	7,200	-	-	14,300
Actual			5,313 ^[10]	7,223	9,578	19,820	
Percentage of SHG members who take at least two loans (Percentage) <i>This measurement does not require full repayment of the second loan, only the taking of the loan</i>	0.00		35.00	35.00	50.00	80.00	80.00
Actual		56.68 ¹³		--	24.62	32.5	Final update in May 2024

¹⁰ Data of 9,962 loans in PRFIII, and 25,915 loans of PRF III AF period so, the indicator: 35,877 = 9,962+25,915

¹¹ % Women VSMC. In the semi-annual progress report 2023, reported 81.2% because the full number of VSMC just in place in 2nd half of 2023, from 2,538 (June 2023) to 2,695 VSMC member (December 2023), and proportion of women in committee of VSMC reduced from 81.2% to 80.0% as justified in this report.

¹² The project has overachieved the target as farmer nutrition groups have enrolled more members (HH) than anticipated. Also, there are also more farmer nutrition groups than planned (530 versus 468) as some larger villages mobilized women and children into 2 to 3 groups in their respective hamlets. The project accounts for households.

¹³ This is data of PRFIII with livelihood activities from 2012 to 2019 that the number of at least 2 loans of individual member in 7 years period.

B. Result frameworks of PRF III from 2017-2019

Indicator Name Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					End Target	Comment
		YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019			
Direct project beneficiaries ¹⁴ (Number) - (Core)	567,762	640,000	680,000	687,000	690,000	690,000		This represents beneficiaries from the last annual sub-grant PRF II (accumulated number), data of new villages just received sub-projects in Cycle XV (PRF III).
		695,663	777,596 ¹⁵	810,621 ¹⁶	866,771 ¹⁷			
Female beneficiaries (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental) - (Core) Actual	53	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00		As above
		49.8	50.00	49.32	49.46			
Ethnic Beneficiaries (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	70	70	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00		As above
		77.00	84.00 ¹⁸	80.00 ¹⁹	82.91			
% of PRF beneficiary HHs reporting improved access to basic services (Percentage) ²⁰	n/a					End targets set for each sub-project type	Data to be available before project closing through an endline impact evaluation conducted by a firm contracted by PRF, end of 2019/or replaced by % time	

¹⁴The baseline value is the total number of villagers who have directly benefited from the PRF II at the time of PRF III appraisal. The Year 1 value includes villagers who would benefit from the last annual sub-grant cycle of the PRF II, in addition to those who would benefit from the first annual sub-grant cycle of PRF III.

¹⁵ Based on the number of population (81,933 people) in new villages that received PRF's support as total of 159 out of 340 villages in 2017 while 181 villages are received PRF II and PRF III's support.

¹⁶ Based on the number of population (33,025 people) in new villages that just received PRF's support as total 65 villages out 326 villages where sub-project located in 2018, while the other 261 villages already received in PRF II.

¹⁷ Based on the number of beneficiaries (56,150 people) in 122 villages out of 450 villages where sub-projects are located in 2019 while other 298 villages have been received in PRF III Cycle XIV, Cycle XV and PRF II.

¹⁸ Based on the number of ethnic group members in the targeted villages were received sub-projects in 2017 per total population.

¹⁹ There are 168,308 people as direct beneficiaries and 134,585 are ethnic groups (134,585/168,308) =80%.

²⁰ Baseline values for the sub-indicators are the current level of access at the time of PRF III appraisal.

							reduced to access to those basic infrastructures.
% of PRF beneficiary HHs with access to health services (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	36.40				42.40	42.40	This indicator replaced by % reduction in time to access a health facility (Before and after)
% of PRF beneficiary HHs with access to safe water resources (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	11.00				14	14	This indicator replaced by % reduction in time to access the nearest safe water source (Before and after PRF supporting)
% of PRF beneficiary HHs with access to all weather roads (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	48.00				58.00	58.00	This indicator replaced by % reduction in travel time by motorcycle (before & after rural road improvement).
% of PRF beneficiary HHs reporting improved quality of educational facilities (Percentage - Sub-Type: Supplemental)	45.00				60.00	60.00	This indicator replaced by % reduction in time to access improved schools (before and after).
Intermediate Results Indicators							
		Cumulative Target Values					Comments
Indicator Name	Baseline 2015	YR1 2016	YR2 2017	YR3 2018	YR4 2019	End Target	
% of total project value contributed by the community (Text)	11.00	8.00	7.79 ²¹	7.59 ²²	7.52	No target value set	Sub-project implementation not yet commenced
% HHs in PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities (Percentage)	60.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	From MIS. It is new indicator of PRF III
		n/a	85.2	87.05 ²³	87.81 ²⁴		
	0.00	50.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	

²¹This used annually cumulative numbers from 2016+2017.

²² Based on the suggestion of World Bank during M&E part on 18 June 2018, using cumulative data from 2016+2017+2018, the data may be updated in Annual Progress Report 2018.

²³ Based on cumulative number of beneficiaries HHs from 2017+2018 participated for voting their village priorities.

²⁴ Based on the cumulative number of beneficiaries HHs from 2017+2018+2019 participated for voting their village priorities

% of PRF Kumbans participating in DSEDP process promoting PRF KDPs and/or VDPs (Percentage)		n/a	71.20 ²⁵	83.00 ²⁶	80.60		We based on data of pilot DSEDP districts, KDPs are included in annual DSEDP
% of sub-project activities of high technical quality (Percentage)	85.00	90 ²⁷		85.00		85.00	Data is available through Technical quality assessment confirmed in May 2018
				92.00 ²⁸			
% of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III (Percentage)	75.00			80.00		80.00	As above
				95.00			
% of PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage)	91.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	From MIS PRF III
		93.00	91.97 ²⁹	91.94 ³⁰	93.96		
% of PRF III sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group (Percentage)	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	As above, it is new indicator of PRF III
		n/a	80.02	85.33	84.91		
% of PRF built infrastructure in a functioning quality (Percentage)	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	Data is available through Technical quality assessment confirmed in May 2018 and 6-12 months check list
		90 ³¹		97.4 ³²	94.98 ³³		

²⁵ We used the data of KBPs in annual DSEDP implementation plan in the pilot districts that tested for DSEDP, we based on data of Sepone district where there is 152 priorities and 114 are included in DSEDP, Samneua district in Huaphan, there are 93 priorities and 73 are added in DSEDP, Phonesay district in LuangPrabang there are 222 priorities and 143 are added in DSEDP, Beng district 40 priorities and in DSEDP 31. This Indicator = $(114+73+143+31)/(152+93+222+40) = 71.20\%$

²⁶ In 2018, we used the KDPs data of 4 pilot districts, which updated data of 2018, as total of 5,347 sub-projects in the KDPs and 3,790 sub-projects included in district social development plans. it shows that there is different between districts which conducted DSEDP meeting and other districts without (that means 39 districts have no meeting on this issue).

²⁷ Based on the finding of technical study in 2016, where 90 percent of sample sub-projects are good quality, 7 % are fair and 3 % are poor

²⁸ For the Technical Beneficiary Assessment conducted in May 2018, confirmed that 92% is high technical quality and 8% is fair, it is weak to justify this finding.

²⁹ This based on data of 348 sub-projects that entered to the system by June 7, 2017, as 87 sub-projects are prioritized by only women and 234 sub-projects are prioritized by both men and women, only man 28 sub-projects.

³⁰ There are 308 out of 335 sub-projects that selected by women.

³¹ Based on the technical audit evaluation in 2016, 90% of sub-projects are good quality, 70% are fair and 3% are poor quality.

³² Internal monitoring done by PRF district office and Kumban team in February 2018, there are 45 out of 1761 sub-projects are not functioning while 12 of them are poor quality.

³³ data collected by PRF M&E team with cooperation with provincial and district team in March 2019, there are 131 of 2613 sub-projects are not functioning.

% of registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures (Percentage)	90.00	90.00 95.00	90.00 95 ³⁴	90.00 98.18	90.00 98.97 ³⁵	90.00	From MIS
# of communities able to plan, implement and monitor their VDPs (Number)	1,124	1,300 1,349	1,400 1,508 ³⁶	1,450 1,573 ³⁷	1,450 1,695 ³⁸	1,450	Represents # of villages that have developed VDPs
# and value of sub project activities implemented by types (Number)	1,426	1,750 1,930 ³⁹	2,100 2,278	2,450 2,613	2,800 3,099	2,800	From MIS
# of individuals with livelihood investments using loans from SHGs (Number)	4,054	8,000 8,213	8,000 9,962	8,000 9,962 ⁴⁰	8,000 9,962	8,000	From LN MIS
% of SHGs with NPLs 4% and below ^[1]	60.00	60.00	70.00 n/a	70.00 88.7	70.00	70.00	As above, need to be revised and proposed for % of members who repaid on time.
Additional Indicator: % of poor and poorest villages have received at least one sub-project from PRF III	n/a	n/a	86.47 ⁴¹	85.00 ⁴²	86.90 ⁴³		New indicator of PRF III

³⁴ We based on data Grievances submitted through hotlines and FRM, as well as issues raise by community during the meeting.

³⁵ During this reporting period PRF received with a total 1,115 feedback, 98out of total are related to complaints while 97 complaints are solved (98.97%). This number will be updated in Annual Progress Report.

³⁶For this indicator we based on the number of villages have received at least one sub-project, as same as we calculated in PRF II , For PRF III, there are 348 sub-projects located in 340 villages, there are 181 villages received PRFII and PRF III, and there are 159 new villages that received supported by PRF III. Therefore, we have 1349+159=1508 villages.

³⁷ In 2018, there are 335 sub-projects located in 326 villages and there are 65 new villages, so accumulated number is 1,508+65=1,573 villages.

³⁸ In 2019, there are 486 sub-projects located in 450 villages and there are 122 new villages. Therefore, cumulative is 1,573+122= 1,695 villages.

³⁹ Based on last number of PRF II, there are 1,930 sub-projects that got approved, and then we can add data of Cycle 14, 15, 16.

⁴⁰ Use the maximum number of members who took the loan from SHG to invest for livelihood activities.

⁴¹ Based on data of 348 sub-project(s) located in 340 villages where 43 are poorest villages, 258 are poor villages, and 47 are relatively poor villages, data may be updated in annual progress report.

⁴² Based on data of 335 sub-project(s) located in 326 villages where 27 are poorest villages, 258 are poor villages, and 50 are related poor villages, data will be updated in annual progress report.

⁴³In 2019, there are 455 sub-project(s) located in 420 villages where 365 are the poorest and poor villages, and 55 are moderately poor villages and data will be updated in annual progress report period.

Annex 2: Summary of the outcomes monitoring and evaluation in 2023

A. Project External Evaluation in 2023

The year 2023 is the time to evaluate the outcomes of PRF III AF that would be documented to support the preparation of the new project CLEAR. Necessary evaluations were conducted as highlight bellow:

1. Beneficiaries' Satisfaction Evaluation

The overall objective of the study is to evaluate beneficiaries' satisfaction with the following areas of the project (paying particular attention to women beneficiaries):

- ✓ The participatory planning process in response to indicator 16 of the resulting framework: % of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRFIII;
- ✓ Technical assistance and capacity building provided during implementation and supervision (both for infrastructure and livelihoods);
- ✓ Results of activities (infrastructure and livelihoods); and
- ✓ Grievance's mechanism.

Altogether 24 villages with different ethnic groups such as Hmong, Khmu, Akha, and Lao Loum have been selected for the field survey of which 12 villages in Kham and Nonghed districts of Xiengkhouang Province and 12 villages in Lah and Namoh districts of Oudomxay Province.

Key findings are generated from the individual interviews and focus group discussions with men and women groups. From the interviews, most respondents provided positive feedback and opinions about their satisfaction with the project's participatory village planning process as well as the results of the project interventions. It may be because the beneficiaries were concerned about future support if they provided honest responses on their dissatisfaction with the project. Even though the beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the project, some issues raised during the interviews provided information on what improvement they want to see for future project phases. For instance, the women raised the issue of the improvement in the ethnic language communication during the meetings, notice of meetings, and timing for the meetings in some areas is not convenient for them.

The overall degree of satisfaction towards the interventions introduced by PRF III and PRF III AF

The overall degree of satisfaction towards the interventions introduced by PRF III and PRF III AF has been calculated for the beneficiaries as well as GoL and PRF staff by using two different methods.

The first method is to average the degree of satisfaction by each question of the questionnaire. The results of the first method show that 37.2% of the beneficiary respondents are highly satisfied and 55.4% of them are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 92.6% for the beneficiaries (93% for women and 91.2% for other linguistic groups). For the GoL and PRF respondents, 60% are highly satisfied and 35.6% are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 95.6%.

The second method is to average the degree of satisfaction by each respondent. The results of the second method show that 30.6% of the beneficiary respondents are highly satisfied and 61.0% of them are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 91.6% for the beneficiaries (92.1% for women and 90.3% for other linguistic groups). For the GoL and PRF respondents, 53.8% are highly satisfied and 41.2% are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 95%.

Therefore, the vast majority of the respondents are satisfied with the interventions introduced by PRF III and PRF III AF, with the overall satisfaction of over 91% for the beneficiaries and over 95% for GoL and PRF respondents regardless of the method used for the calculation of the overall satisfaction.

2. Nutrition Evaluation

This study was carried out in 10 villages in two provinces (Oudomxay and Xiengkhouang) interviewing 339 respondents over a wide range of stakeholders (mothers segregated in wealth categories, village leaders, shopkeepers, district officials, project staffs). A qualitative survey methodology was used including semi-structured and key informant interviews to guide the discussion with the mentioned target groups.

The nutrition assessment is at satisfactory level. It can create paradigm shift in social and behavior change in nutritious food preparation, hygiene, and consumption through communal cooking session combined with nutrition information, home visit to pregnant and lactating mothers. Findings show there are three sources of foods: 1. Buying from market 22%, 2. Household production 44%, and 3. Wild collection 34%.

Key findings:

Theme 1-Social and Behavior Change Communication: The PRF communal cooking combined with nutrition information sessions visibly lead to actual behavior change. This was backed by the testimonies from mothers, village authorities, and family members on better food prepared for children and family. Mothers also pay more attention to child growth and health. The main success factors are: (a) the key concept of preparing instant formulas for enriched porridge, which save women's time, are easy to digest and make children grow faster, (b) PRF innovative video clubs that spur curiosity and learning through making their own videos and sharing them, (c) intensive training support provided by PRF staff and Nutrition Young Graduates (NYG).

Theme 2-Sourcing of Food: Among the interventions of the PRF-III nutrition program, the most successful were enriching porridge with protein-rich instant fish/frog powder and adding milk to porridge. The diversification of home gardens did not work well, as the crops introduced were not easy to grow and pilot farmers dealt with water shortages. The goat pilots were very successful but their scaling-up is hampered by the low productivity of local goats. The interviews found that food purchasing increases in better-off villages using their earnings from selling maize and livestock and as for the poorer villages, food production increases pairing with NTFPs collection.

Theme 3-Food Processing: PRF-promoted porridge from pre-mixed dry powder is welcomed by mothers as it saves time and children love it. There is a growing demand for these pre-mixed ingredients and village shopkeepers are becoming interested in opportunities to sell them. Group members are also interested in producing healthy snacks for young school-going children. Goat dairy pilots created a new way of consuming milk through pancakes (Oudomxay) and omelets (Xieng Khouang).

Theme 4-Storage of food and water: 9 out of 10 villages reported that water shortages are the main issue for better hygiene, cooking, and growing vegetables. Glass jars used for storing pre-mix and fish powders work fine but are difficult to purchase as there is no value chain for this product in the country.

Theme 5-Linkages between nutrition and other PRF activities. There are clear links between nutrition, infrastructural PRF investments and various village funds. Self Help Group (SHG) loans are almost exclusively all used for small livestock raising. The repayment rate is very high and the program is very much appreciated. However, most of these animals are sold, not consumed in the household much.

Theme 6-Vulnerability and Inclusion. Poor households strongly benefit from direct-cash transfers such as provided via Reducing Rural Poverty and Malnutrition Project (RRPMP) for infant and young child feeding coupled with PRF dietary advise. It is important to maintain the complementarity of these two programs.

Involvement of village authorities and local influencers is very effective and should be kept. Prioritizing women in the Farmer Nutrition Groups (FNGs) is an excellent approach to create more agency, leadership and participation of women in villages to take charge in changing nutrition behaviors.

3. Livelihood Evaluation

This assessment report is prepared by the Lao Microfinance Association (LMFA) according to contract engagement with reference Ref. No: AF-C.042-1 (CLEAR-009) – 2023 Proposal for the Assessment of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Producers’ Groups (PG) from Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) website dated 04 January 2023 on Procurement title “the assessment of self-help groups and producers’ groups”.

A total of 90 Self-Help Groups (SHG) were interviewed. Most of the SHGs that were interviewed were from Oudomxay(31%) followed by Xiengkhouang(29%). On the other hand, 11 PGs were interviewed. In addition, a total of 120 members with IGAs were covered in the survey. The majority of the PGs that were covered came from Xiengkhouang(73%). Of the members with IGA, 81% were from Xiengkhouang, and the rest were distributed to the 3 other provinces. Following key findings and recommendation:

A. Concerning SHG

- SHG has benefited the members in accessing savings and loan
- The IGA has provided benefits for additional income and food thus impacting the Nutrition
- The SHG must improve its savings and loan portfolio monitoring
- The financial controls are weak and need to be strengthened
- There should be a mechanism to support the VSMC and SHG to access sustainable capacity building and monitoring support
- Provide necessary equipment and stationery that are important for cash and important documents keeping
- Need training on MIS and how to use the information it provides

B. Concerning the Production Group

- PGs have followed a satisfactory process of formation especially since there is strong participation, well-defined governance, and the management is in place
- The training provided has attained its intended outcome but there is a need for follow-up training on good agricultural practices
- There is a need to improve the scope of market linkage
- The financial controls are weak and need to be strengthened
- It was not possible to assess the real risk in the loan portfolio but the product appears to be suited to the needs of the PG members.

C. Members' IGA activities

- Poor households are able to fund their IGAs and generate additional cash and secure food
- Sufficient income to loan coverage for some IGA shows that it can be supported with more funding to allow members to expand—especially weaving and pig raising
- Asset ownership is at considerable level which can be attributed to better income for the households
- SHG members were able to engage in an IGA to provide additional income and also to provide food for the family
- The level of adoption of good agricultural practices needs to be more intensified although there is already good practices in place
- Provide more training and extension services to reduce crop loss and product spoilage

- Train SHG members to learn how to do cost and return of their IGAs so they know if they get profit or not.

B. Internal Outcome Evaluation

During this reporting period, PRF also followed up the outcomes of activities supported by PRF, for infrastructure improvement, capacity building, livelihood, and also nutrition activities, with following outcome:

1. Rural Road Improvement to production areas:

- The rural road supported not only reduction of the time traveling to production areas, but it is linked between village and market, somehow, the trader got access to production areas and increased income for villagers.
- In addition, it is linked with food security, in the past without road access, villager left their product in the production areas because they could not carry out all of their production, and they might get lost or fired that used to occur, after road access, they could bring their product to the village at put the safe place.
- The recommendation of external evaluation is about the capacity of operation and maintenance team to look after the project after handing over to community.

2. Irrigation channel project:

- To ensure the quality of data on the impacts of irrigation, the PRF team worked with DAFO to collect data and certified by the district local authority, particularly, data about water providing to field/farm (Ha) before and after the SP construction and also discussion information during VDP meeting.
- For the PRFIII AF, this indicator can be measured only when the irrigation subprojects have been completed and handcovered to the local community for at least 6 months to one-year period or at least two season period (rainy and dry seasons).
- As mentioned in indicator update part, we calculated a total of 79 irrigation systems (61 SPs in PRFIII and 18 SPs in PRFIII AF), the total irrigated area before is 841.32 Ha, while the areas after is 1256.3 Ha, the hectares irrigated were increased by 49.32% compared between before.
- Which confirmed by the beneficiaries they confirmed that the irrigations schemes are mainly used for rice production and thus also resulted in adoption of 2 cropping seasons and increased their productivity

3. Model family on livelihood productivity

To ensure the outcomes of livelihood activities in the 1st batch village before handing over to community and local authority. A total of 592 model families (July 2023) in different activities of livelihood and income generation, 298 models of pig raising, 121 models of poultry raising, 88 models of goat raising, 29 models of fish raising, 26 models of weaving, and 30 models of cropping. For this measurement we based on following criteria:

- They got trained in animal raising and can-do animal vaccination,
- They can do the standard of animal cages/animal house,
- They can make food preparing for animal raising,
- They can make the bio-fertilizers;
- They have a stable income from animal selling,
- Their household have increased meat productivity for household consumption and commercial propose,
- They can be a trainer on the technique of animal raising to other, etc.

4. Outcomes of Animal Vaccination Training

- ✓ To prevent the dead of livestock from epidemics of disease and increase its productivity.

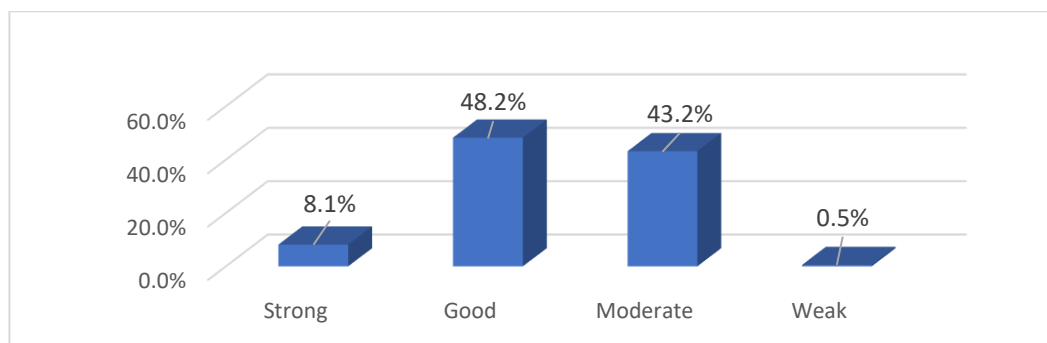
- ✓ The technical training on animal raising under livelihood. At least 3347 villagers can do animal vaccinations.
- ✓ We just followed up the outcome with district team and YGs who work closely with villagers, and checked if they can do animal vaccination for their animal raising (Only 1st batch village), we will follow up 2nd batch village.
- ✓ Feedback from community, they request to have equipment of animal vaccination when they get back to villages after training.

5. SHG Performance Appraisal Evaluation of 1st batch village

- Performance progress based on initial appraisal;
- Members are obtaining loans as per the Family Investment Plan;
- Loan Repayment is on time as per the Repayment Schedule or Contract;
- Whether the SHG is following the 5 cardinal principles of Self Help Groups and other activity based issues of Livelihood & Nutrition for the sustainability of SHGs:
 - a. Regular Monthly Meeting
 - b. Regular Monthly Saving
 - c. Inter-lending or Inter-loaning to SHG members from saving
 - d. On time repayment of loans
 - e. Regular Bookkeeping
- To check whether the SHG members are discussing Home Nutrition Gardens; Housing & Feeding of Pig, Chicken, Goat, Cattle, etc.; production & marketing of Coffee, Cassava, etc.
- To check whether the SHG is strong enough to manage their own savings and Seed Grants in an effective and efficient manner.

A total of 971 SHGs in the 1st batch village were used to for the final performance evaluation, as the result 8.1% and 48.1% are strong and good performance, following with 43.2% is moderate performance, and only 0.5% is weak performance as shows in figure below:

Figure 1; Appraisal Performance Assessment of SHGs in 1st Batch village



Note:

- i. SHGs with 90 to 100 score categorize as "Excellent"; 80-90 score as "very good" and SHGs with 70 to 79 score categorize as "good"
- ii. SHGs with rating of less than 70 score categorized as "unsatisfactory" and need further improvement and support from the VSMC, Young Graduates, community resource persons and/or other support associated with the PRF.

Annex 3: Progress of agreed action in MTR

	Action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1	Prepare exit strategy for Batch 1 villages	PRF	May 30, 2023	Done
2	Edit the PIM to incorporate the various points below	PRF	May 30, 2023	Done
3	Review revised PIM including exit strategy	WB team	June 30, 2023	Done
	Community Development Sub-Grants			
4	Create and disseminate a catalog of small infrastructure options	PRF	April 30, 2023	Done
5	Organize a new round of village VDP meetings	PRF	June 30, 2023	Done
6	Increase the scale of the skilled worker scheme in Batch 2 villages	PRF	April 30, 2023	Done
	Capacity Building			
7	Train Young Graduates in methods for coverage of more hamlets in the large villages	PRF	December 31, 2023	Done
8	Organize management of infrastructure user fee through the VSMC	PRF	December 31, 2023	Done
9	Liaise with AFN on animal raising practices, with LFN and/or Helvetas on producer groups	PRF	April 30, 2023	Done
10	Adjust training activities for producer groups	PRF	April 30, 2023	Done
	Livelihood Activities and Nutrition Activities			
11	Rolling out of CRP activities	Livelihood Division	28 April 2023	On going
12	Training of Young Graduates on PG	Livelihood Division	28 April 2023	Done
13	Creation of on-time loan repayment in the dashboard of online MIS	M & E Division	15 April 2023	Done
14	Q & A note for all Nutrition Young Graduates on nutrition together with monthly nutrition pieces of training on specific topics (as part of monthly PRF meetings)	PRF	April 2023	Done
15	Formalize GOL counterpart engagements with LYU, LWU and Nabong/Faculty of Agriculture NUL	PRF	April 2023	Done
16	Contract signed with Click, LFN for phase 2 villages with TOR addressing lesson learned from MTR	PRF	April 2023	Done
17	Pilot communal FNG communal shade houses	PRF/LFN	June 2023	Done

	Action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
18	Village nutrition meetings rolled out in all 12 Districts with focus on growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) data and livelihood/nutrition linkages	PRF	June 2023	Done
19	Nutrition communication plan – incl. GOL advocacy	WB	May 2023	Done
20	Strengthen home visits and partnership with local District Health Office	PRF	May 2023	Done
21	Innovative agenda points for quarterly nutrition convergence meeting	PRF/RRPM/WB	May 2023	Ongoing
	Monitoring and Evaluation			
22	Finalize Results Framework restructuring in collaboration with the World Bank team.	PRF	March 30,2023	Done
23	Finalize independent qualitative evaluations (nutrition, beneficiaries’ satisfaction and SHGs)	PRF	March 25, 2023	Done
24	Conduct MIS refresher training of all project staff at national level and provincial level.	PRF	April 15, 2023	Done
25	Identify remaining MIS glitches and issues by collecting user feedback from a sample of local and national users.	PRF	March 20, 2023	Done
26	Identify solutions and potential budget for improving the MIS	PRF	April 30, 2023	Done
27	Identify actions necessary for the MIS to be used as a results-based management tool (village, district, provincial and national level).	PRF	June 10, 2023	Done
28	Update the activity plan and budget to include independent qualitative evaluations (including technical audit of infrastructures) for project closure (Only for the end project evaluation).	PRF	April 25, 2023	Done
	Financial Management			
29	Submit expenditures forecast up to project closing date using remaining available fund	PRF	By March 31, 2022	Done
30	Submit IFR covering the period from April 1 till June 30, 2022	PRF	By May 15, 2022	Done
31	Submission of the FY21 audit reports and management letter to the Bank	PRF	By June 30, 2022	Done
32	Confirm budget adjustments for the above activities	PRF and WB team	April 30, 2023	Done
	Procurement			
33	Complete the procurement of mobile phone, miniprojector, small microphone, small speakers, and Sim for community	PRF	By Apr, 2023	Done
34	Complete the procurement of ACCPAC Accounting System Software	PRF	By Apr, 2023	Done

	Action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
34	Complete the selection of Senior Nutrition Officer (replacement)	PRF	By Mar, 2023	Done
35	Complete the selection of consultant to prepare the CLEAR Project Implementation Manual (PIM)	PRF	By May, 2023	Done
36	Complete the selection of consultant to revise the CFA Manual	PRF	By May, 2023	Ongoing
37	Complete the selection of consultant to revise the Nutrition Manual & SBCC	PRF	By May, 2023	Ongoing
38	Complete the selection of consultant to revise the Livelihood Manual	PRF	By May, 2023	Ongoing
39	Complete the selection of a consultant to revise VDP Process	PRF	By May, 2023	Ongoing
	Social and Environmental Safeguards			
40	Provide key elements on safeguards monitoring/reporting to PRF to enhance its reporting on safeguard management	World Bank	By March 2023	Ongoing
41	Submit project progress report to include more details on environmental and social (SG) safeguards-related activities.	PRF	By the next progress report	Ongoing
42	Document and monitor progress towards addressing barriers of inclusion for ethnic minority groups including increasing the number of LYG/NYG from EM backgrounds, language barriers and building interpersonal skills among vulnerable groups.	PRF at all levels	Routine and part of monitoring reports	Ongoing
43	Provide some samples of voluntary land donation documents to the World Bank for review	PRF social focal point	By May 2023	Done
44	Integrate basic information about Feedback and Resolution Mechanism (FRM) into all meetings/consultations with communities and beneficiaries as well as communication materials.	PRF	Ongoing	Done
45	With technical guidance from the Bank's specialists, enhance/update safeguard training materials for PRF staff and provide training to relevant PRF staff/YGs	PRF	Once a safeguarding consultant is mobilized.	Done
46	Organize safeguard training for PRF staff at different levels to include training of trainers, refresher training and follow-up, on-the-job training on the application of SG requirement for PRF III AF, and introduction of ESF requirement under CLEAR project.	PRF	By June 2023	Done

Progress of agreed action in the Donor Mission in December 2023

	Action	Resp.	Deadline	Status
Community Development Sub-Grants				
1	Prepare and submit a comprehensive work plan outlining details, budget, and timelines for the execution of all 289 SPs as well as all remaining activities to the bank for review and coordination	PRF	January 10, 2024	Done
2	Complete all necessary documentation for the SPs to address concerns and adhere to required standards.	PRF	January 10, 2024	Done
4	conduct confirmation meetings with respective villages for all 289 Sub-Projects to ensure clarity and alignment	PRF	January 31, 2024	Done
5	Establish a structured and frequent reporting mechanism to provide regular updates on the progress of each Sub-Project to the bank. Note: TA team has a weekly reporting mechanism. Reports are uploaded monthly on MIS in SPIM.	PRF	January 31, 2024	Done
6	Initiate the recruitment process to fill the vacant District Engineer position or identify a suitable replacement through internal restructuring or hiring procedures	PRF	January 31, 2024	Done
7	Conduct a comprehensive due diligence assessment to review and verify the feasibility, resources, potential risks, and progress associated with the execution of all 289 SPs.	WB	June 30, 2024	WB will update
8	Conduct accountability meeting for all 289 SPs	PRF	May 1, 2024	On plan
9	Complete and handle all SPs	PRF	May 15, 2024	On plan
Capacity Building				
10	Finalize Exit strategy	PRF/WB	February 28, 2024	Waiting for WB's feedback
11	Ensure the deployment of CFA skilled labor is completed before the Sub-Projects are fully ready for implementation	PRF	February 10, 2024	Done
12	All district engineers and VIT members join the Procurement training	PRF	February 10, 2024	Done for engineers. Ongoing for VIT – 15 Feb 2024
13	Engage and educate villagers on the importance of continual infrastructure upkeep for batch 1.	PRF	March 15, 2024	Done
14	Develop and introduce context-specific models for infrastructure operation and maintenance fund	PRF	March 15, 2024	Done (on O&M training)
Livelihood Activities				
15	Disburse Seed Grants to remaining 12 Producers' Groups (PG)	Livelihood Division	January 10, 2024	Done
16	All the SHG members have taken at least one loan from Seed Grant	Livelihood Division, M&E Division	March 30, 2024	Ongoing. 64.5% as of December 2023

	Action	Resp.	Deadline	Status
17	30% of SHG members have taken two loans from SHG funds	Livelihood Division, M&E Division	April 30, 2024	Ongoing. 31.1% as of December 2023
18	Share the training modules, manuals and IEC materials on Income Generation Activities used in the project	Livelihood Division	January 10 , 2023	Done
19	Finalize templates to capture (i) model families, (ii) cost-benefit analysis of individual IGAs, (iii) successful SHG families	Livelihood Division	January 31, 2024	Ongoing
20	Training for Young Graduates on capturing model families, collecting data for the cost-benefit analysis and successful IGA families	Livelihood Division	March 1, 2024	Not yet
Nutrition Activities				
22	Complete capacity building and technical spot checks as per agreed workplan for 2023	PRF / LBD	February 25, 2024	Done
23	Revised budget and workplan for exit strategy on nutrition submitted to WB for NOL	PRF	January 31	Done
24	Report on incentive scheme pilot for community resource persons on MMPL and on goat dairy and on the design for HNG (follow-up from MTR agreed actions)	PRF/LBD/ Click	April 30	Ongoing
25	Complete implementation of “SBCC improvement workplan” (see Annex E)	PRF	April 30	Ongoing
26	Evaluate shade house pilot by LFN resulting into integrated guidelines for CLEAR	PRF/LFN	May 30	Ongoing
27	Execute dissemination plan on nutrition (videos, factsheets, standard operation procedures, digital repository, etc.) (see Annex F)	PRF/WB	April 30	Ongoing
Monitoring and Evaluation				
28	Review budget to identify, which evaluations can be financed under PRF3 AF	PRF	December 22, 2023	Done
29	Conduct beneficiaries’ satisfaction assessment of infrastructures (WB will support updating of the questionnaires)	PRF/WB	May 10, 2024	?
30	Submit finalized end of project report and end of project evaluation	PRF/ Independent Consultant	June 30, 2024	Ongoing. Maybe May 31, 2024
31	Conduct qualitative evaluation of nutrition activities to capture some of its qualitative impacts and lessons (Propose to added in End of Project Evaluation)	PRF/ Independent Consultant	May 20, 2024	Ongoing
32	Fully update the data within the results framework	PRF	June 1, 2024	Ongoing. Latest update in Annual Report 2023
21	Present the online repayment percent as of December 2023 from MIS. Note: Updated in: https://monitor.prfmis.org/en/livelihood	M&E Division	January 10, 2024	Done in December 2023
Financial Management				

	Action	Resp.	Deadline	Status
33	Submit annual work plan and budget for up to project closing date using remaining available fund	PRF	January 14, 2024	Done
34	Submit IFR covering the period from October 1 to December 31, 2023	PRF	February 15, 2024	Ongoing
35	Submission of the FY23 audit reports and management letter to the Bank	PRF	June 30, 2024	Ongoing
Procurement				
36	Cancel packages C.038, C.039 and C.044 from STEP, as they are not required under the project.	PRFO	December 29, 2023	Done
37	Complete the procurement of the TA Manual (Implementation, Quality Control, and Operation & Maintenance) to support Sub-projects (for village team 2024)	PRFO	February 29, 2024	Done
38	Upload information i.e., delivery notes and payment settlements into STEP for each package that is required.	PRFO	April 30, 2024	Ongoing
Environmental and Social Safeguards				
39	Recruit Environment and Social Safeguard Consultant to support PRFIII-AF and CLEAR	PRF	February 1, 2024	Ongoing
40	Prepare and submit a stand-alone ESMR	PRF	March 30, 2024	Ongoing
41	Submit 14 SPs of the first lot subproject for Bank review	PRF	December 19, 2023	Done
42	Submit 15 SPs of the second lot subproject for Bank review	PRF	January 15, 2024	Done
43	Follow-up SG meeting to discuss the safeguard issues and process as requested	PRF/WB	December 22, 2023	Done
44	Ensure all voluntary land donation is documented addressing all Bank's comments	PRF/WB	June 30, 2024	Done. Sample in Annual Report 2023, Annex 9
45	Ensure all grievances and ES issues are fully addressed and managed.	PRF/WB	May 31, 2024	Ongoing
46	Submit the analysis of grievances received and report to the Bank	PRF	March 15, 2024	Ongoing
47	Document good practice, lessons learned, and challenges related to ES risk management and apply them to CLEAR		June 30, 2024	CLEAR
48	Produce visual IEC material for improving the FRM and feedback resolution communication.	PRF	February 29, 2024	CLEAR
49	Improve public consultation in village confirmation/accountability meetings during the TOT training for procurement	PRF	February 29, 2024	CLEAR

Annex 4: Accumulated number of loans by activity and repayment (2020-2023)

Activities of Livelihood	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total
I. Animal Raising					
Chicken	58	995	890	1766	3,709
Ducks	4	200	341	343	888
Fish	6	134	84	226	450
Frogs				8	8
Goats	3	389	332	851	1,575
Pigs	59	1,814	2,483	6,135	10,491
II. Cropping					
Adlay				37	37
Banana		3		1	4
Broom	1	2	2	13	18
Buying grass seeds	2	1	9	115	127
Cabbages		1			1
Cardamom				2	2
Cassava			8	10	18
Corn	14	105	538	2,620	3,277
Cucumber				1	1
Fruit trees		18	2	2	22
Galangal		10	3	6	19
Garlic				54	54
Ginger		27	2	6	35
Mushroom		1	3	4	8
Rice				92	92
Vegetable		6	14	54	74
III. Emergency					
Buying rice	15	50	48	55	168
Buying zinc roof sheets			1		1
Education	10	144	34	48	236
Funeral		2	4	2	8
Medical treatment	31	227	237	294	789
Motorbike mending			4	1	5
Rice harvesting machine		1			1
IV. Food processing					
River weed processing	1	59	9		69
V. Handicraft					
Weaving	17	503	407	1,386	2,313
VI. Small Trade and Service					
Animal-Plant selling		24	19	75	118
Retailer	1	55	128	478	662

Tailoring			2	1	3
Vehicle mending				1	1
Wholesaler		6	18	61	85
Grand Total	222	4,777	5,622	14,748	25,369

Source: PRF MIS Database December 2023

Loan taken and repayment 2020-2023

Row Labels	Count of member_id	Sum of loan_total	Sum of repayment
Animal Raising			
Chicken	3709	8,679,814,000	3,632,056,000
Ducks	888	1,854,550,000	935,250,000
Fish	450	1,591,860,000	713,500,000
Frogs	8	47,000,000	-
Goats	1575	5,074,512,000	2,081,610,000
Pigs	10491	32,536,670,000	11,815,952,000
Cropping			
Adlay	37	158,000,000	49,000,000
Banana	4	11,900,000	11,900,000
Broom	18	75,500,000	4,500,000
Buying grass seeds	127	519,100,000	15,600,000
Cabbages	1	1,200,000	1,200,000
Cardamom	2	2,000,000	1,000,000
Cassava	18	29,500,000	16,500,000
Corn	3277	10,840,140,000	3,129,590,000
Cucumber	1	5,000,000	-
Fruit trees	22	25,050,000	18,050,000
Galangal	19	31,000,000	21,200,000
Garlic	54	174,000,000	-
Ginger	35	60,700,000	43,700,000
Mushroom	8	22,200,000	9,200,000
Rice	92	464,000,000	204,000,000
Vegetable	74	256,400,000	71,600,000
Emergency			
Buying rice	168	122,600,000	83,750,000
Buying zinc roof sheets	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Education	236	176,450,000	124,150,000
Funeral	8	7,500,000	7,500,000
Medical treatment	789	821,690,000	590,160,000
Motorbike mending	5	2,600,000	2,600,000
Rice harvesting machine	1	500,000	500,000
Food processing			
River weed processing	69	137,300,000	133,800,000
Handicraft			

Weaving	2313	6,056,246,000	1,946,510,000
Small Trade and Service			
Animal-Plant selling	118	482,200,000	226,000,000
Retailer	662	2,835,780,000	1,145,000,000
Tailoring	3	12,000,000	7,000,000
Vehicle mending	1	4,000,000	-
Wholesaler	85	465,200,000	262,800,000
Grand Total	25369	73,585,162,000	27,306,178,000
			37.1%

Loan taken from member saving (2020-2023)

Row Labels	Count of member_id	Sum of loan_total	Sum of repayment
I. Animal Raising			
Chicken	362	643,089,000	389,239,000
Ducks	38	85,000,000	38,500,000
Fish	19	52,300,000	21,900,000
Goats	69	198,593,000	137,500,000
Pigs	625	1,607,134,000	843,565,000
II. Cropping			
Banana	3	5,900,000	5,900,000
Broom	1	2,000,000	-
Buying grass seeds	16	33,200,000	4,600,000
Cabbages	1	1,200,000	1,200,000
Cardamom	2	2,000,000	1,000,000
Cassava	1	500,000	500,000
Corn	307	776,200,000	330,100,000
Fruit trees	16	12,050,000	10,050,000
Galangal	1	1,000,000	-
Garlic	1	9,000,000	-
Mushroom	2	2,200,000	1,200,000
Rice	18	101,000,000	30,000,000
Vegetable	7	26,500,000	3,500,000
III. Emergency			
Buying rice	166	122,000,000	83,750,000
Buying zinc roof sheets	1	1,000,000	1,000,000
Education	235	175,950,000	124,150,000
Funeral	8	7,500,000	7,500,000
Medical treatment	787	816,690,000	590,160,000
Motorbike mending	5	2,600,000	2,600,000
Rice harvesting machine	1	500,000	500,000
IV. Food processing			
River weed processing	49	84,300,000	85,800,000
V. Handicraft			

Weaving	315	413,700,000	240,050,000
VI. Small Trade and Service			
Animal-Plant selling	20	47,000,000	25,000,000
Retailer	115	398,900,000	143,700,000
Vehicle mending	1	4,000,000	-
Wholesaler	24	82,300,000	60,800,000
Grand Total	3,216	5,715,306,000	3,183,764,000
			55.7%

Savings of SHG Members during 2020-2023

Row Labels	Sum of save_money (LAK)
2020	209,067,000
Qtr1	4,520,000
Qtr2	1,760,000
Qtr3	28,372,000
Qtr4	174,415,000
2021	1,652,922,000
Qtr1	597,581,000
Qtr2	345,632,000
Qtr3	340,908,000
Qtr4	368,801,000
2022	2,284,293,000
Qtr1	384,078,000
Qtr2	372,661,000
Qtr3	405,234,000
Qtr4	1,122,320,000
2023	4,521,333,005
Qtr1	1,168,994,000
Qtr2	1,167,801,000
Qtr3	1,179,221,005
Qtr4	1,005,317,000
Grand Total	8,667,615,005

Annex 5: Livelihood Activities (2020-2023)

List of videos (10 videos) that have been used for peer to learning in nutrition activities:

1. Mungbeans protein that comes from plants <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ecmH6uXqHQ>
2. Do you know You can milk your goats <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UksrfESxDm8>
3. Home gardens are roots for good nutrition <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xMrmcxS1zAo>
4. Save time with premix <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FltaMnQZnvM>
5. Eating ultra processed foods can make you sick <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W6ubw8iW88M>
6. Digital power sharing stories online <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SIUcGYKv9M8>
7. Strong bones with fish powder <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2OY7ZAZtiw>
8. Moringa powder the green gold https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pVoBKgC_gI
9. Wild food wisdom also for children https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IqykYwupZ_Q
10. Gender dads can help <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5JX9Y7A4NxY>

Sample list of videos have been developed by community that used for peer to peer learning

1. Phoulae village 3 rd Food Formula <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xZoBJWLzbWs>
2. Child aged 6-23 months in Thamthoum village, Nonghaed district get nutrition food <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0mi-mnXvkk8>
3. Pheuanua village with premix <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-8iX3dGEvOO>
4. Phalin Village, Nonghaed District cooking without monosodium powder <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtDW9WyoX40>
5. Phabong village home garden <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahhrGCvJLxo>
6. Phaluang village with premix <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VamTnnQKvnU>
7. Yodkha village home garden <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oghExmwuPcM>
8. Mokpha village with premix https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_IPCuRILkwk
9. Pahok Village cooking for children aged 6-23 months <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PnHAI4U4kaw>
10. Lazakhao village cooking for children aged 6-23 months <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uLVRz8oD8Xs>

Annex 6: Total participants for project meeting and training

Division/Unit	Meeting		Training		Monitoring		Field visit	
	Participant		Participant		Participant		Participant	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
PMT			93	25				
FA	509	224	7	3				
TA	8,705	4,785	2,650	1,027				
AL	7,154	5,530	7,058	5,676	19,715	17,012	69	24
NCD	21,545	12,444	3,054	2,634	7,725	6,360	1,341	1,131
ME	144	44	88	34	47	17		
Total	38,057	23,027	12,950	9,399	27,487	23,389	1,410	1,155

Source: Data gathering by Capacity Building Officer, December 2023

Annex 7: Catalog of 14 infrastural sub-grants

Type of activity	Characteristics and size of activity	Benefits after activity completion
1. Rural Road improvement to production areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the existing roads 3-3.5m long - Building small pipelines or bridges that can lower the slope of the road and make it easier to reach the agricultural production site. - No construction or improvement of roads to villages (as it the responsibility of the MPWT) - No construction or improvement of roads to rubber or sugarcane plantation farms, or other illegal crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding the harvesting area as a result of possible road access for the agricultural production machinery. - Reduced female labor work in transferring the harvested products as it can be replaced by vehicles. - Increased sales volume as the roads provide direct links to markets.
2. Irrigation system construction/renovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If construction or renovation occurs in the existing area, there needs to be area expansion - If it is a new construction, a detailed economic survey must be conducted. - HDPE pipes should be used instead of open canal in the weir construction design - The design of water system should also supply to household or fish ponds, or home gardens - This must be discussed with the community. In case a family does not want to participate, other families should be able to replace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased productivity - Reduced area of abandoned paddy fields - Water supply to fish ponds - Able to Plant integrated crops - Combat dessertification - Adaptation to climate change
3. Solar water pump for livelihood and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's a new construction in a dry area (no streams, no gravity-fed system or other water sources) - It's climate change project - Can be used in livestock and nutrition activities. - Components include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar pump - Solar panel - Pipe system - Water storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's a replacement of surface irrigation system to be groundwater - Can support household use and others - Can grow integrated plants
4. Water Supply for agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction or mending or expansion must support livestock and nutrition activities - It's a construction of water system to support production areas/sites; - No such construction in any specific households - The design is different from that of household use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can have water to support production all year round - Support home garden and fish raising

<p>5. Fence Material supply for animal raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplying barbed wire fencing - Identifying permanent space for animal raising and ensuring the health of the animals - It has to be animal raising groups - The animal raising sites should be approved by DAFO or local zoning committee - The animal raising sites must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal house for medical care - Areas to grow grass for animals to eat - Access to drinking water for animals (natural stream or man-made) - Should have technical knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure a communal area for animal raising groups. - No animal loss or death - Increased number of animals - DAFO needs to monitor the activity.
<p>6. Animal food processing house</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's communal to the producer's groups - The processing house structure has a raw material storage room, drying area, grass slicer, mixer and dehumidifier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can prepare appropriate proportion of animal foods - Reduce the capital and increase income from animal raising - Increased number of animals raised due to sufficient food supply
<p>7. Agricultural production processing house</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building a processing house for modifying products in drying form or other forms. - To support the agricultural producers - The equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dehumidifier (oven) - Packaging - Vacuum sealer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modifying products for long-term keep - To support exportation to other areas
<p>8. Weaving house construction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's new construction by the locals' labour - It must belong to the whole village; and there must be an approval of site construction - Must receive agreement from all parts of district authorities - Components: color dye room, weaving room, display/selling room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be a demonstration site for the next round of people - To preserve the village tradition - To support local arts and skills - Increase sales volume. It can also act as a sales room.
<p>9. River Weed Processing House</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Must be a village with pre-existing knowledge in river weed processing and production - Must be a part of what the district/province want to support - Must have a conserved zone to keep/stock raw river weeds for regular production - Components: rinsing basin, drying, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote local natural products - Increase production volume - Added value through production modification

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary tools: river weed rinsing machine, dryer (washing machine), drying oven, packaging, etc. 	
10. Drying space for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building concrete layer according to the village desired size to be used for drying agricultural products - The drying space must be communal to the whole village (not for individuals) - Must have a proof of document for site construction - Must have protection and management measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added value for agricultural products before selling - It's a shared space for the whole village
11. Green house for vegetable cropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's an activity of SHG and PG - The support includes: wooden roof structure frame, plastic sheets for cover, net for the fence, water hose systems for vegetables (pipes, water storage) - Newly constructed by the local community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can grow vegetable in all seasons - Increased income
12. Agricultural Market Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The selection site should be appropriate where community can gather, be a stopping station for travelers, roadsides, three-way junction or intersection, etc. - It should be the area where extensive plantation and animal raising in place. - There must be a land use approval - There should be a table for agricultural products, shed, toilets and other water systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote more plantation - Make market available in the rural areas
13. Storage house for agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's a shared storage space after harvesting from the garden - Must have a proof of document for site construction - Must have maintenance measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solar powered dehumidifier - Humidity detector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for sales - Long-term storage of products
14. Nutrition house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's a mall building (have equipment storage, toilet, water taps for washing the food mixing tools) - Must have contribution from the community (construction labour) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have space for meeting and learning from each other about nutrition. - It's also a place for holding activities together among PG members. - It's a safe space for storing the farmer nutrition groups' cooking equipment

Annex 8: Report on the Environmental Management Plan for Infrastructure in 2nd Batch

1. Overview

The environmental and social safeguard compliance will be applied to the community infrastructure under component 1. The community infrastructure was divided into two batches of villages. The first batch covered 173 sub-projects based on the 75% of villages in the first batch receiving the support of sub-project according POM. The implementation of the first batch had been completed and handed over to the communities to manage with the trainings of operation and maintenance were provided.

For the second batch, the screening was carried out during the Villages Development Plan (VDP) at the villages and totally 1,046 activities been presented at the district coordination meetings (details in Table 1).

Table 1: Prioritized activities presented at the district coordination meetings

Types of Activities	Number
Agriculture and forestry	741
Water and nutrition	102
Road access to agricultural area	51
Others	152
Total	1,046

Due to the available budget under Component 1, all villages in the second batch (100% of all villages) receive one sub-project. The VDP were organized at the villages level and prioritized the need of the community. The environmental and social safeguards were consulted at the VDP meetings and priority the level of impacted to the infrastructure. The screening process referred to the negative and positive list. The total 1,046 priority sub-projects at the VDP were brought into the district coordination meetings. At the district meetings, the screening process of 1,046 prioritized sub-project led to only 289 sub-projects before moving to the next steps of survey design, implementation, O&M training.

Table 2: Sub-projects agreed to support for the second batch villages

No	Types of sub-project	Number
1	Rural road improvement to production areas/bridge/culvert	109
2	Irrigation system construction/renovation	33
3	Water supply for agricultural productions	8
4	Fence material supply for animal raising	72
5	Animal food processing house	2
6	Agricultural production processing house	1
7	Weaving house construction	1
8	Drying space for agricultural products	1
9	Agricultural market construction	3
10	Storage house for agricultural products	1
11	Nutrition house	58
	Total	289

All 289 sub-projects had been planned and screening for the environmental and social impacts according to the prescribed forms in early 2023. The survey and design of 289 sub-projects started in October until December 2023 using the ESS screening forms and tools to collect ESS, the technical and DRM and others data for the design step. The detail of potential negative issues/impacts and mitigation measures/actions as well as tools to be used for monitoring are presented in the subsequent sections.

2. The steps of the compliance the ESF in the implementation of the subprojects activities

Steps for the environmental and social compliance for the sub-projects are as following:

- 1) Villages meeting or villages consultation meeting by dividing the man and woman group;
- 2) District coordination meetings and consultations with other sectors and other NGOs;
- 3) Survey and design of the infrastructure sub-projects for data collection and detail surveying and discuss ESF with communities;
- 4) Construction the sub-project and ESF monitoring by applying the ECOP form;
- 5) Deliver the operation and maintenance trainings to communities and inform the ESF issues and how to monitor in the future;
- 6) Monitoring period after 6-12 months of sub-project completion.

Tools to be applied in the implementation of sub-projects included the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCOP) and Pest Management Plan (PMP), etc. The issues found and mitigation measures applied to the sub-projects are presented in the following sections.

3. The environmental management Plan (EMP)

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is a document to be developed during the preparing the Initial Environment Examination (IEE). An EMP refers to the PRF-AF-ESF documentation pertaining to project Management, Monitoring and Auditing of the six implementation steps of sub-project cycle and the verification of predicted impacts in the sub-project in the second batch. The requirement for an EMP in sub-project implementation is vague so far in Lao PDR. However, the EMP requires a monitoring and auditing. The following are procedures for the implementation of monitoring and auditing plans on development sub-project.

The village meetings and the district coordination meetings were completed in the first step of the sub-project preparation and these two meetings were the meeting of ESF screening process by consulting with the other projects and communities at the villages and the district level. The screening was received 289 sub-projects. The 289 sub-projects were taken into the survey and design process by applying the Initiate Environmental Evaluation form (IEEF) to evaluate.

Based on the results of IEEF, data were summarized into the types of the sub-projects impact and the total 289 sub-projects require the approval from donors before implementation. The list of the 289 sub-projects were prepared the EMP and ECOP for monitoring plan. The EMP were classified by the level of impact to the construction site and in the future. The EMP were developed based on the data collected during the survey, design and the summary the impact from the IEE form. Some sub-projects needed to revise the designs to minimize the impact of environment to the community house and

property, for example, the construction of village bank protection, need to mitigate the environmental impact to the construction sites. In PRF III AF, sub-projects were planned for EMP to monitor and the responsible parties were identified in the EMP. These EMP will be submitted together with the list of the sub-projects for no objection from donors before implementation. Summary of the EMP for sub-projects in the second batch is presented the table below.

Summary of Environment Management Plan (EMP)

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
1	Rural road improvement to agricultural areas	Design and construction phases	The location of the road is close to the Protected Area buffer zone (Phalamang) e.g., 1 sub-project is close to Village Protected area to reserve the big tree.	The District Land Allocation Committee (DLAC) and District Office Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) will issue the certificate to ensure that the Provincial protected forest will not be affected by the construction of the sub-project.	Phongsaly, Houaphanh, Xiengkhouang	DLAC, DONRE
			Road alignment will construct through high mountains and this may create high risk of landslide and flash floods.	The design of side drainage will install the cut off drain and mitre drain to be able to support the flow of flash floods and raise the road surface to a high enough level.		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer
			The road embankment is raised more than 1 m high which may collapse especially Culvert pipe Top soil or approach road to the bridge.	Use bio-engineering by growing long-rooted grasses to prevent landslides with local grass or trees.		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer
			The waste construction material during the construction of sub-projects.	- Inform the contractor before starting work. - VIT will daily monitor the construction sites.		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer
			Cutting of small trees along road alignment.	- VIT will be informed before building the road and provided with the monitoring form. - The design will mark on the trees of bigger than 30 cm and will not allow to cut.		VIT, Community supervisor, PRFED, DLAC, DONRE
			The rock exposing will be risk to community.	Warning sign will be installed at the risk area. Inform the community during working.		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer
			During the construction the soil may slide down to the community land/agricultural area.	- VIT and Community supervisors have to closely supervise during the construction. - Setting up the road alignment and inform the contractors to carefully move the soil.		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
			The alignment of the road passes to the community cemetery, water spring or water source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The survey meeting had organized and consult with the land owners. - The locations of the rural road improvement to agriculture areas are on the existing road of community and will be built by community labour. - The DLAC/NREO participate in the survey and red mark along the road of community. - Redesign new road alignment. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
			UXO clearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DLAC team are consist of the Labour and Welfare officer and they will work with UXO team. - All the districts had impacted by UXO requires the clearance certificate from District UXO Office. - The UXO Office which are under District Labour and Welfare Office joint the survey team. 		DLAC, DONRE, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer
		Operation and maintenance	Review and follow up key EMP issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce EMP key issues to community during the O&M training. - Establish O&M team to follow up during the operation. 	Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Houaphanh, Xiengkhouang	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
	Follow up landslide in the critical section of the road during the construction period.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce the community to apply bio-engineering system to protect land slide - Raise awareness for landslide to road users during rainy season. 	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE		
	Set up the operational fund.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce fund requirement for maintenance during the O&M training. - Clearly identify the personnel to responsible for road maintenance especially the road users. 	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer		
	The fencing may be in the forest protection area and in the border of the other villages.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DLAC and DAFO will join in the O&M training. 	VIT, Community supervisor,		

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read and prove on the regulation of the forestry protection in front of the community. - Set up the regulation of animal fencing purpose and penalty fee. 		PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
			Community contributed trees for building the animal housing and posts for fencing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replanted trees in the located area. - Follow up on tree cutting in the area. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
			Landslide after raining or using.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide training on routine maintenance. - Set up the road user group or road beneficiary. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
2	Nutrition house	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The location of the nutrition house locates on the private land. - The structure of the building will corrupt or erosion at the new foundation. - Animal will come to play inside the building and make dirty. - The waste construction material. - The waste water from the building drains to the fish pond or community land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before any construction the community have to hand over the land certificate to PRF3-AF before. - The location will stand on the strong foundation and strongly compact - Community have to build the fencing around the building. - Inform the contractors about the waste management in the construction site. - The design should consider the drainage system and well drain to the lower area by not impact the community land. 	Xiengkhouang, Houaphanh	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The waste/rabbit/waste water during operation. - Lack of fund for O&M. - Monitoring the operation fund - The Sub-project site located beside provincial road and at sharp curved. There may be dangerous to community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The village committee will set up the rubbish bin or waste basket and cleaning after use the activities. - The O&M training has to organize as soon as and discuss on the O&M fund. - Set up the villager to respond on the O&M. - After O&M training this sub-project belongs to the community and the concerned sectors will follow up and advise on the maintenance technique. - Install traffic signs "Watch out for children" crossing the road on both sides. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
3	Fencing material supply for animal raising	Design and Construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two fencing areas are closely to the protected area and some other fencing sub-projects are in the national protected area (Son and Bountai districts). - Trees may be cut at the construction sites and there may be possible to cut down large trees exceeding the required number to make animal houses. - The fencing area will cover border areas of other villages. - One sub-project of fencing area locates in the area not allowed by DAFO. - The UXO in the area. - There is no water source at the fencing area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DLAC, DAFO and DoNRE will certify the fencing area. - Minimize impact on trees by less tree cutting and replant when work is completed and use the standing trees instead of barbed fence posts without having to cut them. - Minimize impacts on wildlife, virgin forest areas. The DLAC will issue permits, monitor and control the cutting of trees to make animal houses so that the cutting does not exceed the approved amount. - The DLAC, DAFO and DoNRE will inspect and issue the certificate for specific area allowed. - The sub-project had been cancelled and priority will be given on the second sub-project. - The DLAC and DAFO will identify the level of impact and the local UXO clearance team inspect during the construction. - Design water system into the area. 	Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Houaphanh, Xiengkhouang	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replantation of trees in the fencing area. - Fund raising for maintenance in the future. - The zoning of the fencing area. - The monitoring of trees cutting and other application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The operation and maintenance training will be delivered to the community after the fencing completed on tree planting to replace the cutting ones. - Establish the mobilized system and fee collection for maintenance. - The regulation of management in the animal fencing area must be setting up and bordering sign have to install at the border location as approved by DoNRE. - The villages O&M committee will daily monitor and the DoNRE and DAFA staff will assist and inspect. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
4	Irrigation system construction/renovation	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land collapse into the irrigation channel. - Children and animal may fall down to the deep cutting of the water pond. - Some section of the irrigation channel requires rock explosion. - The waste of construction material at the site. - The weir construction will change the water way to impact the nearby land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new design requires DRM information and PRF avoid during design by applying the HDPE pipe for instance. It is to reduce the impact of disaster (Climate resilience). - The side wall of the water pond will slope down to its feet. - The rock explosion requires the experienced team and need to inform the community at least a day before start working. - The VIT and community will closely follow up and inspect. -The design will be safety on the water flow over into wing wall level. 	Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang, Houaphanh, Phongsaly	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The soil will block the water way into the agricultural area. - Lack of fund for maintenance. - Sedimentation in front of the weir. - Wooden trunk impact into the weir structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water user group will do the routine maintenance. - Establish the O&M fund. - Require routine maintenance as well as emergency maintenance. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
5	Water supply for agricultural productions	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The water source is in the difference village. - Set up the regulation and zoning of the protected area of the water source. - Animal damage the irrigation pipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The DLAC and DoNRE joined during the survey and certified for the specific area. - The DoNRE will provide the training and set up the zoning area for community and inform them during the training. - The pipe laying has to follow the technical specification deeper than 60 cm. 	Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang, Houaphanh, Phongsaly	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The existing regulations are not applicable and require refresh. - The O&M training should involve. - The maintenance committee require training. - The pesticide and chemical are used for livelihood activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DAFO and PRF team will strengthen the regulation and review some parts which are not applicable. - The training will focus on the people who benefit directly from the sub-projects. - Safety use training will be provided. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
6	Animal food processing house	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One sub-project located at the flash flood water. - One sub-project located at the new resettlement area and there is no access road and water supply. - The waste construction material. - The waste water from the building drains to the community land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select the second priority sub-project. - The community will build the access road and provide water supply to the building. - Before handing over to community the site has to clean up. - The design should install the drainage pipe into the lower area. 	Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang, Phongsaly	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noisy and dusty during operating the machine - The thief steals the equipment and machine for animal food processing. - The drying platform requires the sunlight during drying the product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The location of the storage will be far away from the villages to avoid the noise and dust. - Grow trees around the building. - The community will rotate to look after the storages while there is no working. - The platform will be built at the right place and direction. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
7	Weaving house construction	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 sub-projects of weaving house. - There is one big tree nearby the building. - The waste construction material after construction. - The chemical waste fabric dyeing water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before handing over, need to cut some part of the tree reaching the building. - The design will include the septic tank to keep the waste water before drain away. 	Oudomxay, Xiengkhouang	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal access to the building or eat some chemical toxic. - The thief steals the equipment and machine of weaving. - Lack of fund for OM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing around the building - the community will rotate look after the storages while there is no working there - The weaving group will set up the fund for OM 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
8	River weed processing house	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The upper water level of the irrigation weir will flood the rice fields. - Insufficient raw weeds to supply into the production of dry river weeds. - Raw weeds contaminate with dust. - The washing water of river weed. - Drying river weed requires to store in the good ventilation area and avoid moisturizing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consideration should be given to designing the appropriate level of the weir ridge. - Set up the river weed conservation area and certified by DLAC and DONRE along the Park river. - The drying platform of the river weed should be located far away from the road. - Build the drainage system into the lower area. - The packaging room should be a good ventilation. 	Phongsaly	PRF District Engineer VIT, Community supervisor, PRFED, DLAC, DONRE
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of fund for O&M. - The conservation area will be occupied by the community. - The raw weed will be damaged while collecting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The production group will set up the fund for O&M. - Monthly monitoring of the conservation area. - Provide training on how to collect the raw weed sustainably. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
9	Drying space for agricultural products	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The location of the drying space for agricultural products is in the protected/sacred forestry area of villages. - Animal access to the yard and eat the agricultural seed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocation of the site to safety place. - Make fencing to protect animal invasion. - Install birth net if requires. 	Phongsaly	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE

No	Sub-project types	Phases	Potential negative impacts	Environmental mitigation measures	Provinces	Implementing Agencies
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of fund for O&M. - Big truck requires access to the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The production group will set up the fund for O&M. - The access road should be width enough to the truck. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
10	Agricultural market construction	Design and construction phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 4 sub-projects for agriculture market construction. - The location of the building is at high steep of the mountain. - The washed water will flood into the floor of the building and ardour pollution is at the market. - The waste of the construction material. - The size of the market is larger than community need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The building will be moved from the edge of the high steep area 5-10 m. - Install the drainage system around the building. - Before handing over all the rubbish and site should be cleaned up. - The design drawing will be redesign according to the community need. 	Oudomxay	VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE
		Operation and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of fund for O&M. - Waste rubbish management. - The toilet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The market committee will set up the fund for O&M. - The solid waste pit should be prepared at the appropriate location, far away from the building. 		VIT, Community supervisor, PRF District Engineer, DLAC, DONRE

4. Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP)

As mentioned in ESMF for PRF III AF, the Environment Code of Practice (ECOP) will be streamlined, integrated and mainstreamed into infrastructures, livelihood and nutrition activities, when appropriate, included in operation and maintenance manuals and procedures within village agreements. For instance, when tree cutting is unavoidable, new trees of similar species should be planted in an appropriate location to compensate this loss. clear mitigation measures practices (environmental code of practices, ECOP) for all type of civil works.

For the second batch villages, the 289 sub-projects have been planned for construction in 2024. During the construction, each sub-project will be monitored using ECOP form according to the activities under sub-projects. Each step of the construction will be filled by different responsible team, for instance VIT, community supervisors, Quality Control Engineer. These team will be received the trainings of application of ECOP form before the commence of sub-projects construction. Summary of the ECOP is presented in the table below.

Summary of Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP)

No	Sub-project types	Key issues to monitor	Tools to monitor	Responsibility
1	Rural road improvement to production areas/bridge/culvert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land slide to agriculture area. - The fencing of community along the road needs to be improved. - The tree cutting during the construction. - Soil cutting to block the river. 	ECoP form for rural road, small bridge, culvert and track improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - Community supervisor - District Engineer - Quality Control Engineer
2	Irrigation system construction/renovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction will create the waste material to the river. - Water flow level after construction will higher than design level. - New direction of water flow will create more erosion on the bank protection and flood into the community land. - The construction of concrete irrigation channel is closed to community houses which will create the waste and landslide down to the channel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECoP form for village irrigation system, weir, irrigation, channel, repaired weir, small water storage for animal. - The inspection during the raining is essential. - Before the construction of channel, minutes of the site consultation should be attached to the ECoP form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - Community supervisor - District Engineer - Quality Control Engineer
3	Fencing material supply for animal raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fencing area cover the land of other villages. - Cutting the trees for animal house and posts for fencing. - Follow up on the forest extension for other farming. 	ECoP Form for buildings including market, nutrition house, community hall, school, sanitary facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - Community supervisor - District Engineer - Quality Control Engineer
4	Nutrition house/animal food processing /river weed processing/weaving house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fencing around the building to protect animal access. - The chemical pit from colouring need to be kept in the safe place. - The quality of the river weed during processing. - The waste material after using. 	Form for ECoP of building including market, nutrition house, community hall, school, sanitary facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - Community supervisor - District Engineer - Quality Control Engineer
5	Water supply for agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The laying the pipe pass the land or the community farm. - The community will cut the pipe for water. - The social impact. 	The ECoP form for village irrigation system, weir, irrigation, channel, repaired weir, small water storage for animal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - District Engineer - Community supervisor - QC Engineer
6	Land improvement for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The extension area to protect forest. - The UXO clearance. - The cut tree for rice field. 	The Form of ECoP for village irrigation system, weir, irrigation, channel, repaired weir, small water storage for animal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - District Engineer - Community supervisor

No	Sub-project types	Key issues to monitor	Tools to monitor	Responsibility
				- QC Engineer
7	Agriculture market construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe location, to ensure there will not have an erosion at the construction site. - Waste water from the market. 	ECoP form for building including market, nutrition house, community hall, school, sanitary facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VIT - District Engineer - Community supervisor - QC Engineer

Annex 9: Social Safeguard Monitoring – Summary of Households Affected by SP in 2024

Row Labels	# SP of batch 2 villages	# SP of batch 1 villages	Total SP of batch 2 + add to batch 1 villages	Total SP affected to the private land	Total HHs with land affected by SP construction	# Ethnic HHs with land affected by SP construction
Phongsaly	79	19	98	4	4	3
Bountai	15	4	19	0	0	0
Mai	22	6	28	4	4	3
Khua	30	5	35	0	0	0
Samphane	12	4	16	0	0	0
Oudomxay	20	4	24	3	5	3
Namor	14	3	17	1	1	1
Laa	6	1	7	2	4	2
Huaphane	74	16	90	4	10	6
Kouan	22	4	26	0	0	0
Sone	1		1	0	0	0
Xamtai	31	6	37	2	4	1
Huamouang	20	6	26	2	6	5
Xiengkhouang	63	14	77	5	9	8
Nonghet	34	7	41	3	4	4
Kham	29	7	36	2	5	4
Grand Total	236	53	289	16	28	20

Sample of Voluntary Contribution (Land Donation)

ແບບຟອມ 2: ບັນທຶກການປະກອບສ່ວນແບບສະໝັກໃຈ (VC)

ຊື່ກິດຈະກຳໂຄງລ່າງພື້ນຖານ: ສະໜັບສະໜູນໂຮງຮຽນສູນກາງເມັດ ກະທັດ ID: PDS-AF (W) E-55-XKH-18-210326
 ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງກິດຈະກຳ: ຢູ່ບ້ານ... ດຳລາ ເມືອງ: ຫາງແສງ ແຂວງ: ສຽງຂວາງ

ກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ຂັ້ນບ້ານ (ໃນຊ່ວງສຳຫລວດກິດຈະກຳ):	ວັນທີຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ: 10.9.2023	ຜະນັກງານ ທລຍ ເມືອງເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: [Signatures]
ກອງປະຊຸມຊ່ອງໜ້າກັນ ແລະ ກັນ ກັບຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ	ວັນທີຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ: 10.9.2023	ຜະນັກງານ ທລຍ ເມືອງເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ: [Signatures]

ຊື່ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ (ອີງຕາມໃບຕາດິນ ຫຼື ໜັງສືນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນ): ທ. ກຳເພັດເລີ້	ເລກລະຫັດ ID (ເລກລຳດັບຂອງຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກ ຜົນກະທົບ):	ຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດໂດຍກົງ: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ແມ່ນ <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ
ເພດ: ຊາຍ	ອາຍຸ: 41	ອາຊີບ: ຝັ່ງກູ້ເງິນ

ລາຍລະອຽດທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ຕ້ອງການ ເຂົ້າໃນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳໂຄງລ່າງ ພື້ນຖານ (ລວງກວ້າງ, ຍາວ, ລັກສະນະ ດິນແນວໃດ?): ລື່ມອຸ້ງໜູ ກຳ ສັນລາງທ. ກຳເພັດເລີ້ ໃລະ ກັກ 2 ພາກ, ຍາວ 95 ແມັດ	ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ຜົນກະທົບ (ມ2): 70 ຫມ ²	ເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດ ຂອງດິນຕອນນີ້ ທີ່ຜູ້ກ່ຽວຖື ກຳມະສິດ (ມ2): 5.000 ຫມ ²	% ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນ ກະທົບທຽບໃສ່ເນື້ອທີ່ ດິນທັງໝົດ: 1.4 %	ລະຫັດຂອງແຜນ ທີ່, ຖ້າມີ:
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ລາຍລະອຽດກ່ຽວກັບການປຸກພືດໃນແຕ່ລະປີ ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນປະຈຸບັນ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການ:		
	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຈຳນວນ
ດິນໄມ້ທີ່ຈະຖືກເສຍຫາຍ	0	0
ດິນໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກທີ່ຈະຖືກເສຍຫາຍ	ຕົ້ມກອ້ອ	2
ດິນໄມ້ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ຫລື ມີເປົ້າ ໝາຍ ເອົາໄວ້ປຸກສ້າງເຮືອນຊານ	ຕົ້ມພ້າວ	1
ດິນໄມ້ໃຫຍ່ອື່ນໆ	0	0

ອະທິບາຍກ່ຽວກັບ ຊື່ບັນທຶກທີ່ໄດ້ສຸນເສຍ ຫລື ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍ ເມື່ອການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ:
 2/10/23

ມູນຄ່າຊັບສິນທັງໝົດທີ່ປະກອບສ່ວນ: 1,000,000,000, ຕື້ (100 ຕື້)

ມີຜົນກະທົບທາງຈິດໃຈຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍບໍ່?

ການລົງລາຍເຊັນ ຫລື ຈ່າໄປ້ມີ ຢູ່ໃນແບບຟອມນີ້ ແມ່ນການຍັງຍືນຄວາມເພິ່ງພໍໃຈ ໃນການປະກອບສ່ວນ ທີ່ດີນ/ຊັບສິນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳອ່ອຍ. ການປະກອບນີ້ແມ່ນການປະກອບສ່ວນແບບສະ ໝັກໃຈ. ຖ້າຫາກເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ ບໍ່ຕ້ອງການປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນຂອງຕົນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳ, ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຄວນປະຕິເສດ ໃນການລົງລາຍເຊັນ ຫລື ຈັບໄປ້ ແລະ ປ່ຽນເປັນການ ຂໍຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍແທນ.

ວັນທີ: 10.3.2023

ວັນທີ: 10-3-2022

ລາຍເຊັນຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າທີມງານ
ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂັ້ນບ້ານ
ບວ ຫອ ຈ

ລາຍເຊັນຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ
(ທັງຜົວ ແລະ ເມຍ)
ນາ ເຟີ ສີ
ນ ເຈັ ຢ ວ

ຍັງຍືນໂດຍນາຍບ້ານ


ລາຍກອງ ພິມວິງກາ

