



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report 2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RAP
Country (ies):	Lao PDR
Project Title:	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems (SAMIS) to improve adaptation to climate change and food security in Lao PDR
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /LAO/021/LDF
GEF ID:	5462
GEF Focal Area(s):	LDCF
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Department of Planning and Cooperation (DOPC)
Initial project duration (years):	4 years
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i> YES

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	27 July 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	26 May 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 Jun 2021
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	31 March 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	\$ 5,479,452
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	\$ 11,130,000
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	\$ 5,456,525
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	\$ 5,449,915
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	\$ 18,108,302

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	6 th of December 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	completed
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	Mission held in November 2022
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]</i>

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	HS
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Monica Petri, Project Coordinator, FAO Laos	Monica.Petri@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Pham, Thi Thanh Hang FALAO – FAO Representative a.i. in Laos FAO Representation	hang.phamthithanh@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Phakkavanh Phissamay, Director General of Department of Planning and Finance, MONRE	phakkavanh.p@laoepf.org.la
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Beau Damen, Climate Change and Bioenergy officer, FAO RAP	Beau.Damen@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Sameer Karki, OCB	Sameer.Karki@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

In this framework, the project Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems (SAMIS) to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao PDR is financed by the GEF LDCF, implemented by FAO and executed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), and by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Department of Agricultural Land Management (DALaM). The project was conceptually approved in 2014 and operationally approved in 2016. The pre-inception workshop was held on 15th August 2017. The Project Steering Committee meeting was held at 1st on 19th March 2018, 2nd on 31st July 2018, 3rd on 05th February 2019, 4th on 29 November 2019, 5th on 2nd July 2022, 6th on 22nd March 2022 and closing event on 6th December 2022.

<i>Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.</i>							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating¹¹
Objective(s): (i) to enhance at national and provincial levels, monitoring,	Outcome 1.1: Improved agro-meteorological monitoring, communication and analysis facilities established at national and provincial level						
		A fully renewed CAgMD within DMH functioning with clear roles and responsibility	Very old systems and no climate and agromet	Delivery of facilities and instruments, Capacity	A fully renewed CAgMD connected with	Government officials have installed 15 automatic agrometeorological station. The 15 manual	S

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

analysis, communication, and use of agro-meteorological data and information for decision-making in relation to agriculture and food security and (ii) to improve monitoring and analysis of agricultural production systems by strengthening land resources information management systems (through LRIMS) and Agro-Ecological Zoning (AEZ) to support agricultural policies and climate-change adaptation.			services to meet the needs of farmers	development and testing	all AWS and database	stations have arrived and installed by Network Department of DMH. The national level communication system is functioning and updated continuously. (Target is 15)	
	Outcome 1.2:	Institutional and technical capacity strengthened to facilitate data sharing, archiving, analysis and interpretation of agro-meteorological information products to users at all levels					
	Improved and new climate and agromet products available with users	No system in place to communicate and receive feedback from users	Staff training	Endorsed SOPs, guidebooks (at least 7)	Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) has been endorsed by MONRE and MAF. SOP is under consideration for final inter-ministerial endorsement soon Weekly and monthly agrometeorological bulletins have been produced and distributed by whom? with support of the project since May 2019. >300 technical staff at central and local levels from MAF and MONRE were trained staff in Standard Operation Procedure. > 450 staff trained in bulletins, agro-meteorology and stations management	S	

Outcome 2.1	Integrated Land Resources Information Management System (LRIMS) and High resolution Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and agriculture production Systems At Risk (SAR) developed based on agricultural resources (climate, land, soil, water and crops)					
	Number of information systems available	Several scattered information system based on partners activities, no dedicated information systems for the comprehensive structure of the MAF and for agriculture MAF ICT Strategy in place	Design, development and Implementation phase	At least 2 new systems developed and delivered	<p>The two new systems delivered. The LRIMS online since 2021. pyAEZ application for supporting national AEZ is available and being used by multiple countries and by Lao government counterparts.</p> <p>A multiplicity of spatial and tabular dataset are made available in LRIMS for free download including crop, soil, climate downscaled, and climate and crop scenarios maps finalized.</p>	S
Outcome 2.2	Technical capacity developed for sustained operation and use of LRIMS, SAVA, AEZ and agriculture production Systems at Risk for policy formulation and adaptation planning in agriculture sector					
	MAF/ DALaM staff trained to maintain and provide or apply LRIMS/ NAEZ information (gender disaggregated)	0 female 0 male Some DALaM senior staff know the AEZ theoretical concepts	15 females 35 males	100 staff (30 female; 70 male) trained	<p>> 180 staff of MAF trained in a multiplicity of advanced GIS systems including participatory mapping.</p> <p>Foresight planning introduced in the village level participatory planning</p> <p>Foresight policy making introduced at national level. Department of Planning and Finance is completing an innovative Agricultural Development</p>	HS

						Plan monitoring system. Department of Policy and Legal Affairs has completed the development of innovative foresight policy schemes at national (using The FAO Multipartner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM) budget).	
	Outcome 3.1	Knowledge and information sharing for local application, agriculture and food security planning and programming and project outcomes/outputs monitored and evaluated to ensure sustainability					
		Framework for knowledge-sharing and packaging of lessons learned and experiences developed/ improved	<i>0 = No</i>	0 Design M&E plan and Knowledge Management	<i>1 = Yes</i>	M&E plan Knowledge Management is satisfactory The project and the government team participated to 12 international events and had national media presence in 20 cases The project organized 176 events local events in 2019 and 216 in 2020 within FFS and loudspeakers events. Details of the training programmes including the events is below: Farmer Field School (FFS) focuses on climate information dissemination in 2019 4 rainy season + 2 villages dry season in Savannakhet	S

						<p>2 villages rainy season in LuangNamtha</p> <p>FFS 2020 2 villages rainy season in Savannakhet 2 villages rainy season in LuangNamtha</p> <p>2019, Loudspeaker 20 sets for awareness raising activity distributed to 20 villages, 29 tablets and 9 projectors to 20 villages + 2 PALaM and 7 DAFO</p> <p>2020, 10 villages received 10 Loudspeaker sets for awareness raising activity, and 10 tablets for receiving information</p> <p>2021, 2022 collaborations with NGOs CCL Phongsali (7 villages) SNV Oudomxai (28), SNV Huaphanh (32) EWS project France (10 villages confirmed)</p>	
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Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2 : N/A

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1	Improved agro-meteorological monitoring, communication and analysis facilities established at national and provincial level.			
Output 1.1.1:	Agro-meteorological station networks improved/ re-habilitated with both conventional and automatic weather stations to increase coverage in the major agricultural production areas			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new automated agro-meteorological stations and rehabilitated manual stations 		Completed 30 systems by SAMIS (a total of 51 stations overall in combination with other baseline projects)	<i>Both manual and automatic are installed and functioning</i>
Output 1.1.2:	Improved data coding and communication facilities upgraded to enhance connectivity of Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) with provincial level sub-units and users at all levels			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of AWS stations connected with Early Warning System Unit 		Completed	<i>All 15 (total 51) stations connected to EWS centre and receive real-time data</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal collaboration with Ministry of Post and Telecommunications 		Completed	<i>Sim card and internet of Lao telecom have been installed for all 15 stations</i>

¹² Outputs as described in the project Log frame or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

				7 additional stations connected
Output 1.1.3:	Laboratory for agro-meteorological analysis, instrument calibration and geospatial climate data access, monitoring, processing facilities established and functioned at DMH, Vientiane.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitated facility (building) for CAgMD with laboratory for calibration tools in working condition, spare parts for sensor maintenance 		Completed	Laboratory calibration equipment have arrived and were installed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A climate data analysis access and analysis facility with necessary hardware and software 		Completed	1 seasonal, 1 month and 1 week forecast is ready since mid of May 2019 and improved in May 2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of near-real time NWP products accessible 		Completed	High performance computing systems for data archival and analysis established with at least 5 nodes for the data entry personnel and connected to EWS and also equipped to receive data from AWS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive climate-atlas prepared using available data 		Completed	A climate atlas available
<u>Outcome 1.2</u>	<i>Institutional and technical capacity strengthened to facilitate data sharing, archiving, analysis and interpretation of agro-meteorological information products to users at all levels.</i>			
Output 1.2.1:	<i>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for climatology and agro-meteorology division of DMH and guidelines for installation of instruments and observation, data coding and maintenance developed and staff trained (at least 65 technical staff trained)</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Operating Procedure for CAgMD 		Completed	The SOP is agreed by both the Ministry of Agriculture and

			<i>The SOP is approved technically by MAF and MONRE</i>	<i>Forestry (MAF) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE).</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of guidelines 		Completed	<i>4 guidelines updated and 3 new guidelines (seasonal forecast, monthly forecast, and crop season decadal agro-meteorology bulletins) developed and printed</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff trained 	<i>At least 65 technical staff trained (at least 25 women)</i>	Completed	<i>>100%, 452 technical staff trained (118 women) during reporting</i>
Output 1.2.2:	<i>Development and delivery of training packages relevant to climatology and agro-meteorology, communication and application of climate and agrometeorological information by users</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training need assessment 	<i>1 needs assessment undertaken</i>	Completed	<i>TNA of component 1 and 2 are published</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings organized and integrated into DMH's regular activities 	<i>At least 4 formal training programmes organized</i>	Completed	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff trained in each of the training programmes 	<i>At least 50 national personnel trained</i>	Completed	<i>>100% (16 female and 84 males)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training manuals prepared and printed 	<i>At least 4 Lao specific training manuals</i>	Completed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>LaCSA TOT training manual</i> <i>Pest and Diseases Management</i> <i>ArGIS training manual</i> <i>Near real-time agronomical data collection</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of print and media staff trained 	<i>At least 50 print and media reporters trained</i>	Completed	<i>>100% (189 males, 57 females)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff at inter-ministerial level trained 	<i>At least 50 national personnel trained</i>	Completed	<i>>100% (447 males, 117 females) all ministerial staff trained (C1,2,3)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of MAF staff trained on forecast application 	<i>at least 200 MAF staff trained on forecast application (50 ToT at national, 150 provincials, and district; at least 80 women)</i>	Completed	<i>MAF staff trained on forecast application 56 females and 246 males</i>
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u>	<i>Integrated Land Resources Information Management System (LRIMS) and High resolution Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and agriculture production Systems At Risk (SAR) developed based on agricultural resources (climate, land, soil, water and crops)</i>			
<u>Output 2.1.1:</u>	<i>Land Resources Information Management System (LRIMS) and customized applications designed, developed, tested and delivered with computing facilities for monitoring and assessment of land suitability</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dedicated systems available for LRIMS 	<i>Web Development and set-up of GIS/ information portal demo finalized and tested</i>	Completed	<i>LRIMS and AEZ are available and functioning</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of customized application software delivered 	<i>At least 2 customized applications / software delivered</i>	Completed	<i>2 applications: -LRIMS online -AEZ software</i>
<u>Output 2.1.2:</u>	<i>Available data and information on land, soil, water, crops and socio-economics synthesized and National-Agro-Ecological Zoning (NAEZ) and Information Portal developed, tested and delivered</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of categories of data available in the database 	<i>At least 5 major categories of data integrated into the database</i>	Completed	<i>Soil map Land cover map Climate downscaling Climate scenarios AEZ calculations for maize</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National AEZ developed and available for use 	<i>National AEZ methodology adopted and used</i>	Completed	<i>AEZ is available to use</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and information portal hosted by relevant institution 	<i>2 spatial information system functioning and accessible</i>	Completed	<i>AEZ software system is completed by AIT, FAO LRIMS Upload and display tool are presented, data upload ongoing</i>
<u>Output 2.1.3:</u>	<i>Impact scenarios of water availability, crop yield and socio-economics for all major agro-ecological zones assessed and adaptation strategies developed</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of agro-ecological zones having scenarios of physical, biophysical and socioeconomics 	<i>at least 7 major production zones prioritized by MAF</i>	Completed	<i>AEZ software system is completed by AIT</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of policy/planning processes used the climate change impact scenarios 	<i>4 new scenarios</i>	Completed	<i>4 new scenarios used for 3rd national communication or other relevant national and local documents</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerability and risk analysis and reports that use LRIMS and NAEZ information 	<i>1 Vulnerability assessment 1 Risk and vulnerability assessment</i>	Completed	<i>New vulnerability and risk profiles available with high resolution (SAVA and SaR)</i>
<u>Outcome 2.2</u>	<i>Technical capacity developed for sustained operation and use of LRIMS, SAVA, AEZ and agriculture production Systems at Risk for policy formulation and adaptation planning in agriculture sector</i>			
<u>Output 2.2.1:</u>	<i>Training resources on LRIMS, Agro-Ecological Zoning, SAVA scenario development and selection of main indicator developed and training programme conducted</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training programmes organized 	<i>At least 17 trainings organized two each for LRIMS&NAEZ</i>	Completed	<i>18 training programmes organized</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of staff from MAF/ MONRE trained 	<i>At least 50 core staff from MAF/MONRE trained</i>	Completed	<i>67 females and 237 males</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training manuals available for further use 	<i>At least two standard manuals available for further use</i>	Completed	<i>The foresight analysis is available and published. Py-AEZ manual is available.</i>

<u>Output 2.2.2:</u>	<i>Training resources on assessment of impact scenarios and adaptation strategies developed based on revised LRIMS, SAVA, NAEZ and integrated into the major agriculture development policies and plans</i>			
	• Number of relevant adaptation strategies identified and documented	25	Completed	<i>More than 25 strategies considering food and nutrition security published on SAMIS website</i>
	• Number of MAF staff trained on new/innovative adaptation strategies	<i>At least 50 national level MAF staff trained</i>	Completed	<i>117 staff were trained with 24 females</i>
	• Number of policies and plans prioritized the new adaptation strategies	4	Completed	<i>4 storymaps and FALUPAM book are published</i>
<u>Outcome 3.1:</u>	<i>Knowledge and information sharing for local application, agriculture and food security planning and programming and project outcomes/outputs monitored and evaluated to ensure sustainability</i>			
<u>Output 3.1.1:</u>	<i>Local application of climate information and location specific adaptation strategies facilitated through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in close coordination with climate adaptation in wetland areas (CAWA) project activities</i>			
	• Number of FFS organized and implemented	20	Completed	<i>20 FFS with climate component implemented</i>
	• At local level, number of people that has increased knowledge of CC at local level through the piloting of information	1280	Completed	<i>32,682 people (16,418 women) from the loudspeakers</i>
	• Number of facilitators trained (gender disaggregated)	40 total 50% female 50% male	Completed	<i>43 facilitators (8 females)</i>
	• Number of FFS climate forecast curricula available for up-scaling	1	Completed	<i>FFS curriculum is available</i>
<u>Output 3.1.2:</u>	<i>Knowledge and information sharing workshops conducted and best practices, key lessons disseminated via publications, project websites and others to facilitate wider awareness and utilization in other climate sensitive sectors</i>			
	• Number of knowledge and information-sharing workshops organized	At least 19 knowledge sharing workshops organized	Completed	<i>more 20 events</i>

		and information sharing meetings conducted		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training materials, products, publications, guidelines, books, handbooks, flyers, web-sites, phone application, radio, T.V, awareness raising event/activities with community 	At least 16 publications printed and available for distribution	Completed	More than 25 publications printed
<u>Output 3.1.3:</u>	Project M&E system established to monitor activities and outputs systematically at all levels (national, provincial and local) and outcomes evaluated			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E plans established for on-going use within each partner institution (DALaM & DMH) 	1	Completed	M&E plan is available
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national, provincial and local level monitoring carried out by PMU and CMUs 	At least 6 events organized	Completed	6 PSC meeting organized

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

Significant progress was made during this reporting period on LaCSA development with the publication of the app in the google and apple store. Key achievements include the continued production of weekly and monthly bulletins in a regular manner, at national level, for multiple crops and with the distribution of LaCSA products. In collaboration with multiple partners the LaCSA is now reaching more than 100.000 Lao inhabitants through collaborating partners.

The Land Resources Information Management System is up and running with an attractive and user-friendly visual interface. The LRMIS is customized for use by DALAM. DALAM experts can upload, modify, tag and include metadata independently, while a specialized company is still responsible for the server management. Globally, this is the first case of an LDC country implementing LRMIS independently by national experts and with national data only. An app is being development using co-financing budget.

Significant progress was made during this reporting period on foresight analysis rollout. The foresight analysis has been included in the village level planning methodology. Also, the foresight analysis has been used to prepare four storymaps for banana, coffee, cassava and maize.

The preparation of the SAMIS follow up project is well ongoing and FAO is planning to submit it to GCF before the end of 2022.

The major challenges the project has experienced:

- **COVID-19 pandemic and associated measures.** The pandemic has delayed some activities related to the training and planning of component 2.
- **High-level visibility, political support and sustainability.** The lack of submission of the sustainability strategy to a donor, the slow progress of Component 2, and some procurement delays all interconnected with the project's high visibility, created challenges between the project team and MAF.
- **Managerial capacity at DMH and at DALAM.** Managerial capacity in DMH improved considerably over the life of the project. At the same time, the problem of the managerial capacities of DALAM has been evident in this phase.

- **Project complexity – Component 2.** The component has been blocked from January to mid-May. There are two separate scales of this issue, one at national, one at the global level. **National level.** Under this component, some of the more complex planning activities continue to miss full technical buy-in and implementation capacity from government counterparts.
- **Operational capacity.** The problems in operations have increased for two problems: a project problem and an office problem.

Awareness raising material and corporate approval. The project team struggles with the internal approval system for publication, but various leaflets have been published, and one book has been submitted for approval.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	HS	S	After six months since the closing event of the project, all applications and systems are still functioning and kept updated by the government officials. The development rating remains HS.
Budget Holder	S	S	The project was completed in 31 March 2023. All activities was completed as designed. The final terminal report is finalized for further sharing. Final payment are settling for final closure of the project.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			
Lead Technical Officer²¹	HS	S	The SAMIS project has been highly successful in developing a national agrometeorology system and a set of tailored tools and products to strengthen the capacity of decision makers to tackle the impacts of climate change on agriculture and communities in Lao PDR. The lessons learned from the project are being scaled up in Laos and across the Asia-Pacific region.
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	The project has been very important learning both for Lao, and also a great experience for FAO to support a country to strengthen its agromet systems and its utilization from national planning down to farm level work. It is good

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

			<p>to see that lessons from this project are already being used to develop project ideas to scale up in Lao and elsewhere in Asia. The next step will be to finalize the terminal evaluation report and the management responses to the report.</p>
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5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	The risk rating is still valid.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

¹⁹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
Risks to the project						
1	Unavailability of data for development of information products and impact assessment	L	Y	Low to non-existent. This risk was listed due imprecise assessment at PPG stage.	No action	
2	Weak technical expertise at the national level	L	Y	Low. This risk was listed due imprecise assessment at PPG stage both for DMH and DALAM.	No action	
3	Weak information technology and telecommunications infrastructure at the national level to ensure linkages	L	Y	Low to non-existent. Communication technology appears to be far beyond than expected	No action	
4	Insufficient institutional support and political commitments	L	Y	Low at national level, but still existent for the project.	No action	
5	Recent changes in institutional structures and duplication of efforts by various national departments	L	Y	Low - .	No action	

²⁰ Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Excess of non-coordinated financing impacting the capacities of the national entities in term of staff availability and continuity of activities (new risk not present in the project document)	L	N	Low for now, but to be kept monitored as it might cause delays, unsustainability and lack of staff.	The GCF concept note that forms the core of the sustainability strategy requested by the PSC has been submitted two times by FAO. The project document should be submitted before the end of 2022.	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

“In the report period, there is NO MTR”

A supervision mission has been carried out by the LTO and RAP GEF Field Programme Expert from RAP from 21-27 June 2023. Recommendations for immediate actions are as below:

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1: More Training / Capacity Building	<p>Agro-met training have been by EPINET company and University of Seoul (Financed by CAEP)</p> <p>The team is training other project staff about use of LaCSA in the field. The PSC has defined that there is no need for SAMIS staff to work at local level in SAMIS villages anymore.</p> <p>The SAMIS team has undertaken a new field level assessment that is informing the SAMIS+ preparation.</p>
Recommendation 2: Prepare knowledge products	Documents are under preparation.
Recommendation 3: Increase geographical coverage by including villages in the neighbourhood of the pilot villages	<p>The SAMIS is working with other projects and have reached around 100.000 farmers in 2022.</p> <p>After the MTR, the PSC has defined that there is no need for SAMIS staff to work at local level in SAMIS villages anymore.</p> <p>In addition, more central and district level training is instead requested by DMH, especially in drought modelling, LaCSA, and local data collection activities.</p>
Recommendation 4: Initiate the process of provision of budgetary support by DMH to ensure operations and maintenance of AWSs	<p>The government budget is not sufficient to cover all costs of SAMIS.</p> <p>The WB is implementing the loan project. Meetings with WB are ongoing to use the WB budget to sustain LaCSA until SAMIS. This is already been discussed by SAMIS with World Bank with the permission of Department of Meteorology and Hydrology.</p> <p>DALAM will be using Korean budget to sustain LRIMS over time.</p>
Recommendation 5: Support the initiation of the process of development of Crop Insurance products	Rejected. The DMH collaborates with the CIAT De-RISK project “Applying seasonal climate forecasting and innovative insurance solutions to climate risk management in the agriculture sector in SE Asia”, which also co-finance SAMIS. For this, De-RISK has not worked in insurances in Lao PDR. During the inception workshop held on 12

	<p>October 18 in Hanoi, the Director-General of DMH, Mr. Khanmani, explained that insurances are not priorities in Lao PDR</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Ongoing Early Warning System / Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives and SAMIS project may collaborate. This will ensure sustainability of the results of SAMIS project to some extent, while on the other hand this will lead to enhancement of results both for the EWS and SAMIS project</p>	<p>The WB is implementing the loan project Meetings with WB are ongoing to use the WB budget to sustain LaCSA until SAMIS. This is already been discussed by SAMIS with WB with the permission of DMH</p>
<p>Recommendation 7: Actions for Replication and Upscaling</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The preparation of the SAMIS2 is ongoing 2. The extension manual is published and is available here <p>The CIAT study is finalized and will be published at soonest. The CIAT is also undertaking a new survey in collaboration with the SAMIS2 team</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: Create a centre of excellence in one of the institutions in Laos for Climate Change Adaptation for the Agriculture Sector</p>	<p>The time available to the project to undertake such a complex process could be too short. In addition, it would be difficult to manage the link with the CCRC in NAFRI. The discussion about this new CC center of excellence could be postponed to the SAMIS2. However, the DALAM could decide to bring this at the SSWG level. The PSC has agreed that this recommendation is not relevant given the time available</p>

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²¹. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

“In the report period, there is NO project amendment”

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

²¹ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
Min. of Agriculture & Forestry	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Min. of Natural Resources & Environment	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Meteorology and Hydrology, MONRE	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Agricultural Land Mgt., MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Plant Protection Center, MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Policy and Legal Affairs (DOPLA), MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Planning and Finance, MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Agriculture (DoA), MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Forestry (DoF), MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI), MAF	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Department of Climate Change (DCC), MONRE.	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
Dept. of Planning and Finance, MONRE	Member of PSC and Led Implementation partner		
The Provincial of Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO)	Implementation partner		
The Provincial of Natural Resources and the Environment (PONRE)	Implementation partner		
The District of Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO)	Implementation partner		
The District of Natural Resources and the Environment (DONRE)	Implementation partner		
NGOs²²			
CIAT De-Risk project	Development partner	collaborating a number of modelling,	
The Asian Institute of Technology	Development partner	MAF and MONRE staff capacity building	

²² Non-government organizations

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Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre	Development partner	providing an online tool to calculate the Combined Drought Index	
CCAFS and the University of Utrecht	Development partner	contributing to the development of capacities in anticipatory governance	
World Food Programme (WFP)	Implementation partner	testing the use of magnetic LaCSA bulletins in the schools	
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	Implementation partner	testing the use of LaCSA bulletins in their target areas	
Comité de Coopération avec le Laos (CCL)	Implementation partner	testing the use of LaCSA bulletins in their target areas	
Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)	Implementation partner	testing the use of LaCSA bulletins in their target areas	
Winrock International	Implementation partner	testing the use of LaCSA bulletins in their target areas	
The Lao Farmers' Network	Implementation partner	testing the use of LaCSA bulletins on their web page	
<i>Private sector entities</i>			
<i>Others²³</i>			
<i>New stakeholders identified</i>			

²³ They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Women are highly encouraged to actively partake in all project meetings and training sessions. Carefulness on training women on advanced data modelling techniques
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	This is not relevant to the project
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Women are strongly encouraged to actively participate in the meeting by expressing their thoughts and exchanging ideas, starting from the national level down to the local community. Carefulness on training women on advanced data modelling techniques
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Data from LaCSA include crops that are managed by men and by women.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	The M and E system of the project incorporates gender-disaggregated data for all activities.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Vandy Phothiyalay, Training Programmes Management and Administrative Assistant Vandy.phothiyalay@fao.org
Any other good practices on gender	No	

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	<p>A draft KMP was developed but was not completed.</p> <p>The project collected data on farmer use of the LaCSA system and the lessons learned are being published. Also, the data on the use of the two IT system are constantly updated.</p>
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	<p>Main successes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publication of nearly one news per week in the MAF webpage - Organization of LRMIS launching event with more than 100 participants <p>Publication of news on the LaoFAB, a mailing list with more than 7000 members</p>
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	<p>Mr. Khanthavy Heuangsook, a farmer at Kadarn village in Champhone district, Savannakhet province, is one of the FFS member and the agro-met news reader at the loudspeaker. He said that "I have been farming since I was a boy with my parents without knowing when it is going to rain or sunny. The average of rice yield is 3.5 tons per hectare. Nowadays, the climate has changed and it is very different if compared with my parents' generation. There is some year that rice yield is wet cause of rainy during rice harvesting. In 2019, the SAMIS project of FAO came to my village with collaboration of DALaM, PALaM and DAFO. Then, I have been selected to be a village news reader and be trained by project on how to read a news. We have been informed on rainfall and temperature for the next seven days, and also in pest and disease management through WhatsApp group. Also, I can access the bulletin via link of LaCSA on smartphone and Facebook. So, I used it for crop preparation and harvesting and I think that it is accurate at the 80-90 percent. We had a rice yield 4.5 to 5 tons per hectare after we used the new technique from FFS and agro-met news into our farming. I was very impressed with the agro-met, I had never heard about it and it can be used to improve the livelihood and increase the rice yield. I applied to my rice farming this year and it was also applied by other farmers who didn't attend the FFS last year" (2020)</p>
Please provide links to related website, social media account	<p>https://www.fao.org/in-action/samis/resources/news/en/</p>
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	See annex 2

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climatology and agroclimatology atlas of the Lao People's Democratic Republic-English https://www.fao.org/3/cb9713en/cb9713en.pdf - Climatology and agroclimatology atlas of the Lao People's Democratic Republic-Lao https://www.fao.org/3/cb9713lo/cb9713lo.pdf - Livelihood zones and adaptive capacity maps of Lao People's Democratic Republic http://www.fao.org/3/cb4217en/cb4217en.pdf - Bridging the gap: How to get climate services to farmers http://www.fao.org/3/cb3942en/cb3942en.pdf - State of the art agricultural land cover maps for the Lao People's Democratic Republic http://www.fao.org/3/cb3699en/cb3699en.pdf - Climate maps for the Lao People's Democratic Republic http://www.fao.org/3/cb3688en/cb3688en.pdf - Soil mapping for the Lao People's Democratic Republic http://www.fao.org/3/cb3992en/cb3992en.pdf - Agro-ecological zones https://www.fao.org/3/cb5061en/cb5061en.pdf - Weather dependent climate smart recommendations https://www.fao.org/3/cb5888en/cb5888en.pdf - Training Manual Agrometeorology for Agriculture Extension Officers in Lao People's Democratic Republic https://www.fao.org/3/cb7108en/cb7108en.pdf - Climate Smart Recommendations - Practical handbook for agricultural land cover mapping in the Lao People's Democratic Republic https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA9960EN/ <p>Also, a weekly TV and radio broadcast has continued in DMH. The TV broadcast is recorded in the DMH studio by DMH staff of the Weather Forecast Division. The list of broadcasts are presented here:</p> <p>27 Dec 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tnoSTq-SI0 10-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCH3z5HjPuQ 17-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cy9rA_-RqBM&t=179s 24-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erwesVsdPm4 31-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BQz8FQmG6mM 7-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mhopp5SwbGg 14-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x2fS79LoqIE 21-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAxd3VJlICCA 28-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=diqrGVhHjkw 7-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v_2CsSzhKX4 14-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RWMA7D-fkVY 21-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qyaVQIDWkjw 28-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5dT-VqdGVRc 4-Apr-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1iEY7eq-_JI 11-Apr-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5CXG6BlncE 18-Apr-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DMubEcr76DM 25-Apr-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7aYqj3-V1m 9-May-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5bJV3ns3rjU 16-May-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yt9Sd6Hs2HQ 23-May-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-_4gNzPDOU 30-May-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgOqOKZ6OPQ 6-Jun-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94tYp6LRewo 13-Jun-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nziJBzyuQWQ 20-Jun-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=REahH3BCbVM 27-Jun-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=icEmQkNVM1Q 4-Jul-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anpjHvOGO 11-Jul-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7JNMYSaZqo</p>
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	<p>Also, a weekly TV and mailing list broadcast has been organized by DALAM in collaboration with DMH. The TV broadcast is recorded in the MAF TV studio by MAF Department Information staff. The list of broadcasts is presented below. Until December, each video was also presented to the LaoFAB mailing list, which has more than 7.000 participants. Joining effort from MAF Information Office and the LaoFAB, has finally positioned the project in the spotlight as data producer for Lao PDR. The activity has contributed greatly to the visibility of the LRIMS activities but it must be underlined that the same activities has also contributed to the visibility of LaCSA, as around 50% of the video reflect LaCSA information.</p> <p>29 Dec 2021: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vwwfr7CYPI&t=7s 8-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=smRvVDrF8pE 13-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvVSo1LmZes 21-Jan-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=598b03M10fl 1-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ycj6DFo51Qk 3-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZ4qfgC_RvU 11-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r5YqLdcLNeY 24-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2zaEmUsQ31Q 24-Feb-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-a76MmEFsg 10-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QEH8AdwkEYA 20-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktcrwy-rGeo 28-Mar-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gUMSPcXdHj0 8-Apr-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wo-TfMXakrY 25-Apr-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z78ITKQIEfk 9-May-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8PslvCmqxc 23-Jun-22 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFricGzie5g</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details</p>	<p>Phommachanh Phothichanh, Information Management and M&E Expert. Phommachanh.phothichanh@fao.org +85620 2380 3266</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

The involvement of indigenous people through existing projects is a good way to cover a good number of people, and at the moment through these collaborations the SAMIS is covering more than 100,000 rural inhabitants.

The project has stopped implementing directly farmers groups and loudspeakers and has started testing collaboration with various NGOs. During the first two years, 30 villages in the five pilot areas (Luang Namtha, Savannakhet, Saravan, Champasak and Vientiane province) were SAMIS reached 32,682 indigenous people (16,418 females). 30 villages are still receiving the updated of weekly/seasonal forecasting and weather stress event from DMH by Whatsapp group. The team has implemented a field level assessment of the present functionalities of LaCSA in the villages and results are under preparation.

The project has trained DAFO, DONRE, NGO staff, villagers, representatives of villages with the SNV NGO that covers two districts in Oudomxai, Beng and Nga districts, with 28 villages and a total of 378 males and 356 females' beneficiaries, respectively. With the same project LaCSA can potentially be used in two districts Huanphanh, Viengsai and Xiengkhor, for a total of 32 villages with 195 males and 180 females' beneficiaries. In both provinces after TOT the plan for village' LACSA training was slow down due to covid. The activities involved the 60 villages for a total of 6128 households.

The project Cash assistance and support to resilience of flood affected communities in the South of the country - Attapeu province has targeted 10 villages covering 1,817 households. The loudspeaker system is estimated to cover 2123 HHs.

In the provinces of Bolikhamxay and Khammuane, the CAEP project conducted by DCC disseminated the LaCSA bulletin to local communities. This effort reached a total of 56 male and 46 female beneficiaries across 8 villages.

The CCL in Phongsaly province has distributed the weekly weather forecast bulletin and seasonal monthly forecast and to use LACSA through loudspeakers in Yot-Ou district, with 6 villages and a total of 2,106 beneficiaries (1081 females).

The CLIMATE REAL project, the training has included each village news reader and government staff from PAFO, PLSW, PICT, PONRE, DAFO, DICT, DLSW, DONRE from Sanamsay, Saysetha, Samakkhixay district in Attapeu province. There are 31 villages that's covering 7,069 households (a total is 35,935 beneficiaries and 17,942 females)

The project Assistance for Smallholders and Socially Vulnerable to Preventing Spread of the COVID-19 in Lao PDR financed by Japan, the SAMIS team supported a training to the provinces of Oudomxai and Luang Prabang province. There are 35 villages of Luangprabang and 20 villages of Oudomxay which a total of 40,567 beneficiaries and 20,058 females' beneficiaries.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁵	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized as of 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Total disbursement by the end of the project
Bilateral Aid Agency	JICA*	In-Kind	4,900,000	5,221,681		5,221,681
Other*	CIAT CGIAR De-Risk Project	In-Kind		250,000		250,000
National Government	DMH/MONRE	In-Kind	1,000,000	826,341		826,341
GEF Agency *	ADB through DMH/ MONRE	Grant	5,230,000	184,440		184,440
GEF Agency	WB through DMH/MONRE	Grant		21,466		21,466
Bilateral Aid Agency	China through DMH/MONRE	Grant		5,521,082		5,521,082
Bilateral Aid Agency	South Korea through DMH or DALAM	Grant		195,000		195,000
GEF Agency*	WB ORM through DMH/ MONRE	Loan		2,977,075		2,977,075
National Government	DALAM/MAF	In-Kind		1,022,967		1,022,967
Bilateral Aid Agency	Swiss through DALAM (TABI)	In-Kind		466,850		466,850
Bilateral Aid Agency	Germany through DALAM	In-Kind		65,837		65,837
GEF Agency*	FAO RAP regular programme	In-Kind		234,000		234,000
National Government	DALAM/MAF government financed projects	In-Kind		571,901		571,901
Bilateral Aid Agency	France through DALAM	In-Kind		70,045		70,045

²⁴Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁵Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

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GEF Agency*	FAO RAP regular programme	In-Kind		380,617		380,617
GEF Agency *	MAF through IFAD through FAQ	In-Kind		99,000		99,000
		TOTAL	<i>11,130,000.00</i>	<i>18,108,302</i>		<i>18,108,302</i>

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement?

There is No any significant change in this report period.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

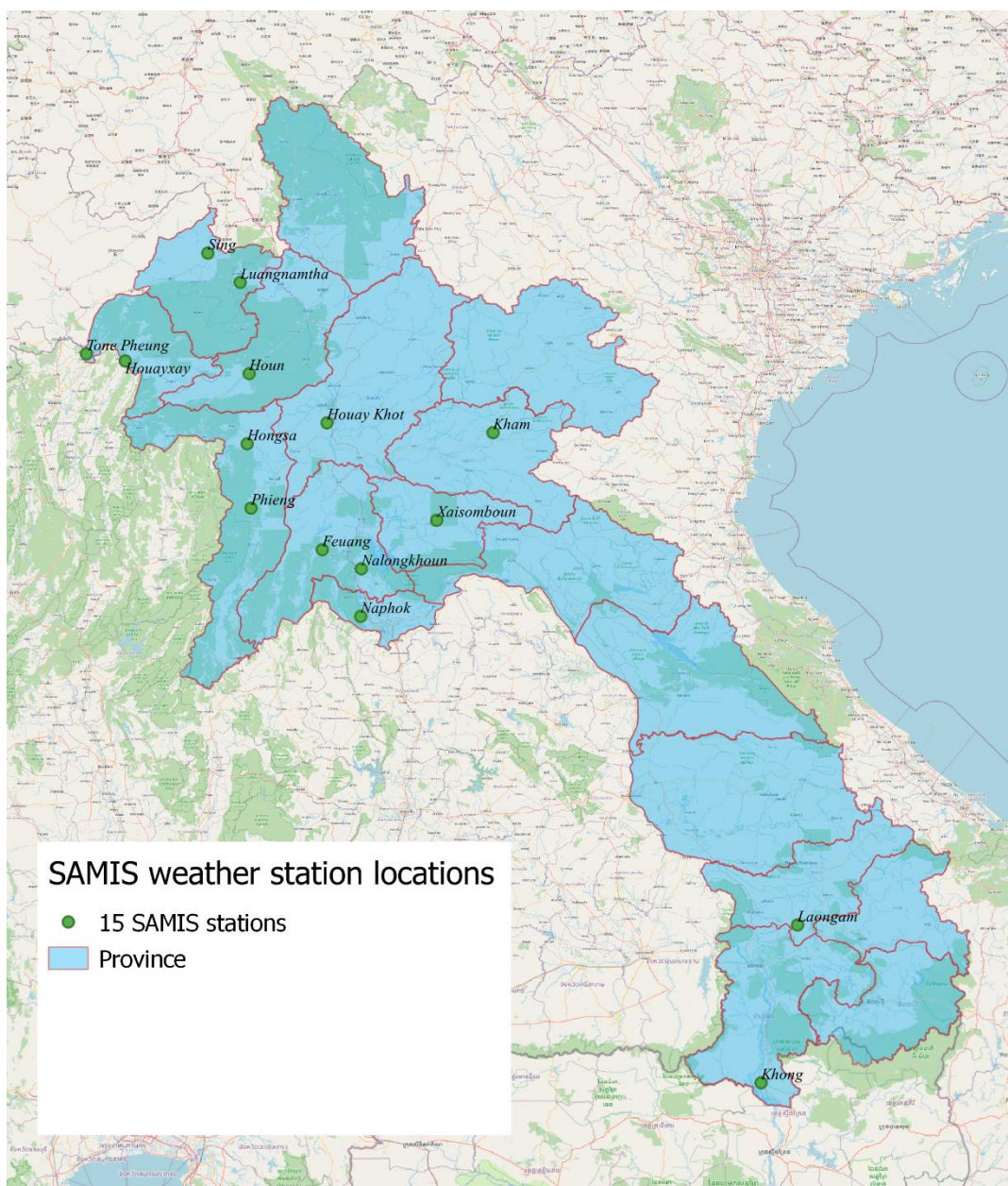
Annex 1: Map of weather station locations

A total of eight weather stations were upgraded, and an additional seven weather stations were installed.

Northern part: Kham, Xieng Ngeun, Phieng, Xieng Hone, Houn, LaungNamtha, Sing, Houayxay and Tonpheung Districts.

Central part: Xaithany, Phonhong, Feuang and Anouvong Districts.

Southern part: Laongam and Khong Districts.



Details of weather station locations:

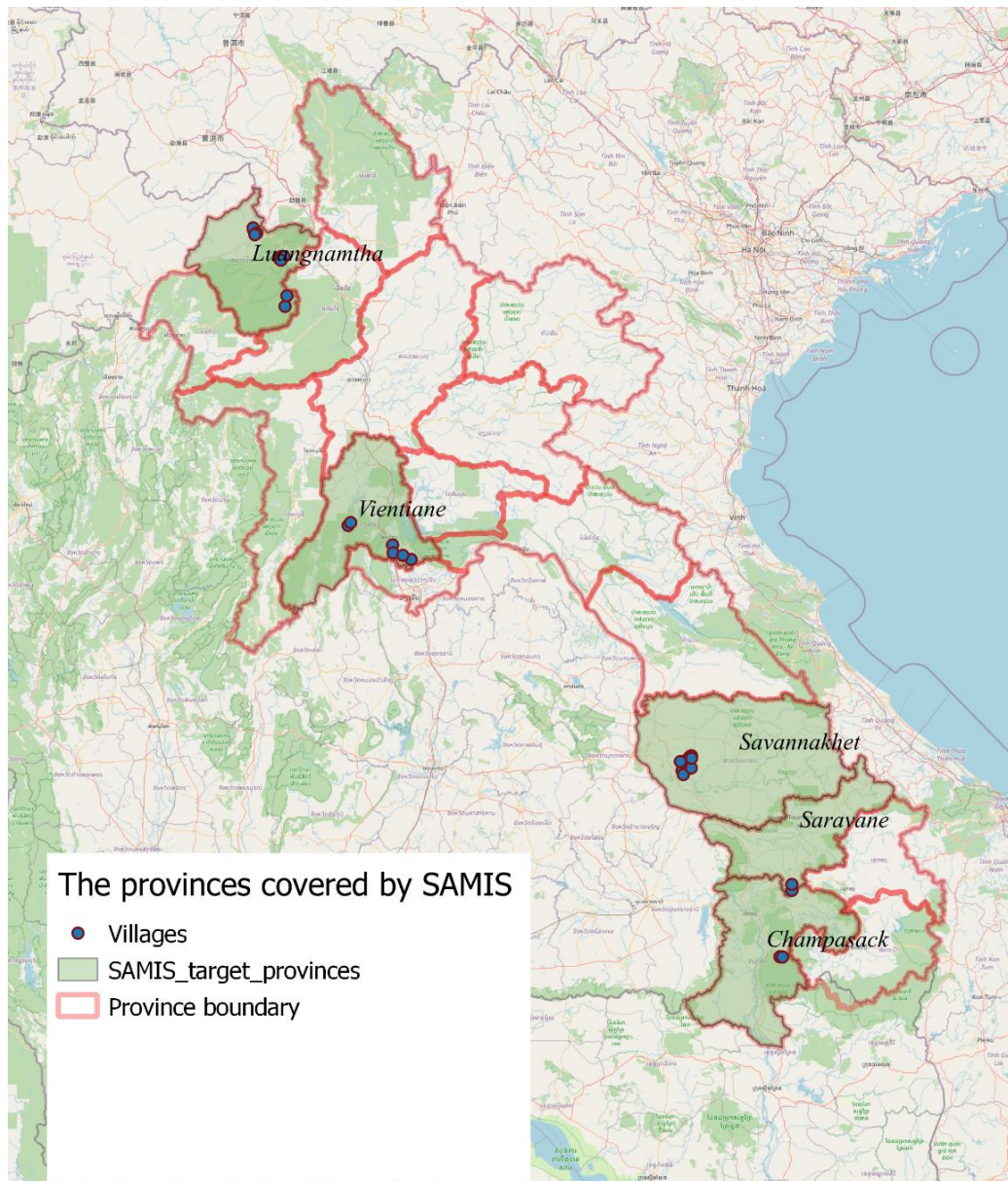
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Naphok	18.088056	102.442778	Xaithany district, Vientiane C	Automatic Weather Station
Houayxay	20.261944	100.437222	Houayxay district, Bokeo	Automatic Weather Station
Tone Pheung	20.32265	100.10705	Tone Pheung, Bokeo	Automatic Weather Station
Luangnamtha	20.930833	101.416389	Namtha district, Luangnamtha	Automatic Weather Station
Sing	21.179722	101.140833	Sing district, Luangnamtha	Automatic Weather Station
Houn	20.154167	101.493056	Houn district, Oudomxay	Automatic Weather Station
Houay Khot	19.735278	102.155833	Xieng Ngeun, Luangprabang	Automatic Weather Station
Kham	19.651667	103.570556	Kham district, Xiengkhouang	Automatic Weather Station
Hongsa	19.556667	101.475917	Hongsa, Xayabouly	Automatic Weather Station
Phieng	19.009167	101.508889	Phieng, Xayabouly	Automatic Weather Station
Nalongkhoun	18.493056	102.448889	Phonhong, Vientiane province	Automatic Weather Station
Feuang	18.655556	102.116111	Feuang, Vientiane province	Automatic Weather Station
Xaisomboun	18.906389	103.090278	Anouvong district, Xaysomboun	Automatic Weather Station
Laongam	15.461667	106.164167	Laongam district, Saravan	Automatic Weather Station
Khong	14.118333	105.853889	Khong district, Champasak	Automatic Weather Station

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

Annex 2: Map of project areas

A pilot program for agro-meteorological forecast news was implemented in 30 villages across five provinces: Luangnamtha, Savannakhet, Saravan, Champasak, and Vientiane province.

The Farmer Field School (FFS) was also tested in six villages (Kadarn, Leonard, Nonsithan, Xakheun-Neua, Phaleng, and Dongmeuang) in Champhone district, Savannakhet province, in collaboration with the CAWA project. Additionally, the FFS was piloted in four villages (Chiangmoon, Namai, Namthoung, and Patoy) in Sing district, LuangNamtha province. The Department of Agriculture and Land Management (DALaM), under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest, provided support to the project by establishing connections with the decentralized organizations.



Details

Awareness raising activity locations:

No.	Province	District	Village	Latitude	Longitude	Activity
1	Champasak	Pathoumphone	Phapho	14.731362	106.085387	Loudspeaker
2	Champasak	Pathoumphone	NongMarkAek	14.729401	106.110549	Loudspeaker
3	LuangNamtha	Nale	Khonechan	20.53424	101.447591	Loudspeaker
4	LuangNamtha	Nale	Hardlom	20.626917	101.465301	Loudspeaker
5	LuangNamtha	Namtha	Viengneua	20.969222	101.407354	Loudspeaker
6	LuangNamtha	Namtha	Donekhoun	20.945464	101.400794	Loudspeaker
7	LuangNamtha	Namtha	Poung	20.951655	101.417367	Loudspeaker
8	LuangNamtha	Namtha	Namthoung	20.970452	101.43754	FFS+Loudspeaker
9	LuangNamtha	Namtha	Mai	20.938716	101.409821	Loudspeaker
10	LuangNamtha	Sing	Chiangmoun	21.201739	101.152755	FFS+Loudspeaker
11	LuangNamtha	Sing	Namai	21.220948	101.148131	FFS+Loudspeaker
12	LuangNamtha	Sing	Silimoun	21.174389	101.1816	Loudspeaker
13	LuangNamtha	Sing	Patoy	21.161496	101.165054	FFS+Loudspeaker
14	Saravan	LaoNgam	Phakkout-Gnai	15.33262	106.198019	Loudspeaker
15	Saravan	LaoNgam	Dong	15.38651	106.197313	Loudspeaker
16	Savannakhet	Champhone	Kadan	16.410609	105.169016	FFS+Loudspeaker
17	Savannakhet	Champhone	Laonard	16.375794	105.179927	FFS+Loudspeaker
18	Savannakhet	Champhone	Xakheun-Nuea	16.528645	105.23477	FFS+Loudspeaker
19	Savannakhet	Champhone	Nonsithan	16.496086	105.190425	FFS+Loudspeaker
20	Savannakhet	Champhone	Palaeng	16.492483	105.152938	FFS+Loudspeaker
21	Savannakhet	Champhone	Dongmeuang	16.542164	105.25056	FFS+Loudspeaker
22	Savannakhet	Champhone	Xe	16.543276	105.257319	Loudspeaker
23	Savannakhet	Champhone	Nakathang	16.435047	105.25501	Loudspeaker
24	Savannakhet	Champhone	Lamthen	16.522853	105.257056	Loudspeaker
25	Vientiance P.	Phonhong	Napho-Tai	18.427437	102.456349	Loudspeaker
26	Vientiance P.	Phonhong	AekXang	18.356966	102.46124	Loudspeaker
27	Vientiance P.	Fuang	Namon	18.600719	102.039523	Loudspeaker
28	Vientiance P.	Fuang	Phonthone	18.626608	102.062945	Loudspeaker
29	Vientiance P.	Thoulakhom	Nongphong	18.298425	102.629155	Loudspeaker
30	Vientiance P.	Thoulakhom	Boungphao	18.335426	102.55171	Loudspeaker

Annex 3: Map of the other project areas

The CCL in Phongsaly province has distributed the weekly weather forecast bulletin and seasonal monthly forecast and to use LaCSA use through loudspeakers in Yot-Ou district, with 6 villages.

The SNV NGO that covers two districts in Oudomxai, Beng and Nga districts, with 28 villages and in two districts Huanphanh, Viengsai and Xiengkhor, for a total of 32 villages.

The CLIMATE REAL project of FAO, the training has included each village news reader and government staff from Sanamsay, Saysetha, Samakhhixay district in Attapeu province. This initiative has covered a total of 31 villages.

The SNV NGO that covers two provinces in Champasak and Vientiane provinces.

