Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



POVERTY REDUCTION FUND SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(January – June 2022)

PRF aims to develop and implement innovative community driven activities, enabling rural households to improve their livelihoods, well-being and nutrition through group-based activities.

Nahaidiao Rd, P.O.Box 4625, Vientiane, Lao PRF Tel: (+856) 21 261479-80 Fax: (+856) 21 261481, Website: www.prflaos.org (July 2022)

ABBREVIATIONS

ADS	Agricultural Development Strategy
AFN	Agriculture for Nutrition
AL	Agricultural Livelihood
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CCT	Community Cash Transfer
CD	Community Development
CDD	Community Development
CF	Community Enven Development
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
DNO	District Nutrition Officer
DPO	District Planning Office
DRDC	District Fraining Office Department of Rural Development and Cooperative
DRDC	Disaster Risks Management
DSEDP	District Social Economic Development Plan
DTEAP	District Social Economic Development Plan Department of Technical Extension and Agro-Processing
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA EM	
ESF	Energy and Mine Environment Safeguard Framework
ESF	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	
GOL	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Government of Lao
GPAR	Governance Public Administration Reform
HANSA HGNDP	Health and Nutrition Services Access Project
	Health Governance and Community-Driven Development Project
HH HR	Household(s)
	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	Luangprabang Buffalo Diary
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
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 I (2003 – 2017) Poverty Reduction Fund Project II (2012 – 2016)
PRF III	Poverty Reduction Fund Project III (2012 – 2010) 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
1 171 1	

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
XDR	Special Drawing Rights
YG	Young Graduates

ABBREVIATIONS	i
List of Tables	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
CHAPTER I: PROJECT BACKGROUND	
CHAPTER II: ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK	
2.1 Overall Progress of work of Component 1	
2.2. Achievement Against Results Framework	
A. Project Development Objectives (PDO)	
2.2.1 Direct project beneficiaries	
2.2.2 Female beneficiaries (Percentage)	
2.2.3 Ethnic beneficiaries (Percentage)	
2.2.4 % Reduction in travel time from the village center to Kumban center due to road	
improvements (Percentage)	19
2.2.5 % increase in children aged 6–23 months from Farmer Nutrition Group (FNG)	10
households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups	
2.2.6 Kilograms of animal meat produced (number)	
B. Intermediate Results Indicators (IRIs)	
Component 1: Community Development Sub-grants	
2.2.7. % sub-project activities of high technical quality (Percentage).	
2.2.8 PRF-built infrastructure of a functioning quality (Percentage).	
2.2.9 Sub-Project activities implemented by type (number).	
2.2.10 VIT members that are female (Percentage).	
2.2.11 Number of women selected for RMGs who earn an income, as % of the number	
poor households in the village (Percentage).	
2.2.12 Percentage increase in irrigated areas (Hectares).	
Component 2: Local and Community Development Capacity Building (6 indicate	
2.2.13 Households in PRF beneficiary villages voting for village priorities (Percenta	
2.2.14 Households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory plannin	
process supported by PRF III (Percentage).	
2.2.15 PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage)	
2.2.16 PRF III sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group (Percentage)	
2.2.17 Communities able to plan, implement and monitor their activities (Number)	
Component 3: Project Management	26
2.2.18 Registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures	
(Percentage)	
Component 4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development	
2.2.19. Individuals using loans from SHGs (Number).	
2.2.20. %VSMC members that are female (Percentage).	
2.2.21. Number of Farmer Nutrition Group member households (Number)	
2.2.22. SHG members who take at least two loans (Percentage)	
CHAPTER III: PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY COMPONENT	
COMPONENT 1: SUB-GRANTS AND PLANNING	
3.1.1 Community Development and Planning	29

Table of Contents

3.1.2 Engineering works (CFA, RMG, DRM) 29 3.1.2.1. Community Force Account (CFA) 29 3.1.2.2. Road Maintenance Group (RMG) 30 3.1.3. Quality Control (QC) 30 COMPONENT 2: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY 31 BUILDING 31 COMPONENT 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT 33 3.3.1 Finance and Administration 33 3.3.1.1 Government contribution 33 3.3.1.2 Budgeting 33 3.3.1.3 External Audits 33 3.3.1.4 Disbursement 33 3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation 35 3.3.2.1 Management Information System 36 3.3.3 Procurement 39 3.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing 40 COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION 41 4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken 41 4.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken 42 4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration 44 4.2.2 Home Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration 44 4.2.3 Goat Dairy. 47 4.4.4 Community Development work. 47 4.5 Ocial and Environmental Safeguard Informati
3.1.2.2. Road Maintenance Group (RMG) 30 3.1.3. Quality Control (QC) 30 COMPONENT 2: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY 31 BUILDING 31 COMPONENT 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT 33 3.3.1 Finance and Administration 33 3.3.1 Government contribution 33 3.3.1.1 Government contribution 33 3.3.1.2 Budgeting 33 3.3.1.4 Disbursement 33 3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation 35 3.3.2 Reporting System 36 3.3.3 Procurement 36 3.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing 40 COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION 41 4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken 41 4.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken 42 4.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status 43 4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration. 44 4.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG) 46 4.2.3 Goat Dairy. 47 4.2.4 Community Development work. 47 4.1.5 Social Safeguards Information. 48 4.1.1. Social Safeguards Information. 48 <t< td=""></t<>
COMPONENT 2: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY BUILDING
COMPONENT 2: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY BUILDING
BUILDING
3.3.1 Finance and Administration333.3.1.1 Government contribution333.3.1.2 Budgeting333.3.1.3 External Audits333.3.1.4 Disbursement333.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation363.3.2 Reporting System363.3.3 Procurement393.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work474.2.4 Community Development work474.1.5 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.1 Social Safeguards Information484.1.2 Environmental Safeguard Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.1.1 Government contribution 33 3.3.1.2 Budgeting 33 3.3.1.3 External Audits 33 3.3.1.4 Disbursement 33 3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation 35 3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation 35 3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation 36 3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation 36 3.3.2 Monitoring System 36 3.3.3 Procurement 36 3.3.3 Procurement 39 3.4 Human Resources/Staffing 40 COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION 41 4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken 41 4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken 41 4.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status 43 4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration 44 4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration 44 4.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG) 46 4.2.3 Goat Dairy. 47 4.2.4 Community Development work 47 CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES 48 4.1.3 Social Safeguards Information 48 4.1.4.2 Environmental Safeguards Monitoring 49
3.3.1.2Budgeting333.3.1.3External Audits333.3.1.4Disbursement333.3.2Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2.1Management Information System363.3.2.2Reporting System363.3.3Procurement393.4Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1.1Saving and loan taken414.1.2SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2Nutrition Work.444.2.1Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3Goat Dairy.474.2.4Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.2Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2.4Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.1.3External Audits333.3.1.4Disbursement333.3.2Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2Management Information System363.3.2.1Management Information System363.3.2.1Reporting System363.3.2Reporting System363.3.3Procurement393.4Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1.1SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2SHG Lending/Number of loan taken414.1.3SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2Nutrition Work.444.2.1Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3Goat Dairy.474.2.4Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.2Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2.3Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.1.4Disbursement333.3.2Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2.1Management Information System363.3.2.2Reporting System363.3.3Procurement393.4Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1.1Saving and loan taken414.1.2SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2Nutrition Work444.2.1Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3Goat Dairy.474.2.4Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2.Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation353.3.2.1 Management Information System363.3.2.2 Reporting System363.3.3 Procurement393.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2 Nutrition Work444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.474.1.5 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.2.1 Management Information System 36 3.3.2.2 Reporting System 36 3.3.3 Procurement 39 3.4 Human Resources/Staffing 40 COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION 41 4.1. Livelihood 41 4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken 42 4.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken 42 4.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status 43 4.2 Nutrition Work. 44 4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration 44 4.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG) 46 4.2.3 Goat Dairy. 47 4.2.4 Community Development work. 47 CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES 48 4.1.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information. 48 4.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring. 49 4.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) 51
3.3.2.2 Reporting System363.3.3 Procurement393.4 Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2 Nutrition Work444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.3 Procurement393.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing40COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2 Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
3.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing40 COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION 414.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2 Nutrition Work.444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2 Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2 Nutrition Work444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES4841.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION414.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2 Nutrition Work444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES4841.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
4.1. Livelihood414.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status434.2 Nutrition Work444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1.1 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2 Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken.414.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken.424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status.43 4.2 Nutrition Work. .444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration.444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG)464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL)464.2.3 Goat Dairy474.2.4 Community Development work47 CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES .484.1.1 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.2 Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
4.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken424.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status43 4.2 Nutrition Work. 444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG).464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47 CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information 484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.49 4.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
4.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status43 4.2 Nutrition Work.44 4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration.444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG).464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES48 4.1.1 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information 484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.49 4.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
4.2 Nutrition Work.444.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration.444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG).464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.484.1.1 Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).51
4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration.444.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG).464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information.484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).51
4.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG).464.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information.484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).51
4.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).464.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information.484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).51
4.2.3 Goat Dairy.474.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information.484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).51
4.2.4 Community Development work.47CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information.484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information.484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring.494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI).51
CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES484.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information484.1.1. Social Safeguards Information484.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring494.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)51
 4.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information
 4.1.1. Social Safeguards Information
4.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring
4.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)
4.3 Information Education and Communication (IEC)
4.4. Donor missions, cooperation and partnerships
4.4.1. Donor mission
4.4.2. Cooperation and partnerships
4.4.3. PRF Administrative Board and Government Sector
CHAPTER V: PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET FROM JULY-DECEMBER
2022
2022
2022

	0
Annexes 1-16	38
5.7. Community Engineering and community development	58
5.6. Nutrition and Community Development plan5	57
5.5. Agriculture and Livelihood work	57

List of Tables

TABLE 1: TOTAL BUDGETS FOR PRF III EXTENSION AND PRF ADDITIONAL FINANCING (2020-2024	4) 13
TABLE 2: SUB-PROJECT BY SECTOR AND BUDGET PRF III AND PRF III EXTENSION 2017-2021, UNI	T LAK
	15
TABLE 3: TOTAL BENEFICIARIES INCLUDING FEMALE AND ETHNICITY OF PRF III AND PRF III AF	
TABLE 4: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES IN PRF III AF IN 2022	17
TABLE 5: KILOGRAM OF MEATS PRODUCED IN 2022	20
TABLE 6: NUMBER OF SUB-PROJECTS BY SECTORS 2012-2022	22
TABLE 7: HHS PARTICIPATED IN VILLAGE PRIORITIES	24
TABLE 8: PARTICIPATION OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN PLANNING VILLAGE PRIORITIES	25
TABLE 9: NUMBER OF TRAININGS, MEETINGS AND FIELD VISITS (JANUARY-JUNE 2022)_CAPACITY BUILDING	32
TABLE 10 : NUMBER OF STAFF IN ALL LEVELS (JUNE 2022)	40
TABLE 11: LOAN TAKEN FROM SHG SAVINGS DURING JANUARY-JUNE 2022	42
TABLE 12: LOANS FROM SEED GRANTS AS OF JUNE 2022	42
TABLE 13: SHG MEMBERS' INCOMES FROM LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOOD STATUS.	43
TABLE 14: TABLE OF FNG MEMBERS UPDATED IN JUNE 2022	44
TABLE 15: DATA FROM THE FNG'S RECORD BOOK DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD AND NUMBERS UPDATED F	
THE BEGINNING NUTRITION ACTIVITIES TO DATE	45
TABLE 16: COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT, SOCIAL SAFEGUARD (4 PROVINCES)	
TABLE 17 UXO CLEARANCE LIST AS OF JUNE 2022	50

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the progress achieved and challenges faced against the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) from January to June 2022 and the work plan from July to December 2022. It captures the overall achieved implementation of works in the four Provinces (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Xienghuang, and Huaphanh) under the PRF Additional Financing (2020-2024) and also the success of the handing over of PRF in the six provinces in May 2022 (Luangnamtha, Luangprabang, Savannakhet, Saravanh, Sekong, and Attapeu) under PRF III Extension (2020-2021), as can highlight below:

The progress of work in the six provinces under PRF III Extension:

The summary of the achievement of the PRF III (2017-2019), with 1,169 SPs, in 955 villages, 43 districts, 10 provinces, and PRF III Extension (2020 and 2021) with 289 SPs (178 of SDC using CFA, and 111 of GOL under LAK 26 billion)). Under SDC funding (2020-2021), before handing over the SPs to the community, PRF provided O&M training for 10,807 people, 4,275 women (39,55%), and 8,535 ethnics (78.9%), in which 285 benefited villages in 23 districts of 6 provinces that had been officially handed over to the concerned sectors that they can follow up the work in future.

The occasion of the closure meeting of the SDC's supported fund has been officially held on June 16, 2022 participated by concerned sectors from the Government, PRF, and SDC. SDC is one of the key development partners to support PRF both financial and technical support. During 2009-2021, SDC has been able to substantially support over US\$ 40 million (grants) which used for 1) Community development sub-grant (VDP, KDP, SPs, RMG, DRM...,); 2) Capacity building for community and local authority; and 3) Project management. There are 1,544 SPs (out of 5,849) have been constructed in 4 main sectors including Health, Education and Sport, Public Works and Transport, and Agriculture and Forestry, which reached over 1.3 million people as direct beneficiaries (more than 2,500 poor villages in 55 districts, 11 provinces), half of them are women, and over 70% are from the ethnic populations.

In addition, the SDC to Lao PDR Deputy Director expressed that: "although Switzerland support to PRF is ending in June 2022, the SDC's support to Lao PDR will remain. Early this year, the SDC launched the new Mekong Region Cooperation Programme for 2022-2025. Under this programme, the SDC will continue to engage in three main areas: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management, Governance and Citizen Participation, and Inclusive Economic Development".

The progress of work in the four provinces under PRF III AF:

Community Development Sub-Grants: In the 1st batch village, there are 173 SPs to be implemented in 173 out of 231 villages, all sub-projects are related to the Public works and Transportation sectors, 96 SPs included village road rehabilitation, road access improvement to the production areas, small bridges, culvert construction, and erosion construction, and to Agriculture and Forestry Section; 48 SPs included irrigation systems, community market construction, weir renovation, barbed wire fence, and to Water and Sanitation; 29 SPs included clean water system construction, gravity fed-system rehabilitation, drilled well construction, water tank/reservoir construction which would support the livelihood and nutrition activities. The total estimated budget of LAK 23.26 billion of which LAK

2.57 billion (11.08 %) is allocated to the community. By the end of June 2022, 93 out of 173 SPs (53.76%) have been implemented and 10 SPs have been completed which included 9 Road access improvements to the production areas and 1 community road spot improvement, while 23 SPs have progressed more than 50% and 14 SPs have been done less than 50%, while 46 SPs are being ready to be implemented, and the rest of 80 SPs would be started soon and will be completed by the end of 2022. (See Annex 13)

Under the livelihood activities, the project has established 972 Self Help Groups (SHG) in the first batch 229 villages. These SHGs have mobilized 12,148 members (one member represents one household), out of which 11,213 members are women (which is 92.30% of total members), 7,303 members from ethnic households (which is 60.12% of total households), and 7,009 members are from poor and poorest households (which is 57.70% of total households. The project has a target of 1,145 SHGs to be formed in first batch villages, however, the project could manage to form 972 SHGs, which is 84.89% of the total target for the first batch villages.

In order to manage the SHGs, the PRF selects the vibrant and active SHG members with literacy skills, who can motivate SHG members to adopt HaCommon principles (five principles i.e., regular meeting, regular savings, regular inter-lending, on time loan repayment, and regular bookkeeping) to form Village Self Help Group Management Committee (VSMC). These members organize and facilitates the SHG meetings along with the project staff in the beginning of the project and later take over, depending on the capacity enhanced in these VSMC members. The project has decided to select one VSMC member per village in the first batch villages, who have attended all the four module trainings of SHGs, 3 module trainings of VSMC and successfully proved that s/he is a best practicing SHG member to develop as Community Resource Person (CRP) to support the SHGs in their proper functioning. S/he is also responsible to provide trainings from the project and has demonstrated the same activities in her/his own household. The IGAs are pig rearing, goat rearing, chicken raising, fish farming, corn cultivation, mushroom cultivation, etc. The objective of the CRP strategy to continue the SHG functioning and income generation activities in an efficient manner and continue these activities after the end of the project to move these efforts towards sustainability.

The project has formed 229 VSMCs comprising 1,354 members, out of which 1,097 members are women (which is 81.02% of total VSMC members and is 16.02% higher than the target i.e., 65%). The VSMC has 794 members who are from ethnic groups, which is 58.64% of total VSMC members. These VSMC members have received modular training on SHG and VSMC functioning through systematic training modules through project staff in the classroom and field demonstrations. These pieces of training include 4 module training of SHGs, 3 module trainings of VSMC, and project promoted income generation activities in a systematic manner. Financial literacy, bookkeeping, and financial management are the core training of SHG training.

Till June 2022, these 972 SHGs have mobilized LAK 2.6 billion towards their regular savings. The average cumulative savings amount per member to date is LAK 220,000 and per month saving amount per member is LAK 12,500 against the target of LAK 5,000 per month per member. The SHG members have taken loans from their savings amount. The total loan disbursed from savings amount is LAK 1.7 billion to 1,571 SHG members. The loan size is small and is used for medical treatment,

school fees, and little input purchase for their income generation activities. These SHGs have received loans from seed grants from the project to invest in diversified income generation activities. The total amount of seed grant is LAK 13.6 billion and out of which LAK 12.88 billion was disbursed to 6,601 SHG members of 968 SHGs. The percentage of utilization of seed grants is 94.07%. There are 381 SHG members, who have also taken loans from the erstwhile PRF III project. The total number of SHG members who have taken loans from the SHGs is 8,557.

The income generation activities promoted under the PRF III AF are pig raising, chicken raising, goat rearing, fish farming, duck raising, weaving and handicrafts, corn cultivation, vegetable production, banana farming, fruit production, ginger cultivation, and petty trading.

Despite the delay caused by COVID-19, the overall livelihood activities have been progressive, in which the seed grant loans have been invested in diversified revenue-generating enterprises. There are 8,557 members taken the loan, 6601 taken from the Seed grant of PRF III AF, 1571 members taken from savings, and 381 taken from the seed grant of PRF III that we could monitor. Key activities include livestock (6,233 members, 73.88% of the total members taking loans), small trading (195 members, 2.28%), services (0.02%), plantation (0.12%), growing economic crops (561 members, 6.56%), emergency use (705 members, 8.24%), handicraft (700 members, 8.18%) and harvesting (0.72%). (See Annex 16)

The project has established 11 Producers Groups (PG) against the target of 25 Producers Groups (PG) planned for 2022. The 11 PGs are formed in 8 villages of Oudomxay province and one village in Kham district, Xiengkhouang province. The project has provided training on group management, business management, and technical training on PG promoted activities such as weaving and handicraft, pig raising, chicken raising, goat rearing, to all the PG members.

Farmer Nutrition Groups (FNGs), during the first 6 months of 2022, the situation of the COVID-19 has been weakened and many provinces have been unlocked down. This reflects that nutrition activities have been implemented regularly in the target villages such as FNG meetings and cooking could be organized as a schedule and FNG members feel safe to join the activities. In addition, more key data on FNGs have been inserted into the MIS and could be accessible in an online system. The project has established 249 Farmers Nutrition Groups (FNG) in 231 villages comprising 15,596 FNG members. Out of which, 9,475 FNG members are active members and 6,121 FNG members are from the previous project. Among the total FNG members, there are direct and indirect beneficiaries. Among the active members, and 3,367 children aged 6 to 23 months. There are 4,096 FNG members, who are indirect beneficiaries, which include 799 children in the age group of 0 to 5 months, whereas 3,297 mothers have children in the age group of 6 to 23 months. There are 1408 FNG members out of 8557 loan takers (SHGs) who have accessed quantum of loan to invest in diversified food production and consumption to move towards diet diversity.

FNG cooking has been implemented regularly in 231 villages, 12 districts, and 4 provinces with a total of LAK 1,051,794,000 on average of LAK 4,500,000 per village. As of June 2022, there are 3,254 numbers of FNG meetings have been organized between January to June 2022 with a total of pre-mix produced 27,677.985 kgs for cooking meals for eligible FNG members and the pre-mix take-

home ratio is 647.25 kgs. In addition, the activity of Videos produced is also brought to show during the FNG meeting session, there are 259 videos have been produced by community volunteers and there are 4,525 numbers of videos watched which will lead to behavior changes for FNG members to consume more nutrient food in the community. In 2022, PRF has continued the contract with Lao Farmer Network and CLICK to conduct training on Home Nutrition Garden (HNG) activities and Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL) for DAFO, YGs, and HNG members, and the videos will be produced in local languages which will be easier for community dissemination and local understanding of the new recipes for FNG cooking. 3 HNG model families per village have been selected with a total of 693 HNG model families who will be a facilitator for other FNG members and there are about 1,353 active gardens with a total of 1,378 garden visits.

Nutrition Convergence Meeting on the WB multi-sector nutrition convergence (MSNCA). During this reporting period, PRF attended different meetings led by MPI (quarterly, six-month, and annual meetings) under the Nutrition Convergence, where all convergence project task teams (RRPM, HGNDP/HANSA, SWSSHP, and PRF), PMUs, and MPI Coordinators update the implementation status of each project. Since there are some data that we would get from mid-term evaluation under convergence, the PRF team will follow up closely with the convergence team to get the results.

The grievances are a part of PRF's feedback: In early 2022, PRF provided training of social safeguards which also captured a topic for FRM and how to enter the data and information to the system. To date, PRF's MIS system has positively been developed with better functioning and data display. Many packs of key information have been recorded into the system which easier to access online. As of June 2022, there is a total of 186 feedbacks including proposes (94), request for funds (42), request for more information (7), compliments (37), and complaints (6). Most of the complaints were shared through the community meeting including 1 complaint about the FNG members will be unable to continue cooking after PRF ends funding, 1 complaint about the delay of the irrigation construction, 1 complaint about the delay of the road improvement construction, 1 complaint about the delay of the road improvement construction, 1 complaint about the garden land and 1 complaint about the rejection of 3 SHGs (Detail in section 2.2.18).

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI): For 2022, the same as in previous years, the gender aspect has been mainstreamed in all PRF's activities, as of June 2022, the number of women and the ethnic people involved in the project activities is higher than previous years. For example, for the project staffing, a total of 215 positions of PRF staff, female staff reached 43.72 %, which is higher than the target of 13.72%, while ethnic group staffs show 38.30 % of the total staff (target 30%). At the community level, 80.98% of VSMC members are women out of 1,354 VSMC members against the target of 65%. These VSMC members are leading the SHG programs in their villages. In addition, over 51.30 % of women are involved in VIT which is higher than the target (40%), over 93% of women are involved in decision making of sub-project selection, 94% of loan takers are women, etc.

Environmental and Social Safeguards remain an important concern for the 173 SPs' implementation in the PRF III AF in 2022. The training on Environmental and Social Safeguards has been provided for PRF staff as well as the Environmental and Social Safeguards documents including Safeguard Checklist, DRM, and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Clearance Certificates for all SPs, identifying potential issues and seeking further details as required.

To ensure the proper safety of work, the PRF also coordinated and worked closely with the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) on the process for obtaining a UXO clearance certificate even if the subprojects are small and focusing on rehabilitating and improving existing infrastructures for all 4 provinces. The review of the 173 SPs' construction under the PRF AF funded on the ESS and QAA has been taken action to ensure that all sub-projects comply with the guidelines stated in the Environmental and Social Safeguard Framework (ESMF) and all sub-projects have been reviewed through the review of the list of sub-projects vis-à-vis the Safeguard Checklist and results of discussion to ensure the safeness of each type of sub-projects, finding issues during reviewing documents, mitigation measurement, and planning for action to cope with issues found.

In addition, in the PRF III AF, the root causes analysis and safeguard corrective action plan (RCA/SCAP) to help prevent road accidents by PRF staff will also be considered to be further discussed for developing a road safety manual to share with all PRF staff.

Training and Capacity Building: various trainings have been provided for PRF staff at the Central, Provincial, District, and Village levels including staff training from the Division of Finance and Administration, Engineering, Livelihood, Nutrition, and M&E. In addition, training on Environmental and Social Safeguard and DRM has also been conducted to support the community in the sub-project implementation. During this reporting, the VDPs in 231 villages have been conducted where 173 SPs are being implemented, including 1,035 VIT members, while 531 are female (51.30%), there are 162 village skilled labourers received training for project construction under CFA. In addition, all the 1,354 VSMC members are trained on 4 modules of SHG, 3 modules of VSMC, and multiple modules on various project promoted income generation activities to provide support for the functioning of SHGs and the implementation of various income generation activities. The Functioning of SHGs includes group management, bookkeeping, and finance management. For the nutrition work, 3 key activities of nutrition including FNG cooking demonstration, Home Nutrition Garden, and Multi-media Peer to Peer Learning have also been delivered to 231 target villages with 249 FNGs with a total of a cumulative number of 15,596 FNG members. Providing capacity building for the local community help to improve their knowledge of new understanding and a better behavior change to be involved in the activity.

Financial Status: As of June 30, 2022, the disbursement ratio reached 99% for the IDA credit 5827-LA equivalent to 100% due to the conversion exchange rate from XDR to US\$. For IDA credit 65060 the disbursement ratio reached 35% of the total budget PRF III AF. For the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) disbursement rate reached 100% and SDC additional USD 395,200 was received during December 2021 and disbursement rate reached 100% which was the prepayment for the last expenditures which amounted to US\$ 40,200 for external audit and other activities for closure during the reporting period. For SDC COVID19 disbursement rate reached 100% and the Government co-financing contribution reached 100%.

Monitoring and Evaluation work: Based on the better improvement of the MIS PRF. More various data has fruitfully been inserted into the MIS system and several on-training sessions on data entry in the MIS have been conducted by PRF, which is easily accessible on YouTube. The PRF staff including provincial, district, and village levels have been trained and strengthened their capacity for data auditing and validation, which is very important to ensure data quality. The quality of online data from the PRF website has provided information for each type of activity. In addition, for further strengthening of PRF staff's capacity building, the usage of Kobo Toolbox and PowerBI will be conducted (in July 2022) which will help to understand data collection requirements for specific

qualitative evaluations as such evaluation of skills adoption. This might apply to some in-house evaluations or data collection on project capacity-building evaluations, and other impact evaluations.

Status of the Final External Evaluation (FEE) of the Poverty Reduction Fund III, the success of the FEE has highlighted many advantages of lessons learned and experiences from the previous PRF's implementation. The result has informed on General Assessment, Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability as well as converging of the Recommendations and Lessons Learned. This information and lessons learned will be applied for future work on rural development in Laos (see the final report of this evaluation).

Key activities from July-December 2022

In the four provinces under PRF III AF

- In the second half of 2022, several works will be prepared and done before the mid-term review (MTR) of PRF III AF which is scheduled to take place in December 2022. There are some assessments/evaluations needed to complete before MTR.
- Focus on supervising the implementation of all 173 sub-projects construction in the 4 provinces under PRF III AF to complete as per plan.
- For the Livelihood: To continue supporting and setting up an additional 14 PGs to meet the target set up of 25 PGs in 2022 as 11 PGs have been formed.
- 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. Including the key area to further harmonize interventions at the community level, which is the alignment of communication and behavior change managed between PRF and other convergence projects.
- Extend PRF to 2nd batch villages, by organizing orientation meetings, SHGs and FNGs set up and provide various refresher trainings for LYGs and NYGs for all phase 2 villages. The, village planning also need to be conducted.
- Further consultation with concerned sectors and donors will be organized for the selection of the target areas (provinces and districts) for the Community Livelihood Enhancement and Resilience Program (CLEAR) and develop plans for its implementation approach and strategy.
- Organize the PRF's Annual Meeting 2022 to review all PRF's activity implementation and lessons learned.

CHAPTER I: PROJECT BACKGROUND

PRF III AF, the Project has been built on the successful experience of the PRF II and PRF III Phases. Its objective has been to improve access to services for poor communities and to create stronger links between the local government service provision and the aspirations of villagers. During the PRF III AF period (2020-2023), this project development objective remains relevant. However, to capture the increased emphasis on livelihood and nutritional outcomes, The Project's objective has 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".

In 4 northern Provinces, The PRF III AF will achieve 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); giving seed capital, technical assistance, to engage them in nutrition-sensitive agriculture which will improve the production and productivity of crops, livestock, and non-farm activities for household consumption and sale to improve their livelihood and income; 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 their own and their children's consumption.

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 mid-2024. SDC has supported US\$ 5,400,000 for the PRF III extension (2020-2021) as well as providing the SDC Additional Funding of US\$ 500,000 for the COVID-19 Prevention activity, and US\$ 395,200 for the management cost of the 53 sub-projects under the PRF III's Extension.

Source of Fund	PRF III's Extension in FY 2020-2021 (US\$)	PRF III AF Original Budget (US\$)	
International Development Association			
(IDA), as the credit amount	-	22,500,000	
Switzerland: Swiss Agency for			
Development and Cooperation (SDC)	5,400,000	-	
SDC Additional funding for COVID-19		-	
prevention outreach) ¹	500,000		
SDC Additional Fund for PRF III			
Extension	395,200		
Government of Lao PDR 2020*	1,625,000	-	
Government of Lao PDR 2021*	1,625,000	-	
Total (US\$)	9,545,200	22,500,000	

Table 1: Total budgets for PRF III Extension and PRF Additional Financing (2020-2024)

*Note: Excluding community contributions and also village management cost.

¹ Detailed progress on the implementation of Additional funding for the COVID-19 prevention has been reported in a separate report.

Source: PRF Financial and Administration Division

The project's structure consists of four components, including Component 1: Community Development Sub-Grants, CFA approach will be applied to all sub-projects under donors' funding (28%); Component 2: Local and Community Development Capacity Building (5%); Component 3: Project Management (13%); and Component 4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development (54%) which are key project activities for this period.

The selection of PRF III AF target locations was prepared by each target district. As a principle, adjustments were made, so the PRF III AF could continue to operate in the same geographical areas (10 of the 12 districts to be targeted under the PRF III AF were covered by PRFIII). This built on the institutional capacity already established, and further developed the capacity of local communities and government authorities to collaborate for local socio-economic development in partnership.

For the selection of targeted villages of PRF III AF, the villages were selected based on one criterion – they are in the 12 nutrition convergence districts and not covered by the AFN project, there is a total of 481 villages (the actual number is 465 villages) which will operate activities in two phases, one at the beginning and the second one after the second evaluation mid-line survey.

For the total villages that will receive sub-project, funding only one time in the period of PRF III AF, there are 361 out of 481 villages² (75%), the criteria of selection will base on the followings:

- 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 AF: During the donor supervision mission in early June 2022, the PRF team requested to revise the percentage of sup-project beneficiaries from 75% of total target villages to 100% because of the capacity of the remaining budget for this activity (Component1). The mission agreed to consider adjusting the requirement in Project Operation Manual based on the remaining budget and the justification from PRF. The PRF team shall submit a proposal to the World Bank by the end of July 2022. However, one criteria still exist in the selection is "No physical resettlement/consolidation of other villages to this village in the last and the next 4 years" as the basic criteria that has been applied in PRF for many years, and to ensure the social and environmental safeguard policy as agreed in project document.

The PRF III Extension (2020-2021), which had been operating in those 6 provinces (Louangnamtha, Louanprabang, Savannakhet, Saravanh, Sekong, and Attapeu), funded by SDC and GOL's cofinancing of PRF III. Key works of this period continued from the previous PRF's structure and activities, including sub-project implementation (RMG, DRM, etc.), local & community capacity building, and project management cost. A total of 289 SPs (178 of SDC using the CAF approach, and 111 of GOL under LAK26 billion, SDC also supported community administrative cost amount US\$ 395,200 for the construction of 53 SPs under GOL in 2021). In those 6 provinces, before handing over SPs to the community, PRF provided O&M training for 10,807 people, 4,275 women (39,55%), and 8,535 ethnics (78.9%), in which 285 benefited villages in 23 districts of 6 provinces that had been officially handed over (April-May 2022) to the concerned sectors that they can follow up the work in

²The number of villages may change, depending on the district development plan (village consolidation or other). For 2021, the actual number has 231 out of 465 villages (not 481), the number of villages was reduced due to the consolidation of village administration, Hydro Power Construction.

future. The PRF Board received official letters from the local government at provincial and district levels requesting to continue supporting rural development and poverty reduction in their provinces during the Government is currently facing with financial constraint and also the economic recovery from the impacts of COVID-19.

The preparation of a new project named "Community Livelihood Enhancement And Resilience or CLEAR" will base on the lessons learned from previous PRF and also other development partners, which will focus on the poor community in remote areas of Lao PDR. The design of the CLEAR project is aligned with the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (9th NSEDP, 2021-2025) and the World Bank's new Country Partnership Framework. The proposed new project will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 20-year Vision (2021-2040), 10-year Strategy (2021-2030), as well as the Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) to 2025 and the Vision to 2030. While this new project is already included in the proposed IDA20 Lending pipeline, a formal request letter for the specific operation is expected to be provided by the Ministry of Finance as soon as possible.

CHAPTER II: ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2.1 Overall Progress of work of Component 1

The core programs of PRF III (2017-2019), PRF III Extension (2020-2022), and PRF III AF (2020-2024) include basic infrastructure improvement, capacity building, and livelihood and nutrition. During 2017-2021, PRF could achieve its Project Development Objective (PDO), through the Improve the access to and utilization of basic infrastructure and services for poor communities in a sustainable manner through inclusive community and local development processes. Where people in all targeted villages involved in VDPs, 1,458 sub-projects related to basic infrastructure improvement, including the new construction and renovation (rural road improvement, water supply, irrigation, dispensary, etc.) had been implemented in 1,074 out of 1,820 villages of 43 district in 10 provinces, where over 90% of women involved in decision making and 84% of beneficiaries are from ethnicity. In addition, the support of those basic infrastructures could help to reduce the traveling time of beneficiaries to access basic services, for example, % of the reduced time from village to dispensaries (87.12%), schools (83.90%), safe water resources (82.0%), and road travel from village to Kum Ban center (52.30%).

	PRF III (2017-2019)			PRFIII Extension (2020-2021)		
Sectors	#SPs	PRF Budget	Com. Contr	#SPs	PRF Budget	Com. Contr
Agriculture & Forestry	96	16,748,418,051	2,082,025,355	77	16,467,320,643	1,191,137,451
Education sector	435	100,787,057,872	7,317,735,963	61	9,513,968,640	565,453,549
Health sector	28	6,552,370,759	464,211,395	5	895,754,000	40,795,180
PWT sector	283	76,151,699,791	3,830,438,665	80	12,877,846,604	730,890,492
Water & Sanitation	12	42,089,441,183	4,733,596,924	66	8,385,132,993	592,568,726
Energy and Mind	15	3,973,946,250	71,760,000			
Total	1,169	246,302,933,906	18,499,768,302	289	48,140,022,880	3,120,845,398

Table 2: Sub-project by sector and budge	t PRF III and PRF III Extension 2017-2021, unit LAK

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2021

* Com. Contr: Community contribution, which counted 7.34% compared with total PRF supporting budget. To ensure the sustainability of SPs, the community is directly involved in the implementation of the sub-project, to encourage community participation and a sense of ownership, communities are

encouraged to contribute in-kind resources to sub-projects in the form of both labor and materials based on local availability. On the other hand, the community also contributes to the implementation indirectly in terms of management and supervision of contractors as well as the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure sub-projects and livelihood activities in line with agreed procedures.

The last batch of the GOL co-financing of LAK 13 Billion to implement 53 sub-projects in 21 districts, 6 provinces; and in parallel, the SDC funded for the community administrative cost to follow up the work during the construction of all 53 SPs. By the end of 2021, most sub-projects have been implemented and 90% completed including the disbursement of LAK 13 billion (transferred directly to contractor), operation and maintenance training, handing over PRF's activities to the local authority at district and provincial levels, and closure ceremony between PRF and SDC supporting on 16 June 2022.

The progress of work in the four provinces under PRF III AF, due to the impact of COVID-19 outbreaks caused the delay of the construction of all 173 SPs under AF, which are expected to be completed by June 2022, in contrast, only 93 out of 173 SPs (53.76 %) have been implemented and 10 SPs (5.78%) have been completed, while 23 SPs (13.29%) have been progressed more than 50% and 14 SPs (8,09%) have been done less than 50%, while 46 SPs (26.59%) are being ready to be implemented, and the rest of 80 SPs will be started soon. Besides the impact of COVID-19, several other reasons caused the delay of construction in 2022, one issue is the high inflation after contract signing that material providers could not proceed with the work at the NOL cost, which requested to adapt based on the actual cost, on the other hand, some work related to irrigation channel cannot implement in the rainy season thus community proposed to do it later, etc. As per the commitment of PRF and local authorities all the construction works will be completed by mid-term review or at the end of 2022. (See Annex 13)

In addition, all sub-projects are related to village road rehabilitation, small bridges, irrigation systems, and the roof of agricultural markets which would support the livelihood and nutrition activities, with a total cost of 23.26 billion kips, in which 2.57 billion kips (11.08 %) allocated to the community for the implementation.

2.2. Achievement Against Results Framework

During this reporting period, to reflect the key activities of PRF III AF, the mission (June 2022) reviewed the proposed project restructuring (Level II) under process to address key changes to be made to the project's Results Framework (RF) as detailed in Annex 1. It was agreed that the restructuring will take place before the Mid-term Review (MTR). The key achievement indicators with clarification can highlight below:

A. Project Development Objectives (PDO)

2.2.1 Direct project beneficiaries

As mentioned in the annual report 2021, PRF has counted the beneficiaries as the whole village's population that received sub-project/infrastructure supported by PRF, because during the village development planning all villagers involved in decision making to choose the top prioritized sub-project that would benefit to their community.

In 2022, there is the implementation of new construction under the PRF III AF funded in the 4 Provinces with the total target of 173 SPs, in 173 villages which reaching a total target of 79,237 beneficiaries; 38,612 (48.73%) are females and 78.43 % are from small ethnics.

The target beneficiary in the last year of PRF III AF (2024) is 876,700 people, which is counted the accumulated data from PRF II in 2012 because over 80% of total villages in PRF III are the same villages as PRF II, in 2021, we got 889,302 beneficiaries (unduplicated village). In 2022, we checked the list of only the new villages that just got supported by PRF with 33 villages with 17,501 people, so the total of this year as June 2022 is 906,803 beneficiaries (889,302+17,501), which is higher than the target, thus this indicator is proposed to be revised during the MTR, see details in the table below:

Indicator	Baseline (End	Achievement	Yearly	End Target	% Achieved
	target PRF III)	2022	Target	PRF III AF	
1) Direct project beneficiaries	690,000 ³	906,803	-	876,700	103.43%
2) Female beneficiaries (%)	50%	49.10%	50%	50%	98.20%
3) Ethnic beneficiaries (%)	70%	84.50% ⁴	70%	70%	120.7%

Table 3: Total Beneficiaries including female and ethnicity of PRF III and PRF III AF

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division 2022

Remark: To ensure the unduplicated counting, PRF used the village ID code to check, the number of 906,803 beneficiaries might be updated before MTR when all 173 SPs complete, since we will count only direct beneficiaries for irrigation supporting because it is not all HHs in the villages will get direct benefit like rural road improvement, etc.

In addition, at the PRF III AF the beneficiaries 972 from SHGs, 11 PGs, and 249 FNGs are different from the infrastructure's calculation, because these activities based on the members of HHs or registered members that received support only. The beneficiaries of the mentioned activities can be detailed below:

Beneficiaries	Total	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
Infrastructure	75,556	21466	8969	21382	23739
PG	141	0	106	0	35
SHG	12,148	4,548	998	3,308	3,294
Nutrition	15,596	4,663	1,709	4,795	4,429
Total 2022	103,441	30,677	11,782	29,485	31,497
Total 2021	97,217	28,699	10,999	27,504	30,015
% increased comparing by 2021	6.40%	6.89%	7.12%	7.20%	4.94%

Table 4: Number of beneficiaries in PRF III AF in 2022

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2022

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 is 876,700, due to many new villages in this period, we might update this indicator during MTR.

⁴ We used accumulative data from 2017-2022 for all SPs, for 2022 under AF, we used the estimated number based on NOL list of SPs but the actual one will be updated before MTR, last mission we used the estimate number.

In addition, accumulated beneficiaries of PRF, particularly from the PRF III we can check only new villages that have never received any support from previous PRF.

2.2.2 Female beneficiaries (Percentage)

By using the cumulative number of female beneficiaries which included 173 SPs at PRF III AF (2017-2022) in Table 3, which is 49.1% which is a bit lower than the target of 50%, it depends on the proportion of the population in those target villages. While the percentage of women in those 4 provinces under PRF III AF, we can justify by project activities as table below:

Beneficiaries	Total	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang	
Infrastructure	36,892	10,589	4,416	10,415	11,472	
PG	115	0	80	0	35	
SHG Female	11,213	4,030	994	3,127	3,062	
Nutrition	12,148	3,662	1350	3,728	3,408	
Total 2022	60,368	18,281	6,840	17,270	17,977	
Total 2021	55,604	16,778	6,227	15,719	16,880	
% increased compared by 2021	8.57%	8.96%	9.84%	9.87%	6.50%	

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2022

2.2.3 Ethnic beneficiaries (Percentage)

As above, using the cumulative number of ethnic beneficiaries (2017-2022) in Table 3, it is 84.5% which is 20.7% higher than the target. Just for 2022, in those 4 PRF III AF's provinces that received 173 SPs located in 173 villages, the total number of ethnic beneficiaries is 62,149 out of total 79,237 beneficiaries, equivalent to 78.4 % which is 8.4% exceeded the targeted indicator (70%).

While the percentage of ethnic beneficiaries under the PRF III AF's coverage, we can justify by project activities as the table below:

Beneficiaries	Total	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
Infrastructure	66,027	22459	8515	21719	13334
PG	126	0	106	0	20
SHG	7,604	3,237	982	1,497	1,888
Nutrition	10,895	3,505	1081	2,976	3,333
Total 2022	84,652	29,201	10,684	26,192	18,575
Total 2021	70,295	23,851	9,011	22,765	14,668
% increased compared by 2021	20.42%	22.43%	18.57%	15.05%	26.64%

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2022

Remark: The beneficiaries of infrastructure will be updated after the completion of project implementation, then the district team can help with data collection before MTR.

PRF has supported the poor community in the target areas to improve basic infrastructure so that villagers can easily access basic services. For example, the improved quality of public facilities such

as road travel from the village to the production areas, they can save time to do other activities related to their living condition.

2.2.4 % Reduction in travel time from the village center to Kumban center due to road improvements (Percentage)

Period of PRF III and PRF III Extension (2017-2021). To measure the percentage change in the estimated motorcycle time in terms of minutes from the village center to the kumban center before the PRF infrastructure investment was operational and afterward. PRF used a total of 234 road sub-projects that PRF supported, the result shows that the villagers can reduce 52.30 % of the time, which is 12.3% higher than the target of PRF III (40%). However, this indicator will not be tracked anymore as the additional financing will focus on roads linking agricultural production areas to villages. In the restructured results framework, it will be replaced by **the indicator:** % **reduction in travel time from agricultural production areas to villages' centers due to road improvements (Percentage).** In July 2022, the team used the Kobo toolbox for data collection on the impacts of rural road, there are 16 rural road upgrades under AF had completed, and PRF measured the travel time as using motorcycle as the average 50.46% of time that can reduce compared with before this road project was operated. As detail in table below:

				% Reduced
Province/District	#Road	Travel time before	Travel time after	Time
Huaphanh Province				
Khuan District	5	29	14	51.72%
Phongsaly Province				
BounTai district	2	35	15	57.14%
Khua district	8	37.5	19.375	48.33%
Samphan district	1	30	15	50.00%
Total	16	34.06	16.87	50.46%

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2022

Remark: This internal evaluation used the Kobo toolbox to design the form and data collection, after getting training on this system with experts hired by World Bank.

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.

We expected to get the result from the Convergence Impact Evaluation. Thus, PRF will work with the Convergence team to find out the result of the baseline survey conducted in 2020, the mid-term survey (2022), and the final survey (2024), the percentage of children aged 6-23 months old, from Farmer Nutrition Group households who are reported to have consumption at least four out of the 9 food groups (using a classification of food groups based on international recommendations) during the 24 hours preceding the time of interview out of the number of children 6-23 months from households that are beneficiaries of the FNG activities. The baseline shows 37.5% and the final target is 40%, this indicator will be reported during the next round of the survey.

2.2.6 Kilograms of animal meat produced (number)

Due to delay in baseline and Covid-19 based lock down, the project has delayed the planned activities. From January 2022, the SHG members have taken loan from seed grants to invest in various income generation activities in the first batch 229 villages. The major income generation activities which contribute to meat production are pig raising, chicken raising, goat rearing, duck raising, and fish

farming. The outputs of these income generation activities are used for estimation of meat production by SHG members. As of June 2022, 6,601 SHG members from 968 SHGs have received loan from seed grants and taken up these activities. The meat production details are presented below:

Activities			# Livestock	Average	
	Members	Budget (LAK)		Kgs/animal*	Total Kgs
Fish Raising	189	429,400,000	715,667	0.33	236,170
Pig Raising	3,344	7,188,558,000	14,377	35	503,199
Duck Raising	460	637,358,000	42,491	2	84,981
Goat Raising	658	1,502,550,000	2,504.25	25	62,606
Chicken Raising	1,667	2,621,149,000	209,692	1.5	314,538
Total	6,318	1,237,9015,000			1,201,494
	Fish Raising Pig Raising Duck Raising Goat Raising Chicken Raising	MembersFish Raising189Pig Raising3,344Duck Raising460Goat Raising658Chicken Raising1,667	MembersBudget (LAK)Fish Raising189429,400,000Pig Raising3,3447,188,558,000Duck Raising460637,358,000Goat Raising6581,502,550,000Chicken Raising1,6672,621,149,000	MembersBudget (LAK)Fish Raising189429,400,000715,667Pig Raising3,3447,188,558,00014,377Duck Raising460637,358,00042,491Goat Raising6581,502,550,0002,504.25Chicken Raising1,6672,621,149,000209,692	MembersBudget (LAK)Kgs/animal*Fish Raising189429,400,000715,6670.33Pig Raising3,3447,188,558,00014,37735Duck Raising460637,358,00042,4912Goat Raising6581,502,550,0002,504.2525Chicken Raising1,6672,621,149,000209,6921.5

Table 5: Kilogram of meats produced in 2022

Source: PRF MIS Database, June 2021

*Used as a reference to calculate total kilograms of meat.

The achievement against the target can see in the table below, which is 22.03 % in 2022, the total number of meat produced in 2022 is increased 1.25% by comparing the achieved total of Kgs of meat produced in 2021.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target 2022	End Target	% Achieved
# Kgs of animal meat produced	527,219	1,201,494	5,454,540	5,454,540	22.03%

As the loans from seed grants have been released to SHG members to invest in income generation activities for animal, bird and fish raisings, this has led to increase the meat production. This indicator will be revised during the MTR to set the possible target which can be achieved during the project period.

B. Intermediate Results Indicators (IRIs) Component 1: Community Development Sub-grants

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

During the project life of PRF III and Extension period, For this indicator, we based on the Technical, Utilization, and Beneficiary Satisfaction Assessment conducted in 2018, thirty-six sub-projects were randomly selected, reported that 92% (which is 7% exceeded the target value, 85%) of the infrastructures were considered to be in good condition, with the remaining 8% being rated fair as confirmed by the consultant team.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2019	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% sub-project activities of high technical quality	85%	92%	-	85%	108%

In addition, in 2019, the PRF team cooperated with University engineer students to conduct the quality control of PRF sub-projects in 2018, 71 out of 335 sub-projects were used in the evaluation, the result of inspection shows that 87.33% is high quality, while 12.67% is good quality, where is 100% meeting construction standard. As proposed by the donor mission in late 2021, it would be nice to have a more in-depth explanation of results and analysis, which would be discussed and agreed upon before proceeding with this work again. Otherwise, the assessment would proceed in those 4 provinces under PRF III AF.

During the WB Mission in June 2022: It was discussed that the result achieved and measured in 2019 should not be reported across other years as it was not measured again and would not reflect the current reality. The World Bank is currently financing a technical audit of infrastructure that will be able to report on this indicator. It will be useful to further take stock of the PRF III infrastructure sub-projects, this indicator would be updated before MTR.

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

During this reporting period, we followed non-functioning sub-projects damaged by the aging construction and natural disaster for rehabilitation or other. A total of 3,388 sub-projects were constructed from 2012-2021 (1,930 SPs from PRF II and 1,458 SPs from PRF III and PRF III Extension in 2021), for PRF III AF we will add next year more SPs or at least 6 months after project completion. We found that 3,222 sub-projects (95.10%) were considered as fully functioning, where 152 sub-projects (4.49%) of broken sub-projects have been repaired and re-used, and only 09 sub-projects had been operated in a period then they had been broken and unusable; only 1 SP is under the requested fund for repair, and only 4 unusable sub-projects (community local markets) after the completion. However, those have been proposed to use as the village meeting hall, and village's activities such as using as temporary stay for disaster victims, using as a place for providing vaccination and etc. instead. The reason behind sub-projects that are not functioning is due to the time used and the occurrence of disasters beyond the capacity of the community to repair. Therefore, this indicator currently reaches 95.10% (against the target of 80%, exceeding the target of 15.10%). (See Annex 2)

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
The PRF-built infrastructure of a functioning quality	80%	95.10%	80%	80%	118.8%

Remark: Additional information to support this indicator, we expect to get from Technical evaluation of infrastructures which is expected to be done by MTR.

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

This indicator we used accumulated data from PRF II and PRF III, the final target of the PRF AF in 2024 is 3,440 SPs. From the year 2012-2022, which also included the first year of AF (173 SPs) the total of implemented sub-projects is 3,561 which is comprised of 6 categories. As the figures shown in the table below, the education sector is the first priority requested by the community covered by 1,227 SPs (34.5%), followed by the water and sanitation sector covered by the majority of 1,003 SPs (28.2%); Public Works and Transport (PWT) sector with 828 SPs (23.3%); as the third follows; 317 SPs (8.9%) are relevant to Agriculture and Forestry, while the health sector (151 SPs) had 2% and the only 1% of the Energy and Mining implemented (35SPs), since last three sectors were mostly

provided by Government and other development projects thus the proportion in the PRF's support lower than education, water and PWT sectors. The detail in the table below:

		Number of Sub-projects					
	PRF II	PRF III				%	
Sectors	(2012-2016)	(2017-2021)	2012-2021	PRF III AF	Total	Sectors	
Agriculture and							
Forestry	137	132	269	48	317	8.9%	
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%	
Public Works and							
Transportation	355	377	732	96	828	23.3%	
Water & Sanitation	588	386	974	29	1,003	28.2%	
Total	1,930	1,458	3,388	173	3,561	100.0%	
Target					3,440		

Table 6: Number of Sub-projects by sectors 2012-2022

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2022

By looking at the target based on the resulting framework, we used accumulated numbers from PRF II (2012-2016) as the baseline data for PRF III, PRF III (2017-2019), PRF III Extension (2020-2021), and PRF III AF from 2022-2024 when all SPs will have been implemented. So, to measure this indicator, we can base it on the total number from 2012 up to 2022 which is 3,561 SPs which reached 103.5%% against a target in 2024 (3,440 SPs).

Indicator	Baseline 2019	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target 2024	% Achieved
Sub-Project activities					
implemented	2,800	3,561	-	3,440	103.5%

Notice: During the period of PRF III AF, PRF only supported the basic infrastructure that link to agricultural production such as rural road improvement to access production areas, and water for agriculture (irrigation channels, etc.). Thus, the school, health, and electricity will not be supported.

2.2.10 VIT members that are female (Percentage).

PRF remains supports the Gender Equality in the PRF's sub-project implementation. Therefore, this indicator is a new addition of the PRF III AF (2020-2024) which represents the percentage of females involved in the VIT management team. Between 2020-2021 (PRF III extension), there were 289 sub-projects with the involvement of 2,583 VITs; 872 females (33.76%). As of June 2022, For the PRF III AF's coverage, the implementation of the 173 sub-projects under the PRF III AF, 1,035 VIT members are appointed, out of which 531 are females (51.30%).

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target 2024	% Achieved 2024
% VIT members					
that are female	31%	51.30 %	-	40%	128.25%

By comparing with the end target, this indicator can reach 128.25%, the number of women involved in VIT is much higher in the PRF III AF areas because many of the member of VSMCs who will also work for VIT are women. (See Annex 3)

2.2.11 Number of women selected for RMGs who earn an income, as % of the number of poor households in the village (Percentage).

Based on the WB Mission in June 2022, it is recommended that the methodology to collect the indicator has been updated in 2021 and is now measured regularly by the PMU. Previously it was supposed to be measured only once by an impact evaluation with the Gender Lab, which ended up not measuring exactly this indicator in 2020. The indicator and the methodology of data collection will be updated with the restructuring of the RF and the target will also be increased significantly. 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.** The project is currently tracking progress on the indicator for 2022 or when the RMG set up after completion of the road sub-project. However, the setting up of RMG during PRFIIIAF is being questionable, since there is no budget special budgeted for this activities, that is proposed to discuss during the MTR.

2.2.12 Percentage increase in irrigated areas (Hectares).

This indicator indicates the percentage increase in the area of land that is irrigated for agriculture or fisheries production as a result of subproject infrastructure investments. We used a total of 61 irrigation systems (supported during 2017-2021) to consider the impact, we found out that those supporting sub-projects have provided a positive impact on agricultural activities, the hectares irrigated were increased by 48.4% compared between before and after supporting the irrigation system provided which 98.87% compared with the target (50%).

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly	End of Project	%
		2021	Target	Target	Achieved
Percentage increase					
in irrigated areas	-	48.4%	50%	50%	98.87%

Remark: To ensure the quality of data, the PRF team works with DAFO to collect data and certified by the district local authority. For the PRF III AF, this indicator can be measured only when the irrigation subprojects are completed and handovered to the community for at least 6 months. Then the data will be collected to estimate the increase in farming land under crop production and fish farming in fish ponds. This will also include cropping density. It is expected to get the data by MTR.

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

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

This indicator represents % of households in PRF's beneficiary villages voting for village priorities. We based on the number of representatives from households (HHs) who participated in VDP. During the PRF III AF 2021-2022, there were 12,248 (86.20%) out of 14,209 HHs participated in voting for the village priorities which is 11.2% exceeded the target (75%). In PRF III (2017-2022), there were 112,872 (88.5%) out of 127,563 households participated in voting for the village priorities, which is 13.5 % higher than the target, as detailed in the table below:

	# HHS Accu	umulated 2)17-2021	PR	F III AF 2	022	# HHS Acc	cumulated 2	2017-2022
		Total		HH	Total			Total	
Provinces	HH Parti.	HHs	%	Parti.	HHs	%	HH Parti.	HHs	%
Attapeu	6,904	9,011	76.6%				6,904	9,011	76.6%
Huaphanh	11,829	12,808	92.4%	3,238	4,159	77.9%	15,067	16,967	88.8%
Luangnamtha	5,074	5,823	87.1%				5,074	5,823	87.1%
Luangprabang	18,709	19,879	94.1%				18,709	19,879	94.1%
Oudomxay	13,285	15,704	84.6%	1,536	1,927	79.7%	14,821	17,631	84.1%
Phongsaly	4,156	4,991	83.3%	3,412	3,849	88.6%	7,568	8,840	85.6%
Saravane	9,351	10,763	86.9%				9,351	10,763	86.9%
Savannakhet	21,621	22,450	96.3%				21,621	22,450	96.3%
Sekong	5,484	6,906	79.4%				5,484	6,906	79.4%
Xiengkhuang	4,211	5,019	83.9%	4062	4274	95.0%	8,273	9,293	89.0%
Grand Total	100,624	113,354		12248	14209		112,872	127,563	
Achievement		88.8%			86.20%			88.5%	
Target		75%			75%			75%	
Exceed		13.8%			11.2%			13.5%	

Table 7: HHs participated in village priorities

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2022

To measure the achievement against the target, we used the accumulated number of HHs involved in VDP from 2017 to 2022 in comparison with the total HHs in the target villages that received at least one sub-project.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% PRF beneficiary villages	750/	99 5 0 0/	750/	1190/
voting for village priorities	75%	88.50 %	75%	118%

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

Based on the comment after the Mission in June 2022, it is advised that the additional financing designed by the World Bank did not budget to conduct any independent satisfaction survey of beneficiaries, which is an issue. The mission and the PMU need to explore how to finance a small satisfaction survey, as it will be essential to capture this indicator but is also an opportunity to identify ways to improve PRF additional financing by looking at satisfaction beyond planning and future implementation of the CLEAR Project. Some draft Terms of Reference have been developed by the World Bank. It was discussed that the result achieved and measured in 2019 should not be reported across other years as it was not measured again and would not reflect the current reality. Therefore, this indicator is not yet reported in this Semi-Annual Progress Report 2022.

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

During the planning process, priorities come from both women and men who discuss their needs in two separate groups. In the PRF III (2017-2019), the total of 1,169 sub-projects where 1,092 SPs were involved by women (93%) which is 3% exceeded the target (90%). Duration of the PRF III Extension (2020-2021), a total of 276 out of 289 sub-projects were involved by women which is equivalent to 96% and 6% exceeded the target indicator (90%). For the four provinces under AF, we will continue the same approach of the VDP system under the former FRF, where the priorities are

selected by separate groups of males and females, where 3 out of 5 village priorities should come from a female group.

In 2022, the achievement against the target indicator, we can use the accumulated data from 2017 to 2022, in which women had involved in the selection of all SPs that PRF had supported during this period, which is 1528 out of 1631 SPs, which is 93.7%, which 3.7% exceed the target.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
Sub-project prioritized by women	90%	93.7%	90%	90%	104.1%

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

Ethnic groups are the main priorities in the process of VDP and PRF has provided an opportunity for all ethnic groups in the target villages to raise their voices in planning. 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. We measured this indicator based on the proportion of ethnic participants compared with the total participants during the PRF III, the PRF III Extension, and the PRF III AF from 2017-2022, as detailed in table below:

	PRFIII (2	2017-2021)	PRFIIIA	F(2022)	2017-2022	
Province	Total Participants	Ethnic participants	Total Participants	Ethnic participants	Total Participants	Ethnic participants
Attapeu	6,740	6,335			6,740	6,335
Huaphanh	15,515	8,200	3,864	1,855	19,379	10,055
Luangnamtha	6,171	6,137			6,171	6,137
Luangprabang	19,376	16,845			19,376	16,845
Oudomxay	15,274	14,538	1,700	1,584	16,974	16,122
Phongsaly	4,793	4,676	5,462	4,844	10,255	9,520
Saravane	15,409	13,488			15,409	13,488
Savannakhet	28,327	23,736			28,327	23,736
Sekong	5,206	5,003			5,206	5,003
Xiengkhuang	4,625	3,943	3,800	2,654	8,425	6,597
Grand Total	121,436	102,901	1,4826	10,937	136,262	113,838
Achievement		84.7%		73.8%		83.5%
Target		70%		70%		70%
Exceed		15%		4%		14%

 Table 8: Participation of ethnic groups in planning village priorities

Source: PRF Monitoring and Evaluation Division, December 2021

To measure this indicator against the final target, we can use the accumulated number of participants from 2017-2022, in which 113,838 out of 136,262 participants from the ethnic group, which is 83.5% where 13.5% exceed the target (70%).

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
% SPs prioritized by ethnic group	70%	83.5%	70%	70%	119.28%

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

To count this indicator, we also used the accumulated number of the village that received at least one sub-project from 2012 up to 2021, which is 1,732 villages, while in PRF III AF in 2022, we found only 33 out of 173 villages that are new villages that received support during this period. Thus this indicator can count as 1,765 villages (1,732+33), which is 101.67% against the final target in 2024.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
Communities able to plan, implement and monitor their activities	1,450	1,765	-	1,736	101.67%

Notice: Before MTR, the team will follow up with local staff for data confirmation by checking the new villages that have never received any support from PRF before 2022 and recheck all villages that received SHGs, PGs and Nutrition without any sub-project support.

Component 3: Project Management

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

As of June 2022, there is a total of 186 feedback including proposes (94), request for funds (42), request for more information (7), compliments (37), and complaints (6). Most of the complaints were shared through the community meeting including 1 complaint about the FNG members will be unable to continue money for cooking after PRF ends funding, 1 complaint about requesting for PRF to speed up repairing the irrigation to be completed in time, 1 complaint about the delay of road improvement sub-project which requested PRF to complete the road improvement before the rainy season comes by June 2022, 1 complaint about asking for providing vaccination for protecting pig diseases due to other villages nearby having the outbreak of pig diseases and 1 complaint about the construction of gravity fed-system tank affected the garden land of villagers causing 6 coffee trees were cut with contribution agreement and 1 complaint about the 33 SHG members (3 SHGs) in Phoulae villager, Samtay district, Houaphanh Province rejected to continue the SHG's activities due to the villagers disagreed to participate in the activities. However, all encountered issues have been addressed throughout the consultation with reasonable and agreed procedures.

Type of feedbacks	PRF III Extension	PRF III AF 2021	PRF III 2022	Total	%
Complaint	9	8	6	22	1.33%
Compliment	175	141	37	353	21.41%
Need more information	32	62	7	101	6.12%
Propose	64	222	94	380	22.98%
Request for fund	563	155	42	760	46.09%
Others	1	31	0	32	2.06%
Grand Total	844	619	186	1649	100.00%

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division PRF, June 2022

For the four provinces under the PRF III AF, we should discuss among the convergence projects that work in the same target villages, especially, between PRF and RDPM, where the villagers compared about the incentive provided by PRF is lower than the RDPM, then villagers in some villages did not want to involve the FNG's cooking session supported by PRF; thus, this is requested among the project leaders to find appropriate solutions.

In summary, there are only minor issues that happened in the community that local people and local staff could manage and handle by themselves.

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

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. As of June 2022, there are total of 8,557 individuals using loans from SHG under the PRF AF support (6,423 members), from their savings (1,571members) and from PRF III's budget (381). By using an accumulated number of individual loans from with a total of 18,519 loan takers which is only 75.59% against the yearly target.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved Yearly target
Individuals using loans from SHGs	9,962	18,519	22,000	34,000	84.18 %
Indicator	Overall Achievement	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
2022	8,557	3,019	463	3,101	1,974
2021	5,177	967	347	2,732	1,131

Notice: There is limited budget that SHG could allocate to all members at the same time, so to reach the target for the year 2022, at least 22,000 members should take loans. Therefore, the PRF team, especially YGs, must work hard to encourage loan takers to repay and get opportunity to the rest members to get the loan.

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

This is a new indicator of PRF III AF, the VSMC has an important role to be involved in supporting and supervising the SHG's activities as well as supporting and managing the deposit account for FNG's food subsidy, too. In 2022, VSMC has been set up in 229 villages (out of 231 villages for the first batch) with a total of 1,354 VSMC members, 1,097 females (81.02 %) which is 16.02% higher than the target (65%). Each VSMC's structure is included 5 leadership positions appointed such as a Chairperson and four vice-chairs. (See Annex 4)

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly Target	End of Project	% Achieved
				Target	
%	-	81.02%	-	65%	124.65%
Indicator	Overall	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
	Achievement				
Total	1,354	478	114	407	355
Women VSMC	1,097	361	113	337	286
%	81.02%	75.52%	99.12%	82.80%	80.56%

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

In 2022, the progress of nutrition work has positively been implemented in 231 target villages. In this indicator, the number of HHs who participated in FNG's activities is counted including cooking sessions, home garden, and Multi-media peer learning. As of June 2022, there are 249 FNGs in 231 villages with a total of 9,475 direct and indirect members including 1,213 pregnant women; 799 lactating mothers, and 3.367 children 6-23 months, 3.297 mothers of 6-23 months, and 799 childaged 0-5 months. Those members are from 8,419 HHs which is 1,219 HHs higher than the yearly target (7,200), which is 58.87% compared to the final target in 2024 (14,300). (See Annex 4).

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement 2022	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved Project target
Number of Farmer Nutrition Group member households	-	8,419	7,200	14,300	58.87%
Indicator	Overall Achievement	Phongsaly	Oudomxay	Huaphanh	Xiengkhuang
	8,419	2,502	909	2,542	2,466

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

According to PAD No. 3134 of PRF III AF, this is a new indicator that informs the percentage of total SHG members who have borrowed at least twice from the SHG. This measurement does not require full repayment of the second loan, only the taking of the loan. The mission in June 2022 commended that the project team is currently calculating the results for 2021 and 2022 as agreed with the mission. It was also agreed that for the restructuring the target will be lowered as it will be quite difficult to achieve as the number of SHGs who took a first loan has not reached 80%, which would be updated before MTR. In addition, the project has a delayed start. The SHG formation start month under PRF III AF should be mentioned to indicate the number of months it was delayed due to delayed baseline and Covid-19 pandemic.

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement	Yearly Target	End of Project Target	% Achieved
SHG members who take at least two loans	-	xxx%	35%	80%	Pending

Remarks: The adjustment of this target would be discussed and agreed among the PRF team and the WB Consultation based on the reality of the SHGs activities. As of June 2022, only 64.67% of SHG members have taken first loan from seed grant to bring more clarity i.e., 8557 SHG members took loan from among 11,593 SHG members. Only 2% of the total numbers who took the 2nd loan from the seed grant and only 14% who took the 2nd loan from the savings. Therefore, the 2nd loan will be occurred only if the 1st loan has been released and repaid.

CHAPTER III: PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY COMPONENT

COMPONENT 1: SUB-GRANTS AND PLANNING

In 2022, PRF is scaling up the implementation of the 12 districts, 4 northern provinces under the PRF III Additional Financing (US\$ 22.5 million) which the main objective is "To improve access to prioritized basic services, as well as to support the production and consumption of nutritious foods in the Project's targeted poor communities" which covered 28% of the budget supported.

3.1.1 Community Development and Planning

In 2022, PRF AF has completed the planning process of 231 target villages and at least 173 subprojects selected and approved by district authorities and concerned sectors in the District Coordination and Planning Meeting. The main emphasis of sub-projects is focusing on supporting the livelihood links nutrition activities, and CFA is used for small-scale infrastructure implementation.

3.1.2 Engineering works (CFA, RMG, DRM)

3.1.2.1. Community Force Account (CFA)

Based on the experiences of using CFA in the 6 provinces, the lessons learned of CFA have been brought for discussion and revision and the CFA manual has been revised accordingly to be applied in the implementation of the sub-projects in the 4 provinces covered by PRF III AF. In addition, this approach also includes the brainstorming session about any new development project to conform to the World Bank's emerging Country Partnership Framework and Contribute to achieving the Lao Government 9th NSEDP (2021-2025) and 10-year Strategy including SDG (2021-2030).

In 2022, the CFA approach has been applied in 173 SPs covered by the PRF III AF. Various training on CFA such as procurement, construction inspection, financial issues have been provided for PRF staff, 162 skilled labourers, and 943 VIT members. 93 out of 173 SPs are being under implementation. All of the rest SPs will be implemented in late July 2022. (See Annex 13)

3.1.2.2. Road Maintenance Group (RMG)

The RMG implementation of the PRF III AF will be applied the lessons learned and experience of RMG from the PRF III Extension. On the SPs of the road improvement in the target villages in the AF. RMG will be set up and the various training will be consequently conducted. However, the RGM's implementation approach in the AF may differ from the PRF III Extension as there is the proposed some incomes from SHGs' dividend or the community savings from SPs.

3.1.2.3. Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

During the survey and design period, the engineers will evaluate and mitigate the risk of the disaster impacts to the sub-projects, and avoid the impact when designing the subprojects. To build capacity for district staff in 4 provinces, the PRF will establish the districts and provincial team as focal points at each district, and report emergency cases. If PRF has sufficient budgets, the DRM team will also be set up at the village level for the emergency team and provide training on the DRM for the community.

Type of Sub projects	Risk issue and potential disaster effects	Mitigation
 Access road to production area and to villages Bridge and pipe culvert 	 Landslide on the side of the road Roads are crossed by streams, which cannot be crossed in the rainy season or by storms The road passing a rocky cliff and along a stream with a lot of rocks and small boulders Erosion and blockage of trees at the bridge and pipe culvert Excavate the soil along the road, it will create the water point and erosion to the road structure 	 Provided the operation and maintenance training to community on the each case and problem solving Let the community plant trees to prevent landslides using biological methods Installation of culvert pipe Exploding some point of a rocky cliff and changing direction Remove wood and prevent landslides with stone/concrete walls
Irrigation	 Floods may occur during the rainy season, which will cause the canals to overflow, eroding of soil and blockage of canal by the trees. Wing wall of head water or weir eroded by over flooded Landslides occur on the canal during heavy rain Mud fills the paddy field due the broken of canal 	 Landslide protection facilities for canal, dam and weir Soil back fill in eroded points Increasing the freeboard of canal, weir and dam for preventing the over flooded
GFS (Gravity feed water supply)	 Reservoir construction site is not appropriate Water intake facility construction site is not appropriate Water intake facility is built along the stream. During the rainy season, wood waste, stone and mud are buried in the intake. 	 Moved to the new location and searching the other water source During the planning process: Design the intake to avoid the current of the stream and build on the side to avoid the effects of large water. Adding the landslide and over flooded protection facility

• DRM for sub-projects in the 4 Provinces

3.1.3. Quality Control (QC)

QC is realized as one of the essential parts of the sub-project construction which help to ensure the quality of the subprojects, a Quality Assurance Advisor (QAA), and an Environmental and Social

Safeguards Specialist (ESSS) to monitor sub-project implementation were used to be advised on improving procedures and quality. Based on existing quality control and ES Safeguards manuals, checklists were developed for sub-project design to be filled by the implementation teams at the village level. The Quality Control (QC) of the sub-projects will be certified by 4 layers, for example, firstly the teacher at the vocational school visit the construction site and on-the-job training and follow up during implementation, secondly, the VIT and community do the daily inspection, thirdly PRF Engineering staff will monitor in two times per week, fourthly the district authority visits for two times of implementation in beginning and before handing over the subproject to the community.

During this reporting period, QC forms have been applied for 173 sub-projects covered by the PRF AF in the 4 Provinces checked by PRF staff, and VITs through the Quality Assurance System which included Quality Assurance Data Collection, Informing all PRF staff, problem protection methodology, and problem impaction analysis to ensure all sub-projects construction meet the PRF and sector Quality Standard.

COMPONENT 2: LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

Strengthening the capacity of all staff, concerned sectors, and the community is one of the prioritized issues for PRF. In the first 6 months of the year 2022, the project has continuously organized various integration training sessions on newly and refresher training topics such as institution building, technical training including TOT, facilitation skills, and community development in a systematic and sequenced manner to develop skills of the staff and communities to facilitate the implementation of the project activities especially infrastructure construction supervision, livelihood and nutrition activities, which have been conducted in all levels through online applications and face to face training and meeting sessions in the 4 targeted Provinces of the PRF AF.

In addition, to ensure the quality of training, the Pre-training and Post-training Forms had been applied in some training by using the Google online form to evaluate the outcome of training.

Based on the Mission in June 2022, one of the tools that will help to mobilize the community participation and better communication is the IECs materials need to be developed in local language as needed and community facilitators (young graduates) to speak the local languages, as relevant, to strengthen community engagement and participation.

Besides, as the recommendation by the World Bank Team at the last online meeting on 24th May 2022, CDD Transformative Grassroots Leadership Training should be organized for local authorities and PRF staff.

- For the 4 Provinces under the PRF III AF (See Annex 5)
- Training on Social Safeguard and FRM for PRF staff in 4 Provinces.
- Conducted training on Database Usage, data auditing, and validation for all PRF staff at Provincial, and district levels
- Provided training on family investment plans for LYGs and SHG members
- Training on Procurement and Marketing functions of Producer Groups and how to set up the PG for LYGs
- Conducted 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
- Provided training on Home Nutrition Garden including the techniques of vegetable growing for FNG members and HNG model families

- Training on nutrition and cooking techniques for FNG members
- Training on VDO creation and Editing for nutrition staff and village VDO Team
- The refreshing of Modules 3 (Training for SHGs on Fund management, accounting, and financial system) was also conducted for VSMC)
- Module 4 Training has been conducted for producer groups
- Provided training A1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" for GoL and PRF/YGs; A2: "Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; A3: " fish power and other food processing";
- Training on B1: "Child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers; B2: Maternal nutrition and maternal recipes; B3: "fish power and other food processing to villagers"
- Social Safeguard for GoL, PRF staff/YGs
- Goat dairy demonstration for GoL, PRF staff and YGs

(See Annex 6).

Table 9: Number of trainings, meetings and field visits (January-June 2022)_Capacity Building

Division/unit	Training	Date	Main objectives and outcomes	Participants	Females	Ethnic
Livelihood	31	Jan-Jun 2022	 (1) Orientation on Livelihood i.e., SHG, VSMC, Income Generation Activities, and PG. (2) Four modules training on SHG 		731	925
M&E	38	Jan-Jun 2022	MIS Training, Data Editing and 1,394 Validation		493	647
NCD	118	Jan-Jun 2022	Nutrition Orientation, basic nutrition training; VDO Creation, HNG, Social Safeguard, VDP	3,434	2,311	2,521
ТА	118	Jan-Jun 2022	Survey and Design SPs training, CDD Approach	6,745	3,444	4,926
FA	2	Jan-Jun 2022	Financial Management for PRF staff	70	39	63
Total	307			12,865	7,018	9,082

COMPONENT 3: PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.3.1 Finance and Administration

3.3.1.1 Government contribution

During the three years of PRF III (2017-2019), the Government co-funding reached only LAK 22 billion out of LAK 48 billion full amount agreed, to implement only 78 sub-projects. The remaining budget of the GOL co-financing (LAK 26 Billion) was approved during the extension period covering the period from January 2020 to June 2021. Later on, LAK 13 Billion was approved in late 2020 for 58 sub-projects. Finally, in 2021, the amount of the last batch of LAK 13 Billion was approved by the Government for the implementation of 53 sub-projects that support only the sub-projects construction in the 6 provinces. All activities' implementation of the PRF III co-financing were completed in December 2021, and the PRF's operational costs for the 53 sub-projects implementation was supported by SDC. In conclusion, the Government has completely contributed the full amount of LAK 48 billion as agreed in the PRF III.

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 2022 for a total budget of US\$ 7,986,864.

The first draft of the Annual Budget and Work Plan for FY2022 has been submitted to the World Bank last December 2021 with a total budget of US\$7,986,864 and allocated in the 4 different project components as follows:

Component1: Community Development Grants Component2: Local & Community Development Capacity building Component3: Project Managements Component4: Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Developments

3.3.1.3 External Audits

The PRF Financial Audit of PRF III and PRF III AF for the fiscal year 2021 (January 1 - December 31, 2021) was conducted in March 2022 and the auditors did not raise any internal control on accountability issues, the financial audit report for FY2021 will be submitted to the donors at end of June 2022.

The PRF Financial Audit of the PRF III SDC fund for the period January-June 2022 will be conducted in July 2022.

3.3.1.4 Disbursement

As of June 30, 2022, the disbursement ratio reached 99% for the IDA credit 5827-LA equivalent 100% due to the conversion exchange rate from XDR to US\$. For IDA credit 65060 the disbursement ratio reached 35% of the total budget PRFIII AF. For the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) disbursement rate reached 100% and SDC additional USD 395,200 was received during December 2021 and disbursement rate reached 100% which was the prepayment for the last expenditures as amounted US\$ 40,200 for external audit and other activities for closure during the reporting period. For SDC COVID19 disbursement rate reached 100% and the Government co-financing contribution reached 84%.

Fund Source	Total Budget Allocated (US\$ million)	Disbursement as of June 30, 2022	Disbursement (Percentage)
WB (IDA credit 5827)	30,000,000	29,712,975	99%
WB (IDA credit 65060)	22,500,000	7,933,330	35%
SDC	18,395,200	18,395,200	100%
SDC COVID19	500,000	500,000	100%
GOL	6,000,000	5,023,050	84%
TOTAL:	<u>77,395,200</u>	<u>61,564,555</u>	<u>80%</u>

Table 1: PRF III Disbursement (as of June 30, 2022)

Source: PRF FA Division, June 2022

During the reporting period, the PRF has preceded withdrawal application (SOE "statement of expenditure) from the donors for a " total amount of US\$ 29,712,975 from IDA credit 5827; US\$ 5,901,955 from IDA credit 65060; US\$ 18,395,200 which the last installment will be in amount: US\$ 40,200 from SDC & US\$ 500,000 from SDC COVID19 and US\$ 5,023,050 from Government contribution).

Fund Source	Fund Received FY 2017-2022	Expenditure FY 2017-2022	Percentage of expenditures
WB (IDA credit 5827)	29,712,975	29,712,975	100%
WB (IDA credit 65060)	8,249,713	7,933,330	96%
SDC	18,395,200	18,395,200	100%
SDC COVID19	500,000	500,000	100%
GOL	5,023,050	5,023,050	100%
TOTAL:	<u>61,880,938</u>	<u>61,564,555</u>	<u>99%</u>

 Table 2: Summary of funding received and disbursed as of June 30, 2022 (US\$)

Source: PRF FA Division, June 2022

During the reporting period (January-June 2022), PRF has spent US\$ 3,201,385 for IDA65060 including US\$ 1,643,157 to support sub-projects and village planning (55%). US\$ 166752 was disbursed for the capacity building (76%). US\$ 520,274 was used for project management activities (67%) and US\$ 871,201 supported Livelihood and Nutrition activities (22%).

 Table 3: Expenditures by component (January-June 2022) in US\$

Description of Component	Budget for 2021	Expenditures to June 30, 2022	Percent expended (%)
Community Development Grants	2,964,330	1,643,157	55%
Local & Community Development Capacity			76%
building	219,780	166,752	
Project Management	777,225	520,274	67%
Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development	4,025,529	871,201	22%
TOTAL	7,986,864	<u>3,201,385</u>	<u>40%</u>

Source: PRF FA Division, June 2022

During the reporting period (January-June 2022), PRF has spent US\$ 656,000 for SDC fund including US\$320,000 was disbursed for the capacity building and Sub-project monitoring (100%). US\$ 336,000 was used for project management activities (100%).

Description of Component	Budget for 2021	Expenditures to June 30, 2022	Percent expended (%)
Community Development Grants	0	0	0%
Local & Community Development Capacity building	320,000	320,000	100%
Project Management	336,000	336,000	100%
TOTAL	<u>656,000</u>	<u>656,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Source: PRF FA Division, June 2022

3.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

During the reporting period, the M&E team focused on 3 key works, including 1). To ensure that the PRF MIS system/Form is functioning as proposed by donor mission in December 2021, 2). Performance Indicators/evaluations (both in-house and external evaluations) have been evaluated, and 3) Monitoring and Reporting to Government and donors on time.

PRF III AF's indicator revised, according to the project appraisal document/PAD No.3134, there are some indicators of PRF had been revised in accordance with the actual project activities. There are 3 PDO's indicators that are not measured in the PRF III AF because we do not support these infrastructures in AF, including Indicator 4: % reduction in time to access a health facility, Indicator 5: % reduction in time to access safe water sources, and Indicator 7: % reduction in time to access improved schools. We divided indicator7: % reduction in travel time from the village center to kumban center due to road improvements (Percentage) to be % reduction in travel time from agricultural production areas to villages' centres due to road improvements (Percentage). For other revisions of the intermediate result indicators (See Annex 1)

Based on the experience and lessons learned from PRF III AF, we proposed the M&E system of the CLEAR's project, before the project starts at least the following document should be prepared and agreed:

- ✓ Project Document and objectives (POM, PAD, PDO, Result Chain, Forms, etc.)
- ✓ Clear results Frameworks (indicators definition, source, and key person, result chains, etc.)
- ✓ Impact evaluation: Baseline, mid-term, and final evaluation should be considered.
- ✓ Project Forms & MIS Database should be defined and agreed before project starting.
- ✓ Project Structuring/Organization/Staffing, Key work and responsibility (TORs)
- ✓ Key M&E staff (qualified staff) in different levels (National, provincial, and district levels)
- \checkmark Use the input, output, and outcome based for the annual staff performance evaluation, etc.
- ✓ Clear role of each stakeholder (GoL, PRF, donors, and development partners)

The progress of preparation of CLEAR. PRF and World Bank expert had discussed and prepared a theory of change results framework, M&E plan, and a results chain for the M&E manual. Then the

team will work on the PDO and potential indicators, it was agreed that the World Bank mission will share some suggested indicators for the PDO including its M&E plan for further discussion.

3.3.2.1 Management Information System

In referring to the agreed action as the last mission (December 2021), the final work of MIS improvement had been completed in February 2022. The update system captures key data of livelihood and nutrition as agreed in the last mission. Detail of data can see in the *Dashboard: <u>www.prfmis.org</u>*. For data entry: <u>www.admin.prfmis.org</u> that allows staff for data entry in different level. At the admin part, each staff at each level has User Name and Password that we can monitor the progress of work that each staff contributes to the project. The system can capture data of key activities under PRFIII AF:

- 1. Data of infrastructure/planning
- 2. Data of Livelihood (SHGs/PGs) and
- 3. Data of Farmer Nutrition Groups (Nutrition Activities).
- 4. Data of DRM (when a disaster occurs each year)
- 5. Data on Capacity building
- 6. Data of Feedback from the community (Complaints, requests, compliments, etc.).

The MIS consultant had conducted the TOT training for focal staff at the national office together with provincial team, these people have become key supporters to support M&E work at the provincial level. Then the provincial team continued to provide training and sensitizing on MIS project staff at the district and village levels, as below information.

- ✓ Organized the sensitization and training (TOT) of all concerned staff:
 - National team (key staff), according to Agreement No.0670/PRF
 - Provincial staff (4 staff) then they provided training to district staff.
 - District Staff (40 staff) then they provided training for YGs.
 - Young Graduates (100 YGs) key implementers at the village level.
- ✓ The M&E team worked closely with concerned staff at the national level, district, and YGs for data verification and validation.
- ✓ The training on each topic was also prepared on YouTube Channel so that people can have a look when they forget something.

For the CLEAR project, the donor mission suggested the PRF team take stock from other projects MIS implemented by donors and international NGOs to assess if there are simpler and more userfriendly MIS processes that could be managed in-house without requiring an external firm when changes are required and it is required to have a IT specialist to support. This is a good time for the PRF team would learn from other experiences of NGOs' MIS in Laos that would develop for the new project.

3.3.2.2 Reporting System

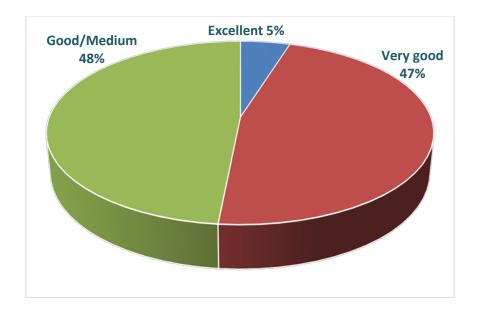
The PRF reporting system serves as a tool to track progress in PRF III AF projects and identify issues that require resolution. Different reports in the Lao version had been prepared and shared with concerned sectors of Government at different levels. This is important to ensure that they understand the PRF and they can support the work and follow up on the work after the project's closure. The English version is also prepared for the additional requirement in each mission, while an official

Semi-Annual Report and the Annual Progress Report are prepared in accordance with the timeline as mentioned in POM, for the Semi-annual report to be submitted by August 15, and for the Annual Progress Report to be submitted by February of each year. The English Report is applied with a new structure of report which aims to capture all key data and information that support the target of PRF III AF and also lessons learned that would apply to the new project "CLEAR".

3.3.2.3 SHG Evaluation

To promote the sustainability of SHG's activities, a tool has been developed for the evaluation of SHGs using a performance grading system. The outcome of this evaluation will be able to assess the management skills of all SHGs in the target villages under the activities of PRF III AF, particularly, before extending to the second batch villages by the end of 2022.

During this reporting period, PRF conducted periodic performance evaluation of 968 SHGs that received seed grant (2020-2022) by applying 10 criteria for scoring each activity (see annex), it is found that 499 out of 968 SHGs (about 51.5%) that considered to be very good performance, while 469 SHGs (48.5%) that are Good to medium performance thus they still needed to get some support from PRF even we move to the 2^{nd} batch villages.



Some lessons learned of 968 SHGs performance evaluation:

- The Planning and Implementation of SHG's activities in the 1st batch villages, PRF should consider representative of them with the best performance that can be a model or platform that other villages can learn from, we proposed to get an experience of some villages at La district in Oudomxay province.
- Cross visit to the successful village(s) is regarded as breaking through traditional mindset and practical event is essential learning that inspires discourage villagers to follow successful model families. In addition, the livelihood development of community must be referred to its potential

production skills that can be met with market demands and in parallel to sustainable natural resource management.

- The groups with educated members are indicated with better performance by comparing with uneducated one.
- The capacity building is regarded as sustainable development, enabling the changes include traditional income generation activities, applying technical – production orientation, linkage with market demand. With all these initiatives, the project should create condition for the villagers to be aware with the concept of self-help, self-sufficiency, and self-reliance. (See Annex 14).

3.3.2.4 Other works/evaluation

To present the outcome of the project, it is required to have the project's impact evaluation, using both quantitative survey methods and qualitative techniques. In the first half of 2022, PRF completed the Final External Evaluation (FEE) of PRF III funded by SDC. The outcome of this evaluation confirms that:

- ✓ *Relevance*: The project is highly relevant in general and to context through all relevant GoL strategies in effect.
- ✓ *Coherence*: The project is coherent with NSEDP and DSEDP and Sam Sang, It is also coherent with WB's CPF and CPS, SDC development strategies, etc.
- ✓ *Effectiveness*: The effectiveness of delivery of PDO and results is documented to exceed the target set for all indicators.
- ✓ *Efficiency*: Beneficiary satisfaction with the modalities and procedures is good. Cost effectiveness is enhanced by CFA.
- ✓ *Impact*: The impact of PRF III activities is seen as highly positive for -and by- the beneficiaries. This is credited with interventions increasing access to basic social infrastructure and services in an inclusive manner and with attention to minimizing detrimental environmental impact.
- ✓ Sustainability: The sustainability of the results of the project is good although RMG need for further material and salary input may not, in every village, be fulfilled by local govt support and community contribution. The sustainability of PRF as a GoL entity, however, although facilitated by proven modalities and procedures and by experienced staff, will still depend on financing from non-GoL sources which may exhaust.

In addition, the FEE team also analyzed the outcomes of PRF III in SWOT table that we can easily find the strength, weakness, opportunity and treat of PRF for more than 17 years of project implementation that would apply for a new project in Laos (See the Final Report of FEE).

Another assessment is the TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT of PRF III (2017-2021), which has completed its final inspections, a total of 1,458 SPs, in TOR, The assessment focuses on the top 3 types of SPs per project (as a proportion of PRF III expenditures) and measure: (i) their technical quality and sustainability; (ii) their outcomes and any other data necessary for conducting an economic analysis of this infrastructure; and (iii) for a maximum of 30 SPs conduct an assessment of the planning process and community mobilization procedures. However, the outcome of this evaluation might use for the Result Framework of the PRF, and also apply lessons learned for CLEAR, last mission revised this TOR that the team should select all types of SPs because the top 3

types are not captured activities of PRF III AF suggest irrigation in the agricultural sector, by minimizing the proportion of education and health sectors that not in supporting activities of AF as well as the CLEAR project. This evaluation will be completed before the mid-term review of PRF in December 2022.

In addition, the mission also proposed PRF conduct the SHG and PG assessment and Nutrition assessment and agreed to develop the ToRs with budget of these two assessments by July 31, 2022 and the assessment should be completed by November 2022. That would provide experience and lesion learned for the CLEAR Project as well as 2nd Batch village's implementation.

3.3.3 Procurement

In 2022, PRF has scaled up to support all activity implementation in the 4 Provinces. Various supplies, vehicles, and others related to requirements have been procured and provided in time as planned. During this reporting period, the Procurement Unit had accomplished the following activities:

A. Central level

- 1. Completed the procurement of Office IT Equipment (photocopiers, laptops, printers and etc.) for which the contract was signed on 4 January 2022 with LT Computer Co.; Ltd. and the equipment were received at the end of January 2022;
- 2. Completed the re-procurement process of consulting service for Designer for Development of Cookbooks, which the contract was signed on 10 February 2022 with Dr. Litthiphone Oula;
- 3. Conducted the procurement training program for the PRF District Procurement Assistants to strengthen and enhance the knowledge of procurement especially the rules, regulations and procedure for procurement of CFA approach during 14-18 February 2022.
- B. Procurement related to the Sub-projects' implementation
 - 1. Completed a preparation of the Sub-Project Procurement Plan under the IDA fund (173 subprojects);
 - 2. Organized the procurement training by district procurement assistants for Village Procurement Team before starting the procurement process of sub-projects regarding the quotation opening, evaluation process, contract preparation and contract management;
 - 3. Signed the agreement between PRF and VIT. After the training, the Village Procurement Team completed preparing the procurement documents (Request for Quotation);
 - 4. District Procurement Assistants assisted the Village Procurement Team to conduct the quotation opening and evaluation process for the sub-projects signed contract with suppliers or service providers.
- C. The CLEAR Project Preparation
 - 1. Completed preparation of the PRF's procurement capacity assessment;
 - 2. Completed preparation of the first draft Project Procurement Strategy Development (PPSD) and sent to the World Bank on 30 May 2022 and received the comments from the Bank on 8 June 2022.

3.3.4 Human Resources/Staffing

As of June 2022, based on the closure of the 6 provinces and all PRF staff's contract in those provinces were officially ended on 30th June 2022. This means that from July 2022 onwards the numbers of PRF staff will remain in only the 4 Provinces and an updated number of PRF staff will be reported in the Annual Progress Report 2022. During this reporting, a total of 215 positions in PRF, of which 25 positions at the Central Office, 27 at the Provincial level, 35 at the district level, and 100 at the village level under 10 targeted Provinces. Currently, female staff reaches 43.72 %, which is higher than the target of about 13.72% while ethnic group staffs show 38.30 % of the total staff. Of course, women and ethnic applicants are always encouraged to apply for all positions advertised by PRF. In addition, the Community Resource Persons (CRP) guidance will be developed and trained for PRF staff in the future. (See Annex 7).

Provinces	All Total (IDA+SDC) Fund Staff in all levels							
Normal contract	All Total	Female	Ethnic	Eth (Female)				
Vientiane Office	25	5	2	0				
Houaphan Province	46	20	7	2				
Xiengkhoang Province	38	21	16	8				
Odomxai Province	13	7	3	2				
Phongsaly Province	47	18	29	12				
LuangNamtha Province	8	3	1	0				
LuangPrabang Province	10	8	0	0				
Savannakhet Province	9	6	0	0				
Salavan Province	8	1	0	0				
Sekong Province	6	2	0	0				
Attapue Province	5	3	1	1				
Total	215	94	59	25				
TOTAL IN %	100%	43.72	38.30	42.37				

Table 10 : Number of staff in all levels (June 2022)

Source: Human Resource Unit, PRF_June 2022

During the Mission in June 2022, it also emphasized on the need to have community facilitators (young graduates) speak the local languages, as relevant, to strengthen community engagement and participation. It was agreed that the criteria for selecting young graduates will be revised in the Project Operation Manual to ensure they can speak the local languages where it is appropriate. Based on this recommendation, PRF has reviewed the YG selection criteria for Knowledge of ethnic language, which was increased to 15 points from 5 points by reducing 5 points from previous knowledge related to the assignment criteria and 5 points from the local people, which is attached herewith for your information and comments the setting evaluation criteria and sub-criteria for Young Graduates position selection. This would be only the tool that we can hire local staff who can communicate and understand the local situation that would help to support the PRF's activities at the community level, this revision criteria would submit to the World Bank for no objection by July 4, 2022.

COMPONENT 4: LIVELIHOOD AND NUTRITION

4.1. Livelihood

Since January 2022, more than 11,600 households among them 93% of female members, 60% of ethnics, and about 58% of poor families remained as active members of 968 SHGs in 229 villages in 12 districts of four provinces. They actively performed their duties and responsibilities, participated in regular monthly meetings, practiced regular savings, and took loans as well as repaid on time i.e., based on individual loan contracts. More than 1,351 Village Self-help Group Management Committees (VSMCs) including 81% of women members in the VSMC committees in the 229 villages have actively performed their roles and responsibilities in organizing the VSMC meetings, performing regular bookkeeping and repayment of principal loans, and interests into bookkeeping and accounting system under regular supports from assigned LYGs. The lending amount from last year and in during six months in 2022 are still in the first round and can deliver the first loan to more than 7,000 members who took loans from savings and the seed grants. The monthly loan volume is LAK 5.15 billion. More than 3,391 members from which 3,185females, took loans during 1st six months of 2022; 1,479 446 female members took loans from savings. More than 50% from those first batch of loan takers can generate incomes and repaying the interests.

As of June 2022, PRF could fundamentally achieve some indicators such as 91% female SHG members, 81% female VSMC. This indicates that poverty in target villages was declined or the poor have been not identified themselves and did not express to become members of SHG. In addition to SHG formation, more than 200 potential SHG members have been mobilized and selected for establishment of Producer Groups. 11 Producer Groups out of 25 PGs as planned for this year were established with 141 members belonging to pig raising groups, weaving groups, poultry raising, fish pond, goat raising, chicken raising and cattle raising. (See Annex 12)

Provinces	# Districts	Sum of #vill	Sum of #VSMC	Sum of #Active SHG	Sum of # SHG received Seed Grants	Sum of #SHG members	Sum of # Active SHG members	Sum of # SHG members took loans from SHG
Huaphanh	4	64	393	272	268	3,196	3,167	2,017
Oudomxay	2	19	114	95	95	998	998	965
Phongsaly	4	81	490	344	344	4,517	4,328	2,659
Xiengkhuang	2	65	357	261	261	3,202	3,152	1,530
Grand Total	12	229	1,354	972	968	11,912	11,645	6,601

Table of Number of SHGs and the numbers of members as of June 2022

4.1.1 SHG Saving and loan taken

During the first Six-months 2022, the performance of 12,146 members of 972 SHG in 229 villages is satisfied. 1,354 VSMC members have mobilized savings which increased from LAK 1.8 billion in December 2021 to LAK 2,6 billion (> LAK 800 million) in June 2022. The average savings per member is more than LAK 220,000 and the size of monthly savings slightly increases to LAK12, 500/person/month compared to a minimum size of saving LAK 5,000/person/month. This indicates that members have learned to deduct their incomes for savings within their groups and understand about benefits that they could get from savings.

As of June 2022, the cumulative loan takers reached 1,571 members, and the accumulative lending amount reached LAK 1,79 billion covering 67.65% of the total savings (LAK 2.71 billion). VSMC

could collect repayment and interest LAK 7,3 million and the cumulative repayment is LAK 729,953,000. This shows that members started to understand the benefit of savings for internal lending which not only for emergency, but also for investment of livelihood activities for generating incomes and they can benefit from the annual dividend based on their savings.

Rank	Emergency Loans	# Members	Loan LAK	% Loan
1	Education Fee	174	96,250,000	5.37%
2	Treatment and hospitalization	424	295,100,000	16.46%
3	Other (funeral, fix machine, motor)	10	8,500,000	0.47%
4	Rice for consumption	93	65,500,000	3.65%
5	Harvest	62	110,300,000	6.15%
Rank	Livelihood Activities			
1	Retail shop	40	73,500,000	4.10%
2	Trading animals and vegetable	8	10,700,000	0.60%
3	Trading	4	6,000,000	0.33%
4	Weaving	179	155,740,000	8.68%
	Plantation (Banana, Corn, Vegetable,			
5	Cassava, Fruity)	106	130,450,000	0.07
6	Mushroom Cultivation	1	1,200,000	0.07%
7	Fish raising	6	10,000,000	0.56%
8	Pig raising	259	494,698,000	27.59%
9	Duck raising	12	12,900,000	0.72%
10	Goat raising	27	71,000,000	3.96%
11	Chicken raising	157	244,009,000	13.61%
12	Buy Grass seeds	9	7,500,000	0.42%
	Grand Total:	1,571	1,793,347,000	100.00%

Table 11: Loan taken from SHG Savings during January-June 2022

Source: PRF MIS System, June 2022

4.1.2 SHG Lending/Number of loan taken

As of June 2022, VSMC released a seed grant loan of LAK 12,88 billion to 6,601 SHG members; 6,223 females (94.27%). Until now, the cumulative number of SHG members who took 1st round of seed grant loans is 6,601 members (55.74%) and the cumulative seed grant loan was disbursed LAK 12,88 billion vs LAK 13.6 billion of seed grant disbursement as per MIP. Due to prices of all production inputs having significantly increased and impacted from devaluing of the LAK currency and the high inflation rate, SHG members could not spend loan money for those production inputs as mentioned in the initial production plan. Therefore, VSMC and all members in 229 villages decided to increase the average size of loan from US\$ 120 or LAK 1.18 million to LAK 2.1 to 2.5 million as the first loan.

Table 12: Loans from Seed Grants as of June 2022

Rank	Activity	#Member	% member	Loan in LAK	% Loan
1	Retail Trading	101	1.53%	365,500,000	2.84%
2	Trading (animal, vegetable)	28	0.42%	167,000,000	1.30%
3	weaving and sewing	468	7.09%	733,600,000	5.69%

4	Growing (ginger, corn, vegetable, cassava, mushroom,	440	6.67%	929,900,000	7.22%
	fruit)				
5	Fish raising	164	2.48%	369,800,000	2.87%
6	Pig raising	2,904	43.99%	6,119,400,000	47.49%
7	Duck raising	448	6.79%	624,458,000	4.85%
8	Goat raising	591	8.95%	1,324,250,000	10.28%
9	Chicken raising	1,437	21.77%	2,219,140,000	17.22%
10	Growing brooms	2	0.03%	2,000,000	0.02%
11	Buying grass seeds	5	0.08%	5,500,000	0.04%
12	Galangal	10	0.15%	17,000,000	0.13%
	Grand Total	6,601	100.0%	12,884,548,000	100%

Source: PRF MIS System, June 2022

4.1.3 SHG member incomes and livelihood status

As of June 2022, more than 3,666 SHG members (57%) who took loans since late 2021 have been able to generate incomes from income generation activities including consumption of the produced products resulting from loan money. More than LAK 3.38 billion of incomes were generated in reporting period, the incomes from selling pig products covered 34.41%, the highest ranking, poultry products 20.69%, and selling weaving products covered 19.43%. Beside gaining incomes, SHG members have been able to divide incomes for repayment the principal loans and interest during reporting period reached to LAK 45 million and interests of LAK 52 million, the cumulative repayment since 2021 reached LAK 1,18 billion and interests of LAK 950 million.

No	Livelihood Activities	# of SHG members	Total LAK	Percentage	
1	Pig raising	1,631	1,196,820,000	35.36%	
2	Poultry raising	1,296	719,813,000	21.27%	
3	Weaving	263	675,855,000	19.97%	
4	Fish pond	89	321,178,000	9.49%	
5	Goat raising	272	251,100,000	7.42%	
6	Small trading	110	191,479,000	5.66%	
7	Vegetable+Mushroom	5	28,480,000	0.84%	
	Total	3,666	3,384,725,000		

Table 13: SHG members' incomes from livelihood activities and livelihood Status

Source: PRF MIS System, June 2022

Challenges of the Livelihood

It is coming with the mid-term period of PRF III AF, the livelihood activities have been taking place; however, there are some challenges as following:

- ✓ Lack of experienced Staff: District PRF Officers and YGs should focus on training, learning by doing both theoretical and practical works.
- ✓ Currently Holding Qualification of PRF's Staff vs ToR's Requirement.
- ✓ Willingness vs Forced Performances.

- ✓ Ambitious targets to achieve vs Available Resources that we are not able to reach the target, but we can clarify it during the MTR period.
- ✓ Enthusiasm vs Reluctances of Communities to change.
- ✓ Seed Grants vs Free Money that we have to explain and make sure that all members and local authority understand.
- ✓ Literacy and Numeracy for bookkeeping and accounting that takes time to understand.
- ✓ Income vs Subsistence should have a look at the capacity of VSMC and also support from the concerned sector at the district level.
- ✓ Survival vs Commercial Attitudes.

4.2 Nutrition Work.

In PRF III AF, PRF aims significantly to improve dietary diversity in pregnant and lactating mothers and children aged 6-23 months remains a key nutrition objective. This is particularly about achieving adequate food production and consumption, emphasizing the first 1,000 days of life.

To realize the nutrition objective, 'Nutrition Enhancing Livelihood Development' utilizes five pathways linking agriculture and nutrition: 1) increasing access to and availability of nutritious food, 2) increasing agricultural income, 3) improving women's equality and women's time use, 4) creating demand for improved nutritious and diverse foods, and 5) establishing social accountability mechanisms on nutrition-sensitive agricultural service delivery at the village level.

4.2.1 Farmer Nutrition Group meeting and cooking demonstration.

One of the main activities of the Farmer Nutrition Group (FNG) is the implementation of the FNG meetings and cooking demonstrations for direct beneficiaries such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children aged 6-23 months regularly in 12 target districts. As of June 2022, there are 249 FNGs in 231 villages with a total cumulative number of 15.596 FNG members which included 9.475 active FNG members and 6.121 previous FNG members. For active FNG members, there are 5.379 direct beneficiaries (1.213 pregnant women; 799 lactating mothers, and 3.367 child-aged 6-23 months) and 4.096 FNG members are indirect beneficiaries (799 Child-aged 0-5 months and 3.297 mothers of Child-aged 6-23).

					1	2	3	4	5	Total		
Provinces	# villag e	# FNG	#FN G HH	Active FNG Memb ers	Active # FNG Female	Active #FNG Ethnic	#PM	#LM (0-5 m)	#C (6-23 m)	#Mother of child (6-23 m)	#C 0-5	of eligible FNG membe rs (1+2+3)
Huaphanh	66	70	1,470	2,749	2,156	1,686	276	251	1,003	969	250	1,530
Huameuang	23	23	514	925	721	822	84	90	330	331	90	504
Kuane	15	15	244	469	371	238	56	35	178	166	34	269
Sone	4	4	116	229	176	62	2	19	95	94	19	116
Xamtay	24	28	596	1,126	888	564	134	107	400	378	107	641
Oudomxay	19	20	557	1,013	814	659	98	79	378	378	80	555

Table 14: Table of FNG members updated in June 2022

La	5	5	97	185	150	181	13	19	67	67	19	99
Namor	14	15	460	828	664	478	85	60	311	311	61	456
Phongsaly	81	84	1,500	2,724	2,164	2,048	358	238	950	941	237	1,546
Boontai	15	15	304	526	426	325	86	36	184	184	36	306
Khua	27	27	403	725	577	610	100	62	255	246	62	417
May	24	27	488	889	703	529	96	84	313	313	83	493
Samphanh	15	15	305	584	458	584	76	56	198	198	56	330
Xiengkhuang	65	75	1,729	2,989	2,381	2,191	481	231	1,036	1,009	232	1,748
Kham	29	36	757	1,329	1,072	675	197	98	479	458	97	774
Nonghed	36	39	972	1,660	1,309	1,516	284	133	557	551	135	974
Grand Total	231	249	5,256	9,475	7,515	6,584	1,213	799	3,367	3,297	799	5,379

Source: Nutrition and Community Development Division_PRF_June 2022

During this reporting period, the budget for supporting FNG cooking activities have been completely transferred to 12 districts, 4 provinces with a total of LAK 1,051,794,000 (US\$ 97,506) to be implemented in 231 villages, an average of about LAK 4,553,000 (US\$ 418) per village. As of June 2022, all 231 villages have been implementing FNG meetings and cooking demonstration activities as regular 1-3 times per week. There are 4,264 FNG meetings between December 2021-June 2022 in which FNG members could produce 2,817 kg (or 2.817 tons) of pre-mix for their cooking activities and there is also community contribution to meals cost up to LAK 93,698,699 of the total LAK 380,814,214 (This means that 25% of mother and child meal cost there is the contribution from FNG members) during this reporting period. Furthermore, there is a total of 637kg of pre-mix that FNG members take home which comforts mothers to save their cooking time for their children. The training on Home Nutrition Garden (HNG) and Multimedia and Peer to Peer Learning (MMPL). Since signing a contract with the Lao Farmer Network and Click on November 1st, 2021 and the contract to support training programme was signed and implementation has been carried out until October 2022, the training has been conducted for DAFO, YGs, and FNG members in 4 target Provinces. The FNG members have selected as 3 FNG members per village for HNG, and 3 members for MMPL items per village, more than 1,386 staff members (all female) have been trained by Click from December up to June 2022. After MMPL training to the community Video volunteer different videos on home nutrition garden model families and premix cooking processing have been made by community VDO team and shared in the village Facebook application where people can easily access.

Due to the lockdown still in practice at the beginning of the year 2022 during the Covid-19 pandemic, as of December 2021-March 2022, there were 65 FNGs (26%) of the 249 FNGs unable to implement their FNG activities regularly (especially target villages in Khua, Bountai district, Phongsaly Province, and Xamtai district Houaphanh Province). However, the FNGs have continued pre-mix cooking for their children at home as usual.

Table 15: Data from the FNG's Record Book during this reporting period and numbers updated from the beginning nutrition activities to date.

No	Data from the FNG's record book	# Of 6 months result	# From beginning to date result
1	# FNG meeting & cooking demonstration	4,264	10,063

2	# FNG member attending the meeting & cooking	170,040	400,537
3	# Pregnant Women	20,698	50,612
4	# Lactating Mothers	13,197	35,678
5	# Children 0-5 months	13,163	35,554
6	# Children 6-23 months	61,363	139,578
7	# Mothers C6-23 and other caretakers	61,619	139,115
8	Total cost meals for mothers (LAK)	159,802,178	417,557,692
9	Community contributed for mothers meals (LAK)	57,138,821	134,021,205
10	PRF contributed for mothers meals (LAK)	102,663,357	283,536,487
11	Total cost meals for children (LAK)	221,012,036	503,931,342
12	Community contributed for mothers meals (LAK)	36,559,878	53,803,555
13	PRF contributed for mothers meals (LAK)	184,452,158	450,127,787
14	# Premix produced for FNG (kg)	2,817	6,527
15	# Premix for take home (kg)	637	898
16	# of telling story and conversation	3,883	9,196
17	# of video showed / watched	2,838	4,713
18	# of video produced by community video team	192	208
19	# FNG member home visit	1,014	1,014
20	# home nutrition garden actives	1,353	1,378

Source: PRF Nutrition and Community Development Division, June 2022

4.2.2 Home Nutrition Garden (HNG).

Since an agreement with the Lao Farmer Network (LFN) on HNG to promote maternal and child nutrition was signed in November 2021; the training on HNG has been completely conducted for the village model farmers, DNOs and YGs, and DAFO staff in 12 districts in 4 target Provinces such as Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Houaphanh and Xiengkhouang Province with the total of 723 participants, 684 females. Those trainees were selected from FNG members (3 members per village) and they will become the HNG families for the FNG members in the target villages. In addition, the main purpose of HNG focuses on promoting 18 nutrient-dense crops, containing Vit C, Vit A, iron, and phytonutrients and it is easily grown and do not need special land requirements. HNG activities will be very important and useful to support the FNGs' cooking demonstration meals which will reduce the expenses of buying vegetables in the market as well as FNG members will have various organic vegetables grown by themselves to consume. Furthermore, the activities of HNG lessons will be a good model and train to other villagers peer-to-peer learning to do their own small gardening at home. (See Annex 8)

4.2.2 Multi-media Peer Learning (MMPL).

Video creation is one of the essential supporting activities to lead to behavior change for FNG members and the community. As of June 2022, the training on video creation has completely been conducted in 231 villages participated by 723 people, 684 females. The village volunteer trainees will help to do a village-led video production process to capture and disseminate success stories related to nutrition and local villagers' model families on premix cooking for children and home nutrition gardening. In addition, the produced Videos will be adapted with culturally appropriate ways of storytelling, and local languages.

The Videos produced will be shown in the FNG's meeting weekly which all members can learn and discuss the story with each other. Furthermore, A video platform of the success stories will be developed, uploaded, and disseminated through WhatsApp, Facebook, Video, or downloadable to the cloud or an SD card).

4.2.3 Goat Dairy.

The objective of PRF investing in goat dairy is to support the nutrition target of the project which is to increase dietary diversity in child feeds for children 6-23 months of age. Adding dairy to a child's feed would mean increasing the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) score by using indigenous goat dairy of existing animals in PRF target villages would help village women to save money as buying commercial non-sweetened milk is not affordable regularly in particular among poor families.

During this reporting period, the Goat Dairy program has promoted in Namor district Oudomxay Province and in Kham District Xiengkhouang Province. The activity is in progress which Village Orientation Meeting and selection of target HHs have been conducted in 8 villages (3 villages of Namor District, ODX Province & 5 villages in Kham District, Xiengkhouang Province) with a total of 23 participants; 11 females who are from the DNOs, YGs, and FNG members villages. The demonstration of goat milking was also conducted by LBD in Louangprabang Province. So far, 14 new traditional Lao recipes incorporating goat milk for a healthier living have been developed which are supported by LBD and will be piloted for use in the target villages in 2022.

By June 2022, even, the implementation of Nutrition's activities have been in progress positively, the PRF III AF has also faced many difficulties and constraints encountered during the implementation, in particular the activities of SHG and FNGs

Challenges of Nutrition

- ✓ Some of PRF recipes have no or limited in local agriculture production that PRF should consider potential aspect at local level to handle this limitation.
- ✓ Limited of contribution from FNG members to support for the cooking meal because they are poor. This is challenging for the sustainability of FNG's activities after project ending, thus it is important to consider the contribution from villagers themselves or from income of SHGs and also local authority contribution...
- ✓ Premix take home by FNG members are less of motivation.
- ✓ Mini-Projector is not suitable for daytime use, it is proposed to conduct an impact evaluation of this equipment, before applying for this work in the second batch village.
- ✓ Changes in the nutritional behavior of the target group have not yet reached the target. It may take longer than expected.
- ✓ Lack of nutrition knowledge and experience and each NYG is responsible for more than 5 villages, which are different ethnic groups.
- ✓ Coordination with other convergent projects requires increased effort (working together at the village level, district quarterly meeting, using the same data, and standard of incentive compensation at community, etc) and for better sharing SBCC, cooking with using innovative, peer to peer learning approach.

4.2.4 Community Development work

The VDP has been implemented in 231 villages under the PRF III AF, by applying the guideline/method of the participatory planning manual (PPM) from MPI. The implementation of AF is different from the previous PRF, where the VDPs were made only after the set-up of the completion

SHGs and VSMC. Since the supporting's sub-project is focusing on livelihood links to nutrition activities, and CFA is used for a small-scale infrastructure implementation that utilizes agriculture's productivities as detailed in the project document.

The village development plan of PRF during the additional financing (AF) period (2020-2024) is different from the pattern of PRF in the past (2003-2019), before PRF used to support many key sectors of basic infrastructure (school, dispensary, water, rural road, irrigation, electricity, etc.). During the period of AF (2020-2023), due to the limitation of PRF's activities in comparing with the actual budget that the project can allocate, because the needs of villagers are higher than PRF can support, thus the village planning should be identified clearly on eligible sub-projects (road improvement, irrigation, etc) with minimum and maximum cost, while other sub-projects might be supported by other convergence projects and development partners in those target provinces. Therefore, the PRF team must explain clearly to the people as well as the local authority about the activities that can help and other reasons to maximize the participation of people and to guarantee their maximum benefits.

The planning of 2nd batch village (at least 234 villages) would base on the lessons learnt of the 1st batch which expects to be implemented in late 2022, which will use the experience from the 1st batch village.

CHAPTER IV: SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

4.1. Social and Environmental Safeguard Information

Safeguards policies are **essential tools to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment** in the development process. During project implementation, safeguards should help define measures and processes to effectively manage risks and enhance positive impacts. During this reporting period, PRF provided training on the environmental, social safeguard, and DRM impact assessment in the survey and design and all the forms which will be filled during the survey of 173 SPs. In general, there is no serious case occurring in the implementation, thus, in 2022, the overall performance on the safeguards remains positively satisfactory as feedback by the donor mission. Regarding the concern of PRF staff's health and safety issues, the Mission in June 2022, it is recommended that a simple OHS and road safety manual will be developed and shared with all PRF staff. However, more details will be discussed in the coming up MTR.

4.1.1. Social Safeguards Information

Under the PRF AF in the 4 provinces (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Houaphanh, and Xiengkhuang), at least 173 sub-projects will be implemented. PRF has used the social safeguard as a key tool, particularly the Environmental and Social Safeguard Screening Checklist to identify impacts to the sub-projects and mitigating measures for the subprojects in the target villages. The training on the social safeguard management framework (focus on compensation policy) has been provided to PRF's engineering staff in case of infrastructure activities that would require land acquisition or affected structures.

As information was provided in the Annual Progress Report 2021 about the three target villages in Bountai District, Phongsaly Province, which need to resettle due to the planned Nam Leng Hydro-Power Development Project. These 3 communities will continue to receive livelihood and nutrition support from the project, but not the infrastructure investments. In addition, based on the Mission 2022, there are about six additional communities in the 2nd batch village which are in the same situation, needing to relocate due to Government of Laos hydropower projects. These communities will be included in the livelihood and nutrition programs, but will not receive infrastructure investments under PRF.

During this reporting period, the survey and design of infrastructure activities have been completed without any severe issues found related to social and environmental safeguards in 173 target villages under the PRF AF support. Information about 234 new target villages of the 2nd batch will be reported in the Annual Progress Report 2022. However, the information on the social safeguard impact can be summarized below:

No	Descriptions	Number	Remark
1	Total target Province	4	
2	Total target District	12	
3	# Target Village in phase 1	231	
4	# Village Resettlement in target village phase 1 (in the list of GOL Plan)	3	*In Bountai district *Plan to move after HPC *Not received for the activity
5	# Sub-Projects	173	In the process of survey- design
6	# Village beneficiaries	173	
7	# Household beneficiaries		
8	# Population beneficiaries	107,344	
9	# Female beneficiaries	52,469	
10	# Sub-project effected to Personal Property or Land (SP)	0	
11	# HHs were affected	307	
12	# Personal land were affected (m2)	0	
13	# Personal property were affected (#tree)	0	
14	# HHs affected < 5% compared to their holding land	0	
15	# HHs were affected <5% is voluntary contributed	0	
16	# HHs were affected <5% that they got compensated	0	
17	# HH affected > 5% compared to their land and have compensated	0	
18	# HH affected > 5% and got compensated	307	*Under GoL's management and responsibility

Table 16: Compensation and Resettlement, Social Safeguard (4 Provinces)

Sources: Nutrition and Community Development, June 2020

4.1.2. Environmental Safeguards Monitoring

In 2022, PRF has strongly focused on ensuring all SPs are in compliance to safeguard implementation, monitoring and reporting, thus this safeguard compliance related to the Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP) were incorporated in the bidding documents and signed contracts. All the recommended design modifications were implemented by PRF Engineering teams and issues identified in safeguards were addressed.

• The compliance of ESMF in the PRF III-AF

The PRF orientation was organized in the 4 provinces and the district levels, mainly the consultation on the ESMF to the districts authority, PRF staff, young graduates and other development partners at the districts. The implementation of the PRF III-AF will complete in a cycle with following meetings: 1) District Orientation Meeting, 2) The Village Planning, 3) The Survey and Design of the Subprojects, 4) Sub-project Implementation/monitoring, and 5) Operation and Maintenance training. (Details in the Annex 15)

Prior to implementation of the 173 sub-projects under the PRF III AF's funding both technical engineering review and Environmental and Social Safeguards review were conducted to ensure all SPs in Compliance to Environmental and Social Safeguards including accomplishment of Safeguard Checklist, DRM, and obtaining of UXO Clearance Certificates from NRA.

Provinces	Districts	No. of SPs	Certified by Villages authority	Under clearing UXO
	Mai	18	18	0
Dhongooly	Khua	20	19	1
Phongsaly	Samphan	11	11	0
	Boountai	11	11	0
Oudomyou	Lar	4	4	0
Oudomxay	Namor	11	11	0
	Kuan	11	12	0
IIwanhan	Xamtai	17	17	0
Huaphan	Huamueang	17	17	0
	Xone	4	4	0
Vienelshuone	Nonghaed	27	27	0
Xiengkhuang	kham	22	9	13
Total:	12	173	160	14

Table 17 UXO Clearance List as of June 2022

Source: PRF Engineering Division, June 2022

• Environmental and Social Management Framework Report

PRF III-AF has been implemented at 4 provinces, 12 districts, and there are 10 offices in 10 districts. The district Engineers and procurement assistance response on Environmental safeguards and the Districts Nutrition and Community Development responses on the Social Safeguard and the young graduate were trained and worked at the village level.

The number of villages is done together with the Convergence Program for a total of 470 out of 881 villages. The implementation is divided into 2 batches. The 1st batch covers 231 villages, and the 2nd batch covers at least 234 villages. As mentioned in the project operation manual 75% of the total villages would get at least one sub-project, thus, In the 1st batch only 173 villages would receive at

least one sub-project for each village (A total of 173 SPs), 58 villages will not receive the sub-project and will not have the screening and assess the impact.

During this reporting period, the implementation of 2 out of 173 SPs has been cancelled due to one SP construction site is close to the National Protected Areas and the 2nd SP having been funded by the GOL. The replaced sub-projects will be selected from the 2nd priority, and they will properly be revaluated on the environmental impact and the details will be presented in the next report.

The screening was carried on with 173 sub-projects before implementation construction. And the design step will mitigate the impact on the sub-projects and inform the community to monitor during the construction and further consultation of the community and sectors. (See Annex 15)

The monitoring was taken action during the construction of 173 sub-projects in 4 provinces, PRF trained the community on the monitoring of the erosion at the construction site and site management. The checklist of ECoP was applied during this monitoring and PRF staff summarized data into the form for each work progress. Some sub-projects have been completed and prepared for training on operation and maintenance. (See Annex 15)

For the 2nd batch, there are 234 villages. As the experience of PRF III-AF in the 1st batch, it is seen that each village has needs for sub-projects with the planning was done in 231 villages, but only 173 villages (75%) of the villages to implement. The rest of the villages are not satisfied and do not want to participate in the process of PRF planning and other activities. Therefore, in the 2nd batch, all villages will receive at least one SP because of the capacity of the remaining budget in the first component. Therefore, a total of at least 234 sub-projects will be planned and must be assessed for environmental and social impacts according to the prescribed form in late 2022 or early 2023.

4.2. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

During the implementation of PRF III (2017-2022), PRF remains to promote the gender action plan as an important key priority involved in the project's implementation. It has been applied in various PRF's activities such as planning, implementation, operation and maintenance, RMG, SHGs, VSMC, and FNGs. In the 4 provinces, particularly in the nutrition and livelihood activities, Gender and ethnic aspects have become the main involvement in the activities such as FNG's meeting and Cooking demonstration which most of the women including pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children aged 6-23 months are fully involved and benefited from implementing activities as well as in livelihood work through the SHG initiative that strongly encourages women participation.

For 2022, the same as in previous years, the gender aspect has been mainstreamed in all PRF's activities such as village planning, implementation, operation, and maintenance, and also for other components including capacity building, project management, and livelihood/nutrition activities. PRF had formed the Focal Point staff (in October 2021) with roles and responsibilities to help in developing the strategy to promote the work on gender and the PRF team started to review and update the gender action plan which meets a requirement. For example, a total of 215 positions in PRF, of which 25 positions at the Central Office, 27 staff at the Provincial level, 3 staff at the district level, and 100 staff at the village level under 10 targeted Provinces. Currently, female staff reaches 43.72

%, which is higher than the target of about 13.72% while ethnic group staffs show 38.30 % of the total staff. For village SHG management committee or VSMC in which 80.98 % are women who lead the community and over 50% of women are involved in decision making, etc. (see Annex 9)

4.3 Information Education and Communication (IEC)

In 2022, PRF still supports IECs as an important work for disseminating the PRF's activities implementation which included various information dissemination through different methods such as supporting news for many other newspapers, National Radio, Facebook, and in the PRF's website. In addition, it is also disseminated through brochures, magazines, calendars, technical manuals for other training, posters, videos of the PRF's implementation, and other short video clips of the community training to upload to the PRF's website.

During the year 2022, PRF has focused on producing various tools and information for disseminating news to the masses as follows:

- ✓ Wrote 62 news related with the PRF's activity implementation and disseminated on Facebook and PRF website, 2,028 Like clicks, 285 shares.
- ✓ Completed the January-March 2022 quarterly newsletter and disseminated it to various concerned parties.
- ✓ For livelihood activities: Completed the design of Ledger Book, Cash Book, Savings and Monitoring Book, Loan and Repayment Book, Monthly Balance Sheet, Monthly Income Report Book, Passbook, SHG Meeting Record Book and VSMC Meeting Book
- ✓ For Nutrition: Completed the design of Cooking Record Book, Monthly Registration Book, Storage Record Book, Cash Book, Poster of food flag, Poster of the mill usage, Poster of seasonal Calendar,
- ✓ Video clips about promoting the recipe No. 03 which includes ingredients of black sesame, mung bean, rice, sweet potatoes, milk for child aged 6-23 months at PhouLae village, Samtay district, Houaphanh Province.

4.4. Donor missions, cooperation and partnerships

4.4.1. Donor mission

In June 2022, An Implementation Support Mission (ISM) for the Poverty Reduction Fund III (PRF III) was conducted by the World Bank (WB). This was the first face-to-face mission after two years due to the COVID19 situation. This mission is to follow up the overall progress of PRF III AF and also discussed about the preparation mission for the proposed new project "Community Livelihood Enhancement And Resilience (CLEAR) with following objectives:

The objectives of mission for PRF are to 1) review overall implementation progress since last ISM and plan for priority activities, 2) review the implementation of community infrastructure activities, 3) discuss the project's monitoring and evaluation system and proposed measure for strengthening it, and 4) review the activities contributing to the World Bank Nutrition Convergence Initiative (NCI) under leadership of MPI.

The objectives of mission for the CLEAR Project are to 1) validate the project's targeting strategy and the overall design of the draft lessons-learned documents currently being prepared by PRF; and 2) update the project preparation road map.

This mission, the World Bank and Concerned sectors from GoL travel to the village areas in Sekong, Luangprabang, and Xiengkhuang provinces to observe the situation of poor villages in the target and not the target areas of PRF. That would be able to predict the overall road map for the new project (CLEAR). The mission had opportunities to meet key people at different level, particularly, at MAF, provincial, district, and village levels.

For PRF, the mission states that the project remains on track to achieve its Project Development Objective (PDO) by the current closing date of June 30, 2024 and the progress towards the PDO was rated as satisfactory. An overview of the progress made against the PRF III targets as of the Implementation Support Mission (ISM) is presented, there are some lessons and suggestion that mention agreed action. In addition, the mission proposed to conduct the mid-term review for PRF III AF in early December 2022, thus, there are many key works that should be done and completed (Detailed in Aide-memoire of this mission).

For the CLEAR project, the mission worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's preparation team (PRF Office) to review the progress of work as mentioned in the mission objectives. As said, the mission confirmed with the MAF's direction alignment of the CLEAR Project's design with the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (9th NSEDP, 2021-2025) and the World Bank's new Country Partnership Framework. The proposed new project will contribute to achieving the objectives of the 20-year Vision (2021-2040), 10-year Strategy (2021-2030), as well as the Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) to 2025 and the Vision to 2030. While this new project is already included in the proposed IDA20 Lending pipeline, a formal request letter for the specific operation is expected to be provided by the Ministry of Finance as soon as possible (Detailed in Aidemenoire). See Annex 10.

4.4.2. Cooperation and partnerships

Partnership with SDC: More than 10 years that SDC continued supporting the GoL through the work of PRF, the occasion of the closure meeting of the SDC's supported fund has been officially held on June 16, 2022 participated by concerned sectors from the government, PRF, and SDC. SDC is one of the key development partners to support PRF both financial and technical support. During 2009-2021, SDC has been able to substantially support over US\$ 40 million (grants) which used for 1) Community development sub-grant (VDP, KDP, SPs, RMG, DRM...,); 2) Capacity building for community and local authority; and 3) for project management. There are 1,544 SPs (out of 5,849) have been constructed in 4 main sectors including Health, Education and Sport, Public Works and Transport, and Agriculture and Forestry, which reached over 1.3 million people as direct beneficiaries (more than 2,500 poor villages in 55 districts, 11 provinces), half of them are women, and over 70% are from ethnic populations.

In addition, the SDC Deputy Director expressed that: "although Switzerland's support to PRF is ending in June 2022, the SDC's support to Lao PDR will remain. Early this year, the SDC launched the new Mekong Region Cooperation Programme for 2022-2025. Under this programme, the SDC will continue to engage in three main areas: Climate Change and Natural Resource Management, Governance and Citizen Participation, and Inclusive Economic Development".

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 this

reporting period, PRF joined the first (March 2022) and the second quarterly (June 2022) meetings with all convergence projects. The second meeting is to share the experience of MIS with data collection of each project, and also to report the progress of work done by each project. Therefore, the Nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions convergence will be coordinated in four key areas:

- 1. **Geographic convergence** of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in the same communities and households;
- 2. Use of common **Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy**, **action plan**, and **tools** for consistent messaging;
- 3. Leveraging (use that already developed in order to achieve something new or better) of each other's delivery platforms, for example, pre-established community structures; and
- 4. Exploring of possibilities for common monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Frameworks.

In addition, the MPI also presented the Key findings Village Scorecard, in which sub indicators through more light on key issues as following:

- ✓ Availability of complete sets of SBCC Tools for training in the villages.
- ✓ Sanitation facilities in school including quality of toilets, handwashing station, connectivity and availability of water, soap, O&M system and overall condition of school toilets need to be improved
- ✓ Water Supply Schemes: Lack of testing of the quality of water, lack of water purification system
- ✓ SHG: lack of capacity of SHG members for 4 modules and the technical training of SHG members before starting the income generation activities.
- ✓ Lack of training of production group for the management and technical aspects, coordination with the DTEAP for strengthening the capacity of the production group.
- ✓ CCT: Lack of training, delay in delivery of CCT funds at the village level.

All the above issues already suggested by the MPI that each project can follow up and improve and also for PRF would consider what the issue finding from this village score card study that would be used to improve the future implementation of the PRF as well as for the CLEAR project.

In addition, **there is one indicator** that PRF expected to get from the mid-term and the final evaluation of the Governance Program "Percentage increase in children 6-23 months old from Farmer Nutrition Group households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups (Percentage)". When the mid-term evaluation completes, PRF would get data to use for this indicator.

4.4.3. PRF Administrative Board and Government Sector

Under the strong leadership of the new chairman of the PRF Board, the 25th PRF Board Meeting was held on April 22, 2022 in Vientiane capital, chaired by H.E Ph.D. Phet Phomphiphak, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, the Chairman of the Board of the Poverty Reduction Fund, the participants of the PRF's board members from the Ministries, the Deputy Governors in the target provinces of the project, representatives from the NGOs, the central committee in charge of the project, joined together. Special representatives from the World Bank and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) attended the online meeting, attended by a total of 52 participants and 15 women. Throughout the discussion and exchanges of comments, the meeting has agreed following points:

- Agreed to approve the closure of PRF in 6 provinces (LuangNamtha, LuangPrabang, Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong, and Attapeu), and assigned the local authorities to continue to monitor and support the work in the future.
- Agreed to approve the report on the implementation progress of the PRF work in 4 provinces (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, XiengKhouang, and Houaphanh) in the first batch of 231 villages from 2020 to 2022, and approved the implementation plan in the second batch of 234 villages with the operation period from the end of 2022 to December 2023.
- Agreed on a proposal for the Community Livelihood Enhancement and Resilience Project (CLEAR), with the goal of helping rural people by improving their livelihoods and promoting nutrition along with improving access to infrastructure by empowering communities to implement by themselves, and building capacity for them to adapt themselves with climate change.
- Approved the role of the PRF, which aims to serve the current political role in contributing to rural development and poverty alleviation; and in accordance with the new role of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry No. 603 / PM, dated 15 October 2021. And also suggested to improve the coordination between PRF and concerned sectors at different levels.

Way forward with the following action plans:

- ✓ Organize meetings to close the PRF office and hand over sub-projects to provincial authorities in 6 provinces (Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, Saravan, Sekong, and Attapeu) that had been done in May 2022 that PRF handed over activities to local authority at dsitrict and provincial level to support the work after PRF.
- ✓ Prepare for the implementation of the PRF III AF in the 2nd batch of 234 villages in 4 provinces (Phongsaly, Oudomxay, Houaphanh, Xieng Khouang) which had been done by June and planed to start in August 2022.
- ✓ Coordinate with the World Bank team to prepare for the Community Livelihood Enhancement and Resilience Project (CLEAR) and coordinate with concerned stakeholders to compile and collect poverty data to select target provinces and districts.
- ✓ Prepare for the 26th PRF Board Meeting, which is expected to be held by the end of 2022 as suggested by the chairman.

CHAPTER V: PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET FROM JULY-DECEMBER 2022

In the second half of 2022, there are several works to be done before the mid-term review of PRF III AF, including the completion of 173 SPs, evaluation the outcomes of PRF work in the 1st batch village, extending the activity to 2nd batch village, preparing for CLEAR project. Different tasks that project management team from different division and unit has to do, as highlight below:

5.1. Finance and Administration Plan

- ✓ VIT training on Finance and Procurement to the communities and district staff for the 2nd Batch village based on lessons learn of 1st batch.
- ✓ Provide refresher training for Provincial and District FA & Microfinance.
- ✓ Supporting Services (Staff performance review and renewing a contract).
- ✓ Equipment (procurement process) and Works (office maintenance).
- ✓ Preparation report of the Annual Budget and expenditure progress and variance of 2022.

- ✓ Submission of Interim unaudited financial report (IFR) for the period (Jan Mar 2022) to the donors (WB) by May 15, 2022, period (April June 2022) to the donors (WB) by July 15, 2022; period (July September 2022) to the donors (WB) by November 15, 2022; and period (October-December 2022) to the donors (WB) by February 15, 2023;
- ✓ PRF FA at the central level plans to complete the transfer 1st installment of the CFA subproject during June-July 2022 and plan for 2nd batch.
- ✓ Preparation of Annual Budget and Work Plan for FY 2022-2023.
- ✓ Preparation of the PRF III AF replenishment document for IDA 6506
- ✓ Preparation of Financial statement and supporting documents for External audit and FY2021 and FY2022 for PRFIII + PRFIII AF, SDC funding.
- ✓ PRF FA/FM central office supervision to the target area twice a year.
- ✓ Preparation for the PRF's Annual Meeting Review 2022

(See Annex 11)

5.2. Procurement and Human Resource

- ✓ Conduct the procurement process for cooking book printing as listed in the procurement plan;
- Continue to revise the Project Procurement Strategy Development (PPSD) under the CLEAR project.

5.3. Human Resource

✓ Conduct the Recruitment of 30 YGs positions (Nutrition and Livelihood) for the 2nd batch villages in the 4 Provinces based on the updated criteria proposed during the mission in June 2022.

5.4. Monitoring and Evaluation

- ✓ Follow up the progress of the technical evaluation, community satisfactory evaluation, and other evaluation before MTR.
- ✓ Fresher training on Kobo Toolbox with the 1st batch trainees to review and ensure all of them could understand and use it in the real work.
- ✓ Continue to provide M&E training for the PRF staff at national, provincial, & district levels including YGs, including M&E TOT training (on M&E work and Reporting).
- \checkmark Ensure that all key data entered into the system can report on time before MTR.
- ✓ Continue monitoring the MIS system with PRF staff at provincial, district, and village levels to ensure all data entry is properly correct and informative in the system and other people can access it easily.
- ✓ Work closely with the M&E focal point persons for M&E issues coordination in the PRF and provide refresh training for them in 2022.
- ✓ Follow up the implementation and the status of sub-project at district and Kumban with concerned sectors in the 4 provinces.
- ✓ Collect data of actual benefits of 173 SPs in the 4 provinces compared by indicators, especially access road improvement to the production areas and irrigation
- ✓ Training on the Feedback and Resolution Mechanism including assessment on FRM mechanism and report writing.

- ✓ Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity Building /Training/workshop/Convergence meeting and etc.
- ✓ Update result indicators with actual data and information from Convergence mid-term evaluation and also other assessment from outside.
- ✓ Support key data for the preparation of CLEAR and other tasks.

5.5. Agriculture and Livelihood work

- ✓ Planning for 229 Villages
- ✓ Continuing Technical Supports of Book-keeping and Accounting to 229 VSMC
- ✓ Continuing production technical supports to SHGs members on Livelihood Activity Operation
- ✓ Livelihood Division Annual Meetings for LYG
- ✓ Refreshing Production Trainings to LYG
- ✓ Capacity Building to LYG on CPR Training and CRP Replication
- ✓ Capacity Building on Production to existed 11 formed PG and providing Seed Grants
- ✓ Forming the rest of 14 PGs with technical training support and provision of Seed Grants
- ✓ Planning for at least 234 villages
- ✓ Orientation on Livelihood Activities to at least 234 Villages and mobilize to establish SHG
- ✓ Form SHG in at least 234 villages with mobilization of VSMC
- ✓ Capacity Building on 4 modules to SHG and VSMC
- ✓ Opening Bank Accounts for at least 234 Villages
- ✓ Seed Grants Provision to at least 234 Villages

5.6. Nutrition and Community Development plan

- ✓ Continue conducting the SBCC meetings and FNG's food cooking demonstrations 2 times per month for the 1st batch of target villages
- ✓ Continue the activity of FNGs' Home Visit
- ✓ Review the Nutrition manual, guidelines, IEC tool, material, and equipment for the batch 2 villages
- ✓ Develop and procure all manuals, guidelines, IEC tools, materials, and equipment for Batch 2 villages
- ✓ Conduct the new training/refresher training on basic nutrition, new recipe, and nutrition implementation in batch 2 village for old and new nutrition staff in August 2022.
- ✓ Conduct the Lessons Learned Meeting on Goat dairy and nutrition recipes for mothers and children on 26 August 2022
- ✓ Conduct the PRF III AF Orientation and FNG formation including nutrition data collection for the batch 2 villages between September to October 2022.
- ✓ Organize the village development plan for the batch 2 villages between November to December 2022.
- Provide training on FRM for Village Mediation Committee and follow up social safeguard of 173 infrastructure sub-projects

5.7. Community Engineering and community development

- ✓ Monitoring at least 173 sub-projects implementation.
- ✓ VIT training on Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

- VIT training on Operation and Maintenance (Ocertr)
 VIT training on SP implementation
 Providing training on DRM and EMS
 Planning for the survey and design in 2nd batch village,

Annexes 1-16

List of Annexes

Annex 1: Accumulated data of Result frameworks
Annex 2: Number of unused/broken sub-projects resolved by each stakeholder66
Annex 3: Responsibility of Village Implementation Team (VIT)66
Annex 4: Summary of FNG members; and Number of VSMC and Women position (2022)67
Annex 5: PRF III AF (12 Target Districts, 4 Provinces)69
Annex 6: Summary of staff training conducted during the Reporting Period70
Annex 7: Staff turnover and new recruitment during the reporting period75
Annex 8: The List of Crops to be promoted to plant in Home Nutrition Garden
Annex 9: Gender mainstreaming in PRF III (2017-2022)80
Annex 10: Agreed Action Donor Mission 202281
Annex 11: The Detailed Annual Work Plan of all Divisions and Units 202283
Annex 12: Updated information of the Livelihood activities 2022
Annex 13: The progress of 173 sub-projects implementation under AF 202290
Annex 14 : Indicators and rating criteria for Periodic SHG Performance Appraisal
Annex 15 : Details of the PRF III AF's 5 steps of ESMF implementation in a Cycle
Annex 16: Total Loan taken members and the percentage of Loan taken members

Annex 1: Accumulated data of Result frameworks

			Cumulative Targets Values					
Indicator Name Project Development Objectives (PDO)	Baseline (2019)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Direct project beneficiaries (Number)-(Core) 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). It was discussed earlier and need to be implemented consistently. It is essential to reflect the reality in the field.	567,762	690,000					876,700	
Actual		866,771	887,138 <mark>11</mark>	889,302 ^[2]	906,803			
Female beneficiaries (Percentage) Same comment as above.	53	50	50	50	50		50	
Actual		49.46	49.00	49.00	49.10			
Ethnic Beneficiaries (Percentage) Same comment as above.	70	70	70	70	70		70	
Actual		82.91	94.00	87.50	87.40			
% reduction in travel time from village center to kumban center due to road improvements Comment: This indicator won't be tracked anymore as the additional financing will focus on roads linking agricultural production areas to villages. In the restructured results framework, it will be replaced by the indicator: % reduction in travel time from agricultural production areas to villages' centers due to road improvements (Percentage). No roads linking agricultural production areas to villages' centers so far has been completed under the additional financing. The mission also discussed and emphasized the need to only report on this indicator when the road is completed and functional.	-		40				40	
Actual		46.38	51.70	52.30				
Percentage increase in children 6-23 months old from Farmer Nutrition Group households consuming foods from four or more recommended food groups Comment: This indicator will be captured by nutrition convergence survey, which is under preparation.	37.5%			-	-		40	

Actual				-	-	
Kilograms of animal meat produced (Number)	-		527,219	2,108,877	5,454,540	5,454,540
Actual		312,360 ^[3]		779,020	1,201,494 1	

Indicator Name	Baseline		Int	End Target			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
% of total project value contributed by the community (Percentage)	11	10					Not reported during the PRF extension and AF period
Actual		7.52	7.05				
% of sub-project activities of high technical quality (Percentage) Comments: It was discussed that the result achieved and measured in 2019 should not be reported across other years as it was not measured again and would not reflect the current reality. The World Bank is currently financing a technical audit of infrastructure that will be able to report on this indicator. It will be useful to further take stock from PRF3 infrastructures sub-projects.	85	85					85
Actual		92					
% of PRF built infrastructure in a functioning quality (Percentage) Comments: This indicator currently only measures infrastructures completed under PRF3 as no roads have been finalized under the additional financing. It helps assess the sustainability of infrastructures.	80		80				80
Actual		94.98	94.68 ^[4]	94.68	95.10		
# of sub projects implemented (Number)	1,426	2,800					3,440
Actual		3,099	3,334	3,335	3,388		

Indicator Name	Baseline		Inte	ermediate Tai	rgets	ts End Target			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023			
% of Village Implementation Team (VIT) members that are female (Percentage)			31	-			40		
Actual			33.85	33.80	50.69				
Number of women selected for Road Maintenance Groups who earn an income, as a % of the number of poor households in the village (Percentage) <i>Comments: The methodology to collect the indicator has</i> <i>been updated in 2021 and is now measured regularly by the</i> <i>PMU. Previously it was supposed to be measured only once</i> <i>by an impact evaluation with the Gender Lab, which ended</i> <i>up not measuring exactly this indicator in 2020. The</i> <i>indicator, and the methodology of collect will be updated</i> <i>with the restructuring of the RF and the target will also be</i> <i>increased significantly. The indicator will be updated to</i> <i>Percentage of women selected for Road Maintenance</i> <i>Groups earning an income out of the number of poor</i> <i>households in targeted villages.</i> The project is currently <i>tracking progress on the indicator for 2022.</i>		8	16	-			16		
Actual			15.96	20.40					
Increase in hectares of irrigated area (Percentage)		0					50		
Actual			49.70	48.40	44.00				
% 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				
% of PRF KBs participating in DSEDP process promoting PRF KBPs and/or VDPs (Percentage) Comments5	75	75	75	-	-		75		
Actual		80.60	80.60	80.60	-				

Indicator Name	Baseline		Inte	ermediate Tar	gets		End Target
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
% of households in PRF beneficiary villages satisfied with the participatory planning process supported by PRF III (Percentage)							
Comments: the additional financing designed by the World Bank did not budget to conduct any independent satisfaction survey of beneficiaries, which is an issue. The mission and the PMU need to explore how to finance a small satisfaction survey, as it will be essential to capture this indicator but is also an opportunity to identify ways to improve PRF additional financing by looking at satisfaction beyond planning and future implementation of CLEAR. Some draft Terms of Reference have been developed by the World Bank. It was discussed that the result achieved and measured in 2019 should not be reported across other years as it was not measured again and would not reflect the current reality.	75						80
Actual		95.00					
% of PRF III sub-project prioritized by women (Percentage)	91.00		90.00				90.00
Actual		93.00	94.90	93.80	93.70		
% 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	84.00	83.50		
# of communities able to plan, implement and monitor their activities (Number)	1,124	1,450					1,736
Actual		1,695	1,727 ^[6]	1,732 ^[7]	1,765		
% of registered grievances that are addressed according to agreed procedures (Percentage)	90		90	90	90	90	90

Indicator Name	Baseline		Inte	ermediate Tar	gets		End Target
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Actual		98.97	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]	18,231		
% of Village Self-Help Group Management Committee (VSMC) members that are female (Percentage)	0.00						65
Actual		63	90.50 ^[9]	80.81	81.05		
Number of Farmer Nutrition Group member households (Number)	0.00		7,200	-	-	-	14,300
Actual			5,313 ^[10]	7,223	8,295		
Percentage of SHG members who take at least two loans (Percentage) Comments: The project team is currently calculating the results for 2021 and 2022 as agreed with the mission. It was also agreed that for the restructuring the target will be lowered as it will be quite difficult to achieve as the number of SHGs who took a first loan has not reached 80%.	0.00		35.00	35.00	50.00	80.00	80.00
Actual		56.68 ^[11]					

^[1] We use the number 866,771 people in 2019 and we then added the number of 20,367 beneficiaries in 32 new villages that just received sub-projects in 2020

^[2] In 2021 we based on a number of sub-projects funded by GoL 13 billion LAK to implement 53 sub-projects in 53 villages, 21 districts, 6 provinces. There are only 5 new villages that just received support with 2,164 people. For beneficiaries in 2021=887,138 +2164 = 889,302

^[3] We use the number of kilograms of animal meat produced in 2019. The number of Kilograms of animal meat produced in 2022 (1,201,494 kgs). We used the numbers of livestock from each type times by average kgs cost.

^[4] We follow up on the total number of sub-projects from 2012-2019 with 3,099 sub-projects and there were 165 sub-projects not fully functioning which is 5.3%

^[5] Overall, the program works as intended, increasing household welfare during the program. It increases women's earnings and improves household welfare. 18 Another perhaps more important indicator of the impact that was captured by the impact evaluation was the percentage of household regular earners of income. This indicator increased from 2.16% at baseline to 14.4% at the end line.

^[6] We use the number of 32 new villages that just received sub-projects in 2020.

^[7] Only 5 new villages received sub-project in 2021 in those 6 provinces uncovered by PRFIII AF.

^[B] As of November 2021, there are 2,820 new members who took the loan from the Seed grant during the period of PRFIIIAF, and the number will be increased when the first loan is allocated to SHG members who requested the first loan (will be updated in the annual report 2021).

^[9] This is the data of 3 pilot villages in 2020

^[10] In the semi-report 2020, there were 113 FNG members HH in the 3 pilot villages. After the baseline survey was done, 249 FNGs have been set up in 231 villages, 12 districts which included 5,313 FNG member HHs.

^[11] We use the number of people taking loans at least two times from SHG in 2019 which is 5,716 members compared to the total of 10,085 members

^[12] This data can be updated after first seed grant loan replay and start with new loan.

Annex 2: Number of unused/broken sub-projects resolved by each stakeholder

Provinces	#sub-project	#of functioning sub-project	#of broken and repaired	#of broken and unusable SP	#Requested for the budget to repair	# Unusable SPs
ATTAPEU	199	183	11	1		4
HUAPHANH	696	661	31	4		
LUANGNAMTHA	200	189	8	3		
LUANGPRABANG	413	411	2			
OUDOMXAY	424	418	6			
PHONGSALY	193	189	4			
SARAVANE	244	241	2		1	
SAVANNAKHET	513	483	30			
SEKONG	266	238	27	1		
XIENGKHUANG	240	209	31			
Grand Total	3388	3222	152	9	1	4
%		95.10%	4.49%	0.27%	0.03%	0.12%

Table: Status of functioning basic infrastructure supported by PRF

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, June 2021

Annex 3: Responsibility of Village Implementation Team (VIT)

VIT	Roles and responsibilities
VIT 01 (Finance team)	 Keep casebook and report expenditure Present financial statement Make payment to contractor and supplier as well as local skill and unskilled workers
VIT 02 (Procurement team)	 Sign contract with PRF Prepare bidding documents and award contracts with contractors/suppliers Direct recruitment of skilled/unskilled workers-recruitment guideline
VIT 03 (construction team)	 Support PRF in surveys, designs, and cost estimates Check quality and volumes of supplied materials Supervise works implementation Support the preparation of the Operation and Maintenance Plan Setting out tasks for unskilled workers and verifying completion Check quality and volumes of locally collected materials

Annex 4: Summary of FNG members; and Number of VSMC and Women position (2022)

> Table of summary of FNG members

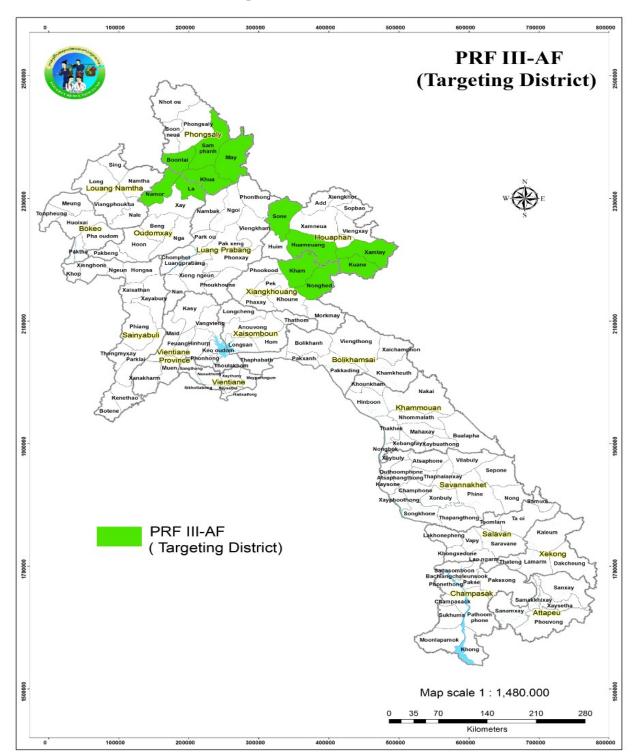
							1	2	3	4	5	Total
Provinces	# vill	# FNG	#FN G HH	Active FNG Memb ers	Active # FNG Female	Active #FNG Ethnic	#PW	#LM (0-5 m)	#C (6-23 m)	#Mother of child (6-23 m)	#C 0-5	of eligible FNG membe rs (1+2+3)
Huaphanh	66	70	1,470	2,749	2,156	1,686	276	251	1,003	969	250	1,530
Huameuang	23	23	514	925	721	822	84	90	330	331	90	504
Kuane	15	15	244	469	371	238	56	35	178	166	34	269
Sone	4	4	116	229	176	62	2	19	95	94	19	116
Xamtay	24	28	596	1,126	888	564	134	107	400	378	107	641
Oudomxay	19	20	557	1,013	814	659	98	79	378	378	80	555
La	5	5	97	185	150	181	13	19	67	67	19	99
Namor	14	15	460	828	664	478	85	60	311	311	61	456
Phongsaly	81	84	1,500	2,724	2,164	2,048	358	238	950	941	237	1,546
Boontai	15	15	304	526	426	325	86	36	184	184	36	306
Khua	27	27	403	725	577	610	100	62	255	246	62	417
May	24	27	488	889	703	529	96	84	313	313	83	493
Samphanh	15	15	305	584	458	584	76	56	198	198	56	330
Xiengkhuang	65	75	1,729	2,989	2,381	2,191	481	231	1,036	1,009	232	1,748
Kham	29	36	757	1,329	1,072	675	197	98	479	458	97	774
Nonghed	36	39	972	1,660	1,309	1,516	284	133	557	551	135	974
Grand Total	231	249	5,256	9,475	7,515	6,584	1,213	799	3,367	3,297	799	5,379

Remarks: PW = Pregnant women; LM = Lactating mother; HH = Households; C = Children

> Table of Number of VSMC and Women Position

Provinces/Districts	Sum of #Vill	Sum of #SHG	Sum of #VSMC	Sum of #Female VSMC	Percent (%)
Huaphanh	64	270	407	337	82.80%
Huameuang	22	105	131	124	94.66%
Kuane	15	58	104	49	47.12%
Sone	4	23	25	18	72.00%
Xamtay	23	84	147	146	99.32%
Oudomxay	19	95	114	113	99.12%
La	5	25	30	30	100.00%
Namor	14	70	84	83	98.81%
Phongsaly	81	344	478	361	75.52%
Boontai	15	77	88	43	48.86%
Khua	27	118	163	162	99.39%
May	24	78	145	74	51.03%
Samphanh	15	71	82	82	100.00%

Xiengkhuang	65	263	355	286	80.56%
Kham	29	130	145	141	97.24%
Nonghed	36	133	210	145	69.05%
Grand Total	229	972	1,354	1,097	81.02%



Annex 5: PRF III AF (12 Target Districts, 4 Provinces)

Divisions/Units	Name of the training course or workshop	Date	Main objective	Participant	Female
FA Division	Training on Financial Management for the PRF staff of the 4 provinces	April-May 2022	To advise on financial aspects including summarizing the budget of the activities implementation for the 4 provinces	70	39
M&E	Provided training on data editing and validation, database usage for Provincial and district staff	May-22	*To ensure all data entry is accurate and reliable to use- *PRF staff could check their data entry regularly in the field	20	9
Nutrition	Training on goat milking for nutrition staff at provincial and district levels in Kham district, Xiengkhuang Province	Jan-22	* To gain a knowledge of goat raising *To learn how to do the goat milking from the demonstration	16	8
	Database usage	22- May		42	15
Huaphanh	Training on Family investment plan for SHG members			172	129
	SP implementation using CDD approach Training			78	36
	Monitoring and Evaluation			10	4
	Social Safeguard and FRM training for provincial, district and vilage staff			20	5
	Technical training	Feb-Mar 2022		15	5

Annex 6: Summary of staff training conducted during the Reporting Period

Training goat raising techniques	Feb-Mar 2022	173	107
Training in chicken raising techniques	Feb-Mar 2022	747	170
Training in chicken raising techniques	Feb-Mar 2022	720	151
Training in duck raising techniques	Feb-Mar 2022	83	53
Training in fish raising techniques	2022	22	1
Training in pig raising techniques	Feb-Mar 2022	111	303
Training on module 3: Finance Management, Books of Records and Book Keeping for SHGs members and PG members		547	284
Training on module 4 Livelihood Activities, Family Investment Plan (FIP) and Micro Investment Plan (MIP)		2,695	1,748
Training of VDO editing (MMPL)		145	84
Training of Home Nutrition Garden Techniques		615	358
Training on nutrition and cooking for FNG members		603	438
Oudomxay Database usage	;	7	6

Family		
investment	667	659
	007	039
plan Verifering and		
Monitoring and	29	16
Evaluation		
Training goat		. –
raising	17	17
techniques		
Training in		
chicken raising	57	57
techniques		
Training in fish		
raising	25	25
techniques		
Training in		
frog raising	6	6
techniques		
Training in pig		
raising	117	110
techniques		
Training on		
module 3:		
Finance		
Management,		
Books of		
Records and	323	312
Book Keeping		
for SHGs		
members and		
PG members		
Training on		
module 4		
Livelihood		
Activities,		
Family	643	643
Investment		
Plan (FIP)		
and Micro		
Investment		
Plan (MIP)		
Training of	~ ^	50
VDO editing	64	52
(MMPL)		
Training of		
Home		
Nutrition		
Garden		
Techniques	276	266
including		
various		
plantation		
 methods		
memous		

	Training on		
	nutrition and	909	900
		909	900
	cooking	1.00	450
	Trainning FNG	460	450
	Database usage	23	12
	SP		
	implementation	500	260
	Training		
	Monitoring and	C1	20
	Evaluation	61	29
	Social		
	Safeguard and		
	FRM training		
	for provincial,	15	5
	district and		
	vilage staff		
	Training goat		
		63	56
	raising	03	30
	techniques		
	Training in	71	<i>c</i> 1
	chicken raising	71	64
	techniques		
	Training in		• •
	duck raising	28	28
	techniques		
	Training in fish		
	raising	75	70
	techniques		
Phongsaly	Training in pig		
	raising	1,236	1,558
	techniques		
	Training in		
	writing a	277	214
	household	277	314
	business plan		
	Training on		
	module 3:		
	Finance		
	Management,		
	Books of		
	Records and	933	865
	Book Keeping		
	for SHGs		
	members and		
	PG members		
	Training on		
	module 4		
	Livelihood	216	200
	Activities,	216	200
	Family		
	Investment		
	Plan (FIP)		

Plan (MIP)			
Training of			
	97	84	
	200	188	
including			
various			
plantation			
	902	902 720	
	702)02 + 20	
	15	15	
Training FNG	6	5	
Database usage	39	13	
-			
	11	7	
district and			
	26	20	
Training in			
	202	126	
Training in pig			
	134	102	
	1.57	102	
	518	315	
	210	010	
Book Keeping			
for SHGs			
for SHGs members and			
	plantationImage: second se	Investment Plan (MIP)97Training of VDO editing97Training of Home 	

Training on module 4 Livelihood Activities, Family Investment Plan (FIP) and Micro Investment Plan (MIP)	36	20
Training of Home Nutrition Garden Techniques including various plantation methods	102	92
Training on social media and follow up video production	255	255
Training CFA Grand Total	7 16,450	8 12,085

Annex 7: Staff turnover and new recruitment during the reporting period

PRF III_SDC Fund Staff Turnover Jan-June 2022

	Positions	Gender	Reasons for leaving	Replaced	%
Centre: 0					0.00
			National offic	ce Total staff :	2
LuangNamtha: 0					0.00
			PRF LuangNamt	ha Total staff:	8
LuangPrabang: 0					0.00
			PRF LuangPraba	ng Total staff:	10
Savannakhet: 0					0.00
			PRF Savannakh	et Total staff:	9
Salavan: 0					0.00
PRF Salavan Total staff:				8	

Sekong: 0					0.00
			PRF Seko	ong Total staff:	6
Attapeu: 0					0.00
			PRF Attap	eu Total staff:	5
Staff Turnover Total: 0			Staff Grand Total:		48
Average of Percent of change: %				0.00	

PRF III_AF Staff Turnover Jan - June 2022

Positions		Gender	Reasons for leaving	Replaced	%
Centre: 0					0.00
		·	National offic	ce Total staff :	23
Huaphan: 0					0.00
PRF Huaphan Total staff:				46	
Phongsaly: 0					0.00
PRF Phongsaly Total staff:				47	
Oudomxay: 0					0.00
			PRF Oudomx	ay Total staff:	13
	Livelihood YG (Kham District)	F	Family Reason	Yes	
Xiengkhouang: 3	Livelihood YG (Nonghead District)	М	New Job	Yes	7.89
	Livelihood YG (Nonghead District)	М	Family Reason	Yes	
PRF Xiengkhouang Total staff:					38
Staff Turnover Total: 1 Staff Grand Total:				167	
	Average of F	Percent of c	change: %		1.80

Number of PRF III_AF-IDA + SDC Fund staff and in all level				
Normal contract	All Total	Female	Ethnic	Eth (Female)
Vieantiane Office	25	5	2	0
Houaphan Province	46	20	7	2
Xiengkhoang Province	38	21	16	8
Odomxai Province	13	7	3	2
Phongsaly Province	47	18	29	12

LuangNamtha Province	8	3	1	0
LuangPrabang Province	10	8	0	0
Savannakhet Province	9	6	0	0
Salavan Province	8	1	0	0
Sekong Province	6	2	0	0
Attapue Province	5	3	1	1
Total	215	94	59	25
TOTAL IN %	100.00%	43.72%	27.44%	42.37%

Annex 8: The List of Crops to be promoted to plant in Home Nutrition Garden

				Nutrition values
No	Name	Activity	Pictures	
1	Choysum	Garden		Easy to grow. Easy to produce. Short planning period. 2 tablespoons of mustard leaf will provide approximately 12% of the RDA of Vit A and approximately 50% of Vit C for children under 2 years of age
2	Morning glory	Garden		Very soft leaves after steaming with neutral taste. Ideal for IYCF. Rich in Vit A C and iron. 2 to 3 tablespoons would provide approximately 40% of the RDA of Vit A, 46% of Vit C and 17% of Iron for children under 2 years of ag
3	Bush bean	Garden		Good to give as first finger foods at about 10months. Good to as snack for mothers. Easy to prepare if steamed on top of sticky rice in basket.
4	Wing bean	Garden		Rich in protein, iron and calcium. You can steam and make a salad out of it. Good snack for 1,000 day women
5	Acacia	Along fence planting		Rich in protein and iron and protein. Protein content is unusual high. No smell if eaten tender leaves

6	Moringa	Along fence planting	A true powerhouse of nutrients. Rich in protein, Vit A, C, iron and calcium. Can also dry and grind leave into powder (so you can store for 1-2 moths). 2 to 3 tablespoons would provide approximately 80% of Vit C, 37% of calcium, 25% of iron and 75% of protein of for a child under 2 years of age.
7	Mulbery	Along fence planting	Fruits are rich in Vit C and iron, it also has many other nutrients which are good to boost your immune system and fight infections. You can dry the leaves and make a tea from it. It is a good refreshment when you are tired. Mulberry leaves are also good to feed to your livestock (check which species)
8	Rosela	Along fence planting	Can eat flower (calyces) and leaves. Leaves eaten cooked. Flowers can make tea, blend fresh into juices or boil for jams. Use in fish soup or any other soup for sour taste (kaeng som) – alternative to mak kham. Leaves rich in calcium and Vit A, iron, Vit C. Both flower and leaves rich in antioxidants which helps to protect from diseases
9	Ivy gourd	Along fence planting	Easy and fast to grow. Rich in Vit A and C. 2 to 3 tablespoons would provide approximately 40% of the RDA of Vitamin A, 40% of Vitamin C for children 6 months to 5 years of age
10	Passion fruit	Along fence planting	Can be stored well. Easy to grow. Grows fast. 2 tablespoons of passionfruit would provide 50% of the RDA of Vitamin A, 80% of Vitamin C and 15% of iron for children under 2 years of age.
11	Black sesame	multi plantation	Rich in calcium and iron. Ideal for grinding into the pre-mix to increase nutrient density. Good smell and taste if roasted. It provides approximately 1/3 of energy required for an infant between 6 to 11 months, 1/4 of the energy required for a child aged 1 to 2 years. It provides 20 to 30% of the RDA of calcium for children under 2 years, and a substantial portion of the required protein.
12	Sweet potato	multi plantation	Can eat the leaves and the roots. Both are rich in Vit A and easy to digest, ideal for start feeding a 6month old infant. Can mash up with mortar and pestle, add milk, or oil, sprinkle with fish powder.

13	Yacon	multi plantation	A ripe yacon has beautiful sweet flavor and you can eat it like a fruit. The sweetness of the root is not like from normal sugar, it is a special component which is not only tasty and sweet, but also helps to keep your gut healthy. It helps to create an environment in the gut in which good bacteria like to thrive. Eating yacon root is much better than buying processed sweets for your children.
14	Mungbean	multi plantation	Mung bean do not create bloating so ideal for IYCF and usage in premix. Good smell and taste if roasted. Good source of protein, iron and vit B1. 2 tablespoons will provide 25% of the RDA of iron, nearly 100% of Vit B1, and nearly 60% of the protein requirements of an infant, and 50% of B1 for a child under 2 years.
15	Pumkin	multi plantation	Can eat the leaves, the fruit, the flowers and the seeds. Roasted seeds have a lot of zinc (which is rare to find in plant food). Fruits are very good to digest for infants and rich in Vit A. Grows easily. 2 tablespoons will provide 70 to 80% of the RDA of Vit A for children under 2 years of age. The same quantity of pumpkin leaves can give 10% of the RDA of iron for a child under 2 years.
16	Asiatic pennywort	can be planted in a jar	The leaves can be eaten raw or cooked. Rich in iron, Vit A, calcium, Vit C. The leave has a shape of a brain, so you can remember it is good for child's memory and it improves cognitive performance. Safe to be eaten every day. Good for pregnant women.
17	Ceylone spinach	can be planted in a jar	Rich in Vit A, C and iron. Grows very fast. ¹ / ₂ cup would provide approximately 30% of the RDA of Vitamin A, 30% of Vitamin C and 5% of Iron for children under 1 year of age.
18	Amaranth	can be planted in a jar	Rich in Vit A, C and iron. Grows very fast. 3 to 4 tablespoons of cooked amaranth provide a child under 5 years with 40% of the RDA of Vitamin A, 60% of Vitamin C and 15% of iron.

Anne	x 9: Gender mainstream and ethnic g	roup in PR	F (2017-20	22)					
No.	Description	Target	Result 2017	Result 2018	Result 2019	Result 2020	2021	2022	Source of data
1	Female Beneficiaries	50%	50.00%	49.40%	49.00%	49.20%	49.00%	49.10 %	MIS
2	Female Ethnic Beneficiaries	50%	50.00%	49.20%	49.10%	49.20%	49.00%	50.00 %	MIS
3	Ethnic Beneficiaries	70%	84.00%	80.10%	83.90%	88.20%	88.00%	87.40 %	MIS
4	Percent of women Kum ban facilitators (2 women in total 3 members)	60%	56.00%	60.50%	60.00%	60.30%	87.30%	No KB	CD/ME
5	Percent of Ethnic Kum ban facilitators	-	58.50%	61.90%	55.10%	93.60%	53.00%	No KB	CD
6	Percent of female members in village implementation committee VIT)	-	33.60%	31.00%	36.00%	32.90%	33.80%	50.69 %	ME/MIS
7	Percent of female participated village development plan (VDP)	-	54.10%	55%	56%	57%	54%	50%	ME
8	Sub projects prioritized by ethnic group	70%	81.00%	85.00%	86.00%	90.00%	87.00%	83.50 %	MIS
9	Percent of sub projects prioritized by poor villages already funded	60%	88.00%	85.00%	85.00%	90%	90%	pendin g	MIS
10	Sub-projects prioritized by women already funded	-	25.00%	11.00%	6.70%	2.90%	1.89%	13.87 %	MIS
11	Sub-projects prioritized by both men and women already funded	90%	92.00%	92.00%	95.00%	94.90%	98%	93.70 %	MIS
12	Percent of SHG member are women	80%	85.50%	86.30%	87.20%	93%	90%	92.29 %	MIS/LN
13	Percent of women members who received loans from SHG seed funds	60%	84.10%	80.40%	74.70%	90%	93.50%	94.00 %	LN/MIS
14	Percent of Poorer HH who received loans from SHG seed funds	60%	93.80%	90.00%	80.00%	80%	56.40%	56.37 %	LN/MIS
15	Percent of women members in SHG committee (VSMC)	60%	54.60%	64.00%	63.50%	90%	81%	81%	LN
16	Percent of women benefit in pilot of RMG	100%	100.00 %	100.00%	100.00 %	100.00 %	100.00 %	Pendin g	TA/ME
17	Percent of PRF Female staffs	30	28.50%	29.00%	29.50%	38.08%	44.24%	43.72 %	HR
18	Percent of PRF ethnic staffs	-	23.20%	17.70%	21.60%	23.13%	26.73%	38.30 %	HR

Annex 9: Gender mainstreaming in PRF III (2017-2022)

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Division, PRF

Annex 10: Agreed Action Donor Mission 2022

#	Action	Resp.	Deadline
1	Draft TOR for MTR Report to be shared with PRF	WB	August 15, 2022
2	Final TOR for MTR Report	PRF, WB	August 31, 2022
3	Finalize MTR report to submit to the World Bank	PRF	November 15, 2022
4	Mid-term review mission	WB, PRF	1-15 December 2022
5	Completion of village orientation meetings and FNGs set up for all phase 2 villages	PRF	October 31, 2022
6	MPI agreement on PRF's TA SBCC inputs for village nutrition convergence days	MPI/ PRF	July 31, 2022
Live	lihood Activities and Nutrition Activities	1	
7	Nutrition workshop on lesson learned from phase 1	PRF	July 15, 2022
8	Learning workshop by MAF/PRF with MOH's NC on goat dairy and innovative technologies and recipes for maternal and child diets	PRF / WB	August 31, 200
9	TOTs for PRF and DAFO/DHO to train and retrain on i) basic nutrition, ii) SBCC, iii) FNGs/ recipes, iv) HNG, v) MMPL, vi) goat dairy for phase 2 and phase 1 consolidation	PRF	August 31, 2022
10	Completion of village orientation meetings and FNGs set up for all phase 2 villages	PRF	October 31, 2022
11	MPI agreement on PRF's TA SBCC inputs for village nutrition convergence days	MPI/ PRF	July 31, 2022
12	Formation, strengthening, and CLIF disbursement to 25 PGs	PRF Livelihood Division	August 31, 2022
13	Rolling out of CRPs action plan	PRF Livelihood Division	September 1, 2022
14	Develop a strategic plan to provide seed grant to remaining 4,117 SHG members	PRF Livelihood Division	September 15, 2022
15	Entrepreneurs Development Guideline to promote mini traders/ shops / vendors to become entrepreneurs	PRF Livelihood	April 15, 2022

#	Action	Resp.	Deadline
16	Finalize the new proposed results framework, particularly setting new targets when required and providing detailed explanations of target calculation and changes in collaboration with technical experts	PRF M&E and NCD Division	July 15, 2022
17	Develop and adopt tools to assess quality of capacity building (post training) and skills adoption by beneficiaries	PRF CB and M&E Divisions	August 1, 2022
18	Based on RF restructuring strengthen M&E plan and budget for needed evaluations	PRF M&E Division	August 1, 2022
Fina	ncial Management and Procurement		
19	Submission of the FY21 audit reports and management letter to the Bank	PRF	June 30, 2022
20	Submit IFR covering the period from April 1 to June 30, 2022	PRF	August 15, 2022
21	Complete the procurement of Cooking Book	PRFO	August 31, 2022
22	Complete the procurement of motorbikes for YGs	PRFO	July 31, 2022
23	Complete the procurement of Pick up	PRFO	July 31, 2022
24	Complete the selection of 30 Young Graduates (Livelihood and Nutrition))	PRFO	July 31, 2022
Socia	al and Environmental Safeguards		
25	Capacity Building Officer (CBO) to be recruited to responsible for health and safety issue. In addition, a simple OHS and road safety manual to be developed and applied to all PRF staff.	PRF	September 30, 2022
26	PRF assigs staff to support engineering team in following up implementation of environmental safeguards requirement for all planned subprojects.	PRF	September 30, 2022
27	Organize a follow up meeting with WB team to discuss SG issue.	PRF	July 15, 2022
28	Submit project progress report include SG related aspect.	PRF	By submission of next progress report
29	Safeguard training materials for PRF should be developed as a user manual or guide based on ESMF documents and different levels of training should be developed such as TOT training, refresher training and follow up, on the job training.	Social focal point	September 30, 2022
30	Prior to the training for YG and nutrition staff for batch 2 target villages, share the E&S training materials with the WB safeguard team.	Social focal point	August 31, 2022
31	Implement further modifications to the Feedback Mechanism, (GRM) allowing for better tracking of follow up actions	Social focal point	September 30, 2022
32	Analyze to what degree ethnic groups are involved in and represented in the various village groups and committees (VDC committee, Livelihood committee).	Social focal point	September 30, 2022

		Responsible						Yea	ar 202	22				
Compon ent	Activity	by Central PRF Office		Qt1			Qt2			Qt3			Qt4	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
А.	PRF III AF's Implementing Stages													
Ι	Continue implementing planned activities in existed 231 Target Villages		x	x	x	X	x	x	x	X	x	х	х	x
II	Newly entrying into 2nd Batch of 234 Target Villages									х	х	х	х	x
II	Newly entrying into 2nd Batch of 234 Target Villages									X	X	X	Х	X
2.1	Preparation Stage													
2	Recruitment of new YGs (20 Livelihoods and 10 Nutritions)													
2.1.1	Revise TOR	PMT		х										
2.1.2	Recruitment process	HR/FA/LIV E/NCD			x	x								
2.1.3	Contract sign	HR					x							
2.1.4	New staff orientation	LIVE & NCD						x	x					
4.1.1.1	Books of Records for Self Help Groups (SHGs) Individual pass books, Minute book & Cash book to each SHG for 2000 SHGs	LIVE/ Proc		x	X									
4.1.1.2	Books of Record for Village SHG Management Committees (VSMCs) Minute book & Ca+B104sh book to each VSMC for 465 VSMCs	LIVE/Proc		x	X									
4.1.1.3	Books of Record for Producers' Groups (PGs) Minute book, Stock book, Transaction book to each PG for 100 PGs	LIVE/Proc		x	X									
4.1.2.1	IEC Materials for SHG training Posters, Leaflets, etc. on 4 module trainings of SHG will be developed, printed, circulated to each villages.	LIVE/Proc			x	x								
4.1.2.2	IEC Materials for SHG members on Farm, Livestock & Non-Farm trainings Posters, Leaflets, etc. on different farm based and livestock based activities will be developed, printed, circulated to each villages.	LIVE/Proc			x	x								
2.1.10	IEC materials support Environmental and social safeguards activities	NCD				X	X	X						
4.2.3.6	Tablets for L&N YG	Procument				Х	X							

Annex 11: The Detailed Annual Work Plan of all Divisions and Units 2022

4.2.3.7	Motobike for NUT YG	Procument		Х	X					
4.2.1.2	Mills (including shipping) and extension cords	Procument		Х	X	Х				
4.2.1.3	Cooking set (including sheets for drying rice, boxes, etc)	Procument		Х	X	Х				
4.2.1.4	Tarpaulin	Procument		Х	X	Х				
4.2.3.1	Microphone for video production	Procument			X	X				
4.2.3.3	Mobile phone with instaprojector and SIM card	Procument			X	Х				
4.2.3.3	Speakers	Procument			X	Х				
4.2.2.10	M&E materials (e.g. farm visit sheet) number of FNG members	NCD			Х	Х				
4.2.2.11	Records books	NCD/Pro			X	Х				
4.1.1.4	Inputs to SHGs Floor Mats to each SHG for 1170 SHGs	LIVE/Proc				x	x			
4.1.1.5	Inputs to VSMCs Box with Lock & Key to each VSMC for new 234 VSMCs	LIVE/Proc				x	x			
	PRFCapacity Building (CB) - Training for 20 new Staff									
4.1.3.1	Training on SHGs 5 days residential training on 4 modules training of SHG to New LYGs, 10 poor of understanding the 4 modules staff	Livelihood				x	x			
4.1.3.2	Training on VSMCs 4 days residential training on 3 modules training of VSMC	Livelihood				x	x			
4.1.3.3	Training on PGs 5 days residential training on 4 modules training of SHG to new LYG	Livelihood				x	x			
4.1.3.4	Training on Livelihood (Livestock) 8 days residential training & refresher training on (Pig, Goat, Chicken, Duck, etc. raising)	Livelihood				x	x			
4.1.3.5	Training on Livelihood (Livestock Support Services) 5 days residential training & refresher training on (Housing, Feeding, Vaccination, Disease Control, etc.)	Livelihood				x	x			
4.1.3.6	Training on Livelihood (Farm) 8 days residential training & refresher training on (Sustainable Agriculture i.e., SRI, DSR, LT, Organic Farming, Vegetable Cultivation, Corn Production, etc.)	Livelihood				x	x			
4.1.3.7	Training on Livelihood (Non-Farm & Handicraft) 5 days residential training & refresher training on (Non-Farm & Handicraft based livelihoods etc.)	Livelihood				x	x			

1.2.12	Training on VDP for district concerned sectors & YG	NCD				Х	Х			
2.1.05	Training on Environmental and social safeguards	NCD				Х	Х			
1.2.02	Village Orientation Meeting and FNG formation	NCD						Х	Х	

4.1.2	Capacity Building (Start forming SHG and VSMC) in 234 Villages						X	X	X	
2.2	Planning Stage									
1.2.03	Village Development Plan meeting	NCD						X	X	X
1.2.04	District Planning & Coordination Meeting	NCD							X	X
1.2.09	VIT Training on Implementation+Community training on Social Safeguard + FRM	NCD								Х
1.2.05	Sub-project survey and design the remaining projects (361- 224 = 137 projectss)								X	Х
1.2.06	Village Confirmation+Kick off meeting								X	X
1.2.07	VIT training on Finance and Procurement +FRM	FA and Proc./TA								Х
1.2.08	Sub-project bidding (CFA Procedure)	Proc./TA								х
1.2.09	VIT training on Implementation + Community training on ESS+FRM									X
???	Printing of implementation guideline of CFA,RMG, before implementation and Operation and Maintenance	ТА								
1.2.10	VIT training on Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	ТА								X
3.1	Supporting Services (Staff performance review and renew contract)	F&A								
3.2	Equipments (procurement process)	F&A/Pro								
3.3	Works (office maintenance)	F&A/Pro								
3.4	Incremental Operating Costs	F&A								
	IFR prepration and submit to the donnors	F&A								
	-External Audit Firm	F&A								
	- PRF Board Meeting	PMT								
3.6	Manage grievance redress system									
3.7	Nutrition Convergence Ptogram Meeting									
3.8	PRF Board Committee Meeting									
2.3	Implementing Stage									
4.1.2	Capacity Building (CB) - Community Training	LIVE/Proc							<u> </u>	
4.1.2.11	Training of VSMC members on Module 1 : Objective of VSMC, VSMC Module 1 training will be conducted for 16 persons/village by Young Graduate in 465 Villages	Livelihood			<u> </u>			x	x	x
4.1.2.12	Training of VSMC members on Module 2 : Roles & Responsibilities of VSMC VSMC Module 1 training will be conducted for 16 persons by Young Graduate in 465 Villages	Livelihood						x	x	x

4.1.2.13	Training of VSMC members on Module 3 : Finance Management & Book Keeping of VSMC VSMC Module 1 training will be conducted for 16 persons by Young Graduate in 465 Villages	Livelihood				x	x	x
4.1.2.14	Livelihood Training to 1170 SHG on Farm, Livestock & Non-Farm activities for SHG MembersTraining on 5 Livelihood topics from Farm, Livestock, Non-Farm and Rapid Market Survey will be organized for all SHG members	Livelihood					x	x
4.1.2.3	Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 1 : Poverty Analysis Module 1 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village)	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.7	Training of SHG members on Module 1 : Poverty Analysis SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 1	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.4	Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 2 : SHG & Its Management Module 2 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village) by Young Graduate for each Villagess	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.8	Training of SHG members on Module 2 : SHG & Its Management SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 2	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.5	Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 3 : Finance Management & Book Keeping Module 3 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village) by Young Graduate for each Villages	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.9	Training of SHG members on Module 3 : Finance Management & Book Keeping SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 3	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.6	Training of SHG Leaders and Book Keeper on Module 4 : Livelihood, HIP & MIPModule 4 training will be conducted for 20 persons (3 leaders + 1 book keeper for 5 SHGs in a Village) by Young Graduate for 234Villages	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.2.10	Training of SHG embers on Module 4 : Livelihood, HIP & MIP SHG leaders will train all SHG members in their own SHG during SHG Meeting on Module 4	Livelihood				X	X	X
4.1.3.8	Training on Livelihood (Value Chain) 5 days residential training & refresher training on (Collective Procurement, Marketing, Quality Management, etc.)	Livelihood					x	x
4.1.4	Community Grants							
<u> </u>	FIP preparation and Loan Application							X

4.1.4.1	Start distributing Seed Grants to SHGs \$ 120 per SHG member for newly enrolled 14.040 SHG members in 234 villages	Livelihood											X
Compone	Int 4.2 Nutrition												
4.2.1	Farmer nutrition groups												
4.2.1.1	General nutrition training for new PRF nutrition staff & Refresher Trg	course						X					
4.2.1.5	Initial food subsidy (6month)	NCD								X			
4.2.1.11	Training A1 "child nutrition, mill and premix" for GOL and PRF/YG, 2days	NCD						X	X				
4.2.1.12	Training A2 "maternal nutrition and maternal recipes" for GOL and PRF/YG, 2days	NCD						X	Х				
4.2.1.13	Training A3"fishpowder and other food processing"for GOL and PRF/YG, 2 days	NCD										X	
4.2.1.14	Training B1 "child nutrition, mill and premix" to villagers - 2 days training, (Note 3: one training per village needed as we do not want a cook (like in other projects and countries) but that all mothers learn together (VNC study finding)	NCD									X		
4.2.1.15	Training B2 "maternal nutrition and maternal recipes" to villagers - 2 days	NCD									Х		
4.2.1.16	Training B3"fishpowder and other food processing" to villagers - 2 days	NCD	X										Х
4.2.1.18	Production of SBCC materials mills, cooking (cooking book, leaflets, etc)	NCD/Pro				X	X						
4.2.1.19	M&E materials (e.g. homevisit sheet)	Procument					X	X					
4.2.1.20	Records books, Flipbooks and Food flag posrers for FNG	Procument					Х	Х					
4.2.1.22	Goat Dairy Training by PRF For 5 villages from Phongsaly & Hauphan provincem will be technically assisted by LBDF staff	NCD									X		
4.2.2	Home nutrition gardens												
4.2.2.4	Production of IEC materials (agricultural seasonal calendar and crop sheets) Production of IEC materials (agricultural seasonal calendar and crop sheets)	NCD/Pro								X			
4.2.2.5	Follow-up visit: Model farmers applying mixed HNGs and monitor FNG members produce and crop diversity for home consumption" by DAFO & PRF staff	NCD	X	X									
4.2.2.6	Training on seasonal agricultural crop for 3 model farmers per village (2 day training)	NCD									X	X	
4.2.2.8	Training on HNG for FNG members trained by model farmers which assistant by DAFO & NYG	NCD	X										

4.2.2.8	Training on HNG for FNG members trained by model farmers which assistant by DAFO & NYG	NCD											Х	
4.2.2.12	Home Nutrition Grarden Support (Direct Contract to LFN)	LFN										X		
4.2.2.13	Seedling Production Fund for home nutrition garden	NCD										X		
4.2.3	Multi-media peer learning													
4.2.3.4	VDO training for the village VDO committee	NCD								X	X			
4.2.3.5	Multi-media Peer Learning Support contract, 4 years (Direct contract, CLICK)	CLICK									X	Х	X	Х
4.2.3.6	Phone credit (one time)	NCD								X				
2.4	Monitoring Stage													
4.2.4	Backstopping by MAF, MOH and DAFO/DHO and Quarterly Monitoring													
4.2.4.1	Transport, per diem &hotel for MOH staff for field visits Technical guidance (2 person every 6 months)	NCD						X						Х
4.2.4.2	Transport and per diem for DHO staff Technical guidance	NCD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	Х
4.2.4.3	District NUT Coordinator 12 dist Coordinator *15 days*48 months will spend visit to to villages under their responsibilies	NCD	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	Х	X	Х
4.2.4.4	NYG at Kumban Level 45 YG*16 days*12 months & NYG at Kumban Level 25 YG*16 days*4 months	NCD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	Х	Х
4.2.4.5	NCD staff	NCD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х
4.1.5	Quarterly Monitoring													
4.1.5.1	District PRF-Livelihood Coordinator 10 dist Coordinator *10 days*12 months will spend visit to to villages under their responsibilies	Livelihood	x	x	X	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x
4.1.5.2	YG at Kumban Level 55 YG*15 days*12 months and 20 Ygs*15days*8moths	Livelihood	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.1.5.4	Transport, per diem & accommodation for MAF+others staff for field visits MAF's Representative will spend supervisory visits 2 times per year	Livelihood	x			x			x			x		x

Annex 12: Updated information of the Livelihood activities 2022

Sl. No.	Indicator (Or Activity)	Target till FY 21	Achievement till June 22	Progress Percentage
1	Number of Villages Entered	231	229	99.13%
2	Number of poor households mobilized to form SHGs	11550	11,913	103.14%
3	Number of women SHG members	NA	10,776	90.46%
4	Number of SHGs formed	1155	970	83.98%

5	Number of SHGs started Saving	NA	970	-
6	Number of SHGs eligible for inter-lending of saving fund	970	pending	-
7	Number of SHGs completed Module 1 training	NA	970	-
8	Number of SHGs completed Module 2 training	NA	970	-
9	Number of SHGs completed Module 3 training	NA	970	-
10	Number of SHGs completed Module 4 training	NA	970	-
11	Number of VSMC formed	231	229	99.13%
12	Number of SHG members part of VSMC	NA	1,354	-
13	Total women members part of VSMC	NA	1,094	_
14	Number of VSMC opened Bank Account	231	229	99.13%
15	Number of VSMCs completed Module 1 training	NA	1,354	-
16	Number of VSMCs completed Module 2 training	NA	1,354	_
17	Number of VSMCs completed Module 3 training	NA	1,354	-
18	Number of SHGs eligible for FIP, MIP, & SHG Assessment	1,155	970	83.98%
19	Number of SHGs completed FIP	1,155	970	83.98%
20	Number of SHGs completed MIP	1,155	970	83.98%
21	Number of SHGs completed SHG Assessment	1,155	970	83.98%
22	Number of SHGs received Seed Grant	1,155	970	83.98%
23	Number of SHG members received Seed Grant	11,605	6,601	56.95%
24	Amount (US\$) of Seed Grant disbursed	1,300,000	1,425,390	109.64%
25	Amount of Saving mobilized in US\$	NA	175,664	
26	Amount of inter-lending in US\$	NA	121,574	-
27	Credit Deposit Ratio	2	0.69	-
28	Amount of repayment in US\$ (Loans from saving)	NA	-	-
29	Number PGs formed	50	13	-
30	Number of SHG members mobilized into PG	280	120	-
31	How many types of Income Generation Activities taken up from seed grant of US\$ 1.3 million (6,601 loans)	NA	8	-
32	Out of 6,601, How many members into Chicken Raising	NA	1,437	21.76%
33	Out of 6,601, How many members into Emeter Raising	NA	2,904	43.99%
34	Out of 6,601, How many members into Goat Raising	NA	591	8.95%
35	Out of 6,601,How many members into Corn Production	NA	pending	
36	Out of 6,601, How many members into Handicraft	NA	468	7.09%
37	Out of 6,601, How many members into Broom grass planting	NA	pending	
38	Out of 6,601, How many members into Silk Worm	NA	pending	
39	Out of 6,601,How many members into Duck raising	NA	448	6.79%
40	Out of 6,601,How many members into Fish farming	NA	164	2.48%
41	Out of 6,601,How many members into Frog farming	NA	pending	
42	Out of 6,601,How many members into Cassava Production	NA	pending	

43	Out of 6,601, How many members into Banana Production	NA	pending	
	Out of 6,601,, How many members into Growing (ginger,			
44	corn, vegetable, cassava, mushroom, fruit, galangal)	NA	450	7,75%
45	Out of 6,601, How many members into Pretty Trade	NA	129	1.97%
46	Out of 6,601,How many members into Any other (specify)	NA	pending	
47	Out of 6,601, How many members into Any other (specify)	NA	pending	

Annex 13: The progress of 173 sub-projects implementation under AF 2022

			Prog	Progress of # SPs implementation (June 2022)			
Provinces/Districts	Total of SPs	#SP started	Sum of 0	Sum of 100	Sum of >=50	Sum of <50	progress
Houaphanh	49	36	24	2	9	1	23.47
kuane	11	11	2	2	6	1	63.18
Sone	4	5	5	0	0	0	0.00
Xamtay	17	4	1	0	3	0	37.50
Houameuang	17	16	16	0	0	0	0.00
Xiengkhuang	49	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Nonghed	27	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Kham	22	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Phongsaly	60	42	11	8	14	9	50.12
Bountai	11	2	2	0	0	0	0.00
May	18	12	7	3	1	1	35.83
Khua	20	18	0	5	7	6	63.33
Samphanh	11	10	2	0	6	2	53.50
Oudomxay	15	15	11	0	0	4	6.67
Namor	11	11	11	0	0	0	0.00
La	4	4	0	0	0	4	25.00
Grand Total	173	93	46	10	23	14	32.80

• The Progress of 173 Sub-projects Implementation by categories

	Total of	SP NOT	SPs	Sum of	Sum of	Sum of	Sum of
Sub-projects	SPs	Started	Started	100%	>=50%	<50%	0%
Barbed wire fence	26	11	15	0	4	0	11
Suspension bridge construction	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Clean Water System Renovation	16	16	0	0	0	0	0
Community market Construction	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Irrigation system construction	15	2	13	0	0	3	10
Continuation of Weir rehabilitation	4	2	2	0	0	0	2
Culvert construction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drilled well construction	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dug well construction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erosion construction	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gabion Construction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural road construction to							
agricultural areas	88	36	52	10	15	10	17
Spring gravity-fed system							
Rehabilitation	10	1	9	0	4	0	5
Village-level livestock handling							
facilities	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

Water tank/reservoir construction	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	173	80	93	10	23	14	46
%		46.24%	53.76%	5.78%	13.29%	8.09%	26.59%

Annex 14: Indicators and rating criteria for Periodic SHG Performance Appraisal

Objective: This appraisal evaluation, PRF will be able to estimate how many SHGs are not performing well and need capacity building support and which ones are performing well, which would continue the work after now YGs and PRF's staff available in their village. Indicators for periodic SHG performance appraisal are divided into 5 groups as listed below:

No.	Indicators	Max	Rating Criteria, scoring in blanket ())
140.	mulcators	Weight	Kati	lig Cinteria, scor	ing in Dianket (••••)
Α	Composition	10				
1	% of women in SHG leadership positions	5	100% women in leadership position (5)	50% women in leadership position (3)	0% women in leadership position (0)	
2	% poor members in SHGs	5	≥90-100% Poor (5)	80-89% Poor (4)	70-79% Poor (3)	< 70% Poor (1)
В	SHG Discipline	20				
3	Number of meetings in a month (average for the past 3-month period)	10	>1 time per month (10)	1time per month (7)	1 times in the past 2 months (5)	Never (0)
4	Attendance of SHG members in monthly meeting (average over the past 3 month period)	10	≥90%- 100% (10)	70-89% (7)	50-69% (5)	<50% (1)
С	SHG Operation System	20				
5	SHG heads elected / rotated annually	5	SHG heads elected & changed annually (5)	SHG heads elected but not changed (3)	SHG heads never elected and never changed (0)	
6	Maintenance of 1) Individual saving book, 2) SHG saving book, 3)SHG Meeting Minute Book	15	3 books maintained monthly (15)	2 books maintained monthly (10)	1 book maintained monthly (5)	
D	Financial Performance	40				
7	Monthly savings	10	≥ 5000 (10)	3000-4999 (7)	2000-2999 (5)	<2000 or no save (0)
8	Cumulative loan repaid by SHG members as per repayment schedule [1]	15	96%-100% (15)	91%-95% (10)	85%-90% (5)	<85% (3)
9	Percentage of SHG members have not repaid total loan amount even	15	0% - 4% (15)	5% - 10% (10)	10% - 15% (5)	>15% (3)

	after completion of 3 months after the end of contract period[2]					
Е	Loan policy	10				
10	Loan utilized as per FIP	10	76-100% Loans used as per FIP (10)	51-75% Loans used as per FIP (7)	26-50% Loans used as per FIP (5)	<25% Loans used as per FIP (1)
Overall rating		100				

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.

Remark 1: The maximum score for periodic SHG performance appraisal is given based on the important indicators that are directly linked to capacity of SHGs, for example: capacity of SHG leadership to fulfill 3 books: (1) Individual saving book, (2) SHG saving book, and (3) SHG Meeting Minute Book.

Provinces/Districts	Excellent	Very good	Good/Medium	Grand Total
Huaphanh	33	108	128	269
Huameuang District	1	46	57	104
Kuane District	8	36	14	58
Sone District		10	13	23
Xamtay District	24	16	44	84
Oudomxay	9	34	52	95
La District	9	11	5	25
Namor District		23	47	70
Phongsaly	3	152	189	344
Boontai District	3	41	33	77
Khua District		65	53	118
May District		6	72	78
Samphanh District		40	31	71
Xiengkhuang	2	158	100	260
Kham District	2	69	59	130
Nonghed District		89	41	130
Grand Total	47	452	469	968
%	4.86%	46.69%	48.45%	

Results of Periodic Performance Evaluation in the 1st Batch village (June 2022)

Annex 15: Details of the PRF III AF's 5 steps of ESMF implementation in a Cycle

1. Districts Orientation Meeting

Publicizing and discussion meetings on environmental and social issues are implemented at the districts level. The publicizing meeting is a very important for the district administration, as well as staff and young graduate staff, especially if the district development organization participates. The meeting was attended by the district authorities, all concerned sectors, PRF staff, YGs at the districts.

2. The Village Planning

Planning for infrastructure is based on the number of villages identified in each package to meet the needs of the community at each level. In the planning, environmental and social work will be presented, especially the eligible SPs list and non-eligible and screening of sub-projects process were carrying out in the survey step. The villages planning leaded by district community development staff and all the staff had been trained on ESMF.

3. The Survey and design of the sub-project

The compliance of the environmental safeguard is to collect information on the location of the project, mainly will focus on the impact on culture, forest reserves, and animal habitats and so on. The collection is to get actual data that has an impact. To determine in the design to avoid and have the least impact or if there is a lot of impact, the sub-project must be canceled. The effects must be specified in the drawing or defined in the document, so that all parties are aware of the implementation. In the 173 projects, which one is doing screening and environmental impact assessment to design in the next stage.

4. The Sub-project implementation/monitoring

The monitoring of environmental and social work is implemented from the beginning of the construction of the sub-project until the completion of the sub-project. The monitoring of the environmental impact during the construction is based on the ECoP form according to each type of sub-project. The environmental report will be done along with the progress of the implementation of the sub-project.

5. Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

To ensure the sustainability of the project, PRF provided the O&M training to community, which also review all the implementation of environmental and social issues. The project has no impact on the environment and society. All tasks must be completed prior to training. The designation of various protected areas and the allocation of land are necessary to ensure the sustainability of the sub-project and to be certified by the district administration. For instance, the construction project of gravity fed system must be designated as a reserve area for the GFS project to ensure that there is no cutting of trees or clearing of forests, etc.

4 Environmental impact during survey and design subproject

Type of the subprojects	Issue found	Mitigations	Special action
Rural access	plantation	consultation meeting and the	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
improvement	Road alignment going through stone mountain requires more budget for construction	alignment	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
area	The design will review alignment to avoid erosion along the road	alignment or well design to install	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting

		the side drain or score check to reduce the erosion	
	erosion on the road surface	Design to reduce the slop to the normal standard of MoPWT and install the side drain	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
	Some sections of the road will erode into the rice field	During the construction require to move erosion soil from this section	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
	season	The community will establish the reservation area and not allow to cut the tree in the area or plant the banana tree in 1 km2	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
Gravity Water		the design will install a cable pile to protect the cable collapse	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
•	0	the design to avoid water high water flow alignment	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
	8	the design will review at the level of the normal flood and the final design will be higher than the normal flood	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
	5	- the design of water level will be lower than the rice field of the community and the design will consider for concrete channel to control the flow of water	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting
Animal Fencing Construction		will have a consultation meeting to protect the tree in the area and no cutting	Follow up during construction and take a minute of the consultation meeting

	Monitoring of Environmental Issues during the implementation sub-projects in 4 provinces							
NO	Identified impacts	Recovery proposal	Recovery action	Sub-project type	provinces			

	Earth excava	,			
I.	Landslide, and erosion.				
	Steep soil cutting, Soil fall down to Stream and Other structures	Control excavated soil from construction putting in a safe place from stream and Paddy field	Prevent the Soil volume fall down to Stream and clearing out from Other structures	Spot improvement road to Production Area, Irrigation system renovation, and Community Market	HP,PSL,ODX
II.	Tree	cutting			
1	Cutting trees in Road alignment, GFS's pipeline, Barbed fence, and Canal alignment	Cutting just small trees and necessary only,	Cutting just small trees and necessary only depending on the Sub-Project need.	GFS, Barbed fence, Spot improvement road to Production Area, Irrigation Renovation	HP,PSL,ODX
III	Water drai	nage facility			
1	Unfunctional Drainage in Tap platform	Regular Cleaning and maintenance in Tap platforms	Regular Cleaning and maintenance in Tap platforms, Waste drainage to a safe place, and Animal access prevention and strictly followed by O&M Regulation	GFS renovation	HP and PSL

The pilot training on the operation and maintenance was organized at Khoua district Phongsaly province, by inviting the concerned sectors to attend the main issue to be taken before training, the concerned sectors have to identify the conservation for gravity feed system sub-projects for instance, and report at the operation and maintenance meeting at the villages to let the community understand of the area and it will help on protecting the water source to dry away from the subprojects.

Annex 16: Total Loan taken members and the percentage of Loan taken members

Main Activity	Loan taken members	% Loan taken members
Small Trading	195	2.28%
Plantation	10	0.12%
Growing economic crops	561	6.56%
Livestock	6,322	73.88%
Emergency Use	705	8.24%
Handicraft	702	8.20%
Harvesting	62	0.72%
Grand Total	8,557	100.00%

Table of Total Loan taken members and the percentage of Loan taken members