

United Nations Development Programme
Country: Lao PDR
Project Document

Project Title: Saemaul Initiative Towards Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities (ISNC)

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 1 – By 2015, more equitable and sustainable growth promoted for poor people in Lao PDR

Expected CP Outcome(s):

Outcome 1 – By 2015, more equitable and sustainable growth promoted for poor people in Lao PDR

Expected Output(s):

(Those that will result from the project)

Executing Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Implementing Agencies: Lao Women’s Union (LWU)

Brief Description

The main aim of the ISNC is to promote a attitude change from heavy dependency on external support to a more community self-reliance and self-help focused approach for planning and implementation of local development activities based on the local needs. This can be done through ensuring community awareness, effective participation and ownership in order achieve the results and sustainability of project interventions. 10 communities from Saravan province are taking part in the project with strong partnership with Lao Women’s Union, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Planning and Investment. Through this initiative, UNDP will support Lao PDR a transformation towards a community-driven, integrated and sustainable local development while ensuring stronger policy linkage at local and national level.

Programme Period:	_2015-2016_
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	__Outcome 1__
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Start date:	_1 July 2015
End Date	_31 December 2016
PAC Meeting Date	_N/A_
Management Arrangements	_____

Total resources required	_____
Total allocated resources:	_____
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
o ROK	US \$1,000,000
o Donor	_____
o Donor	_____
o Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____
In-kind Contributions	_N/A_

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (Executing Entity):

Agreed by (UNDP):

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is landlocked, and mostly mountainous and forested. It consists of 18 provinces including the Capital city Vientiane and the new province called Xaysomboun. The country has a population of approximately 6.5 million and is classified as a 'least developed country' (LDC), defined by low levels of per capita income, medium level of human development and limited economic diversification. The growth has been primarily based on natural resources, such as hydropower, and mining. The vast majority of the population lives in rural areas with over 70 percent of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture. Building on achievements over the past years under the current five-year plan period, GDP growth has continued to be robust despite the fiscal constraint which occurred in recent years. The country's growth reached 7.5 percent for fiscal year 2014 -15 against the target of 8 percent p.a as per the current National Socio-economic Development Plan (7th NSEDP 2011-15). The growth rate of Lao economy is considered the highest in the region and faster than the average growth rate of developing Asian countries, which is around 6.9 percent in 2015 (source: UNESCAP).

Although Lao PDR is ranked as 139th out of 187 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI)¹, it has made significant progress over the years in improving human development and is cited as one of the 10 Top Movers in the UNDP Human Development Report 2010 with a reduction in the proportion of people below the poverty line to 23.25 percent in 2012-13. There has been an increase in the number of primary schools across the country and the enrolment rate has increased to 95.2 percent (2011-12). Around 70 percent (2011) of the population has access to clean drinking water and 57 percent (2011) to sanitation. Consequently, Lao PDR has seen steady improvement in its HDI value over time, making Lao PDR one of the HDI growth leaders in the medium human development category, where it currently sits.

Graduation from the LDC status remains a priority of the Government, which set the vision to graduate by 2020s. Lao PDR, was the first country to voluntarily set a date and outline a vision for graduation. In 2015 assessment, after the seventeenth session of the Committee Development Policy, 23-27 March 2015, in New York, United States of America, the early finding reported that Lao PDR was close to threshold but not yet eligible for this first round of review. Lao PDR had achieved only US\$1,232 per capital (GNI) while graduation threshold: > US\$1,242), for the Human Asset Index (HAI): 60.8 (graduation threshold: > 66) and the Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI): 36.2 (graduation threshold: < 32)². Lao PDR is currently finalising its next five years national socio economic development plan (8th NSEDP 2016-2020) as well as preparing to enter into the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by end 2015. Thus, it will be essential to ensure the country's balanced growth and awareness of the potential impacts of these key events, especially with regard to how this can be translated meaningfully to the development of the poor.

Despite the rapid economic growth in Lao PDR, the pace of poverty reduction has been slower – for every 1 percent increase in GDP, poverty has fallen by approximately 0.47 percent. The rate of economic growth in Lao PDR averaged 5.9 percent per annum between 2007/8 and 2012/13. The Gini coefficient marginally increased from 35.0 in 2007/8 to 36.2 in 2012/13. All of this increase was driven by rising inequality in urban areas as inequality remained flat in rural areas. Poverty reduction and welfare improvement in general have also been uneven across geographical regions and socio-economic groups. Poverty remains substantially higher in rural areas, at 28.6 percent, compared to 10.0 percent in urban areas. Over the past five years this pattern has become more marked, as poverty declined faster in urban areas. Poverty is higher among households headed by persons with lower levels of education, a disproportionate share of them ethnic groups, and those whose primary employment is in agriculture or are unemployed. Poverty in Lao PDR is geographically concentrated. Nationally, an overwhelming majority of poor people reside in rural areas which accounts for 87.6 percent of all poor people in Lao PDR, despite only accounting for 71.2 percent of the population.

Moreover, Lao PDR is significantly off-track on nutrition, having a higher stunting rate than many countries with lower income, such as Uganda and Togo. In Lao PDR, 44 percent of children under five years of age (around 417,000) are stunted, and 27 percent are underweight. Since the early 1990s, stunting has declined at an average annual rate of 0.8 percent, less than the average population growth rate, which means that if present trends continue, the number of stunted children will likely increase. In November 2014, the Chief Executives Board of the UN System and the World Bank conducted a joint review on accelerating the MDGs and have endorsed several recommendations aimed at reducing impact of those seriously off track targets and foster its results. Furthermore, Lao PDR is one of 16 countries among 120 that still have “extremely

¹ UNDP, Human Development Report 2014.

² http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/cdp_ecosoc/E_2015_33_en.pdf

alarming” or “alarming” levels of hunger. Undernutrition accounts for around 45 percent of young child death and for at least 20 percent of maternal mortality. Moreover, undernutrition during pregnancy and the first two years of life (“*The First 1,000 Days*”) affects physical growth, impairs cognitive development, and affects educational performance and future earning potential. Childhood anaemia alone is associated with a 2.5 percent drop in adult wages. The economic costs of undernutrition is an estimated 2 to 3 percent of GDP, or for Lao PDR, USD 200 million to USD 300 million a year.

II. RELEVANT INITIATIVES AND LINKAGES TO THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME “SAEMAUL INITIATIVE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE NEW COMMUNITIES”

The increasing recognition of widening disparities and inequalities in Lao PDR, especially in rural areas, calls for renewed efforts to implement interventions that are proven to address development challenges at the local level and that are more integrated, innovative, cost-effective, scalable and sustainable. Many local development initiatives, both by donor-initiated and national and local-driven, have therefore emerged. In this context, the remarkable economic growth of the Republic of Korea (ROK) in the 1970s has been a topic of interest by academia and development practitioners for many years. Research indicates that absolute rural poverty in ROK declined from 27.9 percent in 1970 to 10.8 percent in 1978. Many have at least in part attributed this transformation of rural ROK to the launching and implementation of the *Saemaul Undong* (SU – *New Village Movement*), an integrated local development programme that flourished between 1971 and 1979. The overall achievements of the programme included the rehabilitation of village infrastructure, improvement in overall living conditions in rural areas, and a significant increase in rural household incomes. Implementation usually took place in three stages focusing on basic infrastructure (Stage 1), development (Stage 2) and dissemination (Stage 3).

As an integrated local development programme that aimed to increase incomes of the rural poor through small-scale self-help projects, the *Saemaul Undong* (SU) featured strong government and system-wide support to be eventually scaled up beyond the community level and rural areas to “encompass the entire spectrum” of the government’s local development policies and programmes. According to a 2012 Asian Development Bank (ADB) report, the government also created an incentive system to which local communities responded, primarily because it was based on practical results that were publicly confirmed at village general meetings. This encouraged further self-assertion by members of the local community in formulating and implementing development initiatives, thus facilitating a cooperative relationship between the government and the local community. In short, “the SU movement demonstrated that the best results occur when the government helps those communities that help themselves,” and also actively sought to scale up and expand the number of self-reliant villages through a number of approaches (e.g. following the designation of the SU as a top government priority, the *Saemaul Central Promotional Council* as well as sub-councils for each level of local government administration were established, effectively creating an SU movement inter-ministerial policy coordination system at the national level).

Some initiatives to promote SU concept were implemented in Lao PDR by KOICA in Veunkabao, Xienglaena, Xienglaetha, and Nong villages of Savannakhet province and in a few more villages in Vientiane province which focused on community asset creation, health and sanitation programmes, infrastructure, training, and advisory services. SU was able to achieve success by encouraging the paradigm shift from government to governance and by building a governance system at the village level to empower local villagers to improve their living conditions following the SU spirit of self-reliance and initiation. To build on this success, in November 2014, ROK and the government of Lao PDR jointly launched the Integrated Rural Development with the *Saemaul Undong Participatory Approach project* (2014-2019) with a total funding of US\$14.5 million. The project aims to restructure rural development plans and build the capacity of farmers, not only by improving physical infrastructure but also by changing people's attitude, and demonstrating appropriate technology for income generation. The project will be implemented in Vientiane Capital, Vientiane and Savannakhet provinces covering 30-50 villages.

On the other hand, the Lao PDR government in 2012 launched the *Sam Sang* “three building blocks” decentralization policy which focuses on improving delivery of public services at the local level. The policy aims to enhance Government ownership and accountability in government governance and socio-economic management of local administration, resulting in improved public service delivery. This is implemented by delegating responsibilities to local authorities, and enhancing the capacity and potentials at local level particularly those in the targeted provinces, districts and villages so as to create a new paradigm for poverty eradication and improving livelihood for the rural poor at a certain level. To date the *Sam Sang* policy has been implemented in 51 districts covering 103 villages. Mid-term evaluation of the *Sam Sang* pilot was

completed and the Government of Lao PDR is awaiting the approval from the National Assembly (NA) and it is expected to continue the implementation in the next coming year. In this context, there is a possibility to synergise the success of the SU implementation, and help to contribute to the “*Sam Sang*” in terms of ownership and localization of development initiatives.

In addition to the above in terms of empowering local districts, UNDP and the *UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)*, with the support from ROK, launched the *Governance and Public Administration Reform Programme*. Through this programme, *District Development Fund (DDF)*—an inter-governmental and district performance-based grants mechanism which aims to boost local development—was established to improve the local administration and local communities to manage and implement small scale infrastructure projects and local service delivery through the collaborative spirit. DDF is currently active in 53 districts providing financial and capacity support for locally prioritised service interventions. Additionally, the project is helping to define a more coherent approach for the expansion of district *One Door Services*, and a further 15 government offices have benefited from support for strategic innovations in Public Administration reforms. DDF provides not only rural livelihoods support but simultaneously is building up the local authorities and communities in how to manage their own solutions to their problems in a sustainable manner. To date, the DDF has benefited over 1 million beneficiaries. Both *Sam Sang* pilot villages and DDF overlap in 21 districts.

The Government with support from development partners has made coordinated efforts to accelerate the implementation of existing policies and strategies: *7th National Socio-Economic Development Plan*, the *National Nutrition Policy (2008)* and the *National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action (2010-2015)*. In particular, the Multisectoral (Convergence) *Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Action Plan*. The national Round Table Process helps to bring on board key development stakeholders to consult and exchange ways to address major development issues. During the Round Table Implementation Meeting (RTIM) held in November 2014, the achievements of the implementation of the annual National Socio-Economic Development Plan and lesson learnt, and the preparation of the 8th NSEDP (2016-2020) were discussed. The focus of discussion was also on accelerating the progress of MDGs, especially the complicated one such as the MDG1 target on reduction of malnutrition.

III. RESULTS AND STRATEGIES OF THE PROJECT IN LAO PDR

In light of the above, UNDP, together with the government of Korea, has identified the scalable elements and solutions of the SU and any other local development projects by UNDP and formulate them into an updated, integrated local development model known as *the Inclusive and Sustainable New Communities (ISNC)* approach for application and scaling up in Lao PDR. This will be done by identifying convergence entry points in the above mentioned programmes and policies (see Table 1), while putting an emphasis on enhancing impact to the implementation of the *Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (2014-2020)* which currently targets 11 target districts and will be expanding to a total of 26 districts in 2015. This will allow UNDP to assess the gaps in which it could fill and bring in its added value through its technical expertise. By using the national programmes and policies along with on-going projects funded by development partners, UNDP can strengthen national-local linkages opening the pathway for bigger development impact both at the local and national levels.

In doing so, the project will also facilitate triangular knowledge exchange and cooperation on proven solutions for local development by drawing on the experiences of ROK and country-level implementation of the approach, and ensure that the lessons learned of the SU and the updated approach influence global and regional development discourses.

Project Objective:

The main aim of the ISNC to promote a mind-set shift from heavy dependency on external support to a more community self-reliance and self-help focused approach for planning and implementation of local development activities. This can be done through ensuring community awareness, effective participation and ownership in order achieve the results and sustainability of project intervention. Through this initiative, UNDP will support Lao PDR transformation towards a community-driven, integrated and sustainable local development.

The expected and focused areas of this ISNC initiative are to:



- 1- Help communities in 10 rural (targeted) villages to have better nutrition and access to food security by promoting agro-biodiversity, sustainable livelihood, self-employment, and income generation for the poor, especially women
- 2- Assist communities to strengthen their capacity in planning their development activities, as well as the capacity to identify needs, access and manage local financing and planning mechanism, including *District Revolving Fund (DRF)*, *District Development Fund (DDF)*, etc
- 3- Promote and disseminate knowledge and lessons learned by linkage with think-tanks and relevant counterparts, such as knowledge holders through South South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC) engagement and among the community themselves

Proposed site for mission: Saravan

To ensure effective project implementation, the 10 target communities will be selected from one province especially from adjacent districts within the province. Through the mapping of UNDP projects with Lao Government programme to bring the synergy while avoiding overlap with KOICA Samaul Project sites, the ISNC Project team narrowed down the potential project sites into 2 provinces, Saravan and Oudomxay - the provinces that are high in poverty rate with multiple socio-economic issues at hands. Between the two, Saravan is selected for its characteristics that have more potential to be benefitted from the ISNC model for community development.

The province of Saravan, while it shows higher MPI score of 0.359 ², the province hosts sizable number of tourists on the strength of its rich natural environment – 3 national parks and Xe Sap, Important Bird Area³, attractive agricultural environment allowing to produce quality Arabica coffee from ITS Bolaven Plateau, and easy access to larger markets of Vietnam (east) and Thailand (west) including domestic market of Saravan city, capital of the province. Population wise the province has about 300,000 population (2005 census) including ethnic groups of Tahoy, Pako, Katang, Kado, Suay and Laven.

Mapping of UNDP and Government projects in potential project of Saravan province

 <p>Map: Location of Salavan Province in Laos Coordinates: 15.87°N 106.35°E</p>		<p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easy access to market (Saravan district and Thailand via Savanaket or Pakse) - 2 major national parks - Major road connection: route 13, 20 and 23 - Some experience in managing development projects - No known UXO
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² The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) uses 10 indicators to measure poverty in three dimensions: education, health and living standards and Lao PDR ranges from 0.012 (Vientiane Capital) to 0.359 (Saravan) with the country average of 0.174 (Urban: 0.032, Rural: 0.223). The higher the number the greater deprivation from education & health care, lower nutrition level, higher child mortality and lower standard of living (electricity, sanitation, water, floor, cooking fuel, assets)

³ Important Bird Area (IBA) is internationally recognized protected area hosting globally important habitat for the conservation of birds populations. There are about 27 IBAs in Lao PDR mostly located mid-lower part of the country. Salavan includes 4 of IBAs: Mekong Channel from Phou Xiang Thong to Siphandon, Xe Sap, Xe Bang Nouan, and Houay Kok-Houay Phalaphang (Bird life International: <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/IBAs/AsiaCntryPDFs/Laos.pdf>, and Wikipedia on Salavan Province: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salavan_Province)



	District	Landmark	UNDP Project	Government Project (DDF)
14 - 04	Lakhonepheng District	Mekong river	- Community Radio - PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Lakonesy village - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. Already implemented: Naphrabang-yai village.	- Lakhonesy: road penetration in the district urban - Ban Phouangmalay: supply of construction material for primary school construction - Ban Donemakkeua: supply of construction material for primary school construction - Ban Nanglao: road renovation
14 - 05	Vapy (vapi) District		- PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Konlee Nalan Village - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district.	- District Health Office: Renovation of roofing structure of delivery house - Ban Maed: repair existing irrigation - Ban Doneminh: repair bridge - Ban Bangkhakhok: repair bridge - Health centre Ban Nasiat: purchase microscope
14 - 07	Lao Ngarm District (Preliminary suggested villages for ISNC Project: Ban Eeleung, Ban Hokong, Ban Thong Ko)	- Tatlo on Bolaven Plain: Arabica coffee - Katu and Alak villages - Tatlo Waterfall	- PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Land village - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district.	- Nonedou-Phorlong-Nongdeun: road construction - Khoua-Luangseua: road construction - Sanuemnai: construction of gravity water supply system

Expected outputs:

The ISNC project is therefore expected to generate the following outputs:

- *Output 1:* Enhanced community participation and ownership, with both in kind and in cash contribution provided by targeted communities. This output is specifically to generate innovative and value added agriculture productions that help promote income generation for the women and village groups in order to address food insecurity and increase food diversity for better nutrition;
- *Output 2:* Strengthened technical knowledge and capacity of community leaders in area of implementation and management of ISNC project and its activities;
- *Output 3:* Knowledge exchanged and generated, including local wisdom by documenting and disseminating among the target villages and through SSC with other developing countries.

These outputs will be delivered to enhance five capitals of sustainable livelihoods:

- Human capacity (with focus on Gender equality and empowerment)
- Financial capital (innovative financing, predictable, sustainable)
- Natural capital (environmental sustainability opportunities through agro-biodiversity bio-diversity)
- Social capital (social cohesion, associations, community based organisations, and potential with private sector)
- Physical capital (small scale and climate resilient community infrastructure)

Approach:

The ISNC project aims to build on the local-level achievements already made by prior applications of SU and other local development experiences to create national and policy level linkages of the community level results or existing UNDP local development projects. UNDP Lao PDR will be allocated US \$1,000,000, of which about US \$550,000 will be designated for policy support and capacity development and US \$450,000 will be provided to 10 communities (approximately \$45,000 per community). In the spirit of self-reliance and financial sustainability, a core principle of SU, the project will attempt to advocate for a 2-3-5 approach to structure resources required for the project at local level, meaning 20 percent ODA matching with 30 percent Government cost-sharing and 50 percent in-kind forms of community mobilization of labour and services, etc. This is to ensure that the project and future rollouts of the ISNC start with self-reliance (self- starting approach) and become less dependent on foreign aid in the long run. However depending on individual context, this contribution will be adjustable based on community needs, goals and their realistic level of in-kind or in cash contributions.

Implementation and coordination arrangement:

The ISNC is a UNDP global programme which is implemented by 4 pilot countries, namely Bolivia, Uganda, Vietnam and Lao PDR. During this pilot phase, the UNDP Lao PDR is therefore responsible for the programme monitoring and implementation while remains constantly and effectively engaged with both the government of Lao PDR and communities.

As one of the ISNC is focusing on empowering women's participation in the development process, the ISNC project is expected to work closely with the Lao Women's Union (LWU) at central and provincial levels, in particular at the pilot provinces. The LWU will be responsible for delivering services, supporting the communities to prepare and implement their development activities in selected communities. In addition, the ISNC is expected to link to the existing mechanism of the District Development Fund (DDF), therefore the project is to ensure its linkage with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the provincial department of Home Affairs in Oudomxay and Saravane provinces. During the implementation of ISNC, the work will lie in coordination with National Committee for Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (NCRDPE), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Youth Union and local authorities in selected villages.

To reinforce community-driven local development activities in Lao PDR as stated above, synergies will be explored and established with the following initiatives / national policies and programmes:

1. KOICA: capacity building, sharing agricultural technologies, changing mind-set for transformation
2. The District Development Fund: Governance and Public Administration Reform Programme. Through this programme, District Development Fund (DDF)—a mechanism which aims to boost local development is currently active in 53 districts
4. Sam Sang Policy: National decentralization policy to strengthen ownership and localization
5. Food and Nutrition Security Convergence Action Plan: currently targets 11 target districts
6. Other relevant poverty reduction and rural development initiatives implemented by national authorities as well as by other bilateral and multilateral donors

Planned activities:

ISNC's activities will primarily focus on the following:

- 1- **Rollout of the ISNC in Lao PDR in 10 communities**
 - Human capacity development: attitude change, local inclusive development, social cohesion, women empowerment and engagement
 - Reinforce a participatory and end-user oriented service delivery, with emphasis on transparency, accountability, participation and local ownership
 - Promote and scale up of new and locally appropriate agriculture bio-diversity technology to address food insecurity and enhance diversity for better nutrition in the community
- 2- **Provide advocacy and technical support for linking impact at national and local levels**

- Support dissemination and awareness raising of the existing directives and policy on local empowerment and policy planning including *Sam Sang*, the NSEDP both 7th and 8th, Food and Nutrition Security Convergence Action, and the new SU implementation by KOICA
 - Link the principle of these policies to the ISNC project activities and initiatives
- 3- **Strengthen the local capacity (both local village/community members, leaderships and if necessary government officials) for designing, implementing and ensuring quality results, and develop community friendly scheme for monitoring and evaluation of community development project**
 - 4- **Knowledge exchange among the implementing communities in Lao PDR and with neighbouring countries implementing ISNC through creative and community friendly South-South and Triangular Cooperation.**
 - 5- **Synthesis report produced on lessons learned for global scaling up and triangular cooperation (by end of 2016) to inform the next phase planning.**

IV. SCALING-UP STRATEGY IN THE COUNTRY AND SSC PROSPECT WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Lao PDR is engaged in various South-South exchanges through various ministries and institutions with countries that include Cambodia, China, Viet Nam, and Thailand to name a few in the area related to rural development. Also as an ASEAN member, Lao PDR in the spirit of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), it is expected that there will be a decrease the development divide and accelerate integration of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam through the Initiative for ASEAN Integration. In this regards, the cross-border initiative between the neighbouring countries could contribute to trade by enhancing access to value-chain mechanisms. Additionally, existing channels will be used to disseminate experience of ISNC Project and influence regional policy agenda on integrated local development. Additionally, linkage with ISNC Centre of Excellence and UNDP Regional Service Centre provide an opportunity to cooperate with many Asian countries in the region.

V. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK⁴

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:				
All involved stakeholder's attitude change into a more inclusive community beneficiary oriented and proactive local and rural development at targeted communities and their governing approach				
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:				
1- Level of progress made in initiating self-starting projects in targeted communities				
2- Level of community's understanding and practicing planning, budgeting and project management and monitoring				
3- Number of knowledge exchanges among the SU implementing communities as well as with neighbour countries				
Applicable Key Result Area (from 2014-17 Strategic Plan): Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
Partnership Strategy				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p><i>Specify each output that is planned to help achieve the outcome.</i></p> <p><i>For each output, include a baseline with associated indicators and targets to facilitate monitoring of change over time.</i></p> <p><i>Each output shall ultimately become a Project ID in Atlas.</i></p> <p>Output 1</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p><i>Use this column for more complex projects where an output takes more than one year to produce.</i></p> <p>Targets (year 1)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Targets (year 2)</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>	<p><i>List activity results and associated actions needed to produce each output or annual output targets.</i></p> <p><i>Each activity result shall ultimately become an Activity ID in Atlas.</i></p> <p>1 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action ▪ Action <p>2 Activity Result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action ▪ Action 	<p><i>Specify parties that have been engaged by the executing entity to carry out these activities</i></p>	<p><i>Specify the nature and total costs of the UNDP inputs needed to produce each output.</i></p>

⁴ Detailed Results & Resources Framework will be developed after the scoping mission at the beginning of the project cycle in 2015.

Output 2 Baseline: Indicators:	Targets (year 1) - - Targets (year 2) - -	1 Activity Result ▪ Action ▪ Action 2 Activity Result ▪ Action ▪ Action		
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VI. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2015

UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 1 – By 2015, more equitable and sustainable growth promoted for poor people in Lao PDR													
Expected Outputs and Indicators including baseline and Annual Targets	Planned Activities	TIME FRAME				Responsible Parties	Planned Budget for 2015						
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Code	Budget Description	CO Disbursemen	HQ	Total Budget
Output 1: Enhanced community participation and ownership													
	1.1. Develop pilot community selection criteria and capacity assessment checklist (desk review)			X		UNDP, LWU	54392	ROK	71300	Workshop and consultation	2,000	-	2,000
									72500	Stationery & other Office Supp	500	-	500
		Sub total:											
	1.2. Conduct scoping mission to finalise the targeted communities and provinces			X		UNDP, LWU	54392	ROK	71600	Travel to provinces	5,000	-	5,000
									72500	Stationery & other Office Supp	1,000	-	1,000
									74500	Miscellaneous expenses	500	-	500
		Sub total:											
	1.3. Establish project team, technical personnel and set up arrangement			X		UNDP	54392	ROK	71405	Advertisement of the post	500	-	500
									74500	Miscellaneous expenses	200	-	200
									71500	International UNV (Technical TA)	25,000	-	25,000
									71400	National consultant (Coordinator)	10,000	-	10,000
									72200	Room set up and filing cabinet	10,000	-	10,000
									72800	IT equipment	10,000	-	10,000
Sub total:										55,700	-	55,700	
	1.4. Establish baseline, finalise M&E and results framework			X	X	UNDP, LWU	54392	ROK	71300	Workshop and consultation	10,000	-	10,000
									72100	M&E formulation/research cost	10,000	-	10,000
		Sub total:											
	1.5. Develop Grant funding criteria and procedures			X	X	UNDP, LWU	54392	ROK	71300	Workshop and consultation	5,000	-	5,000
									72500	Stationery & other Office Supp	2,000	-	2,000
									74500	Miscellaneous expenses	500	-	500
		Sub total:											
Output 1 total										92,200	-	92,200	

Output 2: Strengthened technical knowledge and capacity of community leaders and members in managing and implementing the ISNC project															
	2.1. Conduct training needs assessment and develop training plan and schedule				X		LWU, UNDP	54392	ROK	72400	Translation	1,000	-	1,000	
										72500	Stationery & other Office Supp	700	-	700	
											73100	Meeting/workshop	2,500	-	2,500
											74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	500	-	500
											74500	Miscellaneous expenses	300	-	300
	Sub total:											5,000	-	5,000	
	2.2. Training on SU concept and participatory approach				X		LWU, UNDP	54392	ROK	71600	Travel	3,000	-	3,000	
										72100	Research and training	10,000	-	10,000	
	Sub total:											13,000	-	13,000	
Output 2 total											18,000	-	18,000		
Output 3: Knowledge exchanged and generated, including local wisdom by documenting and disseminating among the target villages and through SSC with other developing countries															
	3.1. Identify areas of possible local knowledge of each community to exchange with others				X		UNDP	54392	ROK	73100	Consultation with community	2,000	-	2,000	
	Sub total:											2,000	-	2,000	
	3.2. Produce communication materials, e.g. promotional VDO and brochures				X	X	UNDP	54392	ROK	71600	Travel & DSA	1,000	-	1,000	
										73400	Rental and fuel reimbursement	200	-	200	
											74500	Miscellaneous expenses	300	-	300
	Sub total:											1,500	-	1,500	
	3.3. Global inception workshop and side event preparation				X	X	UNDP	54392	ROK	71600	Travel & DSA	3,000	-	3,000	
										74200	Printing and documentation	300	-	300	
											74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	5,000	-	5,000
	Sub total:											8,300	-	8,300	
	3.4. Planning and reporting				X		UNDP	54392	ROK	64398	Programme & Operations support	10,000	-	10,000	
												2,000	-	2,000	
	Sub total:											12,000	-	12,000	
Output 3 total											23,800	-	23,800		
Grand total											134,000	-	134,000		

Year 2016:

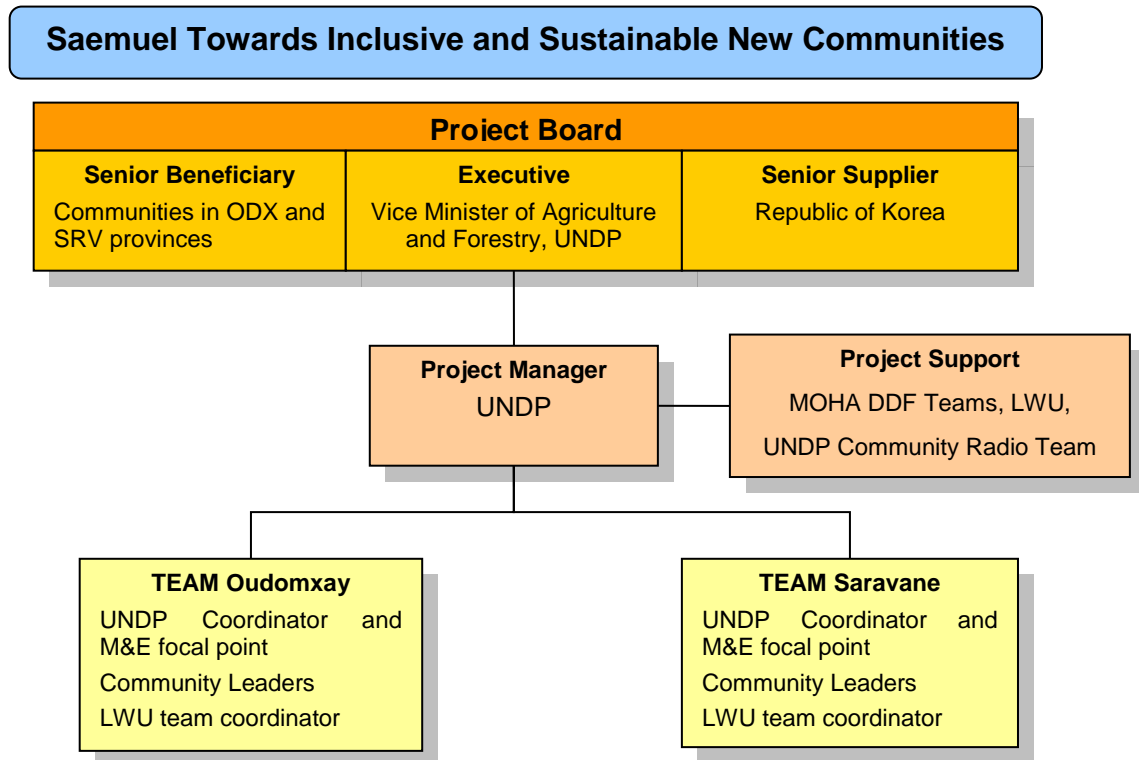
UNDAF Outcome(s): Outcome 1 – By 2015, more equitable and sustainable growth promoted for poor people in Lao PDR																	
Expected Outputs and Indicators including baseline and Annual Targets	Planned Activities	TIME FRAME				Responsible Parties	Planned Budget for 2016										
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Fund	Donor	Code	Budget Description	CO Disbursement	HQ	Total Budget				
Output 1: Enhanced community participation and ownership																	
	1.1. Implement the project based on the workplan for each community	X	X	X	X	LWU, Community Leader	54392	ROK	72600	Grant fund for community	450,000		450,000				
									71500	International UNV (Technical TA)	55,000	-	55,000				
									71400	National consultant (Coordinator)	30,000	-	30,000				
										Sub total:			535,000		535,000		
	1.2. Conduct bi-monthly field monitoring to evaluate result	X	X	X	X	UNDP, LWU	54392	ROK	71600	Travel to provinces	10,000	-	10,000				
									73400	Transport rental, Reimbursement of	5,000		5,000				
									74500	Miscellaneous expenses	500		500				
										Sub total:			15,500		15,500		
Output 1 total										550,500	-	550,500					
Output 2: Strengthened technical knowledge and capacity of community leaders and members in managing and implementing the ISNC project																	
	2.1. Conduct training and capacity development activity for leaders and community members	X				LWU, Trainers	54392	ROK	72100	Research and training facility	50,000	-	50,000				
													72400	Translation	5,000	-	5,000
													72500	Stationery & other Office Supp	5,500	-	5,500
													73100	Meeting/workshop	20,000	-	20,000
													74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	-	10,000
													74500	Miscellaneous expenses	500	-	500
					Sub total:			91,000		91,000							
	2.2. Co-Training with SU center at KOICA					LWU	54392	ROK	73100	Training/Workshop	5,000	-	5,000				
													71600	Travel	4,000	-	4,000
														Sub total:			9,000
Output 2 total										100,000	-	100,000					

Ouput 3: Knowledge exchanged and generated, including local wisdom by documenting and disseminating among the target villages and through SSC with other developing countries

	3.1. Conduct SSCr exchange among communties and overseas		X	X	X	UNDP	54392	ROK	71600	Travel & DSA	40,000	-	40,000		
									73100	Host meeting	10,000	-	10,000		
									74500	Miscellaneous expenses	500	-	500		
											50,500	-	50,500		
	3.2. Produce communication materials, e.g. promotional VDO and brochures		X	X	X	UNDP	54392	ROK	71600	Travel & DSA	5,000	-	5,000		
									73400	Rental and fuel reimbursement	2,000	-	2,000		
									74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	30,000	-	30,000		
											-	-	-		
											37,000	-	37,000		
	3.3. Global events and activities on SS exchange	X	X	X	X	UNDP, LWU, Community	54392	ROK	71600	Travel	20,000	-	20,000		
											-	-	-		
										20,000	-	20,000			
3.4. Prepare report and final evaluation	X	X	X	X	UNDP, NC	54392	ROK	64398	Programme & Operations support by	20,000	-	20,000			
									Monitoring and Evaluation	8,000	-	8,000			
									GMS (8%)	80,000	-	80,000			
										108,000	-	108,000			
Output 3 total													215,500	-	215,500
Grand total													866,000	-	866,000

VII. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The ISNC will be sharing the same board with the KOICA Saemuel Undong project where key representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Lao Women's Union are to play a role of participating board members.



Suggested sub-headings in this component may include:

- *results of capacity assessment of implementing partner*
- *UNDP Support Services (if any)*
- *collaborative arrangements with related projects (if any)*
- *prior obligations and prerequisites*
- *a brief description/summary of the inputs to be provided by all partners*
- *audit arrangements*
- *agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables*

VIII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

- **Quarterly progress** – reporting a progress towards the completion of key expected results will be prepared by Lao Women’s Union to UNDP team.
- **Annual Review Report** – to be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board.
- **Annual Project Review**. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
- **Monitoring and evaluation missions/activities** – integrated/aligned with District Development Funds activities.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process “Defining a Project” if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process “Initiating a Project”.

OUTPUT 1:		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID</i>	Start Date: End Date:
Purpose	<i>What is the purpose of the activity?</i>	
Description	<i>Planned actions to produce the activity result.</i>	
Quality Criteria <i>How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Click [here for the standard text](#).

X. ANNEXES

Agreements. Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs⁵ (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”) should be attached.

Terms of Reference: TOR for project management team

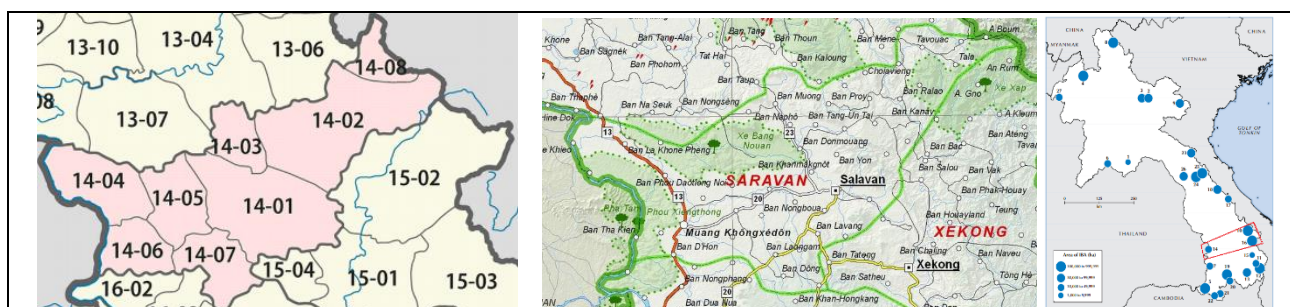
Mapping of provinces and projects

Province	Government National Programme			UNDP Existing Programmes		Proposed ISNC Implementation sites (TBC)	KOICA project site
	Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan 2014-2020 (2014-2015)	Sam Sang Pilot (2011-2014)	District Revolving Fund (supported by WB)	(DDF)	IRAS		
Attapeu		(Samakxay, Saysetha, Sanamxay)	Phouvong, Sanxai				
Bokeo		Huayxai, Pha Udom, Meung	Huayxai, Tonpheuang, Meung, Pha Udom, Phaktha				
Bolikhamxay		Paksan, Bolikhan, Viengthong	Bolikhan, Khamkeut, Viengthong, Xaichamphone				
Champasack		Pakse, Paksong, Mounlapamok	Sukhoumma, Bachieng,				
Houaphan	(Xiengkhor, Viengthong, Huameuang, Xamtay, Sobbao)	Sobbao, Viengxay, Huameuang	Huameuang, Viengthong, Xiengkho, Xamneua, Add, Viengxai, Xamtai, Sobbao	Xamneua, Xidngkhor, Hiem Vienthong, Viengxay, Huameuang, Xamtai, Sobbao, Add, Kuan, Xone			
Khammouan		Thakhek, Nongbok, Bualapha	Nakai, Bualapha				

⁵ For GEF projects, the agreement with any NGO pre-selected to be the main contractor should include the rationale for having pre-selected that NGO.

Luang Namtha	Sing, Long, Viengphouka, Nalae	Luang Namtha, Sing, Nalae	Long, Viengphouka, Nalae	Luang Namtha, Sing, Long, Viengphouka, Nalae			
Luang Prabang		Luang Prabang, Nambak, Phonxay	Pakseng, Phonxai, Phoukoun, Viengkham	Luang Prabang, Xieng Ngeun, Nane, Pak Ou, Nambak, Ngoy, Pakxeng, Phonexai, Chomphet, Viengkham, Phoukoun, Phonthong			
Oudomxay	Nga, Beng, Houn, Pakbeng	Xay, Beng, Nga	Namo, Nga, Beng, Houn, Pakbeng	Xay, La, Namor, Nga, Houn, Beng, Pakbeng			
Phongsaly	May, Samphan, Nhot Ou	Boun Neua, Bountai, May	Nhot Ou, Samphan				
Saravane	Ta Oi, Lao Ngam, Samuoi	Lao Ngam, Ta Oi, Saravane	Ta Oi, Samouay	Saravane, Ta Oi, Toumlane, Lakhonpheng, Vapi, Khongsedone, Lao Ngam, Samouay		10 communities from Lao Ngam, Vapi and Lakhonephen g districts	
Savannakhet		Kaysone, Champhone, Xepone	Phin, Xepon, Nong, Vilabouly		Outhou mphone, Champhone		
Vientiane Prefecture and Vientiane Capital (municipality)		Chanthabouly, Sisattanak, Sangthong	Sangthong				
Vientiane Province		Vangvieng, Meuane, Home	Hom, Xaisomboun				Toulakh om
Sayabouly		Sayabouly, Paklai, Hongsa	Sayabouly, Xienghon, Xaisathan		Phieng, Paklai		
Xaysomboun (Province was created in the late 2013)							
Sekong	Lamam, Kalum, Dakchung	Lamam, Thateng, Dakchung	Dakchung, Kalum	Lamam, Kalum, Dakchung, Thateng			
Xiengkhouang	Kham, Nonghet, Khoun, Phoukout)	Paek, Kham, Nonghet	Nonghet, Khoun, Thathom	Pek, Kham, Nonghet, Khoun, Mok, Phoukout, Phaxay			
	26 districts	51 districts	54 districts	53 districts	4 districts	10 communities in 3 districts	30-50 Villages

Mapping of UNDP projects and government projects in Saravan



(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salavan_Province)

Co de	Name	Landmarks	UN Project	Lao Govt Funded projects (DDF)
14-01	Saravane District (Ban Senvang, Ban Buengxai, Ban Beng Oudom)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial capital – Saravane city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEI-IPD: 2 projects LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. Already implemented in Nong Xai village 1 ODSC (SCSD) in capital: not functioning 	<p>DDF (based on the evaluation report)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation Building Project Irrigation Building Project (group 13) Rural Water Supply Building Project Rice field Area Improvement Project <p>DDF (based on the financial report)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban Huaylath: Health centre construction Ban Trine: Repair bridge Ban Chanetai: repair irrigation scheme
14-02	Ta Oy (Tahoy) District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tahoy ethnic group (about 30,000ppl) – shamanistic rituals combined with animism, ethnic festival. Tigers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEI-IPD: 3 projects LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban Thetsaban: Construction of Kindergarten Ban Kokbok: Repair reservoir of water supply system Ban Pachoudone: construction of gravity water supply system
14-03	Toomlarn (Toumlane) District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Katang village (Silk weaving) Lapup Festival in February (Katu or Alak Buffalo Sacrifice) UXO – Ho Chi Minh Trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Samakeexay village LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Urban: repair 2 bridges Ban Dindark: Construction of fish breeding tank Kumban Taveui: wooden bridge construction
14-04	Lakhonephen g District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Radio PEI-IPD: 2 projects at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lakhonesy: road penetration in the district urban Ban Phouangmalay: supply

			<p>Lakonesy village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. Already implemented: Naphrabang-yai village. 	<p>of construction material for primary school construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ban Donemakkeua: supply of construction material for primary school construction - Ban Nanglao: road renovation
14-05	Vapy (vapi) District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Konlee Nalan Village - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Health Office: Renovation of roofing structure of delivery house - Ban Maed: repair existing irrigation - Ban Doneminh: repair bridge - Ban Bangkhakhok: repair bridge - Health centre Ban Nasiat: purchase microscope
14-06	Khongsedone District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Naphong village - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. Already implemented in Hang Heng and Sa O villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ban Nateui: construction of gravity water supply system (Ban Nateui – Namek)
14-07	Lao Ngarm District (Preliminary suggested villages for ISNC Project: Ban Eeleung, Ban Hokong, Ban Thong Ko)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tatlo on Bolaven Plain: Arabica coffee villages - Katu and Alak villages - Tatlo Waterfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PEI-IPD: 2 projects at Land village - LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nonedou-Phorlong-Nongdeun: road construction - Khoua-Luangseua: road construction - Sanuemnai: construction of gravity water supply system
14-08	Samuoi(Samoy, Samouay) District		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEI-IPD: 2 projects • LDCF2: 2~4 villages in each district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ban Asing – road renovation