



Poverty Reduction Fund III (PRF III)

Beneficiaries' Satisfaction Evaluation

Evaluation Report

April 2023

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List of Abbreviations:

FNG	Farmer Nutrition Group
FRM	Feedback Resolution Mechanism
GoL	Government of the Lao PDR
HNG	Home Nutrition Garden
IDA	International Development Association
LYG-YG	Livelihood Young Graduate-Young Graduate
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PDO	Project Development Objective
PRF	Poverty Reduction Fund
PRF III AF	Poverty Reduction Fund Project III Additional Financing
PVP	Participatory Village Planning
QC	Quality Control
SHG	Self-Help Group
US\$	United States Dollars
VIT	Village Implementation Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Poverty Reduction Fund III (P157963), a total of US\$54 million program, has been implementing in 10 provinces in two geographically disparate areas: (1) Northern region: Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Oudomxay, Luang Prabang, Houaphan and Xieng Khouang Province; and (2) Southern region: Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong and Attapeu Provinces covering 43 districts and over 1,800 villages. It was initially approved in 2016 (with a US\$30 million IDA credit) and became effective in January 2017. An Additional Financing (AF) credit, US\$22.5 million, was further approved in 2019 and became effective in 2020. The project's current closing date is 30 June 2024.

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

- i. Participatory planning process in response to the indicator 16 of the result framework: % of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III;
- ii. Technical assistance and capacity building provided during implementation and supervision (both for infrastructure and livelihoods);
- iii. Results of activities (infrastructure and livelihoods); and
- iv. Grievances 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 Namor districts of Oudomxay Province.

Random sampling was carried out for the individual interviews. 30% of the beneficiary households involved in participatory planning in the 24 selected villages as well as in technical assistance and capacity building activities provided by the project at the village, district, provincial and central levels were surveyed. Government coordinators as well as Young Graduates were also interviewed during the field trip.

Altogether 795 samples of beneficiaries at the village levels were surveyed for the individual interviews, of which 323 were from Xiengkhouang province. 68% of respondents were female heads of the beneficiary households. In addition, Poor families were included in the samples. 41 government coordinators as well as Young Graduates were interviewed. Focus group discussions have been carried out with representatives of the beneficiaries, including male, female and poor groups.

Key findings are generated from the individual interviews and focus group discussions with men and women groups. From the interviews most respondents provide positive feedbacks 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 the unsatisfaction 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 phase. For instance, the women raised the issue for the improvement in the ethnic language communication during the meetings, notice of meeting and timing for the meetings in some areas is not convenient for them.

Participatory planning process

The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the participatory planning process, with 30.5 % of them who are highly satisfied and 67.9% who are satisfied. While

more government officers and PRF staff, about 60.8%, are highly satisfied with the participatory planning process. For the beneficiaries who are highly satisfied, the main reason for their satisfaction is the cooperation and participation of community in the village in decision making and problem solving as well as the acquisition of knowledge on the process of participatory planning and responsibilities. The main reasons of high percentage of satisfaction by the government and PRF staff on participatory village planning are their opportunities to be part of the participatory village planning process, the active participation and cooperation of community members in decision making and problems solving, the unity and solidarity of the community members, understanding, attention and ownership of village authorities in guiding the implementation of the activities after the project phase out.

Most of the beneficiaries do not have any comment on the improvements in participatory planning (87.8%). Most comments for the improvement are related to more support in the infrastructure improvement.

With regard to quality of the process, comments have been provided from small proportion of the respondents but it needs to be taken into consideration for future project. For instance, about 1.3%, particularly the women wish to see the improvement in the communication from Lao to the ethnic language, though interpretation has been provided, they still had difficulty to understand the message at the meetings; to encourage more participation in expression of beneficiaries' opinions at the meeting, to continue building capacity of different village authorities and members of village committees in order to ensure sustainability of the development of their villages.

Though government officers and PRF staff expressed high satisfaction with the participatory planning process with 68% who have no comments for the improvement, similar to the beneficiaries' comments, the improvement in the village infrastructures have been raised. Comments for improvement in the implementation and monitoring of the project include more involvement and time of concerned government authorities in monitoring support in the activity implementation, more attention on gender issues at the community level, more and new training topics for government officers, young graduates must improve communication skills to provide clear message on the process and in the activity implementation.

Technical assistance and capacity building

Different trainings have been provided to the beneficiaries. Most beneficiaries, 42%, received trainings in livelihood development relevant to the local context which have been raised by the beneficiaries during the participatory village planning process. These are the training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving.

The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the technical assistance and capacity building provided by the project, with 55.6% of them who are highly satisfied and 43.2% who are satisfied.

Infrastructure activities

The infrastructures supported by PRF at the villages where the survey was carried out are irrigation, school, gravity fed water, bridge, road and small hospital.

The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the overall infrastructure activities, with 40.6% of them who are highly satisfied and 50.4% who are satisfied. While the government officers and PRF staff have higher proportion of respondents who are highly satisfied with the infrastructure activities.

The highest rated infrastructure is the small hospital (100% satisfaction), followed by the school (99.2% satisfaction), the bridge (98.3% satisfaction), the road (94.4% satisfaction) and the irrigation (87.9%). The lowest rated infrastructure is the gravity fed water (77.3% satisfaction).

Livelihood development activities

The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the livelihood success and sustainability, with 62.6% of them who are highly satisfied and 29.5% who are satisfied. The government officers and PRF staff have higher proportion of respondents who are highly satisfied with the livelihood activities (85.5%).

The livelihood activities that have been implemented the most are pig raising (36%), crop planting (25%) and chicken raising (14%). Beneficiaries have different opinions on the activities that they most like and least like. While some most like one particular activity, the other may dislike it and thus the following findings are the indication for the future consideration especially, on the relevance of livelihood support in each geographical area.

The livelihood activities that are most and least liked are the same. These include pig raising and chicken raising. Crop planting is the most liked while for the least liked activities include chicken raising 20%, duck raising 15% and goat raising 10%.

The main reasons why pig raising, crop planting and chicken raising are most liked are because they can generate good and satisfactory income (56%) and the ability to generate income (13%). The main reasons for disliking animal raising activities are the risks of natural diseases including animal communicable diseases (60%), flood (5%), time consuming (5%), not relevant to local context (5%), unproficiency, and unsatisfactory income.

Nevertheless, the livelihood activities that are considered by the beneficiaries to be successful and sustainable are animal raising, especially pig raising (56%), and crop planting (20%).

Grievance mechanism

Awareness on grievance redress mechanism needs attention as the majority of the beneficiaries are not aware of the grievance mechanism (70.5%). Approximately, 78.6% of the female beneficiaries and 53.5% of the male beneficiaries are not aware of it.

Approximately 24% of the respondents are satisfied with the mechanism and only a few of them are highly satisfied (0.9%). Amongst those who are highly satisfied with the grievance mechanism revealed that the main reason of their high satisfaction was that they are aware of who to submit their grievance to (38%) and the effective cooperation of the grievance committee (25%), and they can submit both oral and written grievance (13%).

The overall satisfaction of the government coordinators and PRF staff on grievance mechanism is higher than of the beneficiaries. However, still 33.3% of them do not know about it. Approximately, 7.3% are highly satisfied with the grievance mechanism with the main reason of their high satisfaction is the availability of grievance and feedback procedures (33%) and the beneficiaries are aware of the grievance mechanism (33%).

Ability of community in planning project

The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the ability of the community in planning project activities, with 31.7% of them who are highly satisfied and 64.7% who are satisfied.

The reason of highly satisfaction by the beneficiaries is that they have been empowered to participate in decision making and problems solving processes in their respective villages, their voices have been listened by the authorities and the project through different consultation

meetings, their opportunities to learn new knowledges, the clear roles and responsibilities agreed with the beneficiaries in the development of their communities. All of these have created their ownership in the project activities and thus ensure sustainability.

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 (over 92% for women and over 90% for other linguistic groups) and over 95% for GoL and PRF respondents regardless of the method used for the calculation of the overall satisfaction.

1 INTRODUCTION

1. The Poverty Reduction Fund III (P157963), a total of US\$54 million program, has been implementing in 10 provinces in two geographically disparate areas: (1) Northern region: Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Oudomxay, Luang Prabang, Houaphan and Xieng Khouang Province; and (2) Southern region: Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong and Attapeu Provinces covering 43 districts and over 1,800 villages. It was initially approved in 2016 (with a US\$30 million IDA credit) and became effective in January 2017. An Additional Financing (AF) credit, US\$22.5 million, was further approved in 2019 and became effective in 2020. The project's current closing date is 30 June 2024.
2. The modified Project Development Objective (PDO) was 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.
3. The overall objective of the study is to evaluate beneficiaries' satisfaction with the following areas of the project (paying particular attention to women beneficiaries):
 - i. Participatory planning process in response to the indicator 16 of the result framework: % of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III;
 - ii. Technical assistance and capacity building provided during implementation and supervision (both for infrastructure and livelihoods);
 - iii. Results of activities (infrastructure and livelihoods); and
 - iv. Grievances mechanism.
4. The Evaluation report is structured as follows: the section 2 describes the methodology, section 3 provides the key findings and concluding remarks that include lessons learned and recommendations are made in section 4.

2 METHODOLOGY

Methodology discussed and agreed with PRF team at the inception meeting include village selection, random sampling of respondents and field interviews.

2.1 Village Selection

5. 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 Namor districts of Oudomxay Province (see Annex 1). The geographical distribution of the villages are in Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Figure 1: Geographical Distribution of Selected Villages in Kham District, Xiengkhuang Province

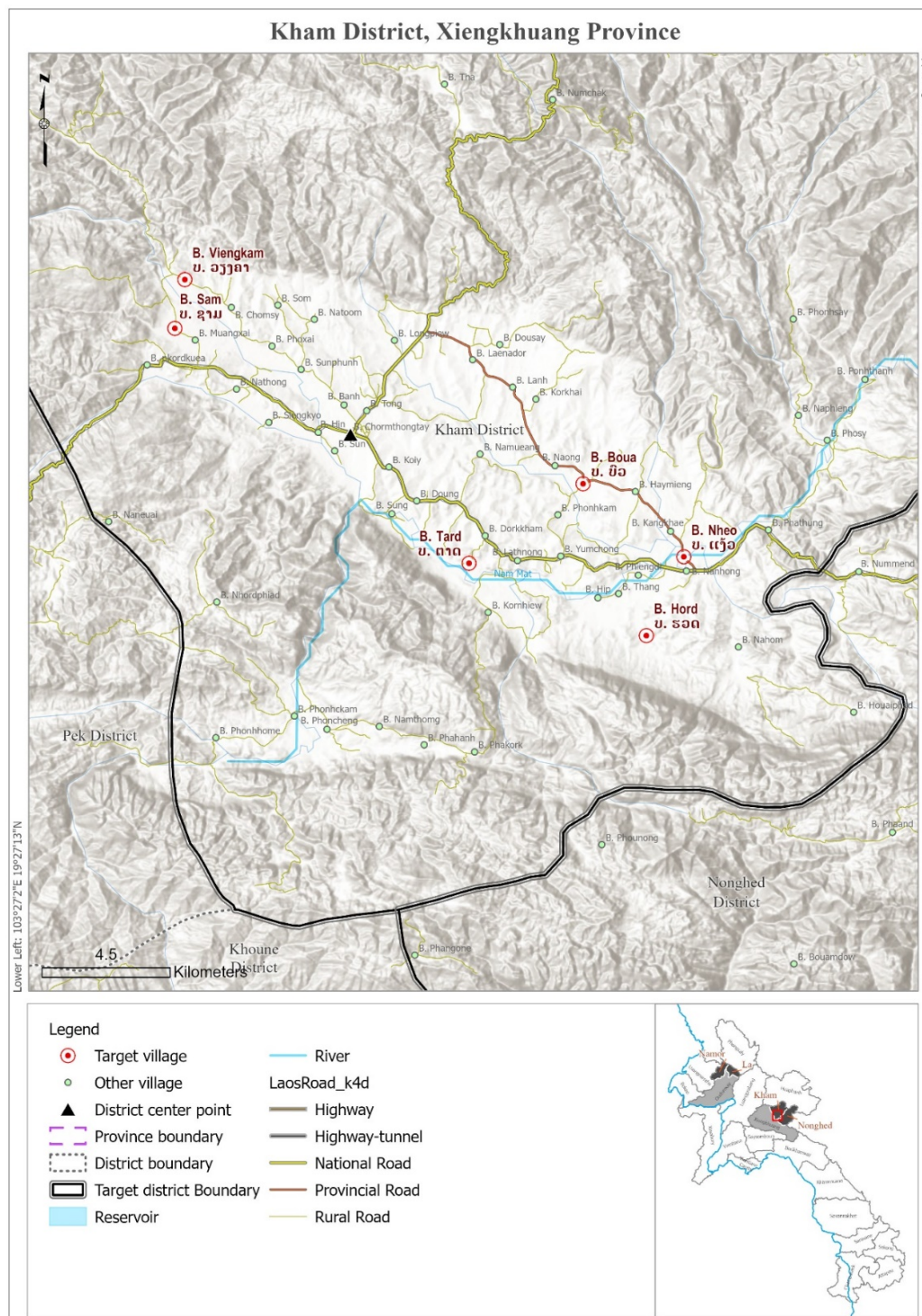


Figure 2: Geographical Distribution of Selected Villages in Nonghed District, Xiengkhuang Province

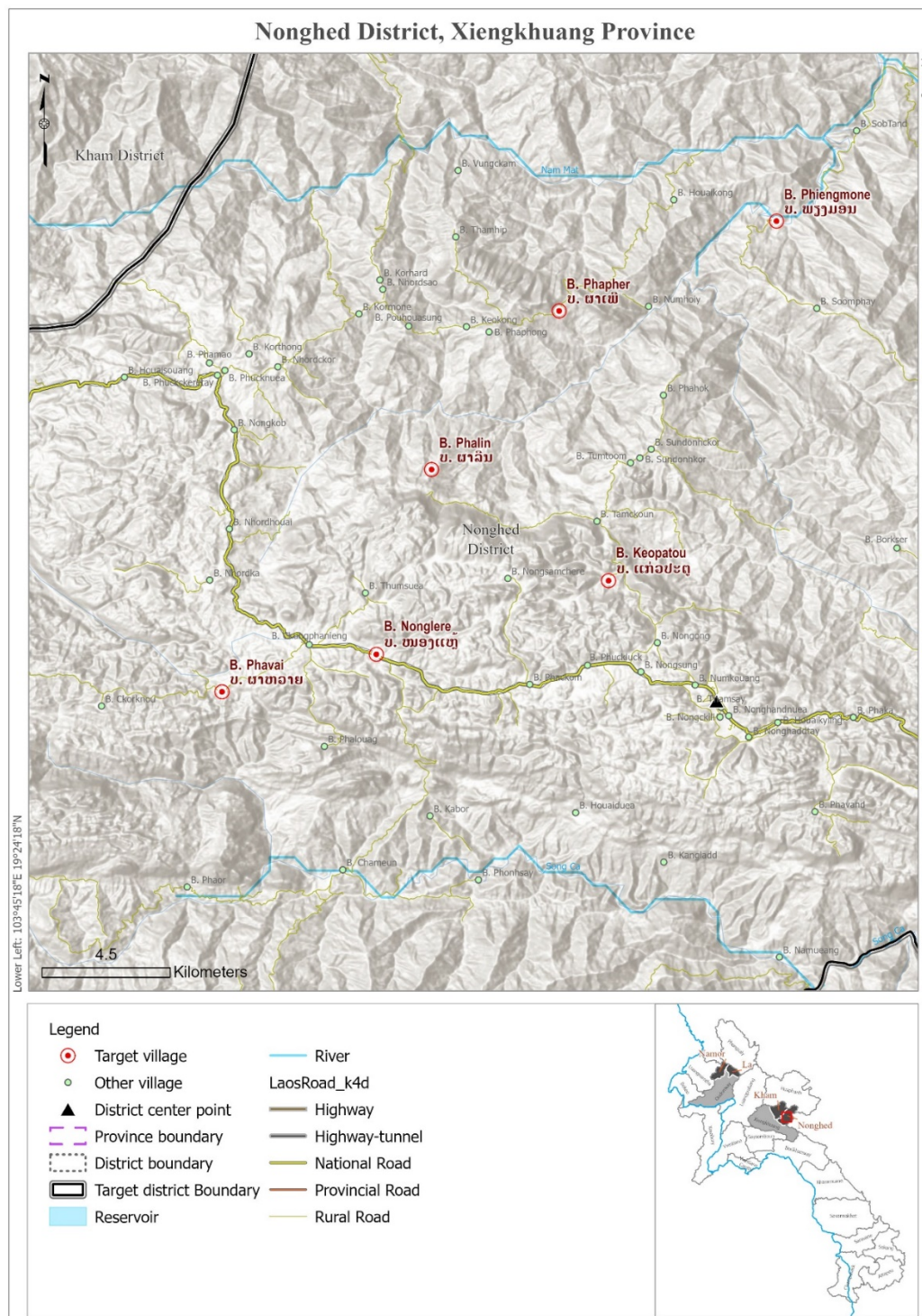


Figure 3: Geographical Distribution of Selected Villages in La District, Oudomxay Province

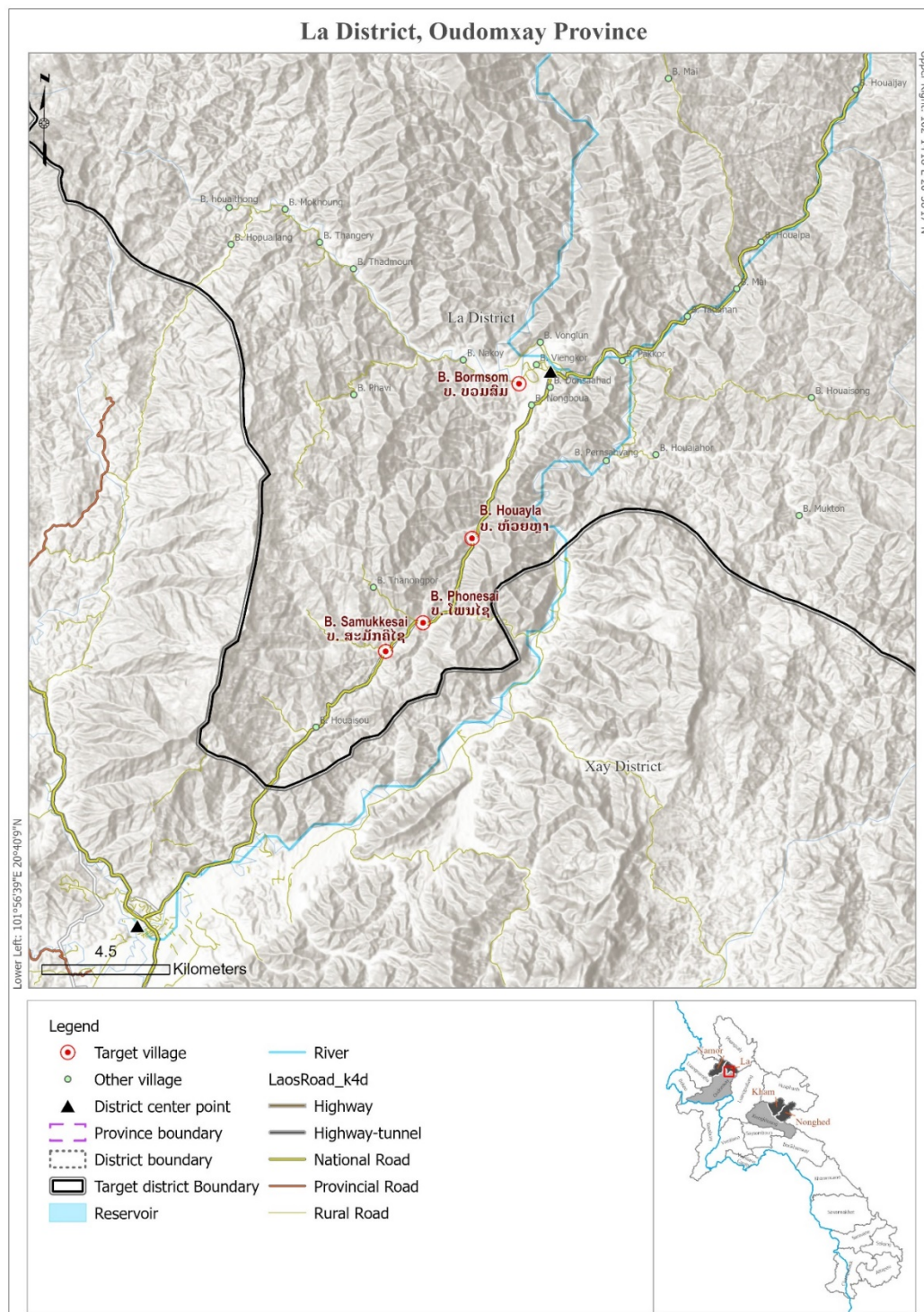
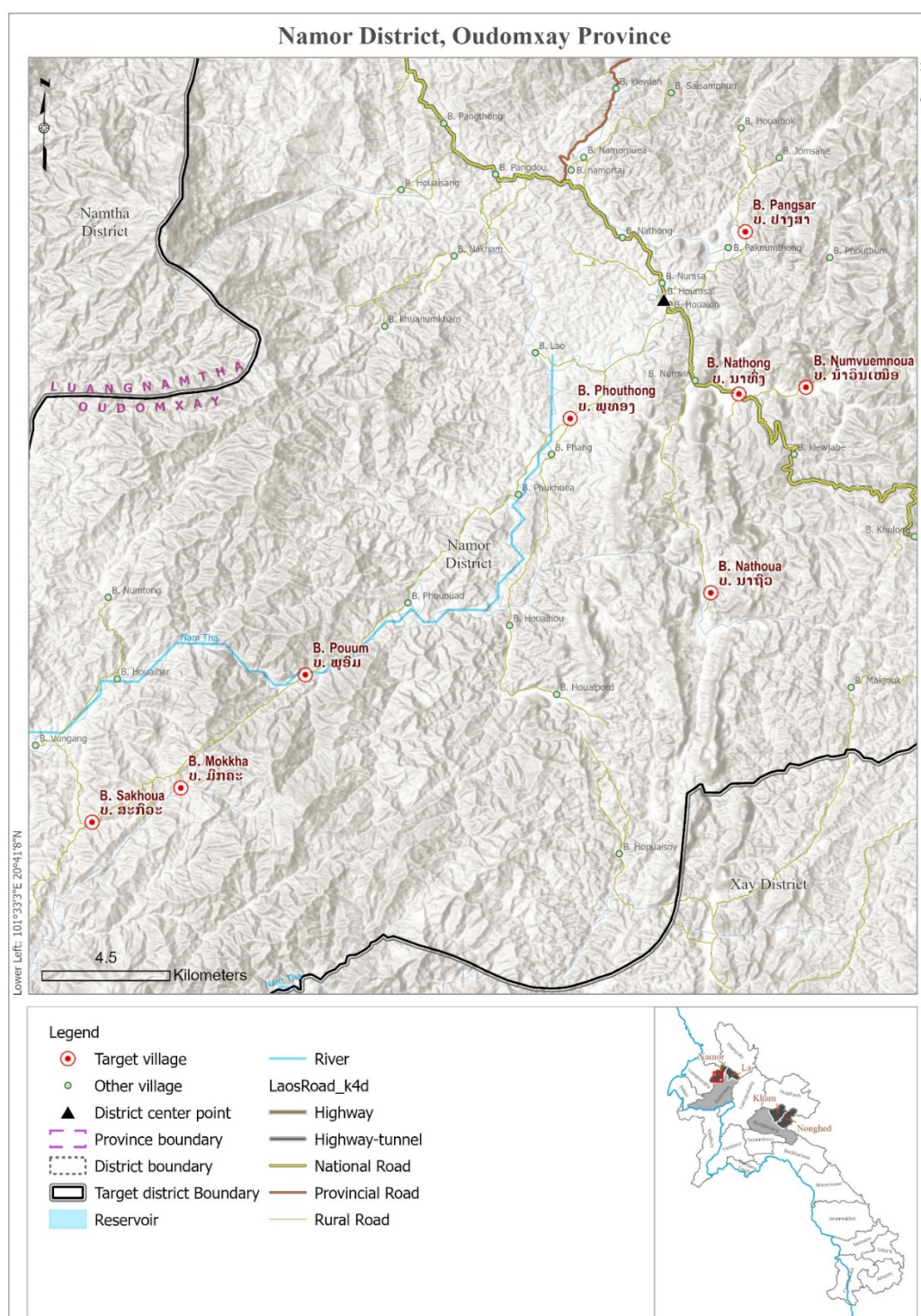


Figure 4: Geographical Distribution of Selected Villages in Namor District, Oudomxay Province



2.2 Sampling

- Random sampling was carried out for the individual interviews. 30% of the beneficiary households involved in participatory planning in the 24 selected villages as well as in technical assistance and capacity building activities provided by the project at the village, district, provincial and central levels were surveyed. Government coordinators as well as Young Graduates were also interviewed during the field trip.

7. Beneficiaries of different activities were invited to participate in the focus group discussions of women, men and poor groups separately.

2.3 Fieldwork

8. The fieldwork was organized in 2 teams of 3 persons consisted of the social/livelihood expert and 2 enumerators.
9. All together 795 samples of beneficiaries at the village levels were surveyed for the individual interviews, of which 323 were from Xiengkhouang province. 68% of respondents were female heads of the beneficiary households. In addition, Poor families were included in the samples. 41 government coordinators as well as Young Graduates were interviewed.
10. Focus group discussions have been carried out with representatives of the beneficiaries, including male, female and poor groups.
11. Questionnaires for group discussions in Annex 3 have been developed to obtain beneficiaries' satisfaction with:
 - Infrastructure functionality/usage and sustainability;
 - Livelihoods success and sustainability;
 - Overall community capacity for planning and implementing projects;
 - Capacity of concerned sectors at district level to support the work.
12. In addition, focus group discussion have also been carried out with the village, district, provincial and central level grievance committees as well as the villagers in the selected villages to assess the following:
 - Level of information/knowledge on the part of beneficiaries about the Grievance Mechanism (uptake channels, treatment of grievances);
 - Functionality and accessibility of existing grievances mechanism;
 - Timeliness and quality of solutions proposed to beneficiaries' grievances;
 - Topics of Feedback submitted to PRF via FRM;
 - Recommendations were collected from beneficiaries on how the Grievance Mechanism could be further strengthened particularly in terms of how comfortable beneficiaries feel about lodging grievances and improvements in the response process.
13. The fieldwork utilized the Kobo data collection tool. The responses to the questionnaire were entered electronically in the field. The information from the field teams was uploaded to the cloud as soon as internet connection became available in the field and data could be reviewed and processing could start early.
14. Quality control was ensured by the social and livelihood experts as well as the QC/data specialist who is in charge of data compilation. The data collected is accessible to the QC/data specialist. On a daily basis and based in the Vientiane office, the QC/data specialist controlled all received data aggregated by using appropriated queries. Inconsistencies and errors in the data were controlled by using predefined queries. When errors were identified the QC/data specialist in liaison with the social and livelihood experts would resolve the data issues by coordinating with the field enumerators in charge.

2.4 Data processing

15. The data were processed, cleaned, translated and tabulated. There are 6 levels of satisfaction as follows: highly satisfied, satisfied, moderately satisfied, moderately unsatisfied, unsatisfied and highly unsatisfied.
16. The questions of the questionnaire were analyzed independently and also analyzed by main topics and subtopics of the questionnaire by combining all the results of their related questions.
17. Only the ratings of satisfied and highly satisfied are considered as satisfied.

3 KEY FINDINGS

18. Key findings are generated from the individual interviews and focus group discussions with men and women groups. From the interviews most respondents provide positive feedbacks 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 the unsatisfaction 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 phase. For instance, the women raised the issue for the improvement in the ethnic language communication during the meetings, notice of meeting and timing for the meetings in some areas is not convenient for them.

3.1 General information of the respondents

19. Among the 795 beneficiary respondents, 68% are female and 67% are from other linguistic groups than the Lao Tai linguistic group. The majority of the respondents are female because female members are those who participate the most in the activities as men have to work in the field and are usually not available. The majority of the respondents are from other linguistic groups than the Lao Tai ethnic group such as Mon Khmer, Hmong Iew Mien and Sino-Tibetan linguistic groups (Figure 11).
20. Small percentage of the respondents, about 4.12% is from single headed households, of which about 65.7% are female headed households (Figure 9). Most of the respondents are farmers, small percentage are traders, daily laborer and others (Figure 10). Approximately 55% of the respondents are the members of self-help groups and followed by general beneficiaries of village infrastructures improvement and those working for PRF at the national and sub-national levels¹.

¹ See Table 1 in Annex 1

Figure 5: Total respondents by gender

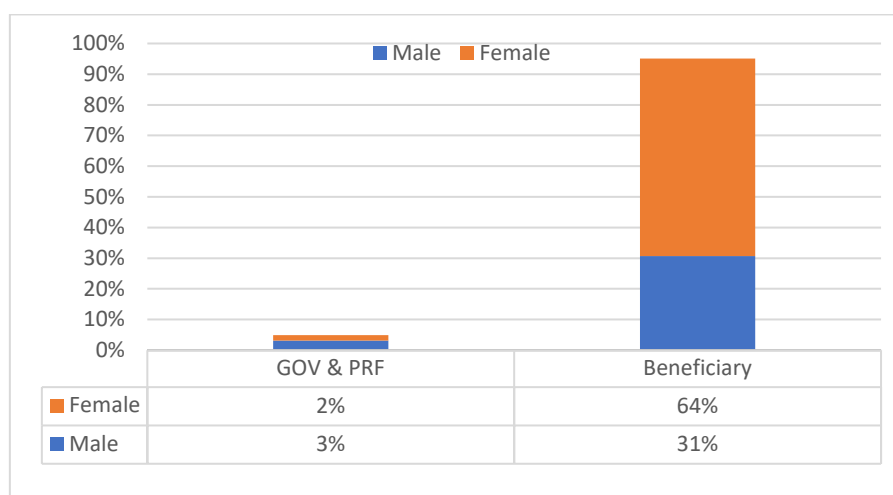


Figure 6: Beneficiary respondents by gender

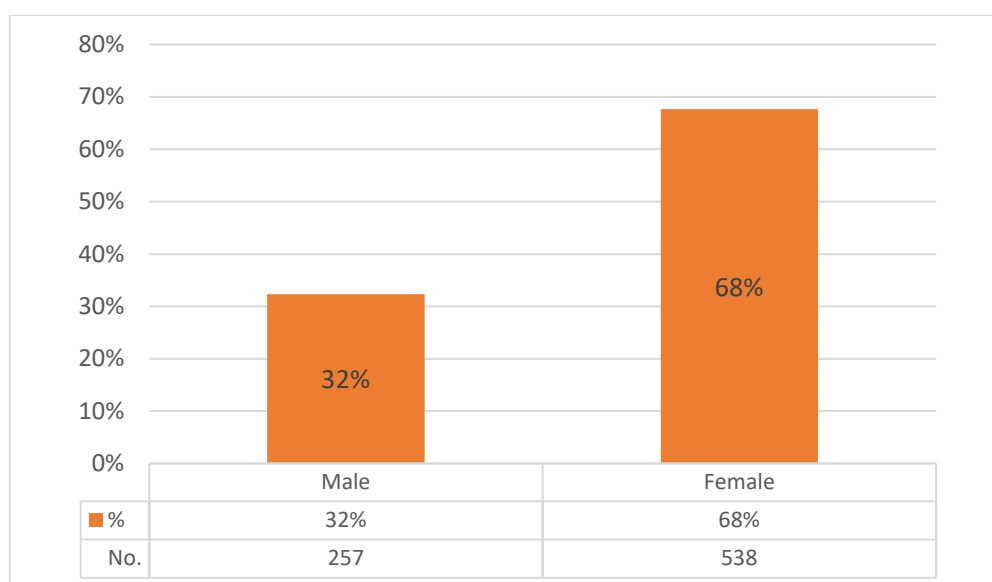


Figure 7: GoL and PRF respondents by gender

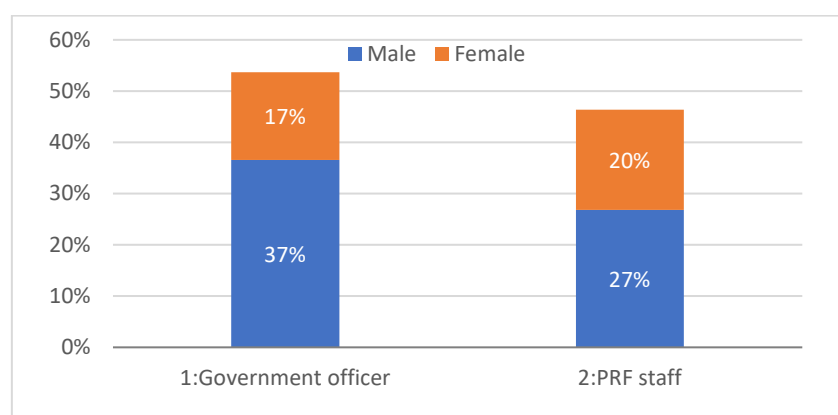


Figure 8: Beneficiary respondents by age group

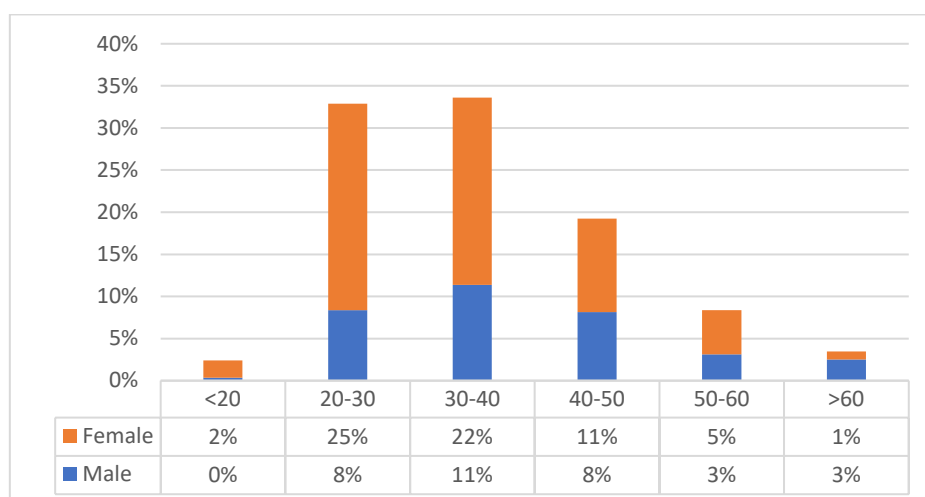


Figure 9: Beneficiary respondents by marital status

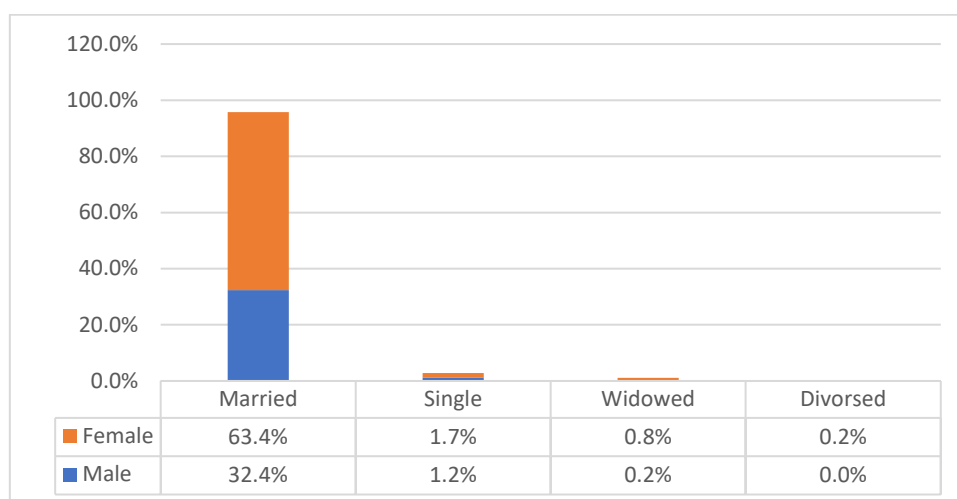


Figure 10: Beneficiary respondents by gender and occupation

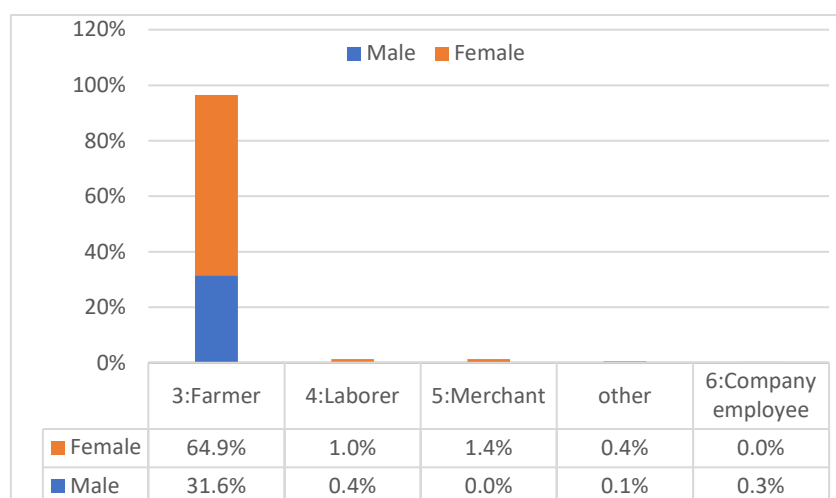


Figure 11: Beneficiary respondents by gender and ethnic group

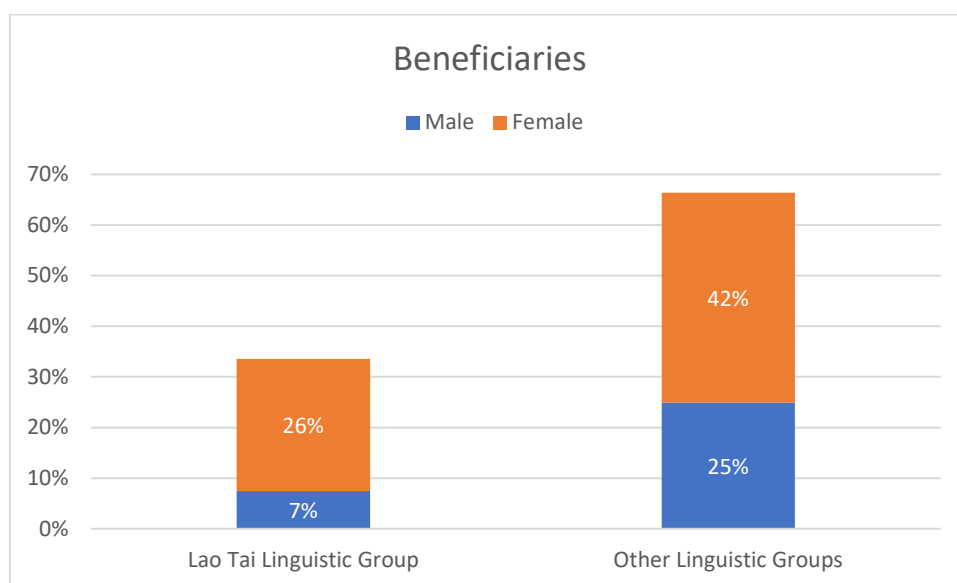
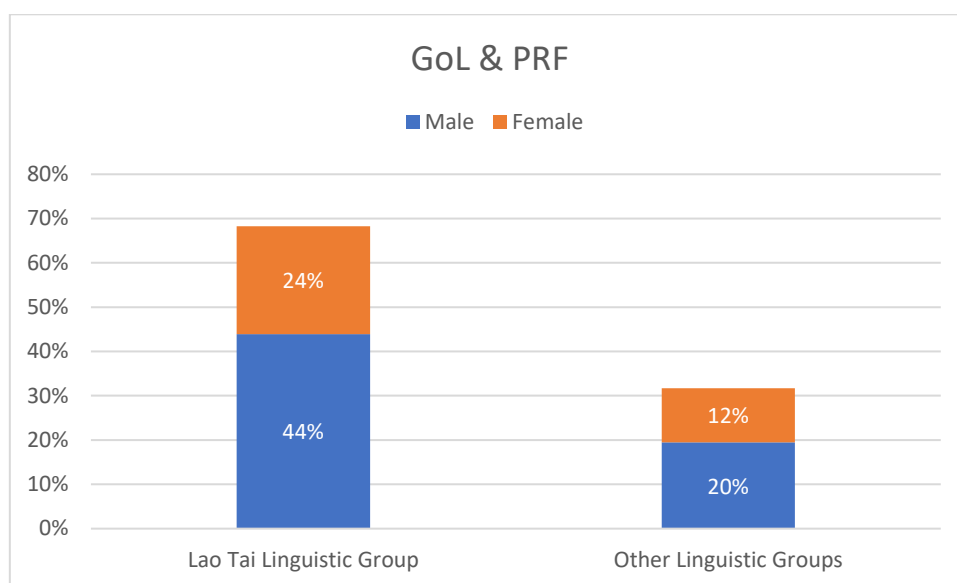


Figure 12: GoL and PRF respondents by gender and ethnic group



3.2 Satisfaction Towards Participatory Village Planning (PVP)

21. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the overall participatory planning process, with 30.5 % of them who are highly satisfied and 67.9% who are satisfied (Figure 13). While more government officers and PRF staff, about 60.8%, are highly satisfied with the participatory planning process (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction with Participatory Planning Process

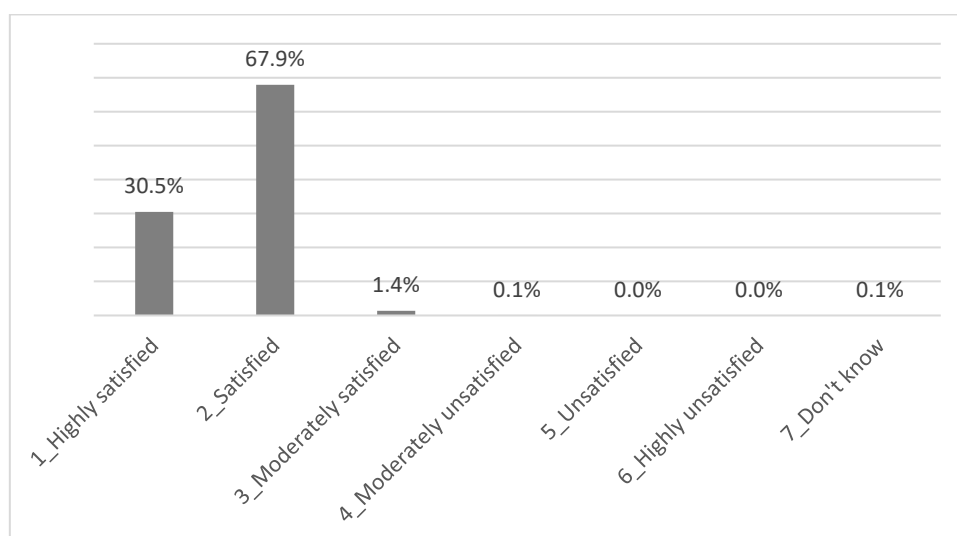
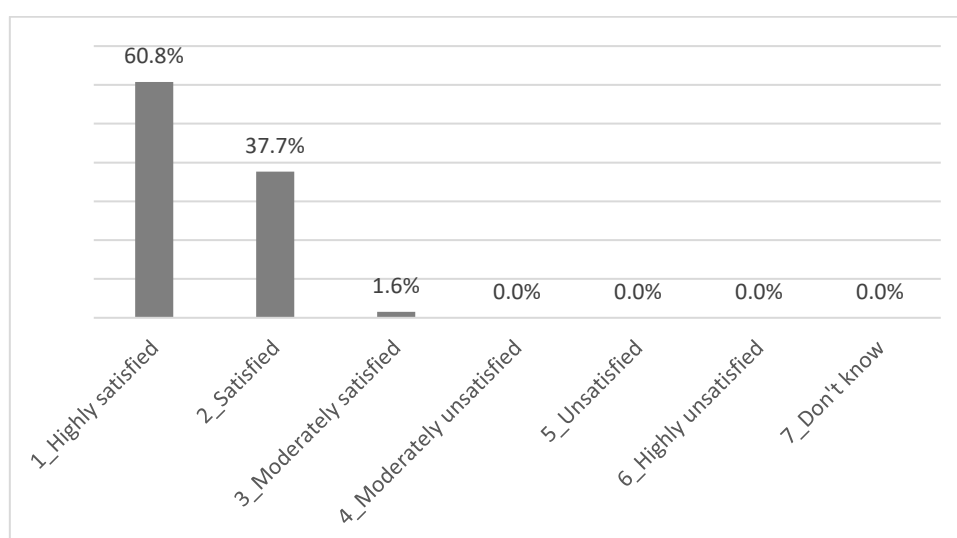


Figure 14: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction with Participatory Planning Process



3.2.1 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Quality of Organization of PVP

22. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the quality of organization of the meetings for participatory planning, with 37.2 % of them who are highly satisfied and 60.4% who are satisfied. The proportion of male beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (70.1%) is more significant than the proportion of male beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (35.4%). Similarly, the proportion of female beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (62.2%) is more significant than the proportion of female beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (16.9%) (Table 1).

23. Lao language is mostly used at the meetings (79%)², in the villages where the majority is not the Lao Tai linguistic group, local interpreters have been used for communication with other linguistic groups during the meetings. In some villages where other linguistic groups than the Lao Tai linguistic group are the minorities, most meetings have been organized in Lao language with some interpretation for the other ethnic groups if they do not understand Lao language.

24. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the venue and time of the meeting (95.7%), the advance notice of meetings and methods of notification (98.7%) and the length of the community consultation (98.4%) (Table 2). The details on the degrees of satisfaction regarding the different topics relating to the organization of the meetings can be found in Annex 1.

Table 1: Beneficiary respondent's overall degree of satisfaction towards the quality of organization of the meetings for participatory planning by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	70.1%	62.2%	35.4%	16.9%	43.2%	34.4%	37.2%
2_Satisfied	28.7%	34.6%	60.4%	82.1%	53.3%	63.8%	60.4%
3_Moderately satisfied	1.1%	2.7%	3.0%	0.8%	2.6%	1.5%	1.9%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2: Beneficiary respondent's satisfaction towards the quality of organization of the meetings for participatory planning in details by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.a. Quality of organization of the meeting for PVP	98.9%	96.8%	95.8%	99.0%	96.5%	98.1%	97.6%
I.a.1. Venue and time of meeting	98.3%	90.4%	96.5%	98.2%	96.9%	95.2%	95.7%
I.a.3 Advance notice of meetings and methods of notification	100.0%	100.0%	96.5%	99.1%	97.3%	99.4%	98.7%
I.a.4 Length of the community consultation	98.3%	100.0%	94.4%	99.7%	95.3%	99.8%	98.4%

² See Table 9 in Annex 1.

3.2.2 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Quality of Participatory Planning Consultation

25. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the quality of participatory planning consultation, with 31.3 % of them who are highly satisfied and 67.3% who are satisfied. The proportion of male beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (60.1%) is more significant than the proportion of male beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (29.5%). Similarly, the proportion of female beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (54.5%) is more significant than the proportion of female beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (12.6%) (Table 3). For those who are highly satisfied, the main reason for their satisfaction is the cooperation and participation of community in the village in decision making and problem solving (24%) as well as the acquisition of knowledge on the process of participatory planning and responsibilities (11%)³.
26. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the representation of women (99.4%) and disadvantaged/vulnerable groups (98.6%) at the meetings, their understanding of the meeting contents (98.5%), the facilitators' consideration of the beneficiaries' concerns and the opportunity to ask questions as well as raise concerns (98.2%), the materials presented (99.5%), the actions agreed upon with schedules and deadlines (98.0%) as well as the actions agreed upon with responsibilities (98.1%) (Table 4). The details on the degrees of satisfaction regarding the different topics relating to the quality of the participatory planning consultation can be found in Annex 1.

Table 3: Beneficiary respondents' overall degree of satisfaction towards quality of participatory planning consultation by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	60.1%	54.5%	29.5%	12.6%	36.4%	28.8%	31.3%
2_Satisfied	38.9%	45.2%	67.7%	86.1%	61.2%	70.3%	67.3%
3_Moderately satisfied	1.0%	0.1%	2.5%	1.0%	2.1%	0.6%	1.1%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

³ See Table 28 in Annex 1.

Table 4: Beneficiary respondents' satisfaction towards quality of participatory planning consultation in details by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.b. Quality of participatory planning consultation	99.0%	99.7%	97.2%	98.7%	97.6%	99.1%	98.6%
I.b.1 Representation of women	100.0%	100.0%	98.5%	99.4%	98.8%	99.6%	99.4%
I.b.2 Representation of disadvantage/ vulnerable groups	96.6%	100.0%	97.5%	98.8%	97.3%	99.3%	98.6%
I.b.3 Understanding of the content	98.3%	100.0%	98.0%	97.9%	98.0%	98.7%	98.5%
I.b.4 Facilitators' consideration of the beneficiaries' concerns and the opportunity to ask questions	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%	98.2%	96.9%	98.9%	98.2%
I.b.5 Materials presented	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.4%	99.2%	99.6%	99.5%
I.b.6 Actions agreed upon with schedules and deadlines	98.3%	99.5%	95.5%	98.5%	96.1%	98.9%	98.0%
I.b.7 Actions agreed upon with responsibilities	100.0%	98.6%	96.0%	98.8%	96.9%	98.7%	98.1%

27. The main reasons of high percentage of satisfaction by the government and PRF staff on participatory village planning are their opportunities to be part of the participatory village planning process (10%), the active participation and cooperation of community members in decision making and problems solving (19%), the unity and solidarity of the community members (14%), understanding, attention and ownership of village authorities in guiding the implementation of the activities after the project phase out (5%)⁴.

⁴ See Table 29 in Annex 1.

Table 5: GoL and PRF respondents' overall degree of satisfaction towards quality of participatory planning consultation

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	77.0%	58.6%	57.1%	37.1%	70.9%	51.4%	63.8%
2_Satisfied	19.0%	41.4%	42.9%	62.9%	26.4%	48.6%	34.5%
3_Moderately satisfied	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6: GoL and PRF respondents' satisfaction towards quality of participatory planning consultation in details

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.b. Quality of participatory planning consultation	96.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.3%	100.0%	98.3%
I.b.1 Representation of women	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
I.b.2 Representation of disadvantage/ vulnerable groups	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.b.3 Understanding of the content	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.b.4 Facilitators' consideration of the beneficiaries' concerns and the opportunity to ask questions	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.b.5 Materials presented	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.b.6 Actions agreed upon with schedules and deadlines	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.b.7 Actions agreed upon with responsibilities	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.2.3 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Quality of the Engagement in PVP

28. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the quality of engagement during participatory planning, with 28.7% of them who are highly satisfied and 69.9% who are satisfied. The Lao Tai ethnic group has higher percentage of beneficiaries who are highly satisfied with the project than other linguistic groups. There are more men than women who are highly satisfied with the engagement in participatory village planning (Table 7).
29. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the decision in taking into account the needs of the beneficiaries (99.0%), the decision in taking into account the opinions of women (98.9%), the decision in taking into account of the opinions of men (96.6%), the decision in taking into account of the opinions of vulnerable group (98.5%), the language used (98.6%), the inclusiveness of different types of beneficiaries (99.0%), maximizing inputs from women (98.5%) and the facilitators' engagement with participants at the conclusion (99.6%) (Table 8). The details on the degrees of satisfaction regarding the different topics relating to the quality of the engagement during participatory planning can be found in Annex 1.

Table 7: Beneficiary respondent's overall degree of satisfaction towards quality of engagement during participatory planning by ethnic groups and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	62.9%	55.0%	23.7%	9.2%	32.6%	26.9%	28.7%
2_Satisfied	35.8%	44.7%	73.5%	89.5%	64.9%	72.2%	69.9%
3_Moderately satisfied	1.1%	0.3%	2.7%	1.2%	2.3%	0.9%	1.3%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8: Beneficiary respondent's satisfaction towards quality of engagement during participatory planning by ethnic groups and gender in details

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.c. Quality of engagement during participatory planning	98.7%	99.7%	97.2%	98.7%	97.6%	99.1%	98.6%
I.c.1 Decision in taking into account the needs of the beneficiaries	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%	99.4%	97.7%	99.6%	99.0%
I.c.2 Decision in taking into account the opinions of women	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%	99.1%	97.7%	99.4%	98.9%
I.c.3 Decision in taking into account of the opinions of men	100.0%	98.1%	97.5%	94.5%	98.0%	95.9%	96.6%
I.c.4 Decision in taking into account of the opinions of vulnerable group	96.6%	100.0%	98.0%	98.2%	97.7%	98.9%	98.5%
I.c.5 Language used	100.0%	99.5%	97.5%	98.5%	98.0%	98.9%	98.6%
I.c.6 Inclusiveness of different types of beneficiaries	96.6%	100.0%	97.0%	100.0%	96.9%	100.0%	99.0%
I.c.7 Maximizing inputs from women	96.6%	100.0%	94.9%	100.0%	95.3%	100.0%	98.5%
I.c.8 Facilitators' engagement with participants at the conclusion	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.7%	99.2%	99.8%	99.6%

30. High proportion or about 55.8% of the government officers and PRF staff are highly satisfied with the engagement of the villagers during the participatory planning and only minor proportion of them are moderately satisfied (1.2%) (Table 9).

Table 9: GoL and PRF respondent's overall degree of satisfaction towards quality of engagement during participatory planning

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	72.2%	52.5%	54.7%	5.0%	66.8%	36.7%	55.8%
2_Satisfied	25.0%	47.5%	45.3%	95.0%	31.3%	63.3%	43.0%
3_Moderately satisfied	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.2%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 10: GoL and PRF respondent's satisfaction towards quality of engagement during participatory planning in details

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.c. Quality of engagement during participatory planning	97.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.1%	100.0%	98.8%
I.c.1 Decision in taking into account the needs of the beneficiaries	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.c.2 Decision in taking into account the opinions of women	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
I.c.3 Decision in taking into account of the opinions of men	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.c.4 Decision in taking into account of the opinions of vulnerable group	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%
I.c.5 Language used	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
I.c.6 Inclusiveness of different types of beneficiaries	94.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	97.6%

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.c.7 Maximizing inputs from women	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

3.2.4 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Quality of Explanations During PVP

31. The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the quality of explanations during participatory planning, with 27.7% of them who are highly satisfied and 70.9% who are satisfied (Table 11), while more percentage of the government officers and PRF staff (62.7%) expressed high satisfaction of the quality of the explanation during the participatory planning process (Table 13). The proportion of male beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (56.9%) is more significant than the proportion of male beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (23.7%). Similarly, the proportion of female beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (55.1%) is more significant than the proportion of female beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (7.8%) (Table 11). The difference in the level of satisfaction may be related to language barrier during the process and thus some beneficiaries, particularly the ethnic women may not fully understand the messages and discussions during the meeting.

32. The majority of village beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the clear explanation of the rationale for the activities and what potential activities to be involved (98.9%), the explanation of the design of the activities (98.6%) and Explanation on details of activity implementation (98.4%) (Table 12). The details on the degrees of satisfaction regarding the different topics relating to the quality of explanations during participatory planning can be found in Annex 1.

Table 11: Beneficiary respondent's overall degree of satisfaction towards Quality of explanations during participatory planning by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	56.9%	55.1%	23.7%	7.8%	31.3%	26.1%	27.7%
2_Satisfied	42.5%	44.9%	72.2%	91.4%	65.5%	73.4%	70.9%
3_Moderately satisfied	0.6%	0.0%	4.0%	0.8%	3.3%	0.5%	1.4%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 12: Beneficiary respondent's satisfaction towards Quality of explanations during participatory planning in details by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I.d. Quality of explanations during participatory planning	99.4%	100.0%	96.0%	99.2%	96.7%	99.5%	98.6%
I.d.1 Clear explanation of the rationale for the activities and what potential activities to be involved	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%	99.7%	96.9%	99.8%	98.9%
I.d.2 Explanation of the design of the activities	100.0%	100.0%	96.5%	98.8%	97.3%	99.3%	98.6%
I.d.3 Explanation on details of activity implementation	98.3%	100.0%	95.5%	99.1%	96.1%	99.4%	98.4%

Table 13: GOL and PRF respondent's degree of satisfaction towards Quality of explanations during participatory planning

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	85.2%	60.0%	54.2%	0.0%	75.6%	40.0%	62.6%
2_Satisfied	13.0%	40.0%	45.8%	100.0%	23.1%	60.0%	36.6%
3_Moderately satisfied	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3.2.5 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Quality of the Final Village Development Plan (VDP)

33. The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the quality of the finalization of the Participatory Village Plan, with 27.2% of them who are highly satisfied and 70.2% who are satisfied (Table 14), while the percentage of government officers and PRF staff who are highly satisfied with the final village participatory plan is double compared to the percentage of the village beneficiaries' highly satisfaction (Table 15). The

proportion of male beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (62.1%) is more significant than the proportion of male beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (23.7%). Similarly, the proportion of female beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (50.5%) is more significant than the proportion of female beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (8.5%) (Table 14).

Table 14: Beneficiary respondents' degree of satisfaction towards quality of the finalization the Participatory Village Plan by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	62.1%	50.5%	23.7%	8.5%	32.4%	24.7%	27.2%
2_Satisfied	34.5%	49.0%	68.7%	90.6%	60.9%	74.5%	70.2%
3_Moderately satisfied	3.4%	0.5%	7.6%	0.9%	6.6%	0.7%	2.6%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 15: GoL and PRF respondents' degree of satisfaction towards quality of the finalization the Participatory Village Plan

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1_Highly satisfied	66.7%	50.0%	62.5%	0.0%	65.4%	33.3%	53.7%
2_Satisfied	33.3%	50.0%	37.5%	100.0%	34.6%	66.7%	46.3%
3_Moderately satisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4_Moderately unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5_Unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6_Highly unsatisfied	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7_Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

3.2.6 Beneficiaries' Opinions for Improvement of PVP Approach

34. Most of the beneficiaries do not have any comment on the improvements in participatory planning (87.8%). Most comments for the improvement are related to more support in the infrastructure improvement. Approximately 5% of the beneficiaries wish to have a larger village office to accommodate large number of participants, small percentage has asked for building of village hall, for the electricity at the village meeting hall, for provision of loud speakers to the village. Finally, the beneficiaries in Oudomxay

province have asked for support in the rehabilitation of the infrastructures that have been damaged by the flash flood in 2022⁵.

35. With regard to quality of the process, comments have been provided from small proportion of the respondents but it needs to be taken into consideration for future project. For instance, about 1.7%, particularly the women wish to see the improvement in the communication from Lao to the ethnic language, though interpretation has been provided, they still had difficulty to understand the message at the meetings; to encourage more participation in expression of beneficiaries' opinions at the meeting, to continue building capacity of different village authorities and members of village committees in order to ensure sustainability of the development of their villages⁶.

36. Though government officers and PRF staff expressed high satisfaction with the participatory planning process with 68% who have no comments for the improvement, similar to the beneficiaries' comments, the improvement in the village infrastructures have been raised. Comments for improvement in the implementation and monitoring of the project include more involvement and time of concerned government authorities in monitoring support in the activity implementation, more attention on gender issues at the community level, more and new training topics for government officers, young graduates must improve communication skills to provide clear message on the process and in the activity implementation⁷.

3.3 Satisfaction Towards Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

37. Different trainings have been provided to the beneficiaries. Most beneficiaries, 42%, received trainings in livelihood development relevant to the local context which have been raised by the beneficiaries during the participatory village planning process (Figure 15). These are the training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving.

38. The following is the list of training topics provided by the project:

- 1) Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for PRF staff
- 2) Training on Database Usage, data auditing, and validation for all PRF staff
- 3) Training on family investment plans for LYGs and SHG members
- 4) Training on Procurement and Marketing functions of Producer Groups and how to set up the PG for LYGs
- 5) Training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving for all SHG members
- 6) Training on Home Nutrition Garden including the techniques of vegetable growing for FNG members and HNG model families
- 7) Training on nutrition and cooking techniques for FNG members
- 8) Training on VDO creation and Editing for nutrition staff and village VDO Team
- 9) Training for SHGs on Fund management, accounting, and financial system
- 10) Module 4 Training has been conducted for producer groups
- 11) Training A1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" for GoL and PRF/YGs; A2: "Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; A3: "fish powder and other food processing"

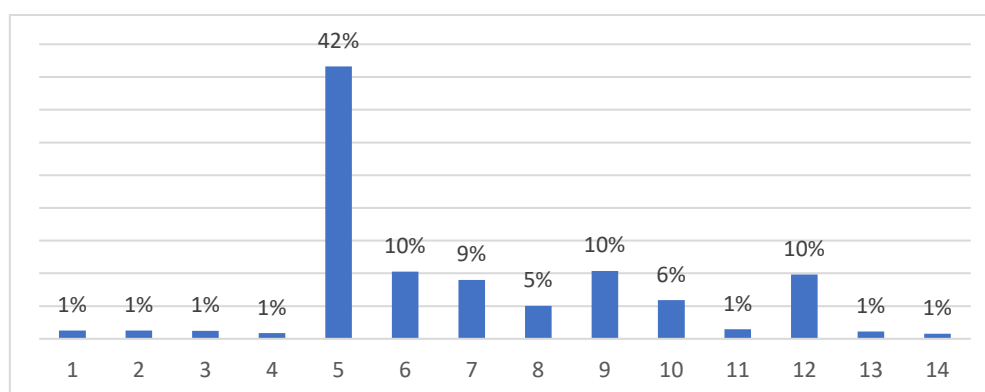
⁵ See Table 52 in Annex 1.

⁶ See Table 52 in Annex 1.

⁷ See Table 53 in Annex 1.

- 12) Training on B1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers; B2: Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; B3: "fish powder and other food processing to villagers"
- 13) Social Safeguard for GoL, PRF staff/YGs
- 14) Goat dairy demonstration for GoL, PRF staff and YGs
- 15) Other topics

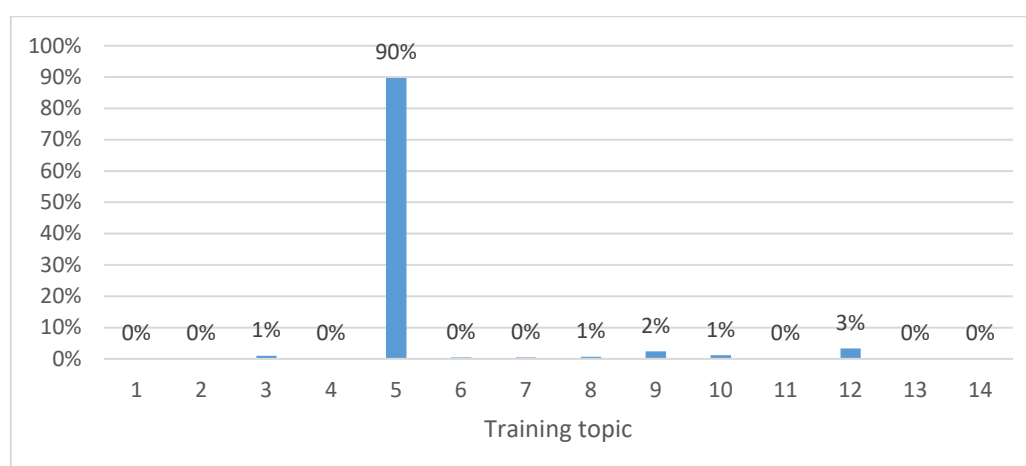
Figure 15: Trainings received from PRFIII or AF project



- 1) Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for PRF staff
- 2) Training on Database Usage, data auditing, and validation for all PRF staff
- 3) Training on family investment plans for LYGs and SHG members
- 4) Training on Procurement and Marketing functions of Producer Groups and how to set up the PG for LYGs
- 5) Training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving for all SHG members
- 6) Training on Home Nutrition Garden including the techniques of vegetable growing for FNG members and HNG model families
- 7) Training on nutrition and cooking techniques for FNG members
- 8) Training on VDO creation and Editing for nutrition staff and village VDO Team
- 9) Training for SHGs on Fund management, accounting, and financial system
- 10) Module 4 Training has been conducted for producer groups
- 11) Training A1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" for GoL and PRF/YGs; A2: "Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; A3: "fish powder and other food processing"
- 12) Training on B1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers; B2: Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; B3: "fish powder and other food processing to villagers"
- 13) Social Safeguard for GoL, PRF staff/YGs
- 14) Goat dairy demonstration for GoL, PRF staff and YGs
- 15) Other topics

39. The training on livelihood development such as the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving is predominantly liked by the respondents (90%) (Figure 16).

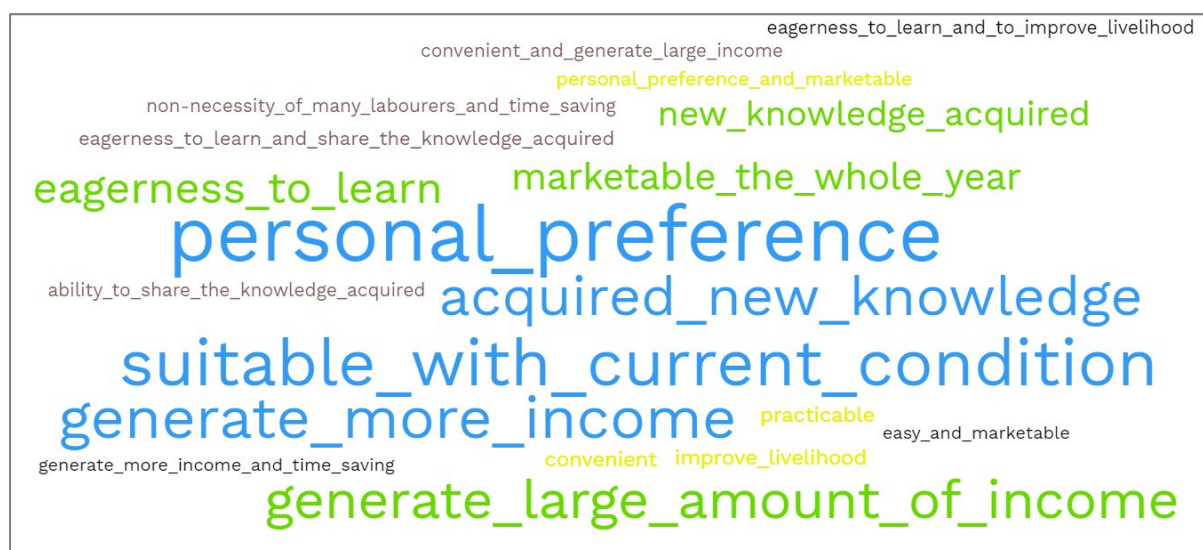
Figure 16: Training topics that are most liked



- 1) Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for PRF staff
- 2) Training on Database Usage, data auditing, and validation for all PRF staff
- 3) Training on family investment plans for LYGs and SHG members
- 4) Training on Procurement and Marketing functions of Producer Groups and how to set up the PG for LYGs
- 5) Training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving for all SHG members
- 6) Training on Home Nutrition Garden including the techniques of vegetable growing for FNG members and HNG model families
- 7) Training on nutrition and cooking techniques for FNG members
- 8) Training on VDO creation and Editing for nutrition staff and village VDO Team
- 9) Training for SHGs on Fund management, accounting, and financial system
- 10) Module 4 Training has been conducted for producer groups
- 11) Training A1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" for GoL and PRF/YGs; A2: "Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; A3: "fish powder and other food processing"
- 12) Training on B1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers; B2: Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; B3: "fish powder and other food processing to villagers"
- 13) Social Safeguard for GoL, PRF staff/YGs
- 14) Goat dairy demonstration for GoL, PRF staff and YGs
- 15) Other topics

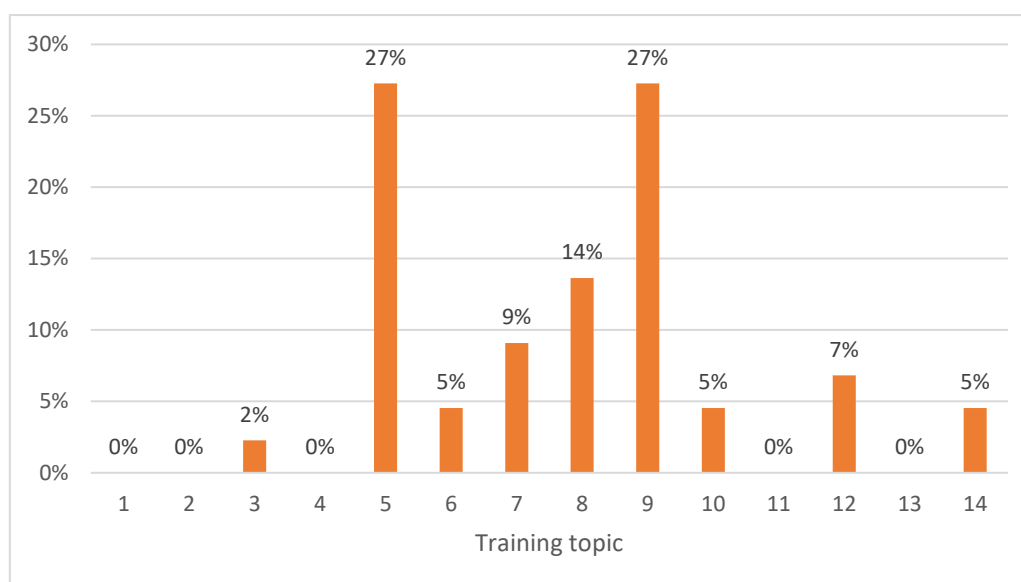
40. The reasons why the training topics are most liked have been transcribed into a sentence cloud where the biggest words represent the main reasons for liking the activities. The reasons that occurred the most were the respondents' personal preference, the suitability with their current conditions and the ability to generate more income (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Sentence cloud for the reasons why the training topics are most liked



41. The respondents who attended more than one training have been asked about which training they like least. The training topics that are least liked are the training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving (27%) and the training on fund management, accounting, and financial system (27%) (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Training topics that are least liked



- 1) Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for PRF staff
- 2) Training on Database Usage, data auditing, and validation for all PRF staff
- 3) Training on family investment plans for LYGs and SHG members
- 4) Training on Procurement and Marketing functions of Producer Groups and how to set up the PG for LYGs
- 5) Training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving for all SHG members
- 6) Training on Home Nutrition Garden including the techniques of vegetable growing for FNG members and HNG model families
- 7) Training on nutrition and cooking techniques for FNG members

- 8) Training on VDO creation and Editing for nutrition staff and village VDO Team
- 9) Training for SHGs on Fund management, accounting, and financial system
- 10) Module 4 Training has been conducted for producer groups
- 11) Training A1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" for GoL and PRF/YGs; A2: "Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; A3: "fish powder and other food processing"
- 12) Training on B1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers; B2: Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; B3: "fish powder and other food processing to villagers"
- 13) Social Safeguard for GoL, PRF staff/YGs
- 14) Goat dairy demonstration for GoL, PRF staff and YGs
- 15) Other topics

42. The reasons why the training topics are least liked have also been transcribed into a sentence cloud where the biggest words represent the main reasons for disliking the activities. The reasons that occurred the most were the preference for the other activity, the lack of proficiency and the familiarity with the activity. Regarding the preference for the other activity, the respondents ranked the activities over the other leaning to their preference and partiality. However, this does not imply that they disliked the least selected activities. The majority of the respondents did not provide any comment as to why they dislike the activities (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Sentence cloud for the reasons why the training topics are least liked

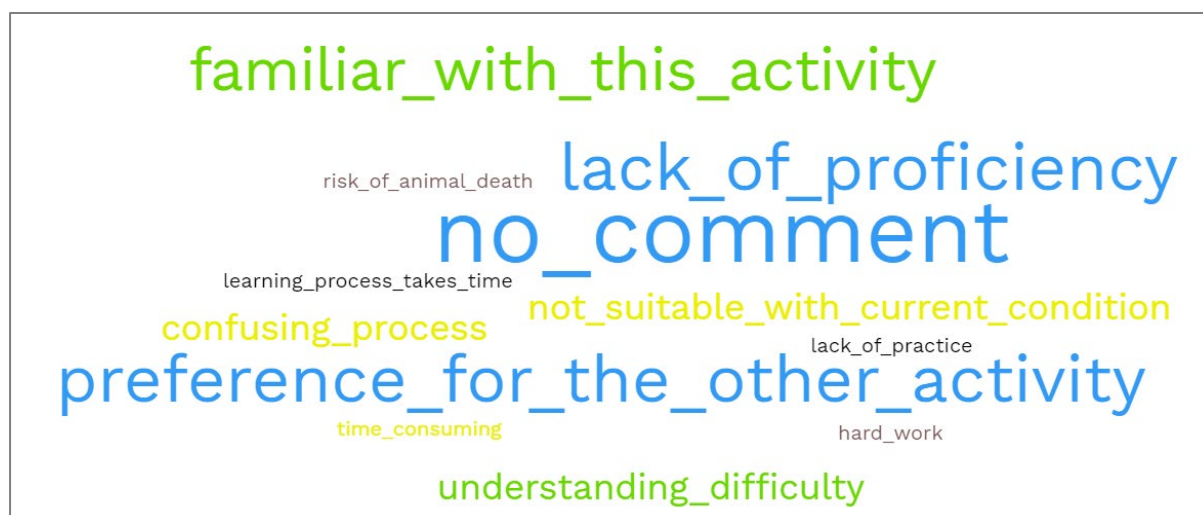
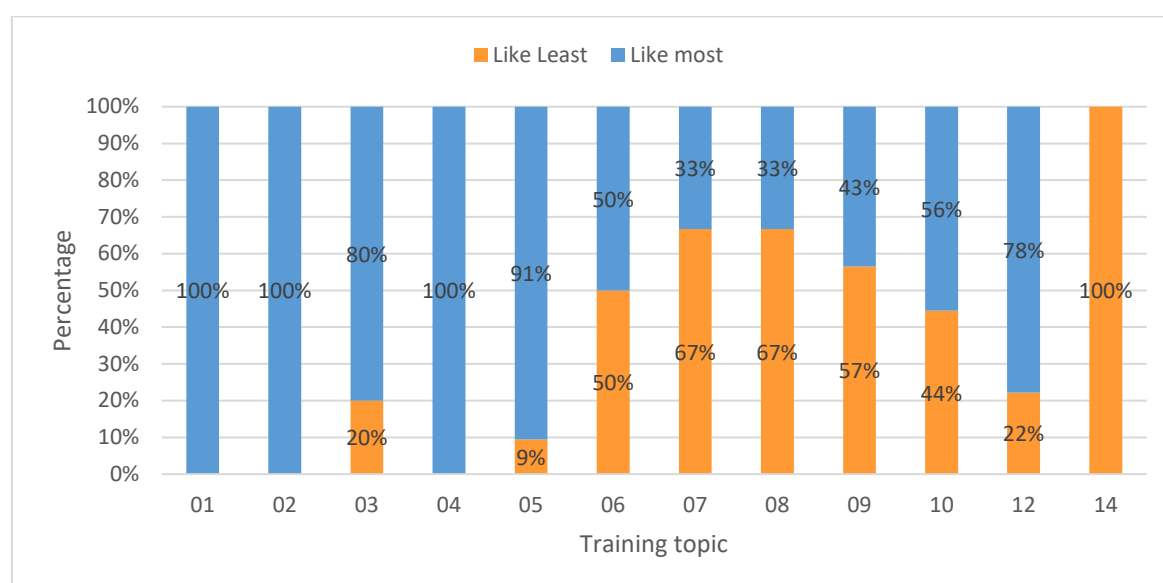


Figure 20: Training topics that are most and least liked

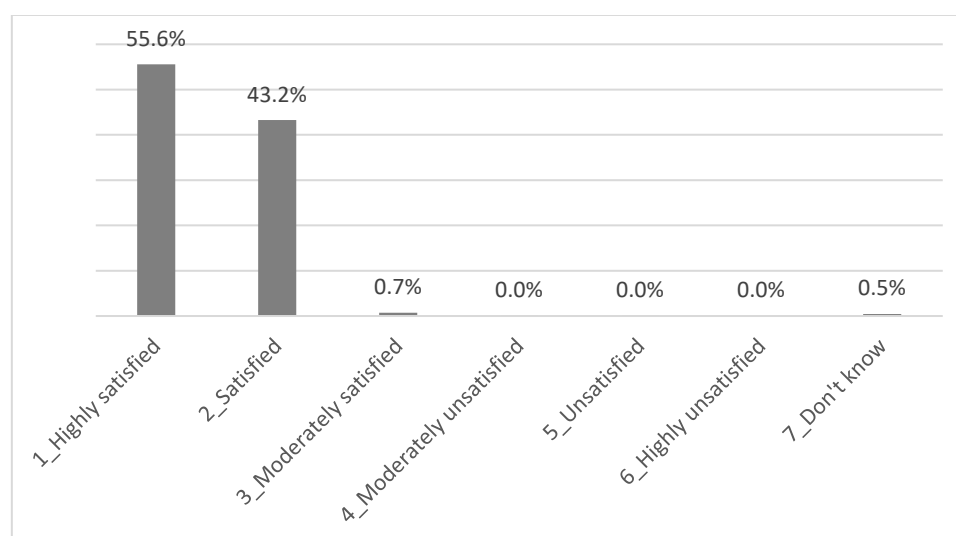


- 1) Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for PRF staff
- 2) Training on Database Usage, data auditing, and validation for all PRF staff
- 3) Training on family investment plans for LYGs and SHG members
- 4) Training on Procurement and Marketing functions of Producer Groups and how to set up the PG for LYGs
- 5) Training on the techniques of goat raising, chicken raising, duck raising, fish raising, frog raising, pig raising, vegetable plantation, and weaving for all SHG members
- 6) Training on Home Nutrition Garden including the techniques of vegetable growing for FNG members and HNG model families
- 7) Training on nutrition and cooking techniques for FNG members
- 8) Training on VDO creation and Editing for nutrition staff and village VDO Team
- 9) Training for SHGs on Fund management, accounting, and financial system
- 10) Module 4 Training has been conducted for producer groups
- 11) Training A1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" for GoL and PRF/YGs; A2: "Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; A3: "fish powder and other food processing"
- 12) Training on B1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers; B2: Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; B3: "fish powder and other food processing to villagers"
- 13) Social Safeguard for GoL, PRF staff/YGs
- 14) Goat dairy demonstration for GoL, PRF staff and YGs
- 15) Other topics

43. The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the technical assistance and capacity building provided by the project, with 55.6% of them who are highly satisfied and 43.2% who are satisfied (Figure 21). The proportion of male beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (82.0%) is more significant than the proportion of male beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (55.7%). Similarly, the proportion of female beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (72.9%) is more significant than the proportion of female beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (29.6%)⁸.

⁸ See Table 60 in annex 1.

Figure 21: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction towards technical assistance and capacity building provided by the project



3.4 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Results of Infrastructure Activities

44. The infrastructures supported by PRF at the villages where the survey was carried out are irrigation, school, gravity fed water, bridge, road and small hospital (Figure 22).
45. The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the overall infrastructure activities, with 40.6% of them who are highly satisfied and 50.4% who are satisfied (Figure 23). While the government officers and PRF staff have higher proportion of respondents who are highly satisfied with the infrastructure activities (58.7%) (Figure 24).
46. The highest rated infrastructure is the small hospital (100% satisfaction), followed by the school (99.2% satisfaction), the bridge (98.3% satisfaction), the road (94.4% satisfaction) and the irrigation (87.9%) (Table 16).
47. The lowest rated infrastructure is the gravity fed water (77.3% satisfaction). For those who received support in gravity fed water, 12.3% are moderately satisfied and 8.7% are moderately unsatisfied towards whether the gravity fed water corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the VDP. 9.4% are moderately satisfied and 10.1% are moderately unsatisfied towards whether the gravity fed water responds to the need of the community. 23.2% are moderately satisfied and 8.7% are moderately unsatisfied with the maintenance of the gravity fed water supported by PRF. 16.7% are moderately satisfied and 5.1% are moderately unsatisfied with the community roles and responsibility versus concerned sector in the maintenance of the gravity fed water. 10.7% are moderately satisfied and 5% are moderately unsatisfied with the training on the maintenance of the gravity fed water⁹.

⁹ See Tables 118, 120, 122, 124 and 126 in Annex 1

Figure 22: Types of infrastructure supported by PRF

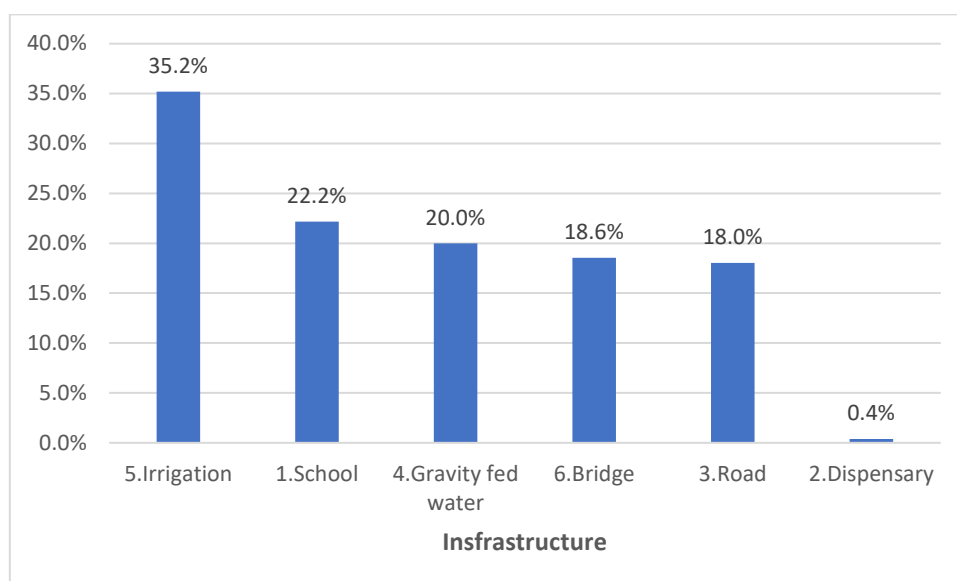


Figure 23: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction with infrastructure activities

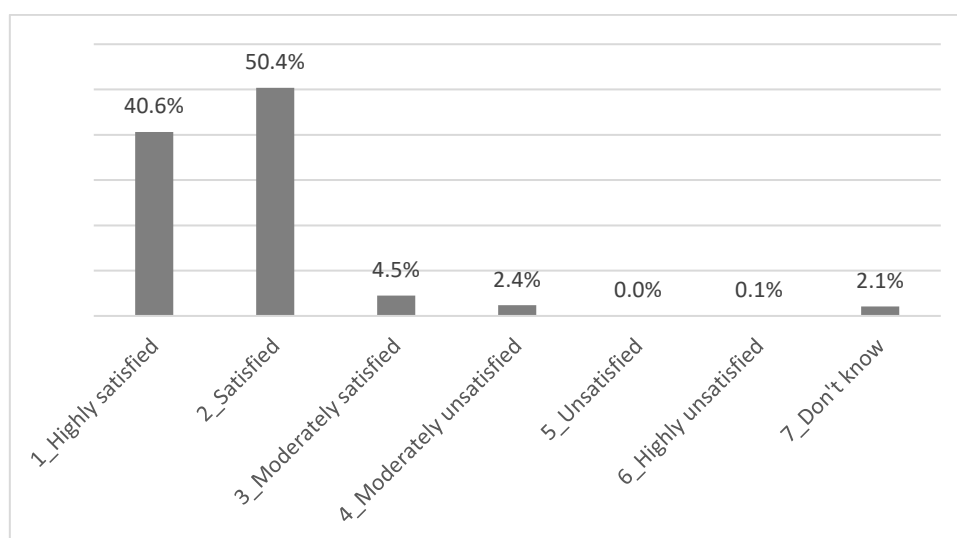


Figure 24: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction with infrastructure activities

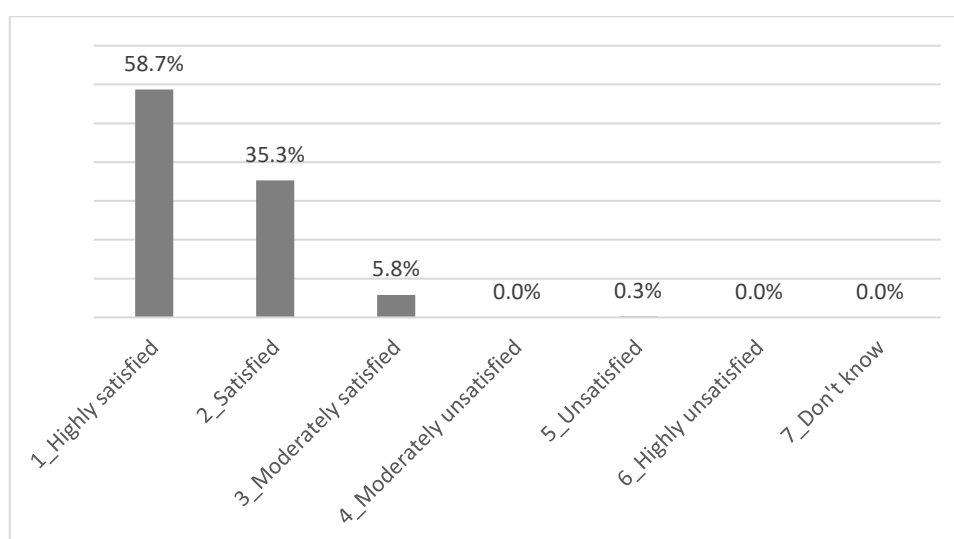


Table 16: Beneficiary respondents' satisfaction towards infrastructure activities by ethnic group and gender

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
School	100.0%	96.6%	99.6%	100.0%	99.7%	98.9%	99.2%
Corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the Village Development Plan	100.0%	96.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.4%
Responds to the need of the community	100.0%	96.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.4%
Maintenance	100.0%	96.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.4%
Community role and responsibilities versus concerned sector in the maintenance	100.0%	96.7%	97.8%	100.0%	98.4%	99.0%	98.8%
Training on the maintenance	100.0%	96.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.8%	99.2%
Small hospital	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the Village Development Plan	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Responds to the need of the community	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Maintenance	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Community role and responsibilities versus concerned sector in the maintenance	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Training on the maintenance	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Road	95.9%	100.0%	83.6%	91.7%	88.9%	96.7%	94.4%
Corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the Village Development Plan	100.0%	100.0%	90.5%	97.1%	94.4%	98.8%	97.5%
Responds to the need of the community	100.0%	100.0%	95.2%	97.1%	97.2%	98.8%	98.3%
Maintenance	93.3%	100.0%	76.2%	88.6%	83.3%	95.3%	91.7%

Community role and responsibilities versus concerned sector in the maintenance	93.3%	100.0%	81.0%	85.7%	86.1%	94.1%	91.7%
Training on the maintenance	92.9%	100.0%	75.0%	90.0%	83.3%	96.3%	92.7%
Gravity Fed Water	89.2%	95.6%	72.4%	69.4%	76.4%	78.0%	77.3%
Corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the Village Development Plan	84.6%	92.6%	71.4%	73.2%	74.5%	79.5%	77.5%
Responds to the need of the community	84.6%	96.3%	76.2%	73.2%	78.2%	80.7%	79.7%
Maintenance	84.6%	96.3%	52.4%	60.7%	60.0%	72.3%	67.4%
Community role and responsibilities versus concerned sector in the maintenance	92.3%	96.3%	73.8%	67.9%	78.2%	77.1%	77.5%
Training on the maintenance	100.0%	96.3%	88.2%	72.0%	90.9%	80.5%	84.3%
Irrigation	97.1%	96.5%	86.6%	86.7%	87.8%	87.9%	87.9%
Corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the Village Development Plan	100.0%	95.7%	86.2%	86.9%	87.7%	88.0%	87.9%
Responds to the need of the community	100.0%	95.7%	86.2%	88.1%	87.7%	89.0%	88.7%
Maintenance	85.7%	95.7%	86.2%	84.5%	86.2%	85.9%	85.9%
Community role and responsibilities versus concerned sector in the maintenance	100.0%	95.7%	84.5%	85.7%	86.2%	86.9%	86.7%
Training on the maintenance	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	88.1%	91.5%	89.9%	90.3%
Bridge	100.0%	97.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.8%	98.3%
Corresponds to one of the priorities identified in the Village Development Plan	100.0%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.1%	97.8%
Responds to the need of the community	100.0%	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.0%	98.5%
Maintenance	100.0%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.1%	97.8%
Community role and responsibilities versus concerned sector in the maintenance	100.0%	97.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.0%	98.5%
Training on the maintenance	100.0%	98.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.9%	99.2%

3.5 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Results of Livelihood Development Activities

48. The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the livelihood success and sustainability, with 62.6% of them who are highly satisfied and 29.5% who are satisfied (Figure 25). The government officers and PRF staff have higher proportion of respondents who are highly satisfied with the livelihood activities (85.7%) (Figure 26).

Figure 25: Beneficiary respondent's overall degree of satisfaction towards Livelihood success and sustainability

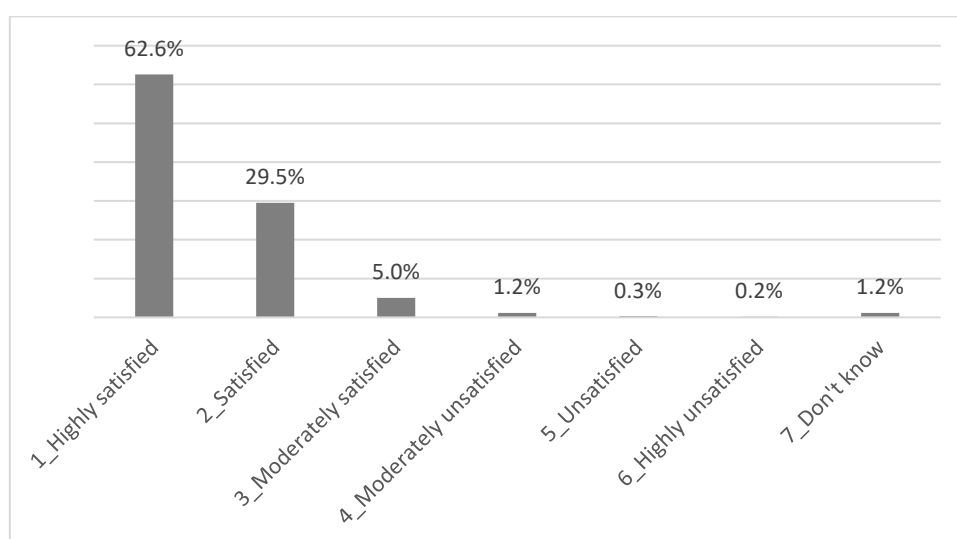
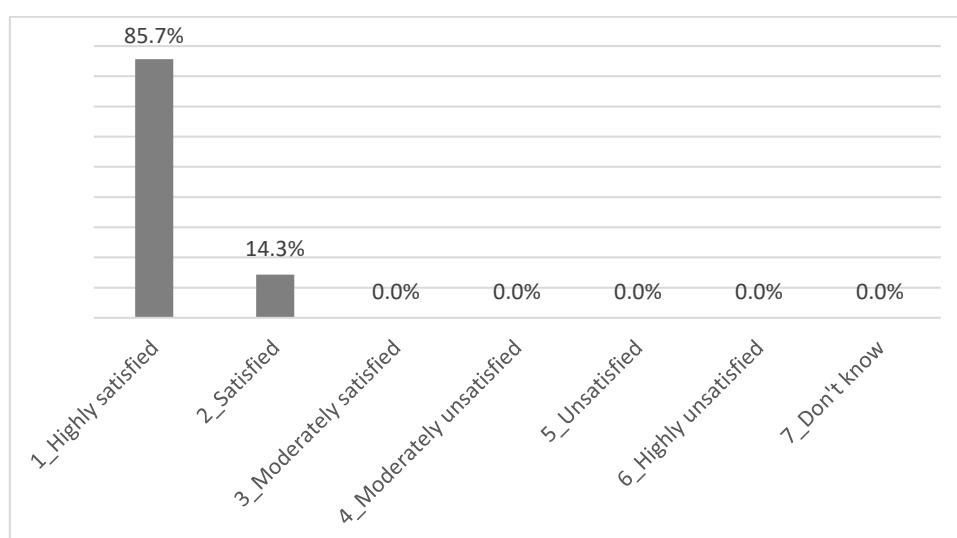


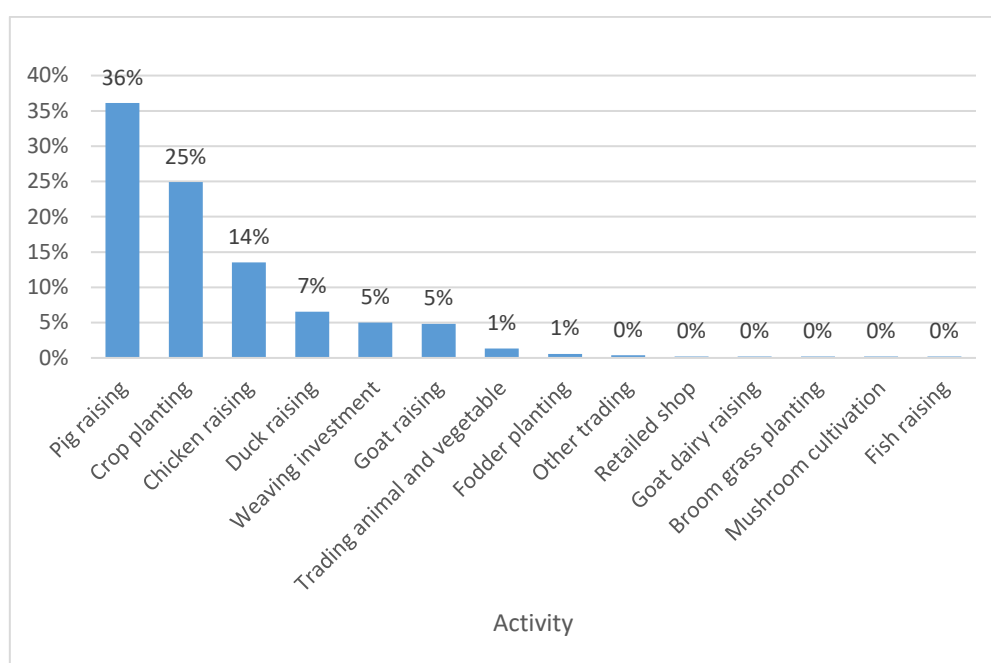
Figure 26: PRF and GoL respondent's overall degree of satisfaction towards Livelihood success and sustainability



49. The livelihood activities that have been implemented the most are pig raising (36%), crop planting (25%) and chicken raising (14%) (Figure 27). Beneficiaries have different opinions on the activities that they most like and least like. While some most like one particular activity, the other may dislike it and thus the following findings are the indication for the future consideration especially, on the relevance of livelihood support in each geographical area.
50. The livelihood activities that are most and least liked are the same. These include pig raising and chicken raising. Crop planting is the most liked while for the least liked activities include chicken raising 20%, duck raising 15% and goat raising 10% (Figure 28 and Figure 29).

51. The main reasons why pig raising, crop planting and chicken raising are most liked are because they can generate good and satisfactory income (56%) and the ability to generate income (13%)¹⁰.
52. The main reasons for disliking animal raising activities are the risks of natural diseases including animal communicable diseases (60%), flood (5%), time consuming (5%), not relevant to local context (5%), unproficiency, and unsatisfactory income¹¹.
53. Nevertheless, the livelihood activities that are considered by the beneficiaries to be successful and sustainable are animal raising, especially pig raising (56%), and crop planting (20%)¹².

Figure 27: Livelihood activities for which beneficiary respondents have received loan



¹⁰ See Table 150 in Annex 1.

¹¹ See Table 152 in Annex 1.

¹² See Table 154 in Annex 1.

Figure 28: Livelihood activities that are most liked

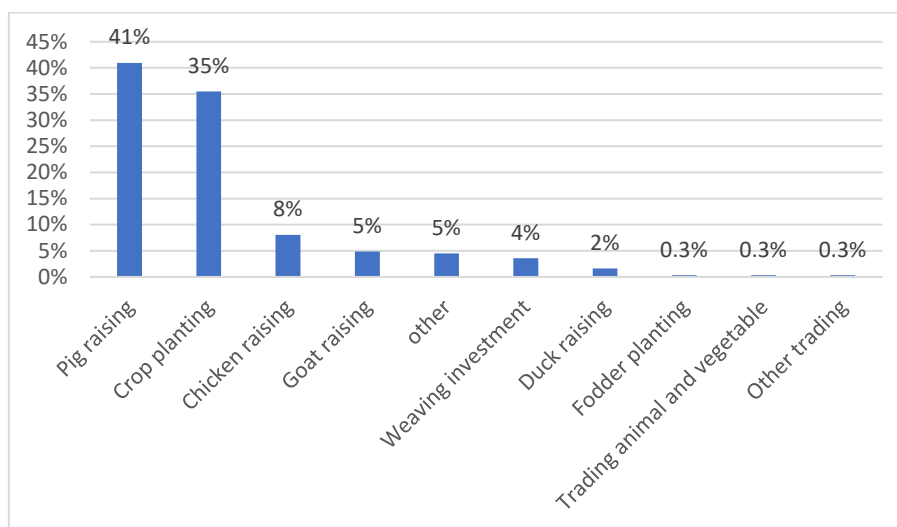


Figure 29: Livelihood activities that are least liked

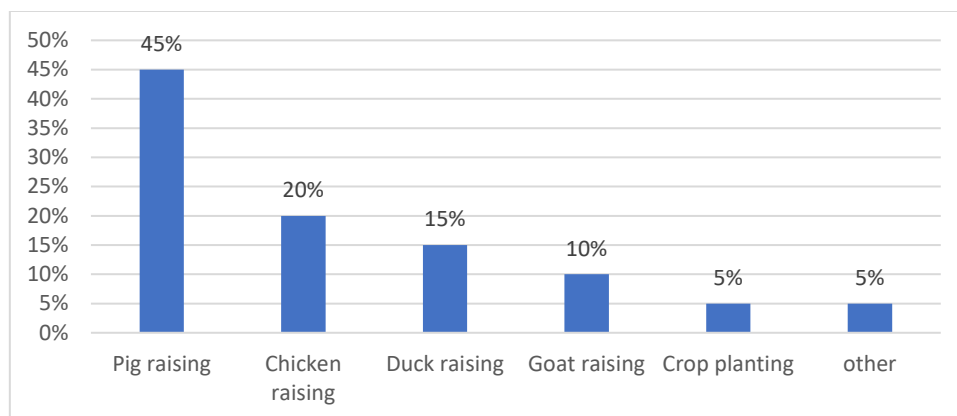
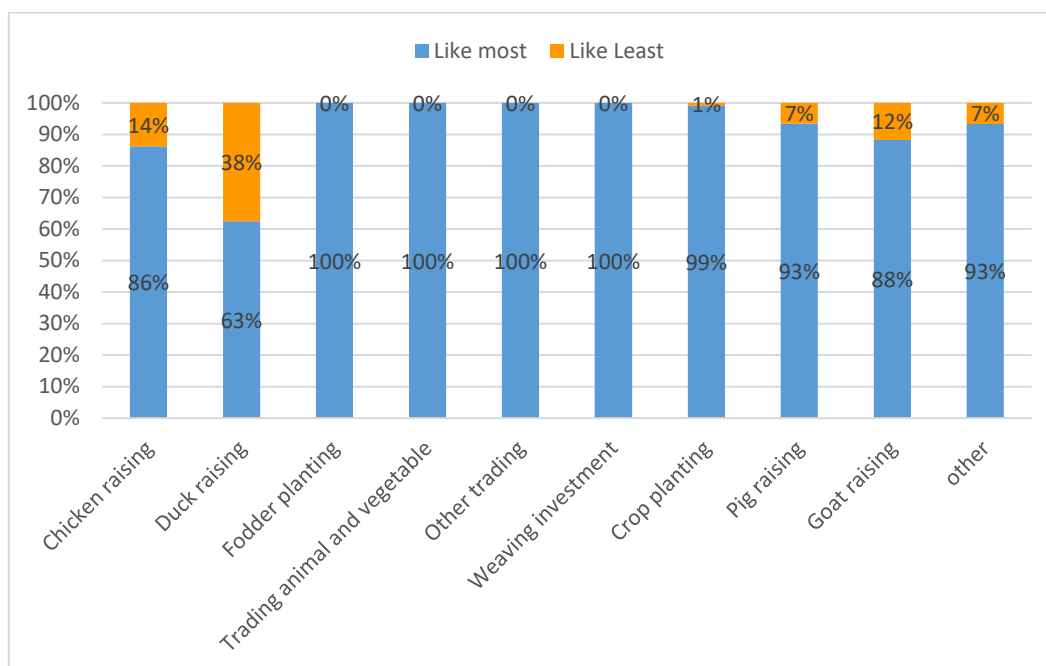


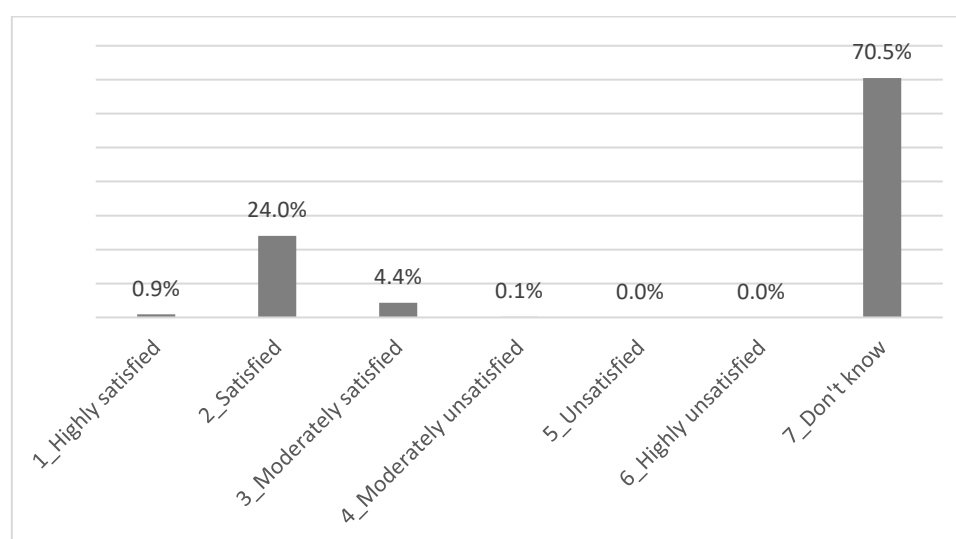
Figure 30: Livelihood activities that are most and least liked



3.6 Degree of Satisfaction Towards Grievance Mechanism

54. Awareness on grievance redress mechanism needs attention as the majority of the beneficiaries are not aware of the grievance mechanism (70.5%). Approximately, 78.6% of the female beneficiaries and 53.5% of the male beneficiaries are not aware of it¹³.
55. Approximately 24% of the respondents are satisfied with the mechanism and only a few of them are highly satisfied (0.9%) (Figure 31). Amongst those who are highly satisfied with the grievance mechanism revealed that the main reason of their high satisfaction was that they are aware of who to submit their grievance to (38%) and the effective cooperation of the grievance committee (25%), and they can submit both oral and written grievance (13%)¹⁴.
56. The overall satisfaction of the government coordinators and PRF staff on grievance mechanism is higher than of the beneficiaries (Figure 32). However, still 33.3% of them do not know about it. Approximately, 7.3% are highly satisfied with the grievance mechanism with the main reason of their high satisfaction is the availability of grievance and feedback procedures (33%) and the beneficiaries are aware of the grievance mechanism (33%)¹⁵.

Figure 31: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction with grievance mechanism

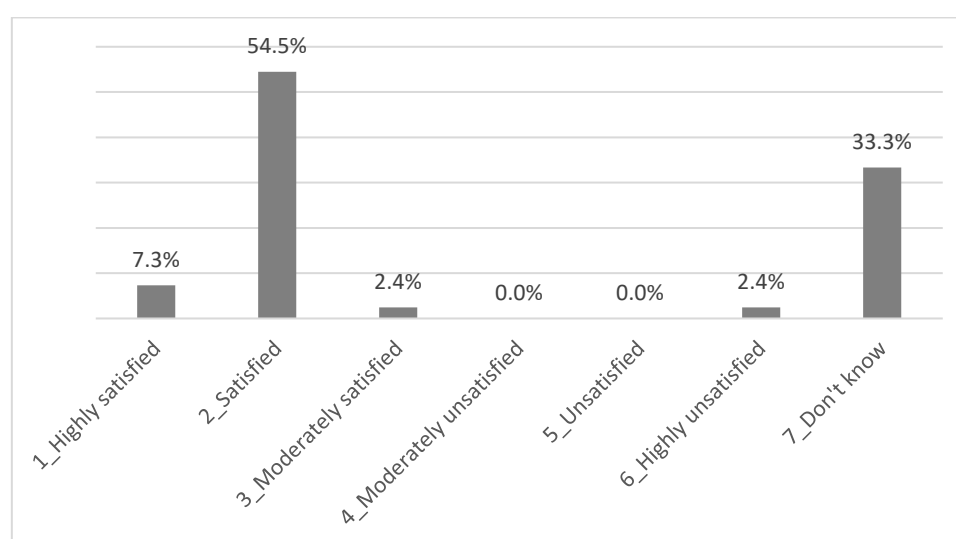


¹³ See Table 155 in Annex 1.

¹⁴ See Table 157 in Annex 1.

¹⁵ See Table 158 in Annex 1.

Figure 32: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction with grievance mechanism



57. 97 % of the respondents have never filed grievance, feedback or request to PRF via Feedback and Resolution Mechanism (FRM). For those who have submitted grievances, the main topics were related to animal disease (26.9%)¹⁶.

58. Most of the respondents do not have any opinion on how the grievance mechanism could be further strengthened (66%) as they are not aware of this mechanism or have never filed any grievance. Some of the respondents suggested to further train the grievance committee on the procedures and regulations (1%), to have a hotline (1%) and to improve the timeliness of grievance resolution (1%)¹⁷.

59. Amongst those who are aware of the grievance mechanism, 19% are comfortable in lodging grievances compared to only 0.9% who are not (Table 17).

Table 17: Comfortability of beneficiary respondents in lodging grievances and improvement in the response process

Comments	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
No comment	17%	83%	28%	72%	24%	76%	33.0%
I have never submitted a grievance	30%	70%	30%	70%	30%	70%	26.8%
I don't know	29%	71%	56%	44%	46%	54%	19.5%
I am comfortable	21%	79%	52%	48%	34%	66%	19.0%
I am not comfortable	0%	100%	100%	0%	43%	57%	0.9%
Improve timeliness of grievance resolution			75%	25%	75%	25%	0.5%

¹⁶ See Tables 164 and 165 in Annex 1.

¹⁷ See Table 166 in Annex 1.

Comments	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Take into account villagers' comments			0%	100%	0%	100%	0.1%
I am illiterate			0%	100%	0%	100%	0.1%
Grand Total	22%	78%	38%	63%	32%	68%	100%

3.7 Overall, Degree of Satisfaction Towards the Ability of community in planning project activities

60. The majority of beneficiary respondents is satisfied with the ability of the community in planning project activities, with 31.7% of them who are highly satisfied and 64.7% who are satisfied. The proportion of male beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (63.2%) is more significant than the proportion of male beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (25.6%). Similarly, the proportion of female beneficiaries from Lao-Tai linguistic group who are highly satisfied (59.5%) is more significant than the proportion of female beneficiaries from other linguistic groups (12.4%)¹⁸.

61. The reason of highly satisfaction by the beneficiaries is that they have been empowered to participate in decision making and problems solving processes in their respective villages, their voices have been listened by the authorities and the project through different consultation meetings, their opportunities to learn new knowledges, the clear roles and responsibilities agreed with the beneficiaries in the development of their communities. All of these have created their ownership in the project activities and thus ensure sustainability.

¹⁸ See Table 168 in Annex 1

Figure 33: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction with ability of community in planning project activities

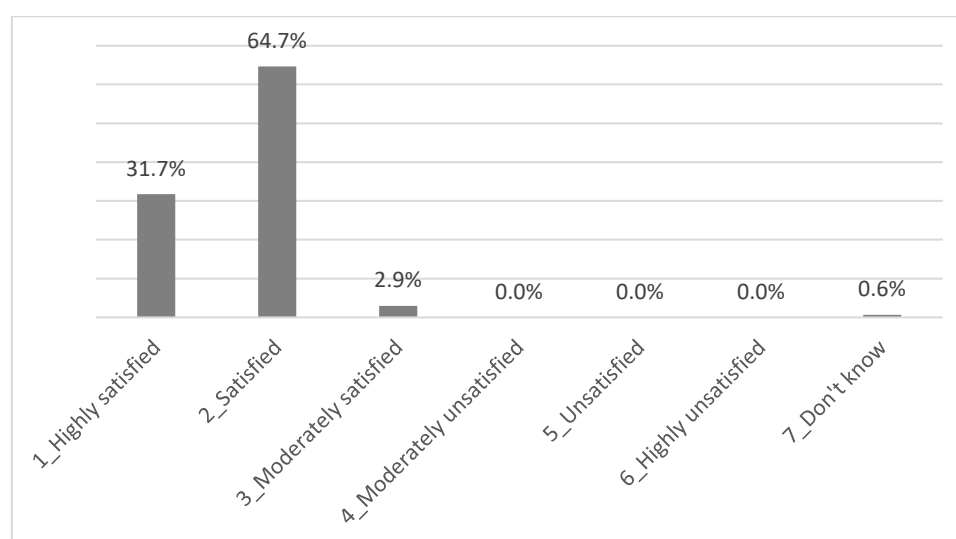
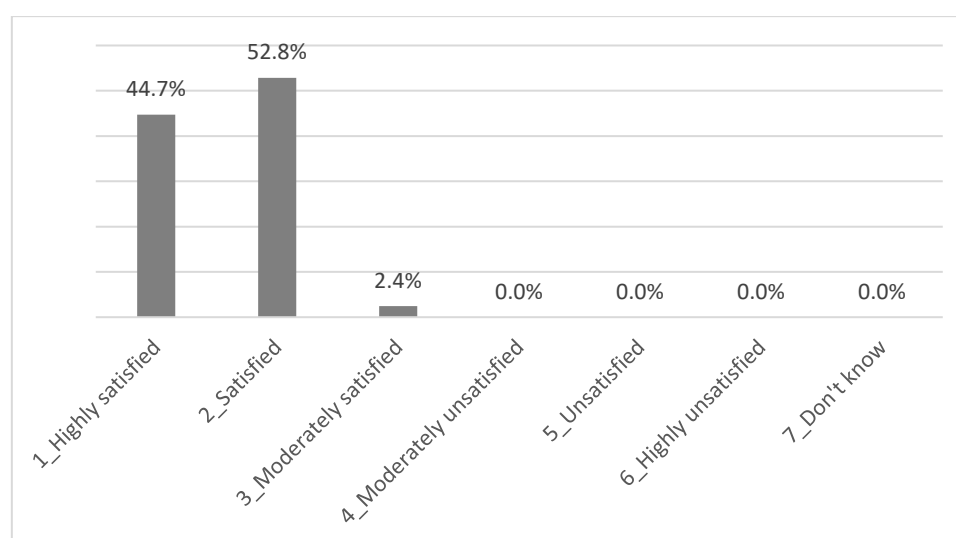


Figure 34: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction with ability of community in planning project activities



3.8 Overall Degree of Satisfaction Towards the interventions introduced by PRFIII and AF

62. 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.
63. 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 beneficiaries (93% for women and 91.2% for other linguistic groups) (Figure 35 and Table 18). For the GoL and PRF respondents, 60% are highly satisfied and 35.6% are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 95.6% (Figure 36).

64. 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 beneficiaries (92.1% for women and 90.3% for other linguistic groups) (Figure 37 and Table 20). For the GoL and PRF respondents, 53.8% are highly satisfied and 41.2% are satisfied, which results in the overall satisfaction of 95% (Figure 38).

65. 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 (over 92% for women and over 90% for other linguistic groups) and over 95% for GoL and PRF respondents regardless of the method used for the calculation of the overall satisfaction.

Figure 35: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF (method 1: average by question)

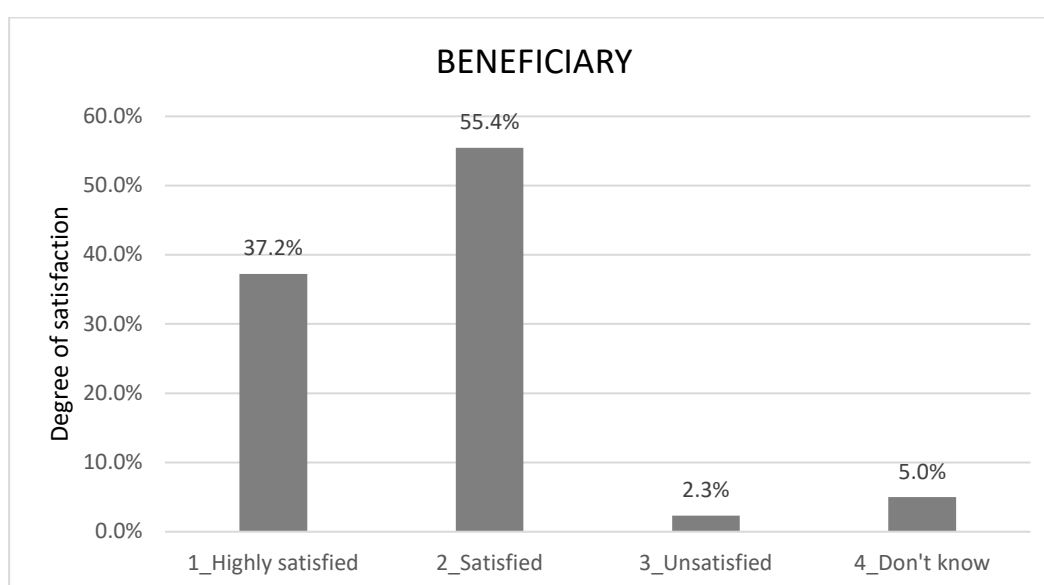


Table 18: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF disaggregated by gender and ethnic group (method 1: average by question)

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total				Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Lao Tai LG	Other LGs	
Highly satisfied	65.0%	61.1%	32.8%	16.1%	41.0%	35.6%	61.9%	22.3%	37.2%
Satisfied	30.2%	34.0%	58.1%	75.3%	51.1%	57.4%	33.2%	68.9%	55.4%
Unsatisfied	1.9%	0.8%	4.6%	2.2%	3.9%	1.6%	1.0%	3.1%	2.3%
Don't know	2.9%	4.1%	4.5%	6.4%	4.1%	5.4%	3.8%	5.7%	5.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Figure 36: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF (method 1: average by question)

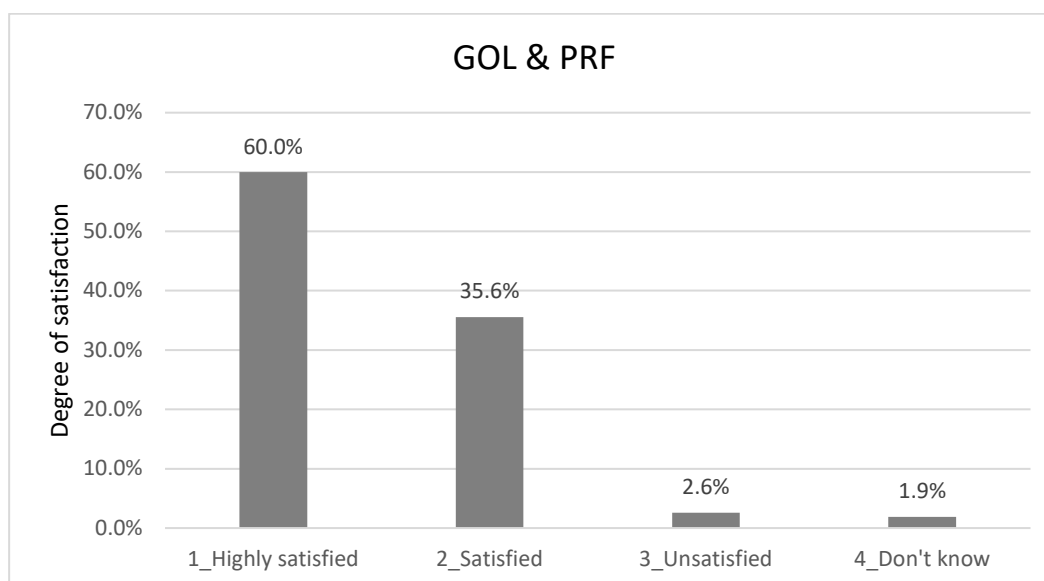


Table 19: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF disaggregated by gender and ethnic group (method 1: average by question)

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total				Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Lao Tai LG	Other LGs	
Highly satisfied	68.7%	62.8%	54.5%	22.8%	65.6%	49.4%	66.9%	40.5%	60.0%
Satisfied	26.2%	34.4%	41.1%	72.1%	29.5%	47.0%	28.8%	54.8%	35.6%
Unsatisfied	3.9%	0.6%	0.9%	2.9%	3.2%	1.4%	2.9%	1.8%	2.6%
Don't know	1.2%	2.2%	3.5%	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Figure 37: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF (method 2: average by respondents)

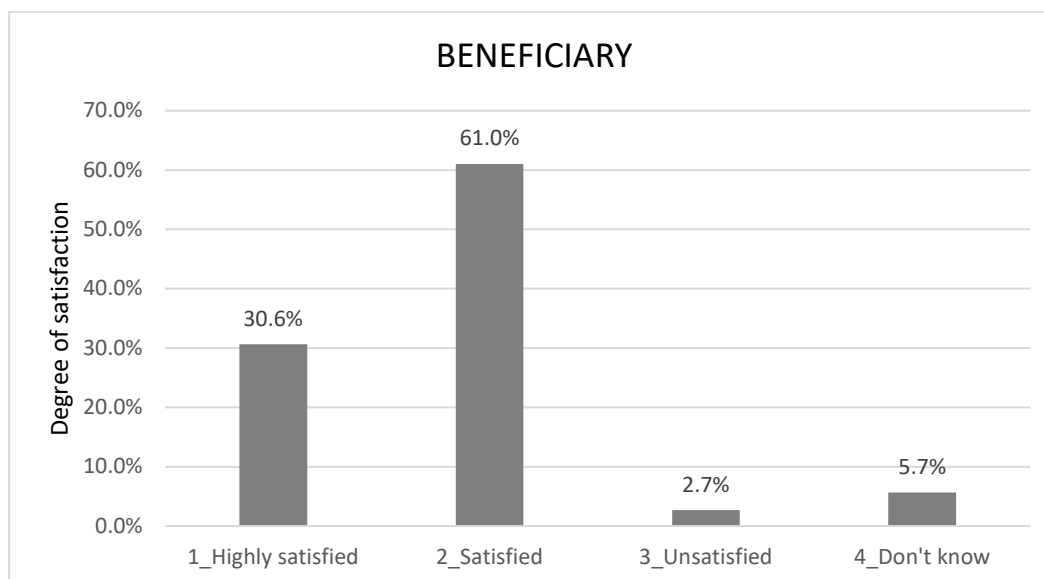


Table 20: Beneficiary respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF disaggregated by gender and ethnic group (method 2: average by respondents)

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total				Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Lao Tai LG	Other LGs	
Highly satisfied	58.6%	55.6%	25.8%	12.9%	33.2%	29.4%	56.3%	17.7%	30.6%
Satisfied	35.8%	38.7%	63.7%	77.9%	57.4%	62.7%	38.0%	72.6%	61.0%
Unsatisfied	1.9%	0.9%	5.2%	2.4%	4.5%	1.8%	1.1%	3.5%	2.7%
Don't know	3.7%	4.8%	5.2%	6.9%	4.9%	6.1%	4.6%	6.2%	5.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

Figure 38: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF (method 2: average by respondent)

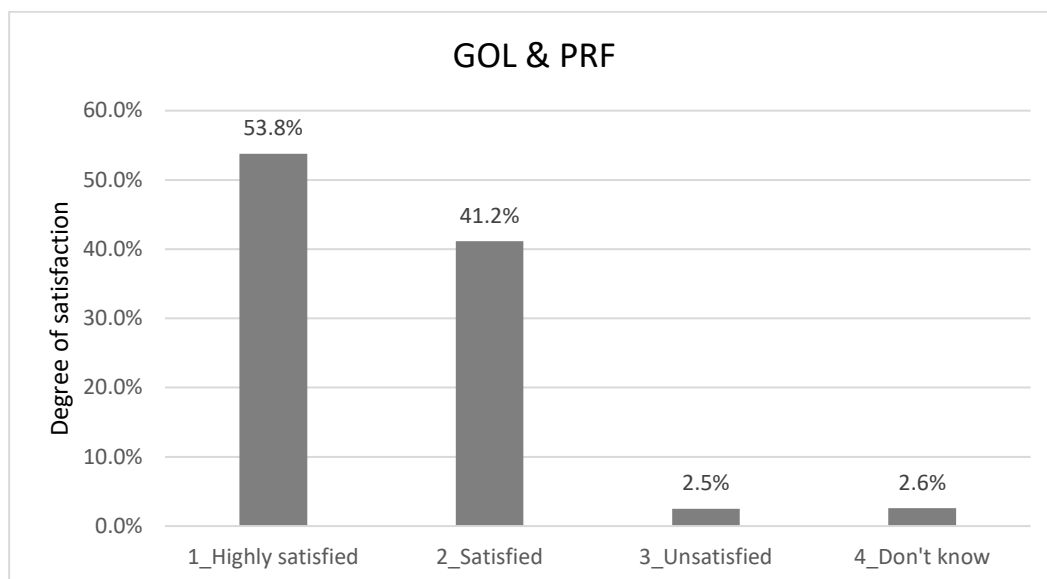


Table 21: GoL and PRF respondents' overall satisfaction of all activities supported by PRFIII, AF disaggregated by gender and ethnic group (method 2: average by respondent)

Description	Lao Tai Linguistic Group		Other Linguistic Groups		Total				Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	Lao Tai LG	Other LGs	
Highly satisfied	66.1%	53.5%	50.0%	15.9%	61.1%	41.0%	61.6%	36.9%	53.8%
Satisfied	28.6%	42.9%	45.2%	76.5%	33.7%	54.1%	33.7%	57.3%	41.2%
Unsatisfied	3.9%	0.5%	1.0%	4.0%	3.0%	1.6%	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%
Don't know	1.5%	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%	2.2%	3.3%	2.0%	3.7%	2.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100%

4 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

66. As already mentioned earlier that from the individual interviews, the overall beneficiary's satisfaction of PRF III and PRF III AF is over 91% and 95% of the village beneficiaries (over 92% for women and over 90% for other linguistic groups) and government officers respectively. The villagers have been empowered to take up responsibilities in the development of their communities and livelihoods, their voices have been listened and realized in the decision making. Government officers as well as PRF staff have observed active participation and ownership of the villagers in the implementation and monitoring of the project activities.

67. However, there are some issues that the beneficiaries want to see improvement for the new phase of the project. These include:

- Though local interpreters have been used during meetings, the ethnic people especially the women still do not clearly understand the messages and discussions at the meetings.
- The meeting notice and meeting time are not convenient for the beneficiaries.
- The training topics have not been updated to be relevant to the changing situation; the training process is confusing and the contents are difficult to understand, the training time is not convenient for the villagers, the facilitators spent inadequate time with the participants, time consuming for theoretical part but lack of field practice.
- The planned livelihood activities sometimes are out of date and not relevant to the local condition.
- The large proportion of the beneficiaries do not know about the grievance redress procedures and mechanism.

68. Most participants in the focus group discussion were satisfied with the project and asked the project to continue supporting the development of the infrastructure and their livelihoods, especially people in Namor district that have been affected by the flash flood in 2022 have asked for support in the rehabilitation of the impacted infrastructure. In addition to the support in the infrastructure development and rehabilitation the following comments need to be carefully taken into consideration.

- Participants at the participatory planning meetings do not include diverse group of people, for instance the disabled and the poorest segment of the communities.
- It was difficult for the non-Lao speaking groups, especially the women to clearly understand the messages at the meeting and thus they have lack of confidence to participate meaningfully in the meetings.
- During the meeting process some participants do not want to listen to others and sometimes the authorities use command words that are offensive for the villagers.
- Lack of formal training as well as technical advice from young graduates for the VIT members. The trainings are mostly on the job training in management of village fund, crops cultivation and livestock raising.
- Lack of capacity of VIT in the management of the village fund, lack of skill of VIT in the management of fund.
- Turnover of committee members of different self-help groups, especially the young women who get married and follow their husbands to live in other villages.
- Lack of advice on diversification of livelihood activities for climate change adaptation.

- Infrastructure operation and maintenance (O&M) committees in some villages do not fully understand their roles and responsibilities, affect the sustainability of existing infrastructures supported by the project.

69. In order to address the above issues raised by the beneficiaries, the following recommendations should be considered:

- The authorities must be flexible to plan their work especially the meetings in the communities. The villagers must be well informed about the meetings to be organized in their villages and the village authorities must be consulted on the convenient time for the meeting with the villagers.
- Though local interpreters are being used to facilitate the communication with the ethnic villagers, sometimes they may have difficulty to find the right words to translate the Lao into the ethnic language. Try to involve those local translators to work with the young graduates so they would understand different terms used by the project. In addition, try to recruit as much as possible the ethnic young graduates to work in the geographical areas living by the different ethnic groups.
- Carry out market survey and disseminate the results to the villagers so they can discuss and make the decision at the participatory planning meeting on the livelihood development options that would be relevant to the local context as well as meeting the market demands for diversification of the livelihood development activities.
- Village authorities and VIT members must be mobilized to encourage participation of diverse groups of people in the village participatory meeting and ensure their meaningful participation.
- With regard to turn over of members of self-help group members, it is recommended to select alternate leaders of self-help groups and provide equal access to training to those alternates as the other leaders.
- At the beginning of each meeting, set up the rules and regulations with the villagers in order to prevent dominated as well as low participation from the participants of diverse groups of people.
- Carry out capacity building needs assessment of young graduates as well as VIT for providing them with relevant training.
- Provision of close monitoring support and refresher training of the members of village infrastructure operation and maintenance of the community infrastructures.

ANNEX 1: Additional tables on samples and beneficiaries' satisfaction on participatory village planning and interventions of PRFII and AF

ANNEX 2: List of surveyed villages, districts and provinces and general information of the respondents

ANNEX 3: Questionnaires for Group Discussion

ANNEX 4: Questionnaires for individual interview

ANNEX 5: Matrix on group discussion results