

Evaluation

of

**Special Programme for Food Security and South-South Co-
operation**

(GCSP/LAO/011/JPN)

Report of the Evaluation Mission

March 2004

Preface

The following document represents the views of the independent evaluation mission on the performance and achievements of the project Special Programme for Food Security and South-South Co-operation (GCSP/LAO/011/JPN). The evaluation focuses mainly on current issues encountered in the implementation of the project in order to provide recommendations on possible changes in the orientation of the project as well as on further steps necessary to consolidate progress and ensure achievement of objectives.

The evaluation was initiated with a view to providing the Government, FAO and the donor with an independent and objective assessment of the results of the project. The mission started on 9 February 2004 and will end on 20 February 2004; the mission met with officials and experts in Vientiane and visited two provinces involved in the project (Bolikhamxay and Vientiane province) to hold discussions with collaborators in provincial and district offices, and to observe activities at project sites.

The mission's main views regarding the projects are presented in the summary, followed by more specific conclusions and recommendations. The main body of the report presents additional views and amplifications, with annexes providing information on the mission background as well as statistical information on the main features of the project.

Evaluating the project was a challenging task given the complex history of the project and the limited time available for the mission. The evaluation mission is most appreciative of the efforts made by the Project Management Unit (PMU), the FAO Representation and government officials, to welcome and support the mission. They, as well as a range of other individuals, provided information and discussed issues in a frank and constructive manner. Last, but not least, the villagers met gave a warm welcome to the mission and provided valuable insights.

The Evaluation Mission

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List of Acronyms

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
CPO	Country Project Officer
CTA	Chief Technical Adviser
EC	European Commission
EOD	Starting Date of Assignment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOR	FAO Representative
FAORAP	FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
FFS	Farmers Field School
HQ	Headquarters
IT	Information Technology
NFM	National Field Manager
NPD	National Project Director
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTE	Project Ending Date
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPER	Project Performance Evaluation Report
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
Prodoc	Project document
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
Unicef	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has a population of approximately 6 million, of which about 85% have their main source of income in agriculture. An estimated per capita income of US\$ 310 in 2002 makes it the poorest and least developed country in the East Asia region. Its social indicators are among the worst in the region. However, Lao PDR's poverty levels have decreased substantially over the past 10 years, largely through a decline in numbers of rural poor. Rice production has increased substantially since the late 1990s (2.4 million tonnes in 2003, 2.1 million tonnes in 1999, 1.67 million tonnes in 1998, 1.66 million tonnes in 1997 and 1.1 million tonnes in 1996), partly due to favourable climatic conditions and partly due to increased irrigation. At the same time, most cultivation takes place under rainfed conditions, and fluctuations in the production and supply of rice due to weather, natural calamities and inadequate transport can render the food security status of large groups of the population vulnerable.

In all major planning documents and concepts, the Government has reiterated its commitment to increasing crop and livestock production in order to ensure food security, notably self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs such as rice, and to ensure a more balanced diet by promoting the production and consumption of livestock products and other food items essential for the healthy nutrition of the population.

To assist Lao PDR in this task, the Government of Japan has provided the financial resources for the FAO-executed "Special Programme for Food Security and South-South Co-operation (GCSP/LAO/011/JPN), which began its operations in May 2001 with a budget of US\$ 3.625 million (donor contribution: US\$ 2,625,000 counterpart contribution US\$ 1,000,000); its planned duration is until May 2006.

Under the overall **development objective of ensuring that all people in Lao PDR at all times have access to the food they need for a healthy, active life and to alleviate poverty**, the project pursues the following **immediate objectives**¹: (i) Achieve sustainable food security through **development of individual and community capacity to participate in planning, management and development** of local physical and natural resources; (ii) **intensify crop production and increase food production** by introducing, demonstrating and promoting appropriate new technologies and practices to farmers, which will intensify and increase crop production and ensure sustainable and participative water and soil management, in small-scale irrigation schemes and under rainfed conditions; (iii) diversify farm production and increase household incomes by introducing and promoting new cash and field crops and **intensified livestock and fisheries production**; (iv) **improve quality, promote added-value and increase market access of agricultural products** from villages; and (v) **strengthen the capability of provincial and district extension staff** to provide effective support to farmers to improve on-farm water management and agricultural development

Towards the attainment of these objectives, important results have been achieved, including:

- the establishment of irrigation and water control infrastructure, almost finished in two sites, under implementation in two more sites, and with designs ready for another two sites;
- the introduction of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach for agronomy, livestock and forestry activities, which has led to better crop production practices, improved animal husbandry technologies, such as proper vaccination schemes, additional feeding practices and stall feeding of animals, and the identification of additional income sources from forest products (mushroom production and nursery);
- the initiation of Community Action Plans at village level² based on Participatory Rural Appraisals, and the (preliminary) formation of Water Users Associations and other farmers groups as a means of empowering villagers; and
- the organization of training courses and workshops for national, provincial and district staff as well as the provision of office equipment, vehicles and communication facilities to MAF offices, leading to an increase in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry's capacity to provide a better service to male and female farmers.

¹ In the first year of project operations, a substantial re-orientation occurred to reflect a government policy shift toward poverty alleviation, stabilisation of shifting cultivation and eradication of opium production in food insecure northern provinces. Original designated project sites in irrigated rice production areas were replaced with sites in rainfed upland farming areas; the change of target sites resulted in a substantial re-focus of project field activities and the re-definition of the 5 original immediate objectives into three main intervention objectives: 1) Capacity building support to decentralised planning system; 2) Increase food production and productivity, and 3) Increase household income and access to quality food. The redefined objectives were presented at a project planning workshop in January 2002, but apparently not formalized in a project revision.

² Accompanied by Farmer Group Development Plans at PMU level.

Furthermore, South-South Cooperation through the attachment of experts and technicians from Viet Nam to national and district offices offers the opportunity to increase the rate of skills transfer to national staff at all levels.

However, the mission also noted constraints in the project, which have already hampered its implementation and which could jeopardize its future impact. These constraints include serious delays and cost overruns in the irrigation works (which will lead to an overall reduction in irrigation schemes supported by the project), delays in appointment of key project personnel (only in the second half of 2003 were most PMU positions filled), changes in the position of the FAO Representative as well as in the PMU leadership (which adversely affected project operation and management), the cumbersome use of petty cash for running field activities (only irrigation activities are funded through contracts), an unclear management structure which affects communication and coordination between the SPFS programme, Government and FAO, and the still limited capacity of staff in the field as well as in the PMU.

Overall, the food security approach promoted by the project is appreciated by Government staff in Vientiane as well as in the provinces and districts. Farmers have responded positively to the support offered by the project and participated actively in Farmers Field Schools. They have started the formation of Farmer Development Groups, and all project sites have already experienced production increases.

The mission sees the current situation as an opportunity to consolidate the project structure and its operations while at the same time developing a stronger focus on capacity building among Government staff as well as farmers. In addition, non-irrigation livelihood diversification activities will need to be developed: this will be required in new project sites (the project's funds no longer support the development of new irrigation schemes), but it will also help farmers in existing sites to broaden their production base. The project has made advances toward all its expected major outcomes:

- (i) increased crop yield per unit area;
- (ii) more diversified farm production systems;
- (iii) higher quality agricultural products with higher value and marketability;
- (iv) more capable and skilled agricultural staff at district level; and
- (v) farmers have learned new techniques and adopted new technologies and are better able to manage their physical resources.

However, the initial delays and cost overruns also mean that the project still has to move to a stage where results on the ground become more widely visible. In addition, the question of sustainability and replicability of the project approach needs to be addressed. At this stage, it is doubtful whether farmers would be capable of managing the improved production systems and their organizations on their own, and whether Government staff at the district and provincial level could give the necessary support without external assistance.

For these reasons, the mission recommends that the project should give increased emphasis to further capacity building for farmers as well as Government staff. Particular attention should also be given to decentralizing project responsibilities and financial management to provinces and improved monitoring of project activities as well as the project's actual and potential impact, including a gender-disaggregated analysis of farmer response to proposed innovations³. Lessons learned from the project should result in the development of a low-cost replicable system for the SPFS. At the same time, the project and its governing bodies should review the current operations of the project with a view to improving its management structure (general guidance and feedback structures as well as formalized institutional arrangements) so as to facilitate decision-making as well as to improve the transparency and efficiency of its operations.

The mission recognizes that improving food security in the villages of Lao PDR is a challenging task, as the country faces substantial constraints in terms of human as well as institutional resources. Due to shifting circumstances, the project has had a slow start and has had to adapt its approach. It has now developed momentum that can be kept: however, this will require continuing monitoring of project progress in the villages, increased attention to capacity building at all levels as well as sustained efforts to coordinate with various other programmes and initiatives working on food security and poverty reduction.

³ Ideally, also changes in nutritional status and eating habits should be monitored.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The way forward

The project will need to improve its management structure as well as its planning approach. The changes made to the original (outmoded) project document do not seem to have been formalized; the project appears to lack a reference point on which to base workplans and decision-making. There are general concerns about insufficient monitoring, as well as low levels of Government and local capacity to implement and sustain the innovations promoted by the project.

In the view of the mission, actions to be taken in the short term include:

- Development of a revised (summary) project document that clearly lists the project objectives and its implementation approach. The document should also contain updated references to the country's major planning documents such as the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES).
- In the context of the above recommendation, agreement should be reached on a management structure which will clarify the decision-making processes, with matching TOR for all parties involved in the project's management and supervision. (This includes the FAO Representation, the SPFS unit in FAO HQ, the FAO Regional Office and the Regional SPFS Coordinator as well as the donor's and Government offices.) The idea of a Lao SPFS Management Team (including the NPD, FAOR, NFM and Assistant FAOR) to handle routine management issues is supported by the mission.
- Improving monitoring and evaluation: the reporting routines which are the basis for the project's regular 6-monthly reports have not been sufficient to identify early on the design faults and cost overruns in irrigation; neither are they sufficient to identify actual and potential results. Both aspects (supervision of contracted works, impact monitoring) need to be strengthened through clear assignments of supervisory/guidance responsibilities as well as through developing a system that would capture impact (among project farmers broken down by gender, socio-economic categories, etc⁴, but also among Government staff). Regarding impact monitoring, the approach chosen should be as simple as possible in order not to overburden the reporting staff; a case study approach may be most suitable.
- Decentralization of project management and financial responsibility to provincial offices through the introduction of Letters of Agreement. (This will require training of provincial staff, preferably by staff from FAO-RAP, as well as initial monitoring and assistance from the PMU and the FAO Representation.) In this context, the PMU staffing pattern does not adequately provide for the handling of administrative and financial matters. The project should try to involve either financial/administrative staff in NAFES, or request the establishment of a financial/administrative support post.
- Development of a training plan for PMU, provincial and district staff as well as farmers, both on technical and management issues. (This should include plans to involve the experts and technicians working under SSC as trainers.) Technical training should coincide with (or be related to) training on group skills, development of Farmer Group Development Plans and general livelihood improvement (e.g. nutrition education, literacy, etc.). More collaboration with other relevant agencies and programmes for the conduct of joint training seminars, workshops etc. should be sought.

Longer term

In the longer term, the project should explore possible links with other activities (such as LEAP⁵, IPM, irrigation activities, TCP Home Garden project, NGOs, and other donor programmes) in order to share experiences, consolidate approaches and pool resources. Government staff should be sensitized to food security issues and their expertise enhanced through workshops and seminars offered to a wider range of participants. The final objective of the project should be to develop a model food security approach that can be replicated (with limited external assistance) in other parts of Lao PDR through existing structures. The expansion of the project to additional six project sites is supported by the mission; criteria for selection should be based on their suitability for low-cost development interventions (de-emphasizing comparatively costly irrigation schemes, which anyway

⁴ ideally including nutritional information, if the data can be routinely captured.

⁵ Lao Extension for Agriculture Project.

could not be funded from the remaining budget), and take into account the limited operational capacity of the project.

Project document

The original project document was focused on irrigation activities in lowland areas. Due to shifts in Government policy as well as adaptations in the general SPFS approach, the project document no longer provided adequate guidance at project inception.

Recommendation: Develop a revised summary project document that clearly lists the project objectives and its implementation approach.

Institutional arrangements

The institutional arrangements outlining the project's management and guidance structure did not completely reflect the existing situation at project inception, and were substantially modified. However, despite the existence of a multitude of project parties (FAO Representation, the FAO Regional Office, the Regional SPFS Coordinator, the SPFS unit in FAO HQ as well as the donor's and Government offices) there do not seem to have been specific TOR for the various parties defining their management and oversight responsibilities. Also, there has been a fluctuation of members attending Task Force meetings.

Recommendation: Develop consistent TOR for all parties involved in the project's management and supervision, within the context of revising the project document.

Technical and operational backstopping

The project has received a number of backstopping visits, mainly by FAO staff directly involved in the SPFS programme (above all the Regional Coordinator). The technical backstopping could not prevent delays and/or cost overruns in two project components, viz. irrigation and monitoring and evaluation. This was also due to the fact that several national staff positions in the PMU were only lately, or never, filled. As a result, the heavy management burden on the PMU also shifted to the FAO Representation, increasing the Representation's workload. At the same time, the FAO Representation's management capacity was already constrained due to frequent changes in the position of the FAO Representative.

Recommendation: The review of the management structure should also include an outline of backstopping arrangements. In principle, backstopping capacity should be located as closely as possible to the project. Eventually, the project (and FAO and the Government) should identify and/or build up the capacity within the country. (However, backstopping requirements are likely to remain high. The PMU has only now reached its full staff quota, and many work areas are new to PMU staff.)

Government support

Government support is manifest in the policy emphasis given to food security. On the operational side, the establishment of the PMU was delayed until the end of 2001 due to the re-organization within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), which designated NAFES as the new project counterpart agency. At the level of staff capacity and support and guidance facilities, the Government has experienced acute limitations. Both the positions of NPD and NFM have changed in the course of project implementation, and the irrigation expert was appointed only in August 2003. The position of constraints analysis expert will only be filled now⁶. The resulting understaffing of the PMU has affected project implementation in important areas. In addition, project staff is almost entirely male.

Recommendations:

- The Government should undertake to fill the position of constraints analysis expert (maybe changing the title to reflect the M&E as well as the human resources development aspects of the position), as well as to fill speedily any position that may fall vacant.
- The gender balance among project staff should be improved.⁷

⁶ The mission was advised meantime that the national constraints analysis expert has been appointed and will join the PMU soonest.

⁷ The national constraints analysis expert will be the PMU's first female staff member.

- In view of the high PMU workload even when all positions are filled, the Donor Government may wish to consider the fielding of additional junior expert(s) to complement PMU capacity.

Project management

Project management had to operate a project whose design was ambitious in relation to the human resources and time available. In addition, there have also been changes in the positions of National Project Director and National Field Manager. Management structures and TOR for the various positions in the project set-up were not clearly defined. Under the circumstances, project management has been successful in developing a presence in selected project villages and introducing technical innovations. However, some critical developments (such as insufficient M&E, delays and cost overruns in irrigation works) were addressed too late.

Recommendation: The project's parties should find agreement on a management structure which will clarify the decision-making processes, with matching TOR for all parties involved in the project's management and supervision. The recommended re-definition of the project's management structure will improve the managers' capacity to run the project. (This will be helped by the fact that the PMU positions are now mostly filled.)

Immediate Objective One: Development of Individual and Community Capacity to Participate in Planning, Management and Development of Local Physical and Natural Resources

Under this heading, the project has organized a number of training activities, workshops and on-the-job instruction, such as In-service Training for 2 PMU and 12 provincial and district staff in Participatory Rural Appraisal and Socio-Economy Baseline survey at 6 different sites, Training of Trainers (TOT) and Farmers Field School (FFS) to transfer knowledge to farmers and upgrade the skills of provincial and district staff in farmer training. Community Action Plans (CAP) have been developed with full participation of beneficiary farmers. However, it appears that training on topics such as group formation and management still has to be fully developed, and that in general the participation in training activities has been limited to direct project collaborators. Also, it is not clear to what extent farmers have been able to develop to formulate their own development plans (business and group management plans) beyond the basic level of the original CAP.

The project has recently made an effort to elaborate Farmer Group Development Plans (FGDP), which will address the present problem situation, identify countermeasures to solve the identified problems, conduct an analysis of the financial and economic value of the proposed interventions, develop a workplan and define management responsibilities. However, the FGDP is a rather sophisticated planning tool that is mainly useful for project analysts and controllers.

Recommendations:

- The project should intensify its capacity building programme, open it for wider participation by Government staff and others, and identify continuing training needs by villagers (including refresher training). It should also try to learn from other relevant activities supported by other agencies and donors in Lao PDR.
- Regarding village development, farmers should be given assistance to formulate their own plans and running their own groups. Special attention should be paid to social and gender aspects: Are the proposed interventions gender neutral? Can all farmers, and all farm family members benefit? Which social/gender/ethnicity/livelihoods issues should be addressed by the project beyond technical skills training?

Immediate Objective Two: Intensified and Diversified Crop Production

According to project records, rice crop production in four sites has increased through Farmers Field Schools. In addition, vegetable production in some sites has had good results, although there appears to be a need to improve activities and regular knowledge sharing between farmers and trainers for wet season vegetable production. Similarly, mushroom production is economically viable in all demonstration sites but seems to have remained, for the time being, a demonstration activity.

Recommendations:

- The project must assist farmers to develop a system for gathering information on market trend and consumer's needs, and provide data on more distant markets. Farmers should be enabled to develop their own business plans and marketing strategies.

- The project should try to collaborate with, and learn lessons from, the TCP Home Gardening project.

Immediate Objective Three: Development of Intensive Livestock and Fisheries Production Systems

The numbers of pigs and chickens in project sites visited have increased considerably. This increase is attributed to the introduction of improved technologies like vaccinations and improved feed. However, in at least one site (Sisangvone village) the vaccination campaign has not been completed for want of vaccine storage facilities. It seems that a fisheries component has not been included in project activities⁸.

Recommendations:

- Once the irrigation systems are in place, there exists a potential for aquaculture and rice-cum-fish projects. However, the project would need to consider the requirements in terms of additional expertise.
- The livestock component is linked to a revolving fund scheme. The proper functioning of that scheme (and ultimately of the Village Development Fund) needs to be guided and observed by a designated expert – possibly the constraints analysis expert. The observation of gender-specific responses would be important.

Immediate Objective Four: Improved Value and Marketability Of Agricultural Products

Not much work has been done by the project in this regard: concerning the marketing side, this was possibly again due to the delayed recruitment of the national constraints analysis expert. On the production side, once farmers decide to add value to their produce, it is important to develop the concept of quality standards with the farmers.

Recommendations:

- The project should build up its capacity to advise on production standards and marketing aspects (where are the markets? who are the customers? what are the consumer's needs? what is a marketable quantity?) of market commodities (including handicrafts, non-timber forest products, etc). This would tie in with plans to develop the planning skills of the farmers.
- Also food processing and preservation should be considered among the expertise provided by the project.

Immediate Objective Five: Strengthened Government Extension, Communication and Training Services

The project has strengthened to some degree the capacity of PMU staff, and has given training to provincial and district staff. The organization of Farmer Field Schools and the formation of farmers groups will also facilitate the tasks of the Government field staff. However, it appears that office management, communication and training skills of staff at all levels could still be improved.

Recommendation: The project should increase its training efforts. A training needs assessment should be followed by a training plan for PMU, provincial and district staff as well as farmers, both on technical and management issues. (This should include plans to involve the experts and technicians working under SSC as trainers.) Technical training should coincide with (or be related to) training on group skills, development of Farmer Group Development Plans and general livelihood improvement (e.g. nutrition education, literacy, etc.). More collaboration with other relevant agencies and programmes for the conduct of joint training seminars, workshops etc. should be sought.

Cost-Effectiveness

Analysing the cost-effectiveness of food security interventions is difficult (among others, the humanitarian aspect of food self-sufficiency, or the benefits from improved livelihood skills, cannot easily be converted into monetary terms). Until recently, the project also did not attempt to define its cost and estimate potential monetary benefits. However, with the recent development of Farmer Group Development Plans (somewhat of a misnomer as they are too sophisticated for farmers to comprehend, and more of a management planning tool) and – on a more basic level – the development of business and group management plans by farmers groups, the project could be expected to provide an approximate cost/benefit analysis for most interventions.

⁸ One reason is that the originally proposed project sites in lowland areas offered more potential; another that aquaculture did not come out as a priority in the PRA.

Recommendations:

- For the project it is important to maintain close contact with government agencies at provincial and district levels and emphasize the link between improved data collection, better analysis of interventions and more effective programme development. For this, it is necessary to improve the M&E capacity of the PMU, as well as to develop a cost-effective approach to data collection.
- The development of FGDPs as well giving adequate advice to farmers on business and group development skills as well as other livelihood skills may be taxing for project staff – there may be case for training of PMU and other project staff in these areas.

Coordination with other Food Security Activities

The mission has the impression that collaboration and coordination with other relevant activities could be intensified. (A few instances of joint workshops or training seminars were listed in progress reports.)

Recommendations:

- A more regular exchange between the project and other food security initiatives could be facilitated by MAF as well as by FAO, in particular regarding the sharing of experiences and the coordinated organization of seminars and workshops.
- The project should also use its experiences to advocate food security to a wider audience.

Gender aspects

The impression here is mixed. In terms of project staff, project staff is almost entirely male. Some documentation exist as to the potential inclusion of gender aspects in project work (Nhounghong Sihanath and Ingrid Baken 2003), but this does not seem to have been mainstreamed yet by the project.

1. Introduction and Background

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has a population of approximately 6 million, of which about 85% have their main source of income in agriculture. An estimated per capita income of US\$ 310 in 2002 makes it the poorest and least developed country in the East Asia region. Its social indicators are among the worst in the region. However, Lao PDR's poverty levels have decreased substantially over the past 10 years, largely through a decline in numbers of rural poor. Rice production has increased substantially since the late 1990s (2.4 million tonnes in 2003, 2.1 million tonnes in 1999, 1.67 million tonnes in 1998, 1.66 million tonnes in 1997 and 1.1 million tonnes in 1996), partly due to favourable climatic conditions and partly due to increased irrigation. At the same time, most cultivation takes place under rainfed conditions, and fluctuations in the production and supply of rice due to weather, natural calamities and inadequate transport can render the food security status of large groups of the population vulnerable.

In all major planning documents and concepts, the Government has reiterated its commitment to increasing crop and livestock production in order to ensure food security, notably self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs such as rice, and to ensure a more balanced diet by promoting the production and consumption of livestock products and other food items essential for the healthy nutrition of the population.

To assist Lao PDR in this task, the Government of Japan has provided the financial resources for the FAO-executed "Special Programme for Food Security and South-South Co-operation (GCSP/LAO/011/JPN), which began its operations in May 2001 with a budget of US\$ 3.625 million (donor contribution: US\$ 2,625,000 counterpart contribution US\$ 1,000,000); its planned duration is until May 2006.

2. Project Objectives and Design

Under the overall **development objective of ensuring that all people in Lao PDR at all times have access to the food they need for a healthy, active life and to alleviate poverty**, the project pursues the following **immediate objectives**⁹:

- (i) Achieve sustainable food security through **development of individual and community capacity to participate in planning, management and development** of local physical and natural resources;
- (ii) **Intensify crop production and increase food production** by introducing, demonstrating and promoting appropriate new technologies and practices to farmers, which will intensify and increase crop production and ensure sustainable and participative water and soil management, in small-scale irrigation schemes and under rainfed conditions;
- (iii) Diversify farm production and increase household incomes by introducing and promoting new cash and field crops and **intensified livestock and fisheries production**;
- (iv) **Improve quality, promote added-value and increase market access of agricultural products** from villages; and
- (v) **Strengthen the capability of provincial and district extension staff** to provide effective support to farmers to improve on-farm water management and agricultural development.

The rationale for a Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) initiative in the Lao PDR was given as "the need to introduce economically attractive and viable technologies to farmers to intensify and diversify food production. This would assure household food requirements, generate surplus farm production for sale, increase household incomes and more efficiently utilise surplus farm labour."

⁹ In the first year of project operations, a substantial re-orientation occurred to reflect a government policy shift toward poverty alleviation, stabilisation of shifting cultivation and eradication of opium production in food insecure northern provinces. Original designated project sites in irrigated rice production areas were replaced with sites in rainfed upland farming areas; the change of target sites resulted in a substantial re-focus of project field activities and the re-definition of the 5 original immediate objectives into three main intervention objectives: 1) Capacity building support to decentralised planning system; 2) Increase food production and productivity, and 3) Increase household income and access to quality food. The redefined objectives were presented at a project planning workshop in January 2002, but apparently not formalized in a project revision.

Under the heading Expected End-of-Project Situation and Sustainability of Project Results, the project document stated that the project would achieve sustainable food security by enhancing the capacity of the villagers, particularly the resource poor, to increase on- and off-farm production and household income. The creation of a greater community capacity to intensify crop production, utilise water more efficiently and diversify farm production would attain a sustainable level of food production.

This was to be achieved by establishing a mechanism for enhancing the capacity of the communities especially rural poor, women and disadvantaged group to engage in self-sustained farm and income generating activities through the promotion of village development and management groups.

District government officials were expected to develop their technical knowledge, extension and participatory management skills through working as multidisciplinary teams for implementation of the project. According to the project, this would help strengthen the district extension service and enable the extension of the SPFS principles to other villages in the district.

The strategy to achieve the objectives of the SPFS, according to the project document, would be based on:

- (a) Intensive training courses in extension, improved water control and land development, improved agricultural production technologies and community development (participatory methodologies, workshop facilitation, and community-based micro-credit scheme) for selected extension agents and irrigation/agriculture technicians in the selected SPFS districts;
- (b) Formation of trained technicians into mobile multi-disciplinary teams to provide advice and support to farmers in irrigated agriculture, livestock and fisheries development. Extension staff would be given responsibility for providing all services to farmers at SPFS sites, with clear-cut responsibility and accountability;
- (c) Use of trained farmers (both men and women) to serve as model farmers in village/district sites to lead local agricultural development;
- (d) Concentration of project activities on introducing, promoting and developing location specific technology through participatory field demonstrations with farmers;
- (e) Demonstrations of new technologies and associated farmer training to be carried out in farmers' fields under a Farmer Field School programme to ensure participatory knowledge-building and evaluation of new technologies;
- (f) Demonstrations and recommended practices to be specifically selected to fit the local resources endowment and the conditions faced by the majority of farmers at each site;
- (g) Establishment of Water User Organizations (WUOs) in the small-scale village irrigation schemes to better manage, operate and maintain these systems. The provincial authorities would approve the formation of WUOs;
- (h) Adoption of a farming-system's approach to development to help bridge the gap between research, extension and the farmer in the selected areas. Technical recommendations would be developed on the basis of the whole farm situation;
- (i) Implementation of necessary steps to improve input supply, credit, extension and marketing services as a co-ordinated package to participating farmers in the contiguous areas;
- (j) Introduction of improved methods of post-harvest management of crops, to improve crop quality and minimise crop losses, and demonstration of methods for processing crop products to improve their value and marketability;
- (k) Institution of regular surveys to understand the existing farming systems (problems, constraints and opportunities) and technologies of production;
- (l) Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the adoption of new technologies and impact on farm production both at the community and project (national) levels;
- (m) Capacity building support for farmers' groups (WUOs, revolving fund committee, women's and youth unions) participating in project activities. This would include training programme for non-technical skills, such as leadership and group management, collective decision making and action, and conflict resolution.

3. Institutional Arrangements

The project document foresaw that the SPFS would have a National SPFS Steering Committee, as a food security policy formulation committee, to guide the formulation and implementation of the Project, with representatives from the following agencies:

- Permanent Secretary of MAF, as chairperson;
- Deputy Director of Department of Crop Production, MAF;

- Deputy Director of Department of Livestock and Fisheries, MAF;
- Deputy Director of Department of Irrigation, MAF;
- Deputy Director of Department of Planning, MAF;
- Deputy Director of Forestry, MAF;
- National Field Manager as secretary to the committee, and
- FAO representative (ex officio member).

A National Project Management Unit (PMU) would coordinate and supervise the project, with responsibility for (i) overall co-ordination of the SPFS throughout the country, (ii) organization and supervision of all backstopping requirements for local and international assistance, (iii) organization and supervision of the training programmes for staff of the District SPFS Team and for farmers in project areas, (iv) coordination and organisation of study tours for relevant government staff and farmers, (v) co-ordination of the farm demonstration programme, and (vi) procurement and distribution of equipment to project sites.

Supporting the SPFS implementation at field level would be District SPFS Units, consisting of three district extension agents. The District SPFS Team would be responsible for the implementation and the participatory management with farmers of any construction works and installation of equipment, on-farm works, the farm demonstration programme and selecting and organizing farmers to attend training courses.

However, the institutional arrangements were never implemented as planned: the Steering Committee was not formed (a Task Force with similar composition as set up instead), and a new position of National Project Director was created. In addition, although there existed a multitude of project parties (FAO Representation, the FAO Regional Office, the Regional SPFS Coordinator, the SPFS unit in FAO HQ as well as the donor's and Government offices), there do not seem to have been specific TOR for the various parties defining their management and oversight responsibilities.

2.1 Assessment of Project Design and Institutional Arrangements

The project document provided a comprehensive listing of the constraints inhibiting rural development and attainment of food security in Lao PDR. (These were: low level of farmer education, inefficient agricultural supply services, lack of transport, limited availability of market facilities and market access, inefficient use of farm labour, lack of irrigation water, insufficient capital and credit, and poor infrastructure.) However, the project document seriously over-estimated the project's potential to address these constraints, particularly with regard to institutional capacity. Furthermore, specific site selection criteria and food insecurity/poverty levels of the original 12 sites were not clearly mentioned in the original project document, and the identified project sites turned out to be no longer in line with government policy priorities. Eventually six new sites were selected in the Provinces of Luang Namtha, Oudomxay, Vientiane and Bolikhamxay.

The project document contained only a very general reference to potential risks (related to planning and approval process, actual disbursements, assignment of district SPFS teams and a weak district staff, deployment of South-South cooperation experts and technicians, and delays in the implementation of irrigation works). In the course of project implementation, it became apparent that staff resources were limited at all levels, that institutional responsibilities were not clearly defined, and that technical limitations by contractors led to substantial delays and cost-overruns in the irrigation works.

4. Project Implementation Status

4.1 Project Budget and Expenditure

The original project budget had the following items:

Summary of the total Project Cost (including price contingencies)

Oracle code	Item	PY1	PY2	PY3	PY4	PY5	Total
	A. Personnel						
5543/5652	National Staff	27,418	27,418	32,926	19,706	19,706	127,174
6120/6121/ 5692/5693	FAO Advisory/Supervisory TS	44,880	36,720	24,480	12,240	8,160	126,480
5546/5688	B. South-South Cooperation	168,300	234,702	-	127,857	123,573	654,432
	C. Material & Supplies						
5922	- Civil Works	201,040	313,936	108,080	36,400	-	659,456
5940/5921/ 5937/5938	- Others	33,293	33,293	34,935	16,697	15,147	133,365
5902	D. Training	48,895	71,280	49,254	42,558	32,028	244,015
5571	E. Contracts	62,220	7,140	-	4,080	2,040	75,480
5696	F. In country Travel	33,772	32,038	34,945	19,125	18,258	138,139
5925/6006/ 6004	G. Equipment and Furniture	43,860	33,660	20,400	-	-	97,920
5028/5930	H. Administration and Operation	7,446	7,446	7,446	7,446	7,446	37,230
6011	I. Vehicles	20,400	20,400				40,800
6112	K. Service Charge	85,848	100,687	38,594	36,051	28,850	290,029
	Grand Total	777,371	918,719	351,060	322,161	255,208	2,624,519

The project has gone through two budget revisions, which reflect among others the changes in project set-up, the increase in funds for project administration, and to some extent budget shifts to cover cost-overruns in irrigation works.

Acct	Original	Revision C
National staff	127,174	229,247
PMU staff	52,800	87,899
District	55,080	
Prov coord	16,800	
Admin support		67,200
Nationa consultants		74,148
FAO Technical Support (ATS)	126,480	111,267
ATS travel		45,000
ATS		66,267
South-South Cooperation	654,432	431,595
SSC		352,855

SSC Travel		78,740
Materials and supplies	792,821	70,623
Civil works	659,456	
Others	133,365	70,623
Training	244,015	267,691
Contracts	75,480	717,960
Irrigation	36,000	682,960
Others (PRA baseline)	38,000	35,000
Travel	138,139	168,597
Incountry travel		142,597
International travel		26,000
Equipment and Furniture and vehicle	138,720	196,334
Non-expendable	97,920	
Vehicles	40,800	
Admin and operation	37,230	129,269
Service charge	290,029	301,936
Total	2,624,520	2,624,519

4.2 Activities and Outputs

The following lists the project implementation status as reported by the project. It is not based on the regular reporting format, but grouped according to subject areas.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Socio-economic Baseline Survey

The survey was carried out in accordance to a service contract between FAO and Bureau d'Etude Lao (BEL), a local Consulting Company registered in Lao PDR. The field survey started on 10 October 2001 and was completed on November 23, 2001. The survey work consisted of 4 parts:

1. Staff training in participatory survey methods and community analysis;
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Community Action Planning (CAP);
3. Socio-economic baseline field survey.
4. Presentation of survey results at SPFS National Launch Seminar in February 2002.

The PRA/Baseline survey was conducted by an interdisciplinary government-consultant team consisting 2 national experts from NAFES and 3 extension officers from provincial and district agriculture and forestry offices (PAFES and DAFO). Community Action Plans were established with the stakeholders.

Summary of food security analysis

	Nam Leu	Nasenkham	Sisangvone	Khonkeo Phiengdy Phonsavath	Phonekham	Kouay- Hinlath
Total population	395	378	189	1,407	797	531
Number of households	57	56	36	211	132	102
HH rice secure	4 (7%)	16 (29%)	0 (0%)	23 (11%)	13 (10%)	83 (81%)
HH 3 month non secure	26 (46%)	22 (39%)	6 (13%)	94 (44.5%)	90 (68%)	19 (19%)
HH 6 month non secure	27 (47%)	18 (32%)	40 (87%)	94 (44.5%)	29 (22%)	0 (0%)
Total paddy production /year	76,000 tons	93,240 tons	25,100 tons	181,000 tons	342,000 tons	992,360 tons
Paddy production per capita	192.40 kg	246.66 kg	132.80 kg	128.64 kg	429.10 kg	1,868.85 kg

Low land paddy (ha)	18 ha	38.88 ha	3 ha	90.5	190 ha	206.46 ha
Irrigated paddy (ha)	0 ha	0 ha	0 ha	0 ha	0 ha	53.95 ha
Up land paddy (ha)	40 ha	13.80 ha	22 ha	NA	0 ha	0 ha
Average HH income per year	284 US \$	1,359 US\$	734 US\$	2,416 US\$	1,282 US\$	2,192 US\$
Income from Agriculture	61%	88%	36%	47%	68%	51%
Off farm income	39%	12%	64%	53%	32%	49%
% food expenditure	85%	51%	80%	60%	60%	32%
Rice expenditure (% of food)	50%	62%	58%	50%	72%	58%
Rice consumption per capita	591 g	580 g	531 g	696 g	687 g	552 g
Rice consumption (LCES2)	647 g	639 g	608 g	608 g	637 g	554g/637g
Rice security	Very low	Low	Very low	Very low	Average	High
Food security	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Average
Food access	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Average

Farmer Field School (FFS)

To reach the communities, the SPFS uses the concept of Farmer Field Schools (FFS). The FFS method used in SPFS follows a multidisciplinary approach in recognition that farmer's problems are multifaceted.

FFS started in 2002 on field crop intensification (vegetable and rice), short-cycle livestock (poultry and pigs) production and mushroom production (diversification component). The FFS has weekly half-day meetings, which is sometimes difficult for farmers to participate, especially for poorer farmers and women-headed households. Their main constraints are labour and time. At the beginning the FFS trainers were not very familiar with FFS approach. They tended to give lectures rather than effectively facilitate participatory and hands-on extension training, resulting in difficulties improving farmers' understanding or raise their interest. After 2 FFS monitoring and evaluation workshops where problems and constraints were discussed and new work plan made, the FFS sessions improved. However, further training in the field of training and facilitation but also technical knowledge of project staff is needed.

Regarding gender integration in FFS, the participants of the FFS for livestock are around 85% women. For mushroom production, they count for 70% of the participants. This is due to the fact that these activities are in general women's domain. However, if we look at women's participation in FFS for rice cultivation, this is rather limited especially the section, which covers land preparation and tillage. Women's participation in the northern sites (36%) is far lower than in the central sites (53%), which is partly due to ethnicity. In Namleu 33% of the FFS participants are women and in Nasenkham 38% are women. Further training to improve gender sensitive extension principles and practices to district staff will be carried out in 2004 as well as training programmes to strengthen the village-level functioning of the Women's Groups.

Farmer Group Development Plan (FGDP)

Following the PRA/Baseline survey and the initial identification of CAPs, the participating villagers scored priority projects of the village. The result of the scoring was summarized with the key village informants and site mini-projects, based on the results of the constraints and opportunity analysis, were selected. Each priority mini-project was then further elaborated through community action planning.

Recently, the SPFS team has developed FGDPs on technical, economic, environmental and legislative feasibility and sustainability, and social desirability of the SPFS activities. Impact monitoring forms are being developed to measure the activities' impact. The development of the FGDP is claimed to be at the same time a learning process for PMU in project planning and management and enhances their ownership of the programme. However, the FDGP is a rather sophisticated planning tool that is mainly useful for project analysts and controllers.

Awareness campaigns SPFS Lao PDR

To raise awareness on food security among all stakeholders from government to villagers, SPFS organized and participated in several workshops and seminars. The project has produced and distributed brochure, poster, t-shirts, exhibitions and newspaper supplement.

WFD Symposium on food security and rural livelihood (17-10-02): This symposium was first of its kind in Laos and provided a forum for officials, researchers and field workers involved in food security and rural livelihood related initiatives in Laos to share their experiences and best practices.

FAO-JICA-JVC joint community workshop on livelihood improvement programme (LIP) (18-10-2002): This workshop was organized on the occasion of the 2002 World Food Day symposium as mentioned above. The workshop raised participants' awareness on the importance of self-help efforts and mobilisation of existing community resources in improving their own livelihoods.

Joint follow-up training seminar on LIP (11/14-03-03): As a follow-up of the first LIP community workshop, a joint training seminar was organized divided into two parts. Part 1 targeted the policy makers, senior management, and technical officers of the governments and international agencies. It introduced LIP extension, policy, concept, institutional framework and country case studies, and provided a forum for information and experience exchange among participating organizations. Part 2 was a community workshop at SPFS site in Hinheup. The main focus was to transfer extension and facilitation know-how for integrated community development. The training helped broaden the participants view about rural development and it showed the importance of establishing national extension policy supportive to fieldworkers who wish to work cross sectoral issues on rural livelihood improvements.

WFD (16-10-03): SPFS, in collaboration with FAO, displayed SPFS activities in the exhibition organized by the MAF in Vientiane. Further, SPFS wrote an article on "Access to food for everybody" for the Vientiane Times and Pasason newspapers. SPFS also participated in the various sport events during that day. Finally, SPFS wrote a paper and is going to present this at the NAFRI Workshop on "Poverty Reduction and Shifting Cultivation Stabilization in the Uplands of Lao PDR: Technologies, approaches and methods for improving upland Livelihoods" the end of January 2004 in Luang Prabang.

Agronomy component

The project has given training on improved crop production technologies (vegetables: cucumber, long yard bean, chilli, dry season tomato, irrigated and rain-fed rice production) and fruit tree plantation such as lemon, orange, guava, etc. Project records also give an indication of increased rice yields, without however giving sufficient explanation of the significant differences in productivity in the different project sites.

Rice yield increase

No	Site name	Before FFS tonne/ha	After FFS tonne/ha	Increase tonne/ha	Remarks
1	Namleu	4	5	1	
2	Nasenkham	3.8	5	1.2	
3	Sisangvone	2.2	0	-2.2	No harvest due to pest (rodents)
4	Khonekeo	2	2,5	0,5	
5	Kouay-Hinlath	4	5.5	1.5	
6	Ponekham	2.5	3.2	0.7	

Livestock component

Regarding livestock, the project has given training, and supplied some starter kits, for improved chicken and pig raising. According to project records, animal husbandry technologies have improved significantly: with regard to chicken and pig raising, the number of chickens is increasing due to more intensified animal raising and improved technologies such as proper vaccination schemes, additional feeding (maize + cassava) and confinement of animals instead of free roaming (construct animal houses of local material). The death rate of animals has remarkably decreased. Again, not sufficient explanation is given of the significant differences in productivity in the different project sites.

Increase of number of animals in households after Farmers' Field School

Site name	Animal	Before FFS	After FFS	Increase
Namleu village	Pig	363	418	55
	Chicken	1292	1406	114
Nasengkham village	Pig	194	310	116
	Chicken	1050	2210	1160
Sisangvone village	Pig	4	29	25
	Chicken	1000	2200	1200
Khonekeo village	Pig	36	92	56
	Chicken	1180	1900	720
Kouay-Hinlath village	Pig	20	40	20
	Chicken	696	1365	669
Ponekham village	Pig	94	131	37
	Chicken	2297	3005	708

Forestry/NTFP component

With regard to forestry activities, the project completed the nursery establishment in Oudomxay and Luang Namtha province. Presently the district trainer has completed the sowing and transplanting seedlings into pots. The species used are local trees and fruit tree ones. The nursery can produce 10,000 to 15,000 seedlings per season. The nurseries for the sites in Vientiane and Bolikhamxay provinces will be established in February 2004. The establishment of the plantations will be in early June 2004 in all the 6 sites (1ha per site).

Irrigation component

After long delays in this area, progress in the area of irrigation was substantive due to the arrival of the Associate Professional Officer Irrigation Expert, the National Irrigation Expert, and the Supervisor for Irrigation Construction in 2003. Surveys and design were done for all sites; however, the quality was considered questionable and the SPFS irrigation team redesigned and mapped the projects in Bolikhamxay and Vientiane province again. They also resurveyed the two projects in the north. Agro-Promotion Company Limited won the irrigation bidding. The construction contract for four sites was signed on 13 October 2003. Currently there are two sites under construction. The construction in Ponekham started on 24 October 2003, and construction in Kouay-Hinlath started on 9 November 2003. Both projects are nearing completion, and the construction progress for another two irrigation schemes is advanced. Furthermore, the formation of Water Group Organizations for all six irrigation projects is completed.

Financial planning for enterprise development and diversification

One of the immediate objectives of the SPFS programme in Laos is increased food production through diversification. However, the capacity of applied research and district extension services are limited and there is a strong desire and need to train villagers, government and project staff at all levels in principles of market-based agriculture and management of finance. Special attention is to be paid to training women and female extension workers in marketing, financial planning and record-keeping systems for savings and credit groups.

The livestock component has provided training in establishing revolving funds to livestock farmer groups and assists in the preparation of group constitution, rules and regulation. Also monitoring forms are developed to monitor the revolving funds for livestock groups.

Additional support from the FAO LDED programme has been received in the form of a small fund for conducting a workshop and writing a work plan on capacity building in financial planning for enterprise

development and diversification. Community needs assessment on existing local group saving/credit practices and their potential, credit needs, small on/off farm diversification enterprises and marketing potential is planned in March 2004 focussing on capacity building of provincial/district staff and village participants in financial planning for enterprise development and diversification. Also micro-finance training for PMU and DAFES staff will be conducted in March 2004.

South-South Cooperation

The Government of Vietnam agreed to provide experts and field technicians to work in Laos in each stage of SPFS. Three experts are assigned to the SPFS PMU in Vientiane, while four field technicians stay in the project sites and work directly with farmers to increase their productivity and to improve the community's access to food.

Constraints & Problems

Several constraints and problems are reported by the project:

- The re-organization of MAF at the start of SPFS, resulting in change of project executing agency. Initially there was no proper project office and necessary physical facilities.
- Delays in appointment of key project personnel. Although PMU was partially established by the end of 2001, understaffing and inadequate technical expertise of PMU continued to affect smooth implementation of project activities till August 2003.
- Changes in project management posts such NPD and NFM.
- Project and FAO staff often does not fully understand FAO rules and regulation.
- Frequent changes of FAO representation adversely affected the project operation and technical implementation. Till April 2003 roles and responsibilities of concerned officers were not clearly understood by all, and without authorised decision makers, some operational procedures and technical activities had to be delayed or stopped leading to poor support of the programme.
- FAO/PMU have used cumbersome budget allocation (petty cash) for running the programme with delays of the implementation of field activities. To be more specific SPFS is operating on cash advances with little ability of the FAO financial officer in the FAOR to track real cost. Only irrigation pre-feasibility studies, survey & design, and construction are funded through contracts.
- Lack of communication and coordination of project staff and between SPFS and FAO.
- Staff capacity in the field but also at PMU is not always adequate. Especially low district staff capacity (lacking technical knowledge and experience in the field of agricultural extension methods). Also staff is not always motivated.
- Security situation in Vientiane province deteriorated, resulting in UN travel restriction between Vang Vien and the north. This affects especially site Sisangvone in Kasi district where only escorted transport by militaries is allowed. Also reaching the northern sites is only possible by plane.
- Language abilities both in Lao and English of South-South Cooperation experts are limited. This hampers full transfer of technology to farmers.

4.3 Technical and Operational Backstopping, Government Support, Project Management

The project has received thirteen backstopping visits, mainly by FAO staff directly involved in the SPFS programme (above all the Regional Coordinator). However, the technical backstopping could not prevent delays and/or cost overruns in two project components, viz. irrigation and monitoring and evaluation. This was also due to the fact that several national staff positions in the PMU were only lately, or never, filled. As a result, the heavy management burden on the PMU also shifted to the FAO Representation, increasing the Representation's workload. At the same time, the FAO Representation's management capacity was already constrained due to frequent changes in the position of the FAO Representative.

Government support is manifest in the policy emphasis given to food security. On the operational side, the establishment of the PMU was delayed until the end of 2001 due to the re-organization within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), which designated NAFES as the new project counterpart agency. At the level of staff capacity and support and guidance facilities, the Government has experienced acute limitations. Both the positions of NPD and NFM have changed in the course of project implementation, and the irrigation expert was appointed only in August 2003. The position of constraints analysis expert is being filled now¹⁰. The

¹⁰ The mission was advised meantime that the national constraints analysis expert has been appointed and will join the PMU soonest.

resulting understaffing of the PMU has affected project implementation in important areas. In addition, project staff is almost entirely male.

Project management had to operate a project whose design was ambitious in relation to the human resources and time available. In addition, there have also been changes in the positions of National Project Director and National Field Manager. Management structures and TOR for the various positions in the project set-up were not clearly defined. Under the circumstances, project management has been successful in developing a presence in selected project villages and introducing technical innovations. However, some critical developments (such as insufficient M&E, delays and cost overruns in irrigation works) were addressed too late.

5. Actual and Potential Results

5.1 Development of Individual and Community Capacity to Participate in Planning, Management and Development of Local Physical and Natural Resources

Under this heading, the project has organized a number of training activities, workshops and on-the-job instruction, such as In-service Training for 2 PMU and 12 provincial and district staff in Participatory Rural Appraisal and Socio-Economy Baseline survey at 6 different sites, Training of Trainers (TOT) and Farmers Field School (FFS) to transfer knowledge to farmers and upgrade the skills of provincial and district staff in farmer training. Community Action Plans (CAP) have been developed with full participation of beneficiary farmers. However, it appears that training on topics such as group formation and management still has to be fully developed, and that in general the participation in training activities has been limited to direct project collaborators. Also, it is not clear to what extent farmers have been able to develop to formulate their own development plans (business and group management plans) beyond the basic level of the original CAP.

The project has recently made an effort to elaborate Farmer Group Development Plans (FGDP), which will address the present problem situation, identify countermeasures to solve the identified problems, conduct an analysis of the financial and economic value of the proposed interventions, develop a workplan and define management responsibilities. However, the FDGP is a rather sophisticated planning tool that is mainly useful for project analysts and controllers.

5.2 Intensified and Diversified Crop Production

According to project records, rice crop production in four sites has increased through Farmers Field Schools. In addition, vegetable production in some sites has had good results, although there appears to be a need to improve activities and regular knowledge sharing between farmers and trainers for wet season vegetable production. Similarly, mushroom production is economically viable in all demonstration sites but seems to have remained, for the time being, a demonstration activity.

5.3 Development of Intensive Livestock And Fisheries Production Systems

The numbers of pigs and chickens in project sites visited have increased considerably. This increase is attributed the introduction of improved technologies like vaccinations and improved feed. However, in at least one site (Sisangvone village) the vaccination campaign has not been completed for want of vaccine storage facilities. It seems that a fisheries component has not been included in project activities¹¹.

5.4 Improved Value and Marketability Of Agricultural Products

Not much work has been done by the project in this regard: concerning the marketing side, this was possibly again due to the delayed recruitment of the national constraints analysis expert. On the production side, once farmers decide to add value to their produce, it is important to develop the concept of quality standards with the farmers.

5.5 Strengthened Government Extension, Communication And Training Services

The project has strengthened to some degree the capacity of PMU staff, and has given training to provincial and district staff. The organization of Farmer Field Schools and the formation of farmers groups will also

¹¹ One reason is that the originally proposed project sites in lowland areas offered more potential; another that aquaculture did not come out as a priority in the PRA.

facilitate the tasks of the Government field staff. However, it appears that office management, communication and training skills of staff at all levels could still be improved.

6. Specific Topics and Issues

6.1 Cost-Effectiveness

Analysing the cost-effectiveness of food security interventions is difficult (among others, the humanitarian aspect of food self-sufficiency, or the benefits from improved livelihood skills, cannot easily be converted into monetary terms). Until recently, the project also did not attempt to define its cost and estimate potential monetary benefits. However, with the recent development of Farmer Group Development Plans (somewhat of a misnomer as they are too sophisticated for farmers to comprehend, and more of a management planning tool) and – on a more basic level – the development of business and group management plans by farmers groups, the project could be expected to provide an approximate cost/benefit analysis for most interventions.

6.2 Coordination with other Food Security Activities

The mission has the impression that collaboration and coordination with other relevant activities could be intensified. (A few instances of joint workshops or training seminars were listed in progress reports¹².) For example, many contacts seem to be with other FAO initiatives: additional support from the FAO LDED programme for conducting a workshop and writing a workplan on capacity building, participating in a workshop organized by the FAO TCP Home Garden project. Also the Vietnamese SSC experts and technicians may need a better definition of their responsibilities to give them a higher visibility in the project, and enhance their contribution.

6.3 Gender Aspects

The impression here is mixed. In terms of project staff, project staff is almost entirely male. Project activities have paid attention to gender issues (socio-economic baseline data and information on existing constraints and opportunities for food production was collected and analysed, and gender disaggregated priority needs were identified; participants in some FFS activities are predominantly women, but women's participation in the northern sites is far lower than in the central sites). Further training to improve gender sensitive extension principles and practices to district staff will be carried out in 2004 as well as training programmes to strengthen the village-level functioning of the Women's Groups. Documentation exists as to the potential inclusion of gender aspects in project work (Nhounghong Sihanath and Ingrid Baken 2003), but more needs to be done to have gender aspects mainstreamed by the project.

¹² Project reports list the Japanese Embassy, JICA and the Vietnamese Embassy as partner institutions.

Annexes

Terms of Reference

Joint Evaluation Mission by Government of Japan, FAO and Government of Lao PDR

Project GCPS/LAO/ 011/JPN (Special Programme for Food Security - SPFS)

1. Background

The SPFS-Lao PDR project aims to improve food security and reduce poverty. Food security at household and national levels is constrained by insufficient food availability, poor accessibility to food and relatively low stability of food production.

The overall goal of the SPFS is to ensure that all people in Lao PDR at all times have access to the food they need for a healthy, active life and to alleviate poverty. This is to be achieved by increasing agricultural production per unit of area as well as ensuring stability in year-to-year production, on an economically viable and environmentally sustainable basis, through the introduction of appropriate water management practices in irrigation schemes, and through crop intensification and farm diversification in irrigated areas. To this end, the project aims at the promotion of income generation activities in support of household food security and the creation of greater awareness about the benefits of new optimal agricultural technology in these areas.

The SPFS-Lao PDR project is one of the four SPFS projects funded by the Japanese Government and executed by FAO, the others being Indonesia, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The project's EOD was 23 May 2001 and its NTE will be 22 May 2006; the budget consists of a donor contribution of USD 2.625 million and a Lao PDR Government contribution of USD 1 million (in kind).

The project started by selecting twelve representative sites in twelve districts in seven provinces. These sites represent the major rice production areas on the country. All sites are characterised by food insecurity in many households in villages, low household income, and poor socio-economic indicators and are sites where the Government has been establishing small-scale irrigation systems under its Pump Irrigation Management Project (PIMP – better acronym?). Five additional sites will be selected during implementation of the programme. These additional sites will represent upland, rainfed agricultural systems where low food production and household incomes cause food insecurity and poverty.

Due to a policy change by the government of Lao PDR, project sites have shifted since project start to the northern area of the country which face more poverty and food insecurity than the southern area along the Mekong corridor. Following the shift, SPFS-Lao has undertaken a Social Economic Baseline Survey (SEBS) and formulated Community Action Plans (CAP) in the six villages selected for the first implementation stage: these are Namleu village (Luangnamtha province), Nasenekham village (Oudomxay province), Sisangvone and Khonekeo village (Vientiane province) and Kuay-Hinelath and Phonekham village (Bolikhamxay province).

Promising activities have been chicken and pig raising with target farmers, irrigation improvements, irrigated rice cultivation, vegetable production and mushroom cultivation. These activities have been introduced following a participatory approach. However, project progress was slow, and therefore FAO carried out a Project Review Mission in May 2003 in close consultation with the donor. The PRM identified weak project management as major constraint. As a result, the Government of Lao PDR made a commitment to support the smooth implementation of the SPFS programme, and the Project Management Unit (PMU) was strengthened.

Other major problems faced by the SPFS-Lao are the slower than expected implementation of the project due to the time needed in stabilising a sustainable implementation system, including building the capacity of farmer groups and local government to understand and participate in the holistic approach of the programme. To this end, Farmers Group Development Plans (FGDP), which involve good communication and monitoring and evaluation methodology among the stakeholders, have been promoted.

2. Purpose of the Evaluation

The project document stipulated a tripartite evaluation of the project. The present Mid Term Evaluation is intended to provide: an in-depth assessment of the progress made in project implementation, recommendations for any necessary changes in the overall design and orientation of the project, operational recommendations for

the remainder of the project, and in particular suggest approaches to ensure National Government ownership of the programme.

3. Scope of the Evaluation

The joint tripartite evaluation mission (hereinafter refer to as “the mission”) will assess the:

- a) Relevance of the project to development priorities and needs of the country.
- b) Clarity and realism of the project's development and immediate objectives, including specification of targets and identification of beneficiaries and prospects for sustainability.
- c) Quality, clarity and adequacy of project design including:
 - clarity and logical consistency between, inputs, activities, outputs and progress towards achievement of objectives (quality, quantity and time-frame);
 - realism and clarity in the specification of prior obligations and prerequisites (assumptions and risks);
 - realism and clarity of external institutional relationships, and in the managerial and institutional framework for implementation and the work plan;
 - likely cost-effectiveness of the project design.
- d) Efficiency and adequacy of project implementation including: availability of funds as compared with budget for both the donor and national component; the quality and timeliness of input delivery by both FAO and the Government; timeliness and quality of activities; managerial efficiency in dealing with implementation difficulties; adequacy of monitoring and reporting; the extent of national support and commitment; and the quality and quantity of administrative and technical support by FAO.
- e) Actual and potential project results, including a full and systematic assessment of outputs produced to date and progress made towards achieving the immediate objectives:
 - Development of Individual and Community Capacity to Participate in Planning, Management and Development of Local Physical and Natural Resources
 - Intensified and Diversified Crop Production
 - Development of Intensive Livestock and Fisheries Production Systems
 - Improved Value and Marketability of Agricultural Products
 - Strengthen Government Extension, Communication and Training Services.
- f) The prospects for sustaining the project's results by the beneficiaries and the host institutions after the termination of the project, particularly regarding :
 - intensive livestock and fisheries production system;
 - marketability of agricultural products;
 - strengthened government extension, communication and training services;
 - organization and management of farmers groups, including management of village revolving fund;
 - general socio-economic improvements (in particular for groups, women and disadvantaged people);
 - capacity of government to sustain the project initiatives (central, provincial and district government)
 and;
 - replicability of the project results by the government of Lao PDR.
- g) The overall cost-effectiveness of the project, especially in terms of serving as model for various development activities, including the identification of appropriate approaches and lessons/issues for future.

In conduction the evaluation, the mission will pay particular attention to the following issues: project ownership, partnerships among stakeholders, effectiveness of South-South cooperation, gender awareness, appropriateness of site selection, relevance of planning and training approaches, and viability of the micro credit and revolving fund systems.

Based on the above analysis the mission will draw specific conclusions and make proposals for any necessary further action by Government and/or FAO/donor to ensure sustainable development, including any need for

additional assistance and activities of the project prior to its completion. The mission will draw attention to any lessons of general interest and comment on the long-term relevance to the overall objectives of the SPFS-Lao PDR.

4. Composition of the Mission

The mission will comprise:

Team leader (FAO-PBEE)
Specialist in "Rural Development" (Japan)
Specialist in "food security" (Lao PDR)

The mission will be supported in its field work by resource persons, comprising the Regional SPFS Coordinator and the TCOS food security officer (HQ). It should be briefed and debriefed by the responsible FAO operations (TCOS) and technical officers. Mission members should be independent and thus have no previous direct involvement with the project either with regard to its formulation, implementation or backstopping. They should preferably have experience of evaluation.

5. Timetable and Itinerary of the Mission

The timetable and Itinerary is shown as follows. This Trust Fund programme is supported by the Government of Japan, therefore a courtesy call to Embassy of Japan and discussion is planned.

1	08/2	Sun	Arrival Bangkok
2	09	Mon	Arrival Vientiane 11:00 Meeting with FAOR 13:00 Briefing by PMU
3	10	Tue	08:00 Leave for Bolokhamxay site; observation of two sites
4	11	Wed	08:00 Leave for Vientiane Hinheup site VangVieng
5	12	Thu	08:00 Leave for Vientiane Kasi site Vientiane
6	13	Fri	09:00 Meeting with PMU Vientiane
7	14	Sat	Report writing
8	15	Sun	Report writing
9	16	Mon	08:00 Discussions, meetings, report writing
10	17	Tue	08:00 Discussions, meetings, report writing
11	18	Wed	09:00 National Project Steering Committee meeting 15:00 Courtesy call to EoJ, Ambassador
12	19	Thu	Leave for Bangkok
13	20	Fri	10:00 Debriefing by the Mission
14	21	Sat	Leave Bangkok

6. Consultations

The mission will maintain close liaison with the Representatives of the donor and FAO and the concerned national agencies, as well as with national and international project staff. Although the mission should feel free to discuss with the authorities concerned anything relevant to its assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitments on behalf of the Government, the donor, or FAO.

7. Reporting

The mission is fully responsible for its independent report which may not necessarily reflect the views of the Government, the donor or FAO. The structure of the report will reflect the proposed headings given in the Annex.

The report will be completed, to the extent possible, in the country and the findings and recommendations fully discussed with all concerned parties and wherever possible consensus achieved.

The mission will also complete the FAO Project Evaluation Questionnaire.

The mission leader bears responsibility for finalization of the report, which will be submitted to FAO within two weeks of mission completion. FAO will submit the report to Government(s) and donor together with its comments.

Annex. Reporting

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

- I. Introduction and Background
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Background
- II. Project Approach and Design
- III. Assessment of Project Implementation, Efficiency and Management
 - A. Overall Status
 - B. Main Activities Implemented
 - C. Adequacy of Project Management
 - D. Support Given by the Three Parties
- IV. Assessment of Emerging Results
- V. Main Conclusions, Issues and Recommendations
 - A. Main Conclusions (including identification of constraints and issues)
 - B. Main Recommendations

Annex-1: Terms of Reference for the Mid-term Evaluation

Annex-2: Mission Itinerary and Persons Met

List of Project Staff:

List of Project Personnel for the Special Programme for Food Security in Lao PDR

(GCSP/ LAO/ 011/JPN)

Name	Title	Division	Organisation	
Project Management Unit	Mr. Jasada Thaiying	APO - Irrigation & Water management	PMU	FAO Laos
	Ms. Lothana Xomnirandone	Administrative Clerk	PMU	FAO Laos
	Ms. Ingrid Baken	Socio-economic & Constraint Analysis Adviser	PMU	FAO Laos
	Mr. Richard Brown	Supervisor Irrigation Construction Consultant	PMU	FAO Laos
	Mr. Viengneune Bouasipaseuth	Project Secretary	PMU	FAO Laos
	Mr. Nhoungthong Sihanath	National Field Manager	NAFES	MAF
	Mr. Phatnakhone Khanthamixay	National Livestock and Fisheries Expert	NAFES	MAF
	Mr. Somphone Noivong	National Agronomy Expert	NAFES	MAF
	Mr. Thongchanh Sisoulidavanh		NAFES	MAF
	Mr. Sisavath Homdara	National Forestry Expert	NAFES	MAF
	Mr. Somlit Linsavath	Driver	PMU	
	Mr. Phonesanya Sayyaosa	Driver	PMU	
	Dr. Nguyen Ngoc Ngan	Rice Expert (Team leader)	PMU	FAO Laos
	Mr. Phan Van Luc			
Livestock Expert	PMU	FAO Laos		
	Mrs. Vu Thi Tinh			
Agronomy Expert	PMU	FAO Laos		
	Mr. Nguyen Thanh Thong			
Field Technician	Bolikhamxay	FAO Laos		
	Mr. Truong Dinh Khiem			
Field Technician	Oudomxay	FAO Laos		
	Mr. Hoang Van Sen			
Field Technician	Luang Namtha	FAO Laos		
	Mr. Nguyen Van Chung	Field Technician	Vientiane province	FAO Laos
Luang Namtha Province and District Team	Provincial Coordinators			

	Mr. Phanthachone	Deputy Director PAFES	PAFES	PAFES
	Namtha District Coordinator (Site 1)			
	Mr. Somxay Vicareroun	Agronomist	Agriculture Unit	DAFO
	Ms. Sangthip Phimphiphak	Livestock Technical Officer	Livestock Unit	DAFO
	Mr. Bounmy Lousavath	Forestry Technical Officer	Forestry Section	DAFO
	Mr. Anouphone Bounthalixai	Technical Officer	Irrigation Unit	DAFO
Oudomxay Province and District Team	Provincial Coordinators			
	Mr. Somphong Savathdy	Deputy Director PAFES	PAFES	PAFES
	Xay District (Site 2)			
	Mr. Khamphai Chanpanya	Irrigation Technical Officer	Irrigation Unit	DAFO
	Mr. Soudaluck Nanthaluck	Livestock Technical Officer	Livestock and Fisheries	DAFO
	Mr. Ngomxay Bounthilat	Forestry Technical Officer	Forestry Section	DAFO
	Mr. Vilaisack Taiphasouk	Agriculture Technical Officer	Agriculture Unit	DAFO
Vientiane Province and District Teams	Provincial Level			
	Mr. Phouvong Rasavong	Deputy Director PAFES	PAFES	PAFES
	Kasi (Site 3)			
	Mr. Khammanh Attanak	Agronomist	Agriculture Unit	DAFO
	Mr. Sykhai Phongmaly	Head of Livestock and Fisheries	Livestock and Fisheries	DAFO
	Mr. Daovone	Forestry Technical Officer	Forestry Section	DAFO
	Mr. Khampoa	Head of Irrigation Unit	Irrigation Unit	DAFO
	Hineheup District (Site 4)			
	Mr. Lattamy Inthilat	Agronomist	Agriculture Unit	DAFO
	Mr. Kongsy	Irrigation Technical Officer	Irrigation Section	DAFO
	Mr Vanxay	Forestry Technical Officer	Forestry Section	DAFO
	Ms. Sonethavy Phanthavong	Veterinarian	Livestock Section	DAFO
Bolikhamxay Province and District Teams	Provincial Level			
	Mr. Khamtoun Leckvongpheng	Agronomist	PAFES	PAFES
	Bolikhamxay District (Site 5)			
	Mr. Tythong	Irrigation Technical Officer	Irrigation Section	DAFO
	Mr. Outhai	Agronomist	Agriculture Section	DAFO
	Mr. Pathaphone Vanhsavong	Forestry Technical Officer	Forestry Section	DAFO

	Mr. Sythanong	Livestock Technical Officer	Livestock and Fisheries Section	DAFO
	Paksan District (Site 6)			
	Ms. Khamka	Agronomist	Agriculture Section	DAFO
	Mr. Vongdeuan	Irrigation Technical Officer	Irrigation Section	DAFO
	Mr. Art Phommasonh	Forestry Technical Officer	Forestry Section	DAFO
	Mr. Phetsamone	Livestock Technical Officer	Livestock and Fisheries Section	DAFO

List of training seminars, workshops, consultations organized by the project

Provincial and district staff training on Participatory Survey Methods and Community Analysis (1-day classroom theoretical course and 4-day on-the-job training in survey communities)

Period: 15 Oct. – 23 Nov. 2001

Venue: 4 Provinces and 6 survey communities in 6 districts (Provinces of Luan Namtha, Oudomxay, Vientiane and Bolikhamxay)

Facilitator: Mr. Oudet Souvannavong, PRA Consultant

Participants: 12 technical officers from 4 Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Service (PAFES) and 18 extension officers from 6 Districts Agriculture and Forestry Service (DAFES) – Total of 30 officers.

Two half-day training workshop on Logframe and Project Monitoring and Evaluation

Period: 26-27 November 2001

Venue: FAO Office, Vientiane

Facilitator: Ms. Myra Speelmans, Evaluation Officer, PBEE, FAO

Participants: 6 technical officers (SPFS project task force, project management unit and others) from the National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES), Department of Planning and Department of Irrigation, MAF.

Project Planning Workshop at Thalat, Vientiane Province.

Period: 14-15 January 2002

Venue: Thalat, Vientiane province

Facilitator: PMU of SPFS

Participants: 9 persons from task force member, PMU (8) and 3 observers/advisors from Embassy of Japan and 2 persons from JICA- Total of 20 officers.

National Special Programme for Food Security Launch Seminar.

Period: Half 1 day (29/February 2002)

Venue: Main Conference Room, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Vientiane

Facilitator: PMU of SPFS

Participants: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (15 persons), Provincial and District agriculture and Forestry Office (7 persons: 1 from Luang Namtha province, 1 from Namtha District, 1 from Xay District, 2 from Kasi District, 2 from Vientiane province), FAOR Laos (4), FAO Indonesia (1), FAO Bangkok (1), 1 from embassy of Japan, 1 from Embassy of Viet Nam, 5 from UN and bilateral agencies, 5 from NGO's and 2 from Vientiane time and Lao television- Total of 42 participants.

Provincial and district staff training of Trainer (TOT) on Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry at Kasi District, Vientiane Province

Period: 3-15 June 2002

Venue: 4 Provinces and 6 districts (Provinces of Luan Namtha, Oudomxay, Vientiane and Bolikhamxay)

Facilitator: PMU of SPFS, Hatdokkeo centre, Dept. of Livestock and Plant Protection centre.

Participants: 4 co-ordinators from 4 Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Service (PAFES) and 42 extension officers from 6 Districts Agriculture and Forestry Service (DAFES) – Total of 46 officers.

Half-day IPM experience Seminar

Period: 22 July 2002

Venue: NAFES, Meeting Room

Facilitator: Kevin GALLAGHER

Participants: NAFES (16), NGO's (3), International Organization (12) - Total of 31 officers.

Half-day IPM experience Seminar

Period: 22 July 2002

Venue: NAFES, Meeting Room

Facilitator: Kevin GALLAGHER

Participants: NAFES (16), NGO's (3), International Organization (12) - Total of 31 officers.

Meeting IPM experiences sharing.

Period: 25 September 2002

Venue: NAFES Meeting Room

Facilitator: PMU of SPFS

Participants: 5 persons from NAFES, PMU (7) and 1 person from IPM, 1 person from Plant quarantine- Total of 14 officers.

Farmer Field Schools Curriculum Development TOT.

Period: 30 September – 11 October 2002

Venue: Meeting Room, NAFES, Vientiane

Facilitator: PMU of SPFS, Plant Quarantine (Vientiane Municipality), Training Consultant FAO.

Participants: 28 persons from provincial and District agriculture and Forestry Office, 8 persons from village headmen (1 from Namtha District, 1 from Xay District, 1 from Kasi District, 1 from Hineheup District, 1 from Paksane District and 1 from Bolikhan District). Total of 36 participants.

Half-day Seminar on Irrigation

Period: 19 December 2002

Venue: NAFES, Meeting Room

Facilitator: PMU staff

Participants: NAFES (3), PMU (7), DOI (1), SD Centre of Irrigation (2), SPFS Vientiane Province co-ordinator (1), SPFS Bolikhamxay Province co-ordinator (1), SPFS Kasi District co-ordinator (1), SPFS Hineheup District coordinator ((1), Representative of survey & Design team (1), Irrigation consultant FAO (1), SPFS Regional Co-ordinator (1) - Total of 20 officers.

Joint Follow-up Training Seminar on Livelihood Improvement (LIP)

Date: 11-14 March 2003

Venue: DOF Meeting Room, Vientiane Municipality

Presenter: APO experts (2 from Japan, 1 Philippines), 1 Thailand, 1 Lao consultant

Participants: NAFES (6), Department (4), NGO's (10), International Organization (10) - Total of 35 officers.

Task force meeting for presentation of previous activities 2002, dry season 2003 and work plan for wet season 2003.

Date: 16 May 2003

Venue: DOI Meeting Room, Vientiane

Presenters: Mr. Bounphavanh Kanyavong (NFM), Mrs. Bounphama Phothisane (NPO).

Participants: 3 persons (Chairpersons), 7 persons (Task force member), PMU (4) and 4 observers from Vietnamese Embassy (1), adviser in Japanese Embassy (1), JICA (1) and (1) from Department of Forestry Total of 18 officers.

Project Review Mission on SPFS in the Lao PDR

Period: 19-23 May 2003

Venue: FAO office and DOI Meeting Room, Vientiane

Facilitators: TCOS, RAPR, GoJ, Lao PDR, FAO Indonesia.

Participants: PMU staff

Ten day dry season Farmer Field School Performance Evaluation Workshop

Date: 7-18 July 2003

Venue: PAFO Meeting Room, Muang Xay, Oudomxay province

Presenters: Project Management Unit.

Participants: 46 participants from 4 province, 6 district SPFS team members, 8 village chiefs (5 woman), (28 from PAFES, DAFO staff and 4 District Governors)

Task force meeting to evaluate project activities so far and present work plan for last part of 2003.

Date: 3 October 2003

Venue: NAFES Meeting Room, Vientiane

Presenters: Project Management Unit.

Participants: 8 Task force members from Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry (MAF), 8 PMU staff, FAOR, and 4 observers from Vietnamese Embassy, adviser of Japanese Embassy, JICA, and from MAF. Total of 21 participants.

World Food Day Ceremony and Exhibition

Date: 16 October 2003

Venue: MAF Meeting Room and outside area, Vientiane

Presenters: PMU presented SPFS activities at the exhibition
Participants: SPFS project staff

Five day Farmer Field School Monitoring & Evaluation Workshop

Date: 15 – 19 December 2003

Venue: PAFO Meeting Room, Paksan, Bolikhamxay province

Presenters: Project Management Unit.

Participants: There were 62 participants, representatives of PAFO (4), PAFES (4), Provincial coordinators (4), DAFO (6), District Governors (6), District SPFS team (24), village heads (8), NAFES (2) and PMU (4).

Studies and survey supported by the project

- SPFS PRA and CAP survey
- 4 sites Irrigation survey and design (Vientiane & Bolikhamxay provinces)
- 2 sites Irrigation survey (Luang Namtha & Oudomxay provinces)

List of consultants

- Base line survey (PRA of SPFS) Lao consultant of Bureau de L'Etude (BEL)
- Irrigation survey & design for 4 sites (Lao consultants)
- Thai woman consultant for TOT
- Irrigation construction (2 Lao consultants)

List of Partnerships

- Japanese Embassy
- JICA
- Vietnamese Embassy

List of papers/presentation

- Invited paper "FAO Special Programme for Food Security: Problem and Opportunities in Reaching Rural Women in the Uplands of Northern Laos" for Workshop on "Poverty Reduction and Shifting Cultivation Stabilization in the Uplands of Lao PDR: Technologies, approaches and methods for improving upland Livelihoods", NAFRI on January 27-30 2004, 26/01/2004, by Mr. Nhounthong Sihanath, Ms. Ingrid Baken and Ms. Pernille Malberg Dyg.

Study tours/workshop attended by project staff or counter parts

2-day conference on the reduction of shifting cultivation (supported by SIDA)

Period: 14-15 November 2001

Venue: MAF meeting room, Vientiane

Project participant: Boupvanh Kanyavong, National Field Manger, a.i.

2-day workshop on seasonal activities and re-planning (supported by FAO/IPM)

Period: 7-8 December 2001

Venue: IPM Project Office, Salakham, Vientiane

Project participant: Boupvanh Kanyavong, National Field Manger

One-day LEAF workshop on (supported by SDC Project)

Period: June 2002

Venue: NAFES, Meeting Room.

Project participant: Nhounthong Sihanath, National Livestock Expert.

Half-day workshop on the result of Research (Supported by NAFRI)

Period: 14 august 2002

Venue: SSCC Meeting Room, Dongdok

Main facilitator: NAFRI staff

Project participant: Kanyavong Bounphavanh, National Field Manager.

Half-day CUSO conference on evaluation and re-planning for next year (Supported by CUSO)

Period: 13 august 2002

Venue: Paksane District

Facilitator: CUSO staff

Project participant: KANYAVONG Bounphavanh, National Field Manager.

Half-day IPM, Lao-IRRI workshop (Supported by SDC)

Period: 15 august 2002

Venue: MAF, Meeting Room

Facilitator: IRRI Head Quarter (IPM Expert)

Project participant: all PMU Staff

Workshop on marketing (Supported by FAO Marketing project)

Period: 12-13-14 January 2003

Venue: Plant Protection Centre (Salakham)

Facilitator: FAO Marketing staff

Project participant: Noyvong Somphone, National Agronomy Expert.

Two days workshop on Food Security and Rural Livelihood (Supported by NAFRI)

Period: 13-14 February 2003

Venue: SSCC Meeting Room, Dongdok

Main facilitator: NAFRI staff

Project participant: Noyvong Somphone, National Agronomy Expert.

Three-day evaluation workshop for Tomato production in wet season 2002 (Supported by IPM)

Period: 14-16 May 2003

Venue: NAFES, Meeting Room

Facilitator: IPM staff and district coordinator

Project participant: National Agronomy Expert for observer only

Training session on different aspects of project operation

Period: 26-27 May 2003

Venue: FAO Meeting Room

Facilitator: Mr. Ronald van Nijnanten (Senior Country Project Officer, RAPR)

Project participant: KANYAVONG Bounphavanh (National Field Manager), Mrs. Lothana (Adm. Clerk of SPFS project).

One day Workshop on Work plan (Supported by FAO Home Garden Project)

Period: 14 March 2003

Venue: DOA, Meeting Room

Facilitator: Home Garden Staff

Project participant: Homdara Sisavath, National Forestry Expert.

Three days Training-Workshop on Bio-Organic Fertilization for Agricultural Production.

Period: 19-21 May 2003

Venue: Plant Protection Centre (Salakham)

Facilitator: Bio-Organic Fertilization Staff

Project participant: Mr. Somphone Noivong, National Agriculture Expert.

Two half days training sessions on FAO procurement roles

Period: 30 September & 8 October 2003

Venue: FAO Meeting Room

Facilitator: Mr. George Politis (Chief & Secretary Procurement Committee, AFSP, FAO-HQ)

Project participant: Bounphavanh Kanyavong (National Field Manager), Mrs. Lothana Xomnirandone (SPFS Administrative Clerk), Ms. Ingrid Baken (Socio-economic & Constraint Analysis Advisor), Mr. Jasada Thaying (APO -Irrigation).

One day LEAP Workshop on NAFES Extension plan

Period: 1-2 October 2003

Venue: NAFES Meeting Room, Vientiane

Facilitator: LEAP staff

Project participant: Dr. Somnuck Thirasack (National Project Director), Phatnakhone Khanthamixay (National Livestock Expert).

Half day Training session on FAO-Technical Cooperation Programme

Period: 22 October 2003

Venue: FAO Meeting Room, Vientiane

Facilitator: Mr. Jacob Gougsa (Head of TCP, TCOP)

Project participant: Bounphavanh Kanyavong (National Field Manager), Ms. Lothana Xomnirandone (SPFS Administrative Clerk), Ms. Ingrid Baken (Socio-economic & Constraint Analysis Advisor), Mr. Phatnakhone Khanthamixay (National Livestock Expert)

One day Steering Committee meeting Supported by FAO Home Garden Project)

Period: 5 December 2003

Venue: Crop Multiplication Centre, Vientiane

Facilitator: Home garden staff

Project participant: Mr. Somphone Noivong (National Agriculture Expert)

Visits to the project (FAO backstopping and others)

- 26-31 July 2002", Dr. Shin Imai. (Distributed to VTF).
- 26 August-4 September 2001", Dr. Shin Imai, John Dixon, Christian Romer Lovendal and Michael Riggs. (Distributed to VTF by FAOR).
- 19-29 November 2001", by Ms. Myra Speelmans. (Distributed to VTF by FOR).
- 2-14 December 2001", by Dr. Shin Imai. (Distributed to VTF)
- 24 February - 01 March 2002", by Dr. Shin Imai. (Distributed to VTF by FAOR).
- 21 February – 9 March 2002", by David Hitchcock. (Distributed to VTF by FAOR).
- 17-16 February 2002", by Klaus Siegert. (Distributed to VTF).
- 26-31 July 2002", by Dr. Shin Imai. (Distributed to VTF)
- Technical Advice for SPFS-Lao", (16 January 2003) by Dr. Shin Imai.
- Technical Recommendation for FAOR"(21 April 2003) by Dr. Shin Imai.
- Backstopping irrigation activities, FGDP, and Technical Advice for SPFS-Lao", (16 September 2003) by Dr. Shin Imai.
- Backstopping irrigation activities, FGDP, and Technical Recommendation for FAOR" (13 December 2003) by Dr. Shin Imai.
- Backstopping SPFS activities, specifically FFS development", (16 September 2003) by Kevin Gallagher.

Project inventory (equipment)

No.	Description	Location	Price	Supplier	Purchase date
F-0101	Desk LEECO BD127C	HouiYang	145	Phanuvat	7/3/2001
F-0102	4 Drawer Filing Cabinet	HouiYang	90	Phanuvat	9/26/2001
F-0201	Computer Desk BD-167R	HouiYang	223	Phanuvat	1/31/2002
F-0202	Computer Desk BD-167R	HouiYang	223	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0203	Computer Desk BD107CK	HouiYang	195	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0204	Filing cabinet type A	HouiYang	73	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0205	Cupboard sliding door Topwood SLG 304T	HouiYang	104	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0206	Conference Desk Topwood D 120	HouiYang	115	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0207	Partition type A 160*100*6	HouiYang	275	Phanuvat	1/31/2002
F-0208	Secretary Chair LS150LB	HouiYang	99	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0209	Executive chair LS150HA	HouiYang	118	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0210	Conference chair LSC411	HouiYang	80	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0211	Conference chair LSC411	HouiYang	80	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0212	Conference chair LSC411	HouiYang	80	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0213	Conference chair LSC411	HouiYang	80	Phanuvat	31-Jan
F-0214	Office Desk Model 2648	HouiYang	135	Viengniyom	2-May

F-0215	Office Desk Model 2648	HouiYang	135	Viengniyom	5/2/2002
F-0216	Office Desk Model 2648	HouiYang	135	Viengniyom	5/2/2002
F-0217	Office Chair LEECO LSC411	HouiYang	81	Viengniyom	2-May
F-0218	Office Chair LEECO LSC411	HouiYang	81	Viengniyom	2-May
F-0219	Office Chair LEECO LSC411	HouiYang	81	Viengniyom	2-May
F-0220	4 drawers filing cabinet	HouiYang	82	Viengniyom	5/9/2002
F-0221	Computer Desk Leeco BD 127 CK	HouiYang	105	Phanuvath	8/20/2002
F-0222	Meeting table LCT-C-7090 GL	HouiYang	583	Phanuvath	11/26/2001
F-0223	Chair LSC 410 LG	HouiYang	58	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0224	Chair LSC 410 LG	HouiYang	58	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0225	Desk Leeco BD 167 L	HouiYang	251	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0226	cupboard CCB 304	HouiYang	139	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0227	Office Desk BD 127	HouiYang	154	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0228	Cupboard CB 05 K/D	HouiYang	83	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0229	Chair LSC 411 F407	HouiYang	74	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0230	White board 120 x 150	HouiYang	36	Phanuvath	9/10/2002
F-0301	LEECO Desk Model DK 2648	HouiYang	120	Phanuvath	2/7/2003
F-0302	LEECO Desk Model DK 2648	HouiYang	120	Phanuvath	2/7/2003
F-0303	LEECO Desk Model DK 2648	HouiYang	120	Phanuvath	2/7/2003
F-0304	Office Chair LEECO Model LSC411 - F407	HouiYang	72	Phanuvath	2/7/2003
F-0305	Office Chair LEECO Model LSC411 - F407	HouiYang	72	Phanuvath	2/7/2003
F-0306	Office Chair LEECO Model LSC411 - F407	HouiYang	72	Phanuvath	2/7/2003

No.	Description	Location	Serial No.	Value US\$	Supplier	Purchase	date
V-101	TOYOTA LANDCRUISER, Station Wagon TOYOTA Japan 4WD, 4200 cc, Diesel Engine, LHD UN – 100			FAOR C/N. JTECB09J-903003685 E/N. 1HZ - 0369557		23,684.25	
V-102	TOYOTA HILUX 4WD, D-CAB Japan 2800 cc, Diesel Engine, AC UN – 094		FAOR C: JTFDE626-100064532 E: 3L-5134357			14,579.16	TOYOTA
V-301	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 226 F: NF125 - 8000202			Borikhamxay	E: NF125E-8000202	1,095.00	

V-302	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 227 F: NF125 - 8000203	Borikhamxay	E: NF125E-8000203	1,095.00		
V-303	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 228 F: NF125 - 8000204	Borikhamxay	E: NF125E-8000204	1,095.00		
V-304	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 229 F: NF125 - 8000205	Borikhamxay	E: NF125E-8000205	1,095.00		
V-305	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 230 F: NF125 - 8000206	SPFS	E: NF125E-8000206	1,095.00		New
V-306	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 231 F: NF125 - 8000207	SPFS	E: NF125E-8000207	1,095.00		New
V-307	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 232 F: NF125 - 8000208	SPFS	E: NF125E-8000208	1,095.00		New
V-308	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 233 F: NF125 - 8000209	SPFS	E: NF125E-8000209	1,095.00		New
V-309	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 234 F: NF125 - 8000210	Oudomxay	E: NF125E-8000210	1,095.00		
V-310	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 235 F: NF125 - 8000211	Oudomxay	E: NF125E-8000211	1,095.00		
V-311	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 236 F: NF125 - 8000212	Luangnamtha	E: NF125E-8000212	1,095.00		
V-312	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 125 Model NF 125 New Chip Xeng Jan-03 UN 237 F: NF125 - 8000213	Luangnamtha	E: NF125E-8000213	1,095.00		
V-313	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Chip Xeng 18/8/03 UN 246 F: NF100S - 00337701	Luangnamtha	E: NF100SE-00337701	885.00		New
V-314	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Chip Xeng 18/8/03 UN 247 F: NF100S - 00337702	Luangnamtha	E: NF100SE-00337702	885.00		New
V-315	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Chip Xeng 18/8/03 UN 248 F: NF100S - 00337703	Oudomxay	E: NF100SE-00337703	885.00		New
V-316	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Chip Xeng 18/8/03 UN 249 F: NF100S - 00337704	Oudomxay	E: NF100SE-00337704	885.00		New
V-317	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Chip Xeng 18/8/03 UN 242 F: NF100S - 00338401	Vientiane Pro.	E: NF100SE-00338401	885.00		New
V-318	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Chip Xeng 18/8/03 UN 243 F: NF100S - 00338402	Vientiane Pro.	E: NF100SE-00338402	885.00		New
V-319	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Xeng 18/8/03 UN 244 F: NF100S - 00338403	SPFS	E: NF100SE-00338403	885.00		New Chip
V-320	Motorcycle HONDA Wave 100 Model NF 100S Xeng 18/8/03 UN 245 F: NF100S - 00338404	SPFS	E: NF100SE-00338404	885.00		New Chip

No.	Description	Location	Serial No.	Price	Supplier	Purchase date
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E-0101	Mobile Phone NOKIA 5110 5/23/2001	FAO Office	350007302056289	265	Lao	TeleCom
E-0102	UPS 600VA Five Star on-line protection Stabilizer NSV Computer 6/11/2001		Houignang	FS603-109700150G	60	
E-0103	PC Dell Optiplex GX150SMT Pentium III 1.0 GHz 6/13/2001 128MB SDRAM, 20 GB Ultra ATA 66/100 1.44 MB Disk Drive 256 K Advanced Transfer L2 Cache Integrated 3COM fast etherlink 10/100 with ACPI & WUOL Integrated intel 3D graphics with direct AGP, DVMT integrated AC-97 Audio Memory 128MB , 133 MHz SDRAM 4MB Graphic Performance Accelerator 20GB Ultra 66/100, 7200 rpm 17" (16" v.l.s) MPRII Colour Monitor 48xEIDE CD-ROM CD-RW Drive (12x8x32) 56K Modem internal 104 key keyboard, mouse, Speakers			864Z31S	1,920	DataCom
E-0104	HP LaserJet 2200d printer	Houignang	SGFGL03231	950	NSV Computer	6/4/2001
E-0105	Auto Switch AP215	Houignang	004000558	55	Lao Software Center	6/18/2001
E-0106	Air Conditioner National 24000 BTU CO/C241 KH, 220V Luang AC 9/12/2001 CU-C241KH 055712809	Houignang		163312878	1,256	That
E-0107	Air Conditioner National 18000 BTU 9/12/2001 CU-C181KH 0555843264	Houignang		163443864	1,010	That Luang AC
E-0108	Dell Latitude C600 PIII850 Notebook 10/18/2001 Intel Pentium III 850 MHz 256 K ON-DIE L2 Cache 10 GB EIDE Ultra ATA HDD 64 MB SDRAM 100 MHz Integrated 128 bit Graphic Accelerator Integrated 8MB VRAM with 2x AGP Support 14.1" TFT, LCD, XGA Display 3.5" 1.44 FDD 24x CD-ROM Drive 3COM Mini-PC Combo (10/100 + 56K) C/Port II, Advance Port Replicator, 220 V w/Adapter Integrated Sound Blaster Compatible Audio Controller Include Battery, Power Cord and AC Adapter 220 V MS Windows 2000 Professional, SP2, CD English Deluxe (Nylon) Carrying Bag	Houignang		TAG1xF251S	2,590	DataCom
E-0109	LCD Projector SONY -VPL-C53	Houignang	22746	2,850	NSV Computer	11/26/2001
E-0110	RICOH Copier FT 5632	Houignang	RM 1806389	2750	Pacific OA	12/19/2001
E-0201	Dell Latitude C610 PIII 1Ghz Notebook 2/26/2002 Intel Pentium III 1GHz Processor Integrated 512KB ON-DIE L2 Cache 10 GB EIDE Ultra ATA HDD	Houignang		HJLS51S	2,490	DataCom

128 MB(1x128) SDRAM 133 MHz
 Integrated 128 bit Graphic Accelerator
 Integrated 16MB VRAM with 4x AGP Support
 14.1" TFT, LCD, XGA Display
 3.5" 1.44 FDD
 8XDVD-ROM Drive + 8XCD-RW, Combo
 Integrated 10/100 Ethernet Chip
 Integrated 56K Modem
 Integrated Sound Blaster Compatible Audio Controller
 Include Battery, Power Cord and AC Adapter 220 V
 MS Windows 2000 Professional, CD English
 Deluxe (Nylon) Carrying Bag

E-0202	Compaq Presario 3600AP Intel Pentium 4, 1.5 GHZ Phankham Hi-Tech 2/11/2002 256 MB SDRAM (Max 3GB) 20 GB HDD, 3.5" 1.44 MB FDD, 52X CD-ROM 17" Color Monitor C01055U	Houignang	3600-3601TH	1,329		
E-0203	Mobile Phone Siemens M35 (510820) 3/29/2002	Houignang	449194381814213	250	Lao Telecom	
E-0204	Refrigerator "Mitsubishi" HR-13KF-GY 1/1/2002	Houignang	20100218	116.48	Morning Market	
E-0205	Electric pot "National" NC-TRS32BR	Houignang	111096	21.51	Morning Market	2/1/2002
E-0206	Water Cooler "VT123"	Houignang	112008660	66.90	Morning Market	2/1/2002
E-0207	Desktop Comb Binder "COMBMAN"	Houignang	110490	200.00	Porchai	5/11/2002
E-0208	Calculator CASIO FR-2650 Plus	Houignang	Q 3006721	84	Nang Siyin	5/10/2002
E-0209	Canon S400SP Color Printer	Houignang		170	Somchay	5/13/2002
E-0210	Calculator CASIO HL-122	Houignang		7	Nang Siyin	5/10/2002
E-0211	Calculator CASIO HL-122	Houignang		7	Nang Siyin	5/10/2002
E-0212	Calculator CASIO HL-122	Houignang		7	Nang Siyin	5/10/2002
E-0213	Calculator CASIO HL-122	Houignang		7	Nang Siyin	5/10/2002
E-0214	Spiral Ring Binder Ibico	Houignang	200		Pornchai	5/11/2002
E-0215	Scanner HP 5470C SPFS	395	NSV Computer			5/25/2002
E-0216	Digital Camera SONY DSC-P5	907367	790	Pankham		5/31/2002
E-0217	PC Dell Optiplex GX240SD P4 1.6 GHz 128MB SDRAM, 20 GB Ultra ATA 66/100 1.44 MB Disk Drive 256 K Advanced Transfer L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100, 3COM fast Etherlink 48xCD-ROM Drive EIDE 16MB Graphic cards, ATI RageUltra, AGP Internal Speaker 56K Modem internal 17" Color Display (16.0" v.l.s) Monitor, MPRII	SPFS	H2D961S	1,250	DataCom	6/3/2002
						092DWM/1

E-0218	PC Dell Optiplex GX240SD P4 1.6 GHz SPFS 128MB SDRAM, 20 GB Ultra ATA 66/100 1.44 MB Disk Drive 256 K Advanced Transfer L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100, 3COM fast Etherlink 48xCD-ROM Drive EIDE 16MB Graphic cards, ATI RageUltra, AGP Internal Speaker 56K Modem internal 17" Color Display (16.0" v.l.s) Monitor, MPRII	G2D961S	1,250	DataCom	6/3/2002
				092DWM/2	
E-0219	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 4851926	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0220	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 4851934	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0221	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 4851935	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0222	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 4154310	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0223	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 4162258	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0224	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 4551599	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0225	Canon Prima Super 115N Camera	SPFS 3453870	254	Micro Info	6/10/2002
E-0226	UPS Power Link 800VA SPFS	PL800-0206-0800	75	Pankham	6/10/2002
E-0227	UPS Power Link 800VA SPFS	PL800-0206-0656	75	Pankham	6/10/2002
E-0228	UPS Power Link 800VA SPFS	PL800-0206-0799	75	Pankham	6/10/2002
E-0229	HP LaserJet 2200d Printer	SFPS SGFGJ 21060	886	Micro-Info	6/19/2002
E-0230	Mobile Phone NOKIA 3310	SFPS 35144602000632	245	Lao Telecom	6/20/2002
E-0231	PC Intel Pentium IV, 1.8GHz Mainboard socket 478, 20GB HDD 128MB RAM, 1.44 MB FDD VGA AGP 32 MB Casing ATX 230W, Speaker 140W Sound on Board, Keyboard w/Lao sticker 52XCD-ROM Drive 56K fax modem internal "Visage"17" SVGA Color Monitor	SPFS CS20177	795	Micro-Info	6/19/2002
				B10209E01160	
E-0232	HP DeskJet 948C Printer	SPFS CN24G1B03F	295	Pankham Hi-Tech	6/17/2002
E-0233	Power Link UPS 800 VA 6/17/2002	SPFS PL800-0206-0849	75	Pankham	Hi-Tech
E-0301	Personal Computer Intel Celeron 1.3GHz Mainboard Socket 370 40GB HDD, 128 MB RAM, VGA AGP 32MB FDD 1.4 MB, 52X CD-ROM Drive Casing ATX 300WATT, Sound on board Keyboard with Lao Sticker, Mouse & Mouse Pad 15" Color Monitor UPS Leonics 500 VA Printer Canon S100 SP	SPFS N/A	808	Micro-Info	16/1/2003

Computer Table & Chair

E-0302	Personal Computer Intel Celeron 1.3GHz Mainboard Socket 370 40GB HDD, 128 MB RAM, VGA AGP 32MB FDD 1.4 MB, 52X CD-ROM Drive Casing ATX 300WATT, Sound on board Keyboard with Lao Sticker, Mouse & Mouse Pad 15" Color Monitor UPS Leonics 500 VA Printer Canon S100 SP Computer Table & Chair	SPFS	N/A	808	Micro-Info	16/1/2003
E-0303	Personal Computer Intel Celeron 1.3GHz Mainboard Socket 370 40GB HDD, 128 MB RAM, VGA AGP 32MB FDD 1.4 MB, 52X CD-ROM Drive Casing ATX 300WATT, Sound on board Keyboard with Lao Sticker, Mouse & Mouse Pad 15" Color Monitor UPS Leonics 500 VA Printer Canon S100 SP Computer Table & Chair	SPFS	N/A	808	Micro-Info	16/1/2003
E-0304	Personal Computer Intel Celeron 1.3GHz Mainboard Socket 370 40GB HDD, 128 MB RAM, VGA AGP 32MB FDD 1.4 MB, 52X CD-ROM Drive Casing ATX 300WATT, Sound on board Keyboard with Lao Sticker, Mouse & Mouse Pad 15" Color Monitor UPS Leonics 500 VA Printer Canon S100 SP Computer Table & Chair	SPFS	N/A	808	Micro-Info	16/1/2003
E-0305	Personal Computer Intel Celeron 1.3GHz Mainboard Socket 370 40GB HDD, 128 MB RAM, VGA AGP 32MB FDD 1.4 MB, 52X CD-ROM Drive Casing ATX 300WATT, Sound on board Keyboard with Lao Sticker, Mouse & Mouse Pad 15" Color Monitor UPS Leonics 500 VA Printer Canon S100 SP Computer Table & Chair	SPFS	N/A	808	Micro-Info	16/1/2003
E-0306	Personal Computer Intel Celeron 1.3GHz Mainboard Socket 370 40GB HDD, 128 MB RAM, VGA AGP 32MB FDD 1.4 MB, 52X CD-ROM Drive Casing ATX 300WATT, Sound on board Keyboard with Lao Sticker, Mouse & Mouse Pad 15" Color Monitor UPS Leonics 500 VA Printer Canon S100 SP Computer Table & Chair	SPFS	N/A	808	Micro-Info	16/1/2003
E-0307	Panasonic Fax Machine, Model KX FT71 16/1/03	SPFS		173	Thao Hong	Shop

E-0308	Panasonic Fax Machine, Model KX FT71 16/1/03	SPFS	173	Thao	Hong	Shop
E-0309	Panasonic Fax Machine, Model KX FT71 16/1/03	SPFS	173	Thao	Hong	Shop
E-0310	Panasonic Fax Machine, Model KX FT71 16/1/03	SPFS	173	Thao	Hong	Shop
E-0311	Panasonic Fax Machine, Model KX FT71 16/1/03	SPFS	173	Thao	Hong	Shop
E-0312	Panasonic Fax Machine, Model KX FT71 16/1/03	SPFS	173	Thao	Hong	Shop
E-0313	PC Dell Optiplex GX260 SD Pentium 4 2.4 GHz 256MB DDR SDRAM, 20 GB Ultra ATA 66/100 1.44 MB Disk Drive Integrated 512KB On-Die L2 Cache Integrated Network 10/100/1000 Embedded Intel Extrem Graphics integrated AC-97 Audio 17" Color Display (16.0" V.I.s) CRT Color Monitor 32xDVD/CD RW Combo Internal speaker 56K Modem internal	SPFS	FDDL71S	1390	DataCom	Ch258200, 7/11/02
E-0314	PC DELL Optiplex GX270 Small Desktop 8/7/03 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 Processor 2.4GHZ/800MHz PSB Integrated 512KB On-Die L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100/1000 with Remote Wake Up & ASF Integrated Intel (R) Extreme graphics 256MB (2x128) 333 MHz DDR SDRAM Memory 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Drive for Small Desktop/Small Minitower Diagnosis CD for OptiPlex PS/2 Keyboard (English) Dell 2 Botton PS/2 Scroll Mouse Dell(TM) Mouse Mat 40GB Ultra ATA100 (7200 Rpm) EIDE Hard Drive 48XMax CD-ROM DRIVE 15" (13.8" v.i.s) CRT Color Monotor,Equator Zone Internal Speaker Document for Optiplex (TM) With European Power Cord Windows 2000 Pro English License 3 years SADMG Rapid Parts Exchange Service 1 Year Service on-site for Vientiane Municipality	SPFS	2K7881S	1,190	DataCom	
E-0315	PC DELL Optiplex GX270 Small Desktop 8/7/03 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 Processor 2.4GHZ/800MHz PSB Integrated 512KB On-Die L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100/1000 with Remote Wake Up & ASF Integrated Intel (R) Extreme graphics 256MB (2x128) 333 MHz DDR SDRAM Memory 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Drive for Small Desktop/Small	SPFS	3K7881S	1,190	DataCom	

Minitower
 Diagnosis CD for OptiPlex
 PS/2 Keyboard (English)
 Dell 2 Botton PS/2 Scroll Mouse
 Dell(TM) Mouse Mat
 40GB Ultra ATA100 (7200 Rpm) EIDE Hard Drive
 48XMax CD-ROM DRIVE
 15" (13.8" v.i.s) CRT Color Monotor,Equator Zone
 Internal Speaker
 Document for Optiplex (TM) With European Power Cord
 Windows 2000 Pro English License
 3 years SADMG Rapid Parts Exchange Service
 1 Year Service on-site for Vientiane Municipality

E-0316	PC DELL Optiplex GX270 Small Desktop 8/7/03 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 Processor 2.4GHZ/800MHz PSB Integrated 512KB On-Die L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100/1000 with Remote Wake Up & ASF Integrated Intel (R) Extreme graphics 256MB (2x128) 333 MHz DDR SDRAM Memory 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Drive for Small Desktop/Small Minitower Diagnosis CD for OptiPlex PS/2 Keyboard (English) Dell 2 Botton PS/2 Scroll Mouse Dell(TM) Mouse Mat 40GB Ultra ATA100 (7200 Rpm) EIDE Hard Drive 48XMax CD-ROM DRIVE 15" (13.8" v.i.s) CRT Color Monotor,Equator Zone Internal Speaker Document for Optiplex (TM) With European Power Cord Windows 2000 Pro English License 3 years SADMG Rapid Parts Exchange Service 1 Year Service on-site for Vientiane Municipality	SPFS 4K7881S	1,190	DataCom
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E-0317	PC DELL Optiplex GX270 Small Desktop 8/7/03 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 Processor 2.4GHZ/800MHz PSB Integrated 512KB On-Die L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100/1000 with Remote Wake Up & ASF Integrated Intel (R) Extreme graphics 256MB (2x128) 333 MHz DDR SDRAM Memory 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Drive for Small Desktop/Small Minitower Diagnosis CD for OptiPlex PS/2 Keyboard (English) Dell 2 Botton PS/2 Scroll Mouse Dell(TM) Mouse Mat 40GB Ultra ATA100 (7200 Rpm) EIDE Hard Drive 48XMax CD-ROM DRIVE 15" (13.8" v.i.s) CRT Color Monotor,Equator Zone Internal Speaker Document for Optiplex (TM) With European Power Cord Windows 2000 Pro English License 3 years SADMG Rapid Parts Exchange Service 1 Year Service on-site for Vientiane Municipality	SPFS 5K7881S	1,190	DataCom
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E-0318	PC DELL Optiplex GX270 Small Desktop 8/7/03 Intel(R) Pentium(R) 4 Processor 2.4GHZ/800MHz PSB Integrated 512KB On-Die L2 Cache Integrated AC-97 Audio Integrated Network 10/100/1000 with Remote Wake Up & ASF Integrated Intel (R) Extreme graphics 256MB (2x128) 333 MHz DDR SDRAM Memory 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Drive for Small Desktop/Small Minitower Diagnosis CD for OptiPlex PS/2 Keyboard (English) Dell 2 Botton PS/2 Scroll Mouse Dell(TM) Mouse Mat 40GB Ultra ATA100 (7200 Rpm) EIDE Hard Drive 48X/24X/48X CD-RW Drive 15" (13.8" v.i.s) CRT Color Monotor,Equator Zone Internal Speaker Document for Optiplex (TM) With European Power Cord Windows 2000 Pro English License 3 years SADMG Rapid Parts Exchange Service 1 Year Service on-site for Vientiane Municipality	SPFS	397881S	1,260	DataCom
E-0319	Printer HP DeskJet 1220c 8/7/03	SPFS	700	DataCom	8/7/03
E-0320	PC Computer Pentium IV 2.4 GHz Intel Pentium IV 2.4GHZMicroprocessor/512 Cache Gigabyte M/B.SIS 6435 Chipset Socket 478/FSB 400MHz 256 MB DDR RAM on Board Expendable to 2GB 40 GB ATA/100 Hard Disk Drive 52x CD-ROM/Sound Card/Speakers 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Disk Drive Nvidia Deforce 200 AGP Video Card 32MB 15" SVGA Color Monotor Built-in PCI IDE. FDC & 1P/2S/2USB Ports 104 Keys Keyboard with Lao Sticker Mediumtower Casing with 300 W Power Supply Mouse with Mouse Pad UPS 750 VA Printer DeskJet 3420 Computer Table Computer Chair	SPFS	1,190	Alice Computer	8/7/03
E-0321	PC Computer Pentium IV 2.4 GHz Intel Pentium IV 2.4GHZMicroprocessor/512 Cache Gigabyte M/B.SIS 6435 Chipset Socket 478/FSB 400MHz 256 MB DDR RAM on Board Expendable to 2GB 40 GB ATA/100 Hard Disk Drive 52x CD-ROM/Sound Card/Speakers 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Disk Drive Nvidia Deforce 200 AGP Video Card 32MB 15" SVGA Color Monotor Built-in PCI IDE. FDC & 1P/2S/2USB Ports 104 Keys Keyboard with Lao Sticker Mediumtower Casing with 300 W Power Supply Mouse with Mouse Pad UPS 750 VA Printer DeskJet 3420 Computer Table	SPFS	1,190	Alice Computer	8/7/03

Computer Chair

E-0322	PC Computer Pentium IV 2.4 GHz	SPFS	1,190	Alice Computer	8/7/03
	Intel Pentium IV 2.4GHZMicroprocessor/512 Cache Gigabyte M/B.SIS 6435 Chipset Socket 478/FSB 400MHz 256 MB DDR RAM on Board Expendable to 2GB 40 GB ATA/100 Hard Disk Drive 52x CD-ROM/Sound Card/Speakers 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Disk Drive Nvidia Deforce 200 AGP Video Card 32MB 15" SVGA Color Monotor Built-in PCI IDE. FDC & 1P/2S/2USB Ports 104 Keys Keyboard with Lao Sticker Mediumtower Casing with 300 W Power Supply Mouse with Mouse Pad UPS 750 VA Printer DeskJet 3420 Computer Table Computer Chair				
E-0323	PC Computer Pentium IV 2.4 GHz	SPFS	1,190	Alice Computer	8/7/03
	Intel Pentium IV 2.4GHZMicroprocessor/512 Cache Gigabyte M/B.SIS 6435 Chipset Socket 478/FSB 400MHz 256 MB DDR RAM on Board Expendable to 2GB 40 GB ATA/100 Hard Disk Drive 52x CD-ROM/Sound Card/Speakers 1.44 MB 3.5" Floppy Disk Drive Nvidia Deforce 200 AGP Video Card 32MB 15" SVGA Color Monotor Built-in PCI IDE. FDC & 1P/2S/2USB Ports 104 Keys Keyboard with Lao Sticker Mediumtower Casing with 300 W Power Supply Mouse with Mouse Pad UPS 750 VA Printer DeskJet 3420 Computer Table Computer Chair				
E-0324	UPS 750VA	SPFS	65	Alice Computer	8/7/03
E-0325	UPS 750VA	SPFS	65	Alice Computer	8/7/03
E-0326	UPS 750VA	SPFS	65	Alice Computer	8/7/03
E-0327	UPS 750VA	SPFS	65	Alice Computer	8/7/03
E-0328	UPS 750VA	SPFS	65	Alice Computer	8/7/03
E-0329	Digital Video Camera SONY Handycam Digital8 Model DCR-TRV250E-E32	SPFS	0351976	618	Nettech 26/11/03
E-0330	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone	SPFS	GA2BOT4TLV	1,000	Chanthavadee 31/12/03
E-0331	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone	SPFS	GA2BOTD425	1,000	Chanthavadee 31/12/03
E-0332	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone	SPFS	GA2BOSTTN8	1,000	Chanthavadee 31/12/03

E-0333	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone 31/12/03	SPFS	GA2BOGFM19	1,000	Chanthavadee
E-0334	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone 31/12/03	SPFS	GA2BOGPFWR	1,000	Chanthavadee
E-0335	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone 31/12/03	SPFS	GA2BOT6XNH	1,000	Chanthavadee
E-0336	ERICSSON R190 Satellite Mobile Phone 31/12/03	SPFS	GA2BOSDKFL	1,000	Chanthavadee