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In 2006 WFP Laos was grateful not to have to respond to any major natural disasters. This gave us the opportunity to focus on exciting new initiatives:

The Access to Basic Education in Laos (ABEL) supported by the Australian Government was launched for a partnership between WFP's School Feeding Project and UNICEF. ABEL works on improving levels of nutrition, health, hygiene and education in assisted primary schools.

For the first time in Laos, WFP purchased locally produced corn-soya blend. This allows us to provide fresh and tasty snacks to primary school children and stimulates local demand for soya bean and corn farmers in the north.

With a series of studies and village assessments, we engaged in a review of our Relief and Recovery Operation and concluded that an expansion to the north and east was required to assist communities who had given up opium cultivation but who had not been able to develop alternative means of living.

We worked hard to ensure that food assistance reached those who needed it most, that food distributions were more transparent, and the assets created under Food for Work were more robust.

2006 also marked the start of our assistance to adolescent girls and women participating in non-formal education, and the preparations for assisting HIV positive persons under antiretroviral treatment.

WFP conducted a nation-wide food security survey, the first of its kind in rural Laos. The information was used in a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) to shed light on the possible determinants of food insecurity and malnutrition. The final results, due in late 2007 will provide invaluable insight for policy makers.

There is much to be done. Chronic malnutrition is as high as 40 percent in children under five years; in rural areas every second child under five is affected; and the Global Hunger Index, published by the International Food Policy Research Institute, identifies Laos' hunger and nutrition rate as alarming. Silent emergencies such as these will demand a sustained response.

The WFP team in Laos looks forward to continuing its work with the Government of Lao PDR and our other partners in development and humanitarian assistance towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals of Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger, Achieving Universal Primary Education and Promoting Gender Equality. By building on the successful ABEL partnership with UNICEF, WFP will increasingly seek to develop programmes with other UN agencies so that we can truly 'deliver as one' and make a lasting difference to the lives of Laos' most vulnerable people.

We count on your collaboration and support in this endeavour.

Christa Räder
In 2006, WFP distributed 8,574 tonnes of food to over 511,372 food insecure men, women and children in 1,366 villages across 60 districts in 14 provinces of Lao PDR.

The total value of operations was US$4,259,691.

WFP significantly strengthened the implementation and monitoring capacity of staff working on the School Feeding Project by engaging more field monitors with assistance from the AusAID funded ABEL project, a joint programming initiative with UNICEF.

WFP awarded four contracts for locally produced corn-soya blend following a competitive tender process, resulting in the procurement of 566 tonnes of corn-soya blend.

An additional agreement was reached with a local company to procure 200 tonnes of glutinous ('sticky') rice grown in Bokeo and Luangnamtha.

WFP trained provincial government staff to undertake the first national food security survey in almost 4,000 rural households in 398 villages to determine the food intake and nutritional outcomes in rural Laos.

The School Feeding Project recorded the biggest increase in beneficiaries across the three projects by reaching 947 school, 30 percent more than in 2005 with daily snacks for primary school children and providing rice, canned fish and iodized salt rations to families of enrolled girls.

Increased beneficiary numbers in the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) can be attributed to the need for more relief distributions in 2006 compared with 2005, and improved unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance, which allowed for more Food for Work activities.
In October and November of 2006, more than 60 staff from the provincial offices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Committee of Planning and Investment travelled throughout the country to collect information related to food security and nutrition. Prior to this, they participated in enumerator trainings organized by WFP, to learn sampling techniques, interview skills and how to take body measurements (height, weight) and determine the age of children and women. The survey collected information from almost 4,000 rural households in 398 villages. It is the first time that such a nation-wide food security survey has been undertaken in rural Laos.

The purpose of the study, which is called a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), is to provide a clear description of food insecure households - where they are and how many are there. The study also explains why they are food insecure and how food and other aid can help in alleviating food insecurity and malnutrition. This is done through analysing data gathered on food markets, livelihoods, food consumption and sources, expenditure patterns, shocks, as well as the body measurements of 2,541 children under the age of five and 3,456 women between 15 and 49 years of age.

The provincial staff often had to travel long hours, by car, motorcycle, boat and foot. They went to great lengths to collect the data and this information is expected to benefit everyone in the country, in particular rural communities who need assistance securing access to adequate and nutritious food.

While other surveys have provided information on nutrition or expenditure levels, this is the first time that this information has been combined in one survey with detailed information on food consumption. The CFSVA data gives unique insight into the Lao diet and will provide crucial information about what people eat, where they access food, what activities they undertake to access the food and what threatens access to food. In addition, the link to nutritional outcomes has been made through body measurements.

Analysis is currently being undertaken and a report with the main findings and recommendations from the study will be launched in late 2007. Findings are expected to shape WFP programming over the next five years. In addition, it is an important information source for the National Nutrition Policy, currently being developed by the Government of Lao PDR. WFP hopes the CFSVA findings will provide a platform for a more informed discussion on food and nutrition security in Lao PDR in the years to come.

Villagers eat a range of forest products which are a key part of the Lao diet
Vanh is in Grade 5 and hopes that her parents will allow her to go to the secondary school in La district town when she finishes here. Despite the effort that children like Vanh must go through in order to receive an education, most are eager to continue their studies for as long as possible. In some villages, opportunities for continued education often stop after primary school, when parents decide that children are better utilized helping to farm or raise younger brothers and sisters.

WFP’s School Feeding Project encourages parents to send their children to school by providing the families with rice and canned fish and locally procured iodised salt (supported by UNICEF) in addition to the mid-morning snack for students. Children such as those from Ban Hou Soy who need to walk far to school or who must stay overnight in the school village because of the remoteness of their home are given extra food to encourage their efforts to gain an education.

For Vanh to study in La town, she must stay in a near-by village and spend the week away from her family. For her parents this will be a big sacrifice, but it is the only opportunity for Vanh to fulfil her dreams of becoming a school teacher. Only two girls and one boy from her village have gone on to study at the secondary school recently. With any luck, Vanh will join them next year.
Background

WFP has been working with the Ministry of Education since 2002 to give children in the northern provinces of Laos greater access and incentive to attend and complete primary school. The School Feeding Project is designed to increase enrolment, encourage gender balance, improve students’ capacity to concentrate and reduce drop-out rates. WFP assists schools in the remote, mainly ethnic northern provinces of Oudomxay, Luangnamtha and Phongsaly where many factors may deter children from receiving a proper education. For many villages in these mountainous regions, reaching the nearest school is a long walk; additionally food shortages can result in parents needing children to stay away from school so that they can help gather enough food for the family to eat. WFP reaches families who otherwise may not be able to afford to send their children to school.

The School Feeding Project provides primary school children with a vital and nutritious sweetened corn-soya snack at school every morning. The corn-soya blend is fortified with vitamins and minerals to improve children’s health. Families of children enrolled in WFP assisted schools are also provided with rice, canned fish and iodized salt to take home twice a year, at the beginning and at the end of the school year (in 2006 this was available for families of girls only).

Additional food is given to children who either have to walk long distances every day or who stay next to the schools in simple dormitories or with relatives, because their villages are too far away for them to return.

Five-year Project

In an effort to encourage greater school attendance, WFP and the Ministry of Education have agreed to a five-year School Feeding Project, operational from school year 2005/06 until 2009/10. WFP estimates that overall, this will require distributing almost 27,000 tonnes of food.

By 2010, WFP plans to reach 145,000 primary school children per year, including more than 70,000 girls. Further expansion to other areas of Lao PDR is foreseen.

An expansion from 12 to 19 northern districts occurred in 2006: about 300 additional schools were covered.
In March 2006, the Ministry of Education, WFP, UNICEF and AusAID, formally launched the ABEL initiative which aims to achieve the essential package of health, education and hygiene assistance at primary schools.

At the signing ceremony the Australian Ambassador to Lao PDR, H.E. Mr Alistair MacLean remarked that “AusAID, the Government of Lao PDR, UNICEF and WFP share a common goal, that goal is universal primary school education in Lao PDR. This programme focuses on improving children’s access to school.”

Ms Christa Räder, Country Representative of WFP and Ms Olivia Yambi, Country Representative of UNICEF agreed, “this is a good example of donor alignment and harmonization. By combining the strengths of WFP and UNICEF we will not only attract children to school through the food incentives, we will also help improve their health and the quality of their education.”

Representing the Ministry of Education, Mr Lytou Bouapao emphasized, “the Government of Lao PDR considers that the growing support and assistance from AusAID, UNICEF and WFP will greatly contribute to improving access to and quality of basic education, particularly for girls in the remote, mountainous, isolated ethnic group villages.”
In reviewing its performance during ABEL’s first year, WFP found that while enrolment rates increased, more needs to be done to improve the quality of monitoring activities so that weaknesses in the Project are easily spotted and addressed.

The ABEL initiative works to improve monitoring and implementation in partnership with local education services. This includes training to build capacity and guided monitoring visits. Encouraging district and village level ownership of the Project is a key priority for 2007. As improvements are made in these areas, WFP will work more closely with UNICEF so that together there is a better chance of providing communities with the right incentive and environment for their children to receive an education.

Statistics

In 2006, the Project helped 78,968 children in 947 schools improve their concentration and prevent short-term hunger at school. Almost 291,000 children and their families benefited from the take-home rations. In total, WFP distributed 2,776 tonnes of food.

The number of children enrolled in the School Feeding Project increased from 55,174 in 2005 to 78,968 in 2006 largely due to expanding to new districts and schools. The overall net enrolment ratio* for girls in the respective provinces since the start of the Project increased from 53 percent in 2002 to 69 percent in 2006.

* The net enrolment ratio is the number of children of primary school age (6-10 yrs) enrolled in primary school divided by the total population of the same age group.
ABE supported schools

Ban Pakkor Primary School is considered by WFP as a model school in La district, Oudomxay province; UNICEF was so impressed with Ban Nong Boua Primary School in La that it has chosen to feature it in a forthcoming documentary. The La district Director of Education, Mr Somouek Soulidet says that in recent years there have been fewer students dropping out and repeating grades. Last year the Grade 5 students had a 100 percent pass rate in their exams. Meeting with the head of the Lao Women’s Union Ms Songpai Oulayseng at Ban Nong Boua it is clear that these villages are committed to educating their children. “We want our children to be as well educated as possible so that they can become better members of society. Educated children have a better chance of getting a good job and are more polite and better at talking with others” she explains. What is the secret to their success?

The schools are both “ABEL supported schools”. This means that with AusAID’s assistance UNICEF and WFP now work together in target schools so that not only are children more likely to stay in school throughout the term and concentrate for longer as a result of WFP’s take-home rations and corn-soya blend mid-morning snack, but they also benefit from improved hygiene and quality teaching provided by UNICEF’s teacher training and water and sanitation facilities. Parents can be sure that the sacrifice they make in sending their children to school is rewarded by providing children with a comprehensive education, proper hygiene and nutritious food for their growing bodies.

Setting the basis for measuring impact

In early 2006, the World Bank conducted a baseline survey of more than 4,500 children in four districts to determine the basis for measuring the impact of different School Feeding interventions. The survey covers three districts with WFP assisted schools in Phongsaly province and a control group in a district in Luangprabang province (where School Feeding does not currently operate). The follow-up survey is planned for the end of 2008 and will give insights into which interventions are most effective in improving the nutritional status of the students and achieving the biggest educational impact.

Financial support

In 2006 funding for this Project was provided by the governments of:

- Australia US$463,369;
- Germany US$410,896;
- Japan US$1,081,009; and
- Norway US$1,421,732; and by private donors US$69,126; amounting to US$3,446,132.

WFP received its first ABEL instalment of US$463,369 (out of a total of US$2,362,698 for the five-year Project).

A private contribution of US$24,170 was received from Shinnyo-en, a Buddhist denomination, and a further US$44,956 was received from a variety of private sources. Both contributions were received through the Japan Association for the United Nations WFP (JAWFP).

The following chart shows the proportion of all contributions by funding source in US dollars.
LIVELIHOODS SUPPORT PROJECT
Partnerships in Food for Work and Food for Training

Reaching remote villages in Xiengkhuang

In the remote village of Njot Piak in the north-eastern province of Xiengkhuang, 25-year-old Soulivon and his five nieces and nephews hastily collect the mounds of kernels that shoot from the mechanical corn thresher that Soulivon saved for and bought this year.

Soulivon will sell his corn to traders that can now access the ethnic Hmong village because of the joint WFP and Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) Food for Work road that all families in the village helped to build as part of the Livelihoods Support Project.

“Before we constructed the road no traders came to our village. Now traders come all the time. Already this year I have sold five tonnes of corn and 100kg of peanuts,” says Soulivon.

With the new opportunities the road is creating, as well as the other benefits CRWRC is implementing, the 28 families that inhabit the former opium growing village can engage in alternative livelihoods in their current location. The village now has a clean water source close to their homes, the primary school has been upgraded and villagers are growing cash crops such as corn, peanuts and sunflower seeds.

CRWRC, in partnership with WFP and other development agencies is targeting 20 remote villages in the mountainous districts of Khoun and Kham in Xiengkhuang to improve village accessibility, food security, health and education. It has been working in these villages since 2004.

According to CRWRC Programme Manager Mike Fennema, before the NGO began providing assistance in these isolated villages very few had sustainable alternatives to opium production or the opportunity to sell surplus crops.

“In Phakok village in Kham district for example some families were producing surplus corn and peanuts but no traders could reach the village to buy it,” explains Mr Fennema. “To help solve this dilemma the village identified an access road as a priority, which it was then able to build with technical assistance from CRWRC.”

Villagers in Phakok are now building an irrigation canal as part of a joint WFP and CRWRC Food for Work scheme which will allow families with no paddy land – 15 in total – to create paddy land for the first time.

According to 20-year-old Maijo, who is helping to build the canal, her family will be able to create 6,000m² of paddy land once the irrigation scheme is complete.

“We will produce two tonnes of rice from the paddy field – this will be for my family to eat, not to sell. This is very important to us as some years we don’t have enough rice for two or three months.”

Background

In the Livelihoods Support Project, WFP works with international development agencies located across rural Laos so that there is greater scope for providing assistance to communities. WFP provides rice assistance to approved Food for Work and Food for Training schemes and relies on the cooperating partners in the field to implement projects. Food for Work and Food for Training schemes involve a participatory approach that builds on local knowledge of villagers and the technical expertise of WFP and its partners. Villagers can participate in building the assets they require most, or training to develop their potential, in return for food assistance.
The physical assets created under Food for Work often include irrigation systems, rice terraces, paddy expansion, access roads, fishponds and tree plantations. When completed, the schemes improve agricultural potential or provide a new local income source to villagers. Food for Work has proven successful in assisting former opium cultivating villages and communities seeking an alternative to ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.

Training the cooperating partners is critical to the ongoing success of Food for Work, building their technical capacities and encouraging them to pursue proper maintenance of assets so that they remain a sustainable source of income for villagers.

Accountability

A new initiative designed to strengthen accountability involved erecting signboards in Food for Work villages and at scheme sites to ensure Food for Work labourers are aware of their food entitlements. The signboards (pictured) show information on the expected start and completion date of the project, the amount of rice labourers are eligible to receive and the number of participating male and female workers. During 2006, 191 signboards were put up in 21 districts in six provinces.

WFP is improving its systems to achieve greater participation of men and women, transparency and accountability throughout the selection, implementation and monitoring of a Food for Work project in the following ways:

• The Village Committee Form encourages equal representation of women on food aid management committees.

• The Community Scheme Labour Attendance Record and the Rice Receipt Card aim to ensure that the worker receives the amount of rice he/she is entitled to.

• The Waybill, which is signed by the Naiban (Head of Village), serves as a confirmation that the correct amount of rice has arrived in the village and in good condition.

Partnerships

Food for Work Partners who distributed WFP provided rice in 2006

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<th>Province</th>
<th>Partner</th>
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<td>Phongsaly</td>
<td>Lao-American Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luangnamtha</td>
<td>German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Action Contre La Faim (ACF) Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oudomxay</td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) -Community Initiatives Support Project German Agro Action (GAA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokeo</td>
<td>GTZ Vredeseilanden (VECO) NCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiengkhuang</td>
<td>Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC) ACF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attapeu</td>
<td>IFAD – Attapeu Rural Livelihood Improvement Programme</td>
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In February 2006 WFP Country Representative, Ms Christa Räder and the Deputy Governor of Attapeu, Mr Khenethong Sisouvong signed an agreement that will see some of the poorest villages in Attapeu offered opportunities to participate in Food for Work asset creation schemes under the US$25 million Rural Livelihood Improvement Programme (RLIP).

The RLIP receives contributions and technical assistance from the Government of Lao PDR, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the German Development Service (DED), and the United Nations Population Fund.

With IFAD’s support, the RLIP team works with villages to design and implement Food for Work schemes and to supply necessary items such as shovels, cement and seeds. WFP provides food assistance as well as training and support for Government staff in Food for Work procedures.

In Attapeu, many families often experience rice shortages for more than half the year. RLIP, with WFP, aims to reach all villages in Phouvong, Saysetha and Sanxay districts where the poverty level is 30 percent or above.

Statistics

In 2006 there were 30,873 workers participating in Food for Work schemes including 38 percent women. Food for Training benefited 639 people, 97 percent of whom were women and adolescent girls, mainly from ethnic groups. Village workers created 156 agricultural household assets such as terraces for rice farming and irrigation systems. Community assets such as access tracks, roads and fishponds totalled over 50. A total of 15 non-formal education courses were held.

WFP distributed 2,242 tonnes of rice to 92,615 people for 207 schemes in 21 districts across six provinces.

Food for Training

Non-formal education

WFP works together with GAA to provide education to adult women and adolescent girls in the Nga and Xay districts of Oudomxay province. The classes run for four months and teach reading, writing, arithmetic and life skills such as health and hygiene and malaria prevention. The training complements the School Feeding initiative and provides parents with an understanding of the education opportunities open to their children. WFP aims to trial more pilots to enhance knowledge of nutrition, health and child care practices among women, men and adolescents. This will mean that WFP is better placed to address the serious malnutrition problems in rural Laos. Similar classes are conducted by the Lao-American Project in three villages in Bountay district of Phongsaly province.
Education brings opportunities to women in Oudomxay

As night starts to fall over the Houy Lieng village in Nga district, Oudomxay province, women begin to emerge from their homes and make their way to the school for class, leaving the men to prepare the evening meal.

The women file into the dimly lit classroom and look about eagerly, waiting for their lesson to begin. The women are here for night classes that have become a regular feature of village life since 2005, when GAA began its adult literacy programme assisted by WFP. Classes here run nightly from Monday to Thursday but in other villages, classes are held on weekends or at times most suited to their lifestyles.

GAA believe that adult education is an important part of building women's self-esteem, and that education helps them to take better advantage of economic opportunities. Ms Onsan, aged 39 says that learning has given her strength and that she now has the courage and ability to answer people.

Women are encouraged to attend classes by the provision of rice rations from WFP; they are eligible to receive 1.5kg of rice per lesson, which they receive at the end of four months of schooling if they achieve satisfactory attendance rates.

Ms Moonten who is 25 years old and has two children says that attending the night classes has helped her learn arithmetic so that she is now able to count the money in the shop she works in. For Ms Mixay, aged 23 the classes have made it easier to remember simple hygiene rules about food preparation and clean water, important in the prevention of illnesses.

The benefits of education in everyday life for women like Ms Moonten and Ms Mixay are clear but it is the long-term impacts on birth-rates, self esteem and active participation in decision making that make the most significant difference to the lives of women. Ms Khamphut, aged 24 has two children and is a Naiban, a rare position for a village woman. She uses her schooling to make plans for the village and explains how she has used what she has learned about family planning to help village women avoid pregnancy. She has also advised villagers about the need to encourage children to go to school.

Studies show that educated parents are more likely to send their children to school. It is hoped that by educating adult women not only will they be encouraged to be more active decision makers like Ms Khamphut but also that they will provide greater support for educating their children.
Financial support

Financial support for this Project was provided by the governments of: Germany US$399,224; Japan US$71,598; and Norway US$271,624; totalling US$742,446.

The following chart shows the proportion of all contributions by funding source in US dollars.

![Livelihoods Support contributions 2006](chart.png)

Reviewing Food for Work

Throughout March and April 2006, a team of independent engineers assessed WFP’s Food for Work projects in northern Laos; where Food for Work is implemented with international development agencies as part of the Livelihoods Support Project; and in southern Laos where WFP implements Food for Work in partnership with the Government of Lao PDR as part of its PRRO. WFP sought independent advice on the technical merit of projects, the reliability of its food distributions and documentation systems and the appropriateness of village targeting and project selection.

The review found that food assistance generally reaches all targeted beneficiaries, even in very difficult circumstances. Villages were considered well chosen and genuinely based on food insecurity. In addition, WFP rice had been distributed in accordance with the workers’ entitlements and had not made its way into the markets. No ‘ghost’ or fake beneficiaries were detected.

It also revealed a number of inadequacies in WFP’s monitoring and documentation systems, particularly in the calculations for food entitlements. WFP considered all findings seriously and acted quickly so that the projects could benefit from a more rigorous approach. Since the review findings, WFP has worked to build the technical capacity of staff and partners with guidelines and training, devoted more resources to measuring and monitoring projects, especially post implementation, standardized documentation systems and devised more easily understood calculations for determining food entitlements.

These actions will help WFP to better equip poor communities with food assistance and give them greater assurance that the assets created will deliver sustained benefits.

Villagers are given cards explaining the amount of rice they will receive to share with their family.
Rice brings relief to flood prone villages in Saisomboun district

The PRRO provides relief assistance in times of crisis such as natural disasters causing extensive crop damage. In many areas, this is then followed up with Food for Work activities to help villages build resilience to future shocks.

In 2006, with the help of an Australian donation of over 150 tonnes of glutinous rice, relief was provided to some 6,000 people in Saisomboun district of Vientiane province struggling to cope with the combined effects of droughts, floods, livestock diseases and pest outbreaks. “Last year we lost almost half of our rice crops to flash floods,” said Mr Khamphouy of Naluang village, “the true impact of that loss is being felt by families now as many have run out of the little rice they produced.”

When interviewed in June 2006, 32-year-old Ms Khamaly, a mother of six in Naluang village, explained that she could only feed her family two meals a day because the 2005 flash floods had destroyed much of the family’s 0.7 hectares of paddy land.

“We only produced enough rice to last us four months,” said Ms Khamaly, “now we must spend the whole day searching for bamboo shoots to sell to other villages so we can buy rice to eat. This means we have no time to work in our rice fields for the next cultivation season.”

To help provide relief to families in this and other targeted villages in Saisomboun district, WFP distributed rations of 15 kilograms of rice per person, per month for a period of two months.
Background

WFP’s PRRO offers immediate and longer-term support to food insecure households in disaster prone areas. Food shortages can occur when floods, droughts or pests damage crops. These events place many households in stress, reducing their potential income from trade, forcing them to purchase food at higher prices; without intervention, many can suffer through prolonged rice shortages and with diets that lack adequate nutrition. WFP has staff in sub-offices across Lao PDR working in partnership with the provincial departments of Labour and Social Welfare. In 2006, WFP responded with relief assistance by distributing rice rations, helping villages as they rebuilt their livelihoods.

Longer-term food security is improved through giving villagers the opportunity to engage in Food for Work to create new assets, which helps increase agricultural production and facilitate access to markets. Workers receive rice calculated according to the amount of labour expended.

The types of assets created under Food for Work are determined by the particular needs of each community. The most common activities include expansion of paddy fields, creation of fishponds, tree planting and building rural access roads and bridges.

These activities are implemented in partnership with mine clearing agencies that work to remove UXO so that village land is ready for agricultural production. WFP works closely with the provincial departments of Labour and Social Welfare on design, implementation and monitoring and provides regular capacity building training sessions to government partners at all levels.

This Food for Work bridge scheme enables villagers to access markets and services in the rainy season.
Improving performance, assessing the context

The following initiatives have helped WFP to reflect on its performance and prepare for a new Operation.

Opium Report

The Government of Lao PDR declared itself opium free in February 2006. UNODC estimates that over 32,000 households stopped opium cultivation between 2002 and 2006. With the eradication successfully completed, WFP needed to assess if the loss of opium derived cash income was resulting in food insecurity. A consultant visited a selection of former opium cultivating villages in Phongsaly and Huaphanh provinces to determine to what extent food shortages existed and what type of assistance was appropriate.

The assessment identified that lowland commercial farmers appeared to be largely self-sufficient in rice, and had very few or no opium addicts; but that for upland commercial farmers, opium cultivation underpinned the household economy. Some upland farmers were also farming primarily to meet their own opium consumption needs; the assessment considered these people to be most at risk of food shortages.

The assessment found that ceasing opium cultivation caused former opium cultivators substantial loss of income, which in some cases led to distress asset sales, increased consumption of non-preferred foods and in the worst cases, reduced food consumption; these factors often influenced the decision to relocate to another village. It also warned that the cost of leaving property behind, paying for new household goods in the new village, compounded with a lack of access to sufficient suitable land could undermine longer-term food security. Households with opium addicts have also felt additional pressure from the huge increase in sale price of opium, which often results in an increased labour burden falling on women.

The report recommended that WFP continue providing livelihood support with cooperating development agencies in northern Laos, that the new PRRO expand to the north and include villages suffering from multiple livelihood shocks, that is, those from former opium cultivating villages, who either remain in their village or have relocated and have limited paddy lands. It was emphasized that these people require urgent relief food assistance. The report also proposed that Food for Work schemes such as access track construction be provided to upland cultivators where opium generated 50 percent or more of household income and paddy land is limited.
HIV/AIDS: A new focus

To prepare for emerging food security issues, WFP met with UNAIDS, Médecins sans Frontières, the Centre for HIV/AIDS/STI in the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and began to assess the possible integration of an HIV/AIDS component into the new project phase.

A visit to a Virology Clinic in Savannakhet province revealed that over a third of patients under antiretroviral treatment were underweight, and that malnutrition was a contributing factor in the death of some patients. There was a need for highly nutritious food and WFP needed to be flexible and work in new ways to reach people.

Plans to provide an appropriate food ration were subsequently developed. The vitamin and mineral enriched corn-soya blend that is already providing a daily snack to school children in WFP assisted schools will foreseeably be provided as a take-home ration, in addition to oil and rice. In this way, not only would patients be supported but their families, who usually lose income when a family member becomes too sick to work, can benefit from food assistance as well.

Evaluating the PRRO

With project closure due in April 2007, it was prudent to reflect on past achievements and challenges to feed into a new Operation, flexible enough to reach those in disaster or facing ongoing hardship.

An evaluation commissioned during June and July 2006 assessed the achievements and provided advice on the new PRRO’s proposed beneficiary groups, targeting methodology, implementation and the potential operational constraints. It also described the changing contexts that give rise to food insecurity.

Major recommendations included:

- Increased flexibility in the timing of rice distributions would protect against hunger during Food for Work activities;
- Greater expenditure on tools and equipment such as the steel bolts, nails and wood working tools used in making bridges would ensure asset longevity;
- Target groups should include
  - communities who have relocated based on district plans and/or to access new opportunities;
  - communities transitioning from opium production and shifting cultivation to alternative livelihoods;
  - those experiencing production losses as a result of natural disasters;
- The report noted that some communities may be experiencing all three situations simultaneously.
- Greater appreciation of the diversity of different ethnic groups may improve the way in which beneficiaries are targeted.
- Identification of Food for Work access roads in consultation with District Officials may reduce the need for relocation.

Rapid Qualitative Livelihoods Assessment

The Rapid Qualitative Livelihoods Assessment undertaken in August 2006 studied villages in Savannakhet, Attapeu and Luangprabang provinces to assess the causes of food insecurity in a select group of villages, including the impacts that moving to a new village could have on household food security.

The assessment found that, while many move to be closer to health services, they then encounter difficulties paying for costs of travel to health facilities and for medicines. The pattern of disease in villages with new dwellers was also found to remain relatively unchanged; and toilet facilities and water sources were often insufficient. A link between resettlement, health and sanitation and the high child malnutrition rate in Lao PDR was made.

The study recommended providing more nutritious food to food insecure people to help address high malnutrition rates. WFP will use the findings to advocate for greater investment in addressing child malnutrition and is now in the process of piloting village-based training in nutrition, health and childcare to reduce malnutrition.
Statistics

In 2006, the PRRO reached 150 villages with relief assistance and 187 villages benefited from Food for Work schemes. In total, the Operation assisted 181,773 people in 38 districts over 11 provinces.

Out of a total of 3,556 tonnes of rice, WFP distributed 1,296 tonnes to provide relief assistance and 2,260 tonnes for 161 Food for Work schemes, overall less than planned due to insufficient funding.

Under the relief window, 15 or 30 kg of rice per person was distributed to 150 villages in 26 districts of Oudomxay, Luangprabang, Xiengkhuang, Vientiane, Bolikhamxay, Khammuane, Savannakhet and Attapeu, which had been severely affected by droughts, flash floods and/or pest infestations, and in one case a major fire.

Food for Work activities were concentrated in Huaphanh, Xiengkhuang, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Saravane, Attapeu and Champasack.

Financial support

Support for the PRRO came from a wide range of donors in 2006. Support was welcome from first time contributors: Denmark US$200,078; and Switzerland US$377,578; from regular supporters Australia US$367,570; Luxembourg US$26,973; and the Netherlands US$280,254.

Private sector contributions raised through JAWFP amounted to US$23,760. The total funding was US$1,276,213.

The following chart shows the proportion of all contributions by funding source in US dollars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contribution (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAWFP - private</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOGISTICS AND PROCUREMENT

Getting food to those who need it most becomes more complex as WFP expands assistance to more and more remote locations. Central distribution points or food-delivery points have been established so that villages inaccessible to trucks are still able to collect food, under the supervision of WFP staff or cooperating partners.

In 2006, the WFP Logistics Team arranged for 8,574 tonnes to be delivered, with the help of partners and 10 transport contractors. Of this total, 67 percent was delivered in the rainy season, when food insecurity was high and roads were more dangerous, making many villages difficult to reach.

School Feeding Project

The School Feeding Project poses significant challenges for the Logistics Team. WFP assisted schools are concentrated in the remote, mountainous provinces of Oudomxay, Luangnamtha and Phongsaly. WFP provided 947 schools with deliveries of rice, canned fish, iodized salt, sugar and corn-soya blend before each school term, in total 2,776 tonnes of food aid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Tonnes of food</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phongsaly</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luangnamtha</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oudomxay</td>
<td>1,684</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The School Feeding Project has 721 food-delivery points:

- 15 percent of deliveries reach the food delivery points by boat
- 25 percent of schools need to travel to a different village to pick up food
  - 12 percent of them walk up to one hour for collection
  - 46 percent of them walk two to three hours
  - 30 percent of them walk three and a half to five hours
  - 12 percent of them walk from six to 12 hours

Livelihoods Support Project

For this Project, WFP transported rice to 70 food-delivery points over six provinces, from Phongsaly in the north right down to Attapeu in the south. These drop points were used to distribute 2,242 tonnes of rice to workers in 207 schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Tonnes of food</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phongsaly</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luangnamtha</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oudomxay</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bokeo</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiengkhuang</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attapeu</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- 15 percent of deliveries reach the food delivery points by boat
- 25 percent of schools need to travel to a different village to pick up food
  - 12 percent of them walk up to one hour for collection
  - 46 percent of them walk two to three hours
  - 30 percent of them walk three and a half to five hours
  - 12 percent of them walk from six to 12 hours

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation

Rice was distributed to villagers requiring relief and creating or rehabilitating assets for Food for Work schemes across 10 southern and central provinces and one fire affected village in Oudomxay. A total of 3,556 tonnes of food was distributed for this Project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Tonnes of food</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oudomxay</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luangprabang</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaphanh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiengkhuang</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vientiane</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolikhamxay</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khammuane</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannakhet</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saravane</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attapeu</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champasack</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local procurement

WFP Laos remains committed to local procurement; in 2006 it purchased 566 tonnes of fortified corn-soya blend from a factory in Bokeo. In addition, it began negotiations for local procurement of glutinous rice from northwest Laos for the first time.

Ban Homsuk is a small village in the lush green hills of Bokeo province, where the majority of families depend upon subsistence farming. In recent years some farmers have begun growing soya beans in addition to rice, which they sell to a local processing factory Natural Products International (NPI) a for-profit company operating since 1997 which ensures that any profit it makes stays within Laos.

“Before NPI came to our village I never thought of growing soya beans,” says Mr Bounthom a 49-year-old farmer from Ban Homsuk. According to Mr Bounthom he has almost tripled his income since he began growing soya beans three years ago. “My living and working conditions have improved greatly,” he says, “I have eight children and I can use the money I earn to send them to school.”

Mr Bounthom is one of approximately 1,000 farmers in Bokeo and surrounding provinces that are now contracted by NPI to grow soya beans, which in turn creates products for the local market.

“One of our philosophies is to try and buy all our raw products from Laos,” says NPI Agronomist Kirby Rogers, “the only thing we buy outside of Laos is vitamins and minerals, and sometimes salt.”

NPI now employs 30 national staff, many from poor families, which it has trained in all aspects of the business.

An opportunity for NPI to enter the food processing market in Laos arose in 2005 when WFP launched an international tender for the procurement of corn-soya blend.

According to the WFP Laos Representative, Ms Christa Räder, one of the major obstacles to procuring the blend locally was the absence of a local producer capable or interested in running a blended food factory.

“Until 2005 we relied on in-kind donations of corn-soya blend or procured it abroad,” says Ms Räder, “however, one of WFP’s policies is to promote food markets in developing countries.”

In the lead up to the competitive tender, NPI successfully established contracts with an additional 600 soya bean farmers in Bokeo, Oudomxay and Luangprabang provinces to ensure the sufficient supply of soya beans. It then sourced funding from investors in the United States to upgrade its factory and to set up grain storage collection facilities for the extra produce.

Despite all this, NPI still needed funds to purchase the extra soya beans and corn. Luckily development organisation GTZ stepped in and provided a local grant of US$140,000 to the Bokeo Village Development Fund Association, which in turn provided a loan to NPI at competitive market interest rates.

“For GTZ this was one more step in our Public-Private-Partnership approach to build market-oriented value chains,” explains GTZ’s Country Coordinator Mr Ulrich Sabel-Koschella. “These involve local farmers and local small and medium enterprises.”

In December 2005, following a competitive international tender process NPI was awarded the first contract to produce 150 tonnes in Laos.

Purchasing locally produced corn-soya blend is a strategy WFP hopes to continue. In 2006, WFP awarded NPI with a further four contracts, following competitive tender processes, for the production a total of 566 tonnes of corn-soya blend.

“It makes sense to distribute locally produced corn-soya blend to Lao school children,” says Ms Räder. “Not only does it provide a fresher product – compared with the imported blend – it also supports the development of the local agriculture sector.”

“Our major objective is to reduce food insecurity of the rural poor; so if we purchase locally we can sustainably complement our direct food aid efforts.”
RESPONDING TO AVIAN INFLUENZA

In 2006, WFP distributed over 11,000 copies of posters, brochures and pamphlets on Avian Influenza to nearly 1400 villages in eight provinces of Lao PDR.

The education campaign was a joint effort to raise awareness about Avian Influenza and to promote behaviour which minimizes the risk of Avian Influenza transmission. The material was developed by UNICEF, FAO and The Academy of Educational Development, in cooperation with the National Avian and Human Influenza Coordination Office and other UN agencies, and with support from the Government of Japan and USAID.

WFP has experience with transport, logistics and tracking systems due to its regular efforts to reach remote villages. This expertise has ensured that all the materials arrived safely.

Prior to distribution, WFP trained transporters about Avian Influenza and how to pass this information on to village heads and school teachers and gave advice on how to display and distribute materials.

Distribution of the materials took place in tandem with WFP distributions for its School Feeding Project and PRRO between October and December 2006.

Facts and Figures
WFP distribution of Avian Influenza Information materials

Types of materials: Posters, Books, Pamphlets, Children’s Calendars and Letter to Village Heads

Number of villages reached in 2006: 1382 villages in eight provinces

Planned Distribution for 2007: 1778 villages in 14 provinces
Mr Meuangma Phetsiya has been WFP’s link to poor villages in Khammuane province for over seven years. His 18 years of experience at the provincial Department of Labour and Social Welfare, love of development and interest in different ethnic cultures make him the perfect person to help WFP understand how best to provide assistance in the province.

Seeing Mr Meuangma in action at WFP’s rice distributions, calling out instructions and organizing the villagers you would never suspect that he was very shy as a child. “I use a loud voice but I do not get angry,” he explains. He wanted to be a school teacher when he was growing up but instead started work in the Department of Trade after completing his studies. It was here that he first worked with WFP. The opportunity to work with people directly attracted him to his current role as Provincial Food Aid Coordinator.

At 57, he has seen many changes in Khammuane province since he was a boy from an ethnic Jalou family in Nong Bok district with his parents, older sister and two younger brothers. Jalou people have similar culture and language to the Makong people, a Mon-Khmer group from the Austro-Asiatic language family who settled in the southern provinces of Lao PDR. Mr Meuangma recognizes that villages change and have different needs “there are many different cultures and religions and I need to try to think like they do, to understand them” he says. In this way, Mr Meuangma helps WFP to understand why our programmes must be flexible and why things don’t always go to plan.

Working with development is challenging, seeing impoverished people living in poor conditions on a weekly basis can take its toll. When questioned about his motivation to keep working in such a challenging area he says “it is my responsibility; if I find it difficult to go to the villages this means I must go more and more.”
Ms Khamphone Khounnachark, has lived and worked in Beng district, Oudomxay province all 38 years of her life. She comes from a family that encourages education, she and her two sisters and six brothers all attended school. After finishing lower secondary school in 1983, there was no local high school to continue her studies; her youngest siblings however, were able to attend the first high school built. Now as a District Officer of the Ministry of Education working with WFP’s School Feeding Project it is Ms Khamphone’s turn to help the children of her district stay enrolled in school for as long as possible.

The encouragement she received from her parents is continuing to be passed down to her children and the next generation of Lao children. Her eldest son, she reports proudly, is now teaching in Luangprabang province.

WFP believes it is important to encourage more women to become District Officials. This gives young girls the opportunity to see women in a variety of different leadership positions and encourages them to continue studying. Ms Khamphone is one of three female District Officers for Beng, a high number compared with other districts.

Being in an environment dominated by men is something she is used to; at lower secondary school she was one of only five girls in a class of 40. Back then; there were 10 primary schools to service the whole district of 63 villages.

Ms Khamphone has spent her career working for the district, working for the Trade Department from 1985 until 1991 and since then, the Education office. The past 15 years have brought new infrastructure and facilities to Beng schools but it is only in the last two years working with WFP that she has really been able to get out into the communities. WFP provides the District Officers with a motorbike so that they are able to ride to the more remote villages. While monitoring, planning and writing reports take up most of her time she says “I like riding out by myself to the mountainous areas, then I can see for myself what is really going on.”

The villages that Ms Khamphone visits to conduct monitoring for the School Feeding Project are mainly ethnic Tai Lue, like her family or Khmu. Before the project was here she says, many children aged between six and ten did not attend school, especially those in the mountainous areas. She sees the School Feeding Project as an important part of the economic development package needed for Beng district. She hopes that investment in new school buildings and facilities for clean water will improve existing assistance.

Passing on the rewards of education

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In 2006, WFP Laos made significant progress in achieving gender balance across its nine sub-offices and the country office. Out of 64 staff, 31 were women. Not only does this fulfil WFP’s global commitment to have 50 percent of staff as qualified women, it also helps us to make more balanced decisions about our programmes and promotes women in leadership to young girls.

Analysing the gender profile of our staff reveals that we need to work harder to ensure that more men are engaged in the School Feeding Project, which has a high proportion of women. In the Relief and Recovery team, we are trying to encourage more women to join this traditionally male dominated area, which deals with Food for Work schemes.

Understanding the needs of women, especially those in remote villages where literacy can be low, is difficult. By increasing the number of female national programme staff working in the sub-offices, we have a better chance to meet the needs of these women. The table below charts WFP’s increase in sub-office-based staff and continued improvement in gender balance in the field.
CORPORATE SPONSORS

TNT has been an active global partner of WFP since 2002. By sharing its expertise in information technology, logistics and training, TNT allows WFP to use more of its resources to reach people in need. In 2006, WFP Laos was fortunate to have TNT provide two fully funded interns for the first time. The interns worked for six months in the Vientiane office. Mr Peter Cermak provided logistics support and Ms Anke Kampschreur worked on the Livelihoods Support Project. Both Peter and Anke spent time working with villages during their stay in Laos and made valuable contributions to our operations.

RedR Australia is a not-for-profit humanitarian organization that provides technical specialists to work in humanitarian relief at short notice. It has service agreements with WFP and several other UN agencies. RedR is funded by the Australian Government through AusAID, and also has a number of corporate partners.

In 2006, RedR provided WFP Laos with Mr John Weir to use his considerable engineering experience to improve the technical capacity of staff, Government and NGO partners by conducting training and developing technical guidelines to assist in the creation of community assets. John also participated in the 2006 review of Food for Work activities in a team of independent engineers.

Private donors: Japan Association for the United Nations WFP

WFP Laos has been fortunate to receive assistance for its School Feeding Project and PRRO from various private companies, organizations and individuals through JAWFP, an authorized not-for-profit organization that supports WFP Japan’s fundraising efforts.

One such donor, Shinnyo-en, a Buddhist denomination, provided most welcome support to purchase cooking equipment for the School Feeding Project, to be used by village cooks in preparing mid-morning snacks of corn-soya blend for school children.
The visit of Mr James Morris in early 2007 was the first visit of a WFP Executive Director since the opening of a Country Office in Lao PDR in 2000. Mr Morris was determined to meet school children and families in a WFP assisted village, no matter how remote. In January 2007, he led a small delegation including Ms Erika Joergensen, Deputy Regional Director, WFP Asia Bureau and Country Representative, Ms Christa Räder on a seven hour journey from Luangprabang to Oudomxay province and back, to visit Ban Lak 44, an ethnic Hmong village receiving WFP school feeding assistance.

The Executive Director was warmly welcomed by the provincial authorities, teachers, students and villagers.

During his three day visit to Laos, he spoke often of childhood malnutrition, stressing the importance for children to be born to a healthy mother, and for children to be well nourished early in life. Addressing the Prime Minister, H.E. Mr Bouasone Bouphavanh, Government Ministers and the donor community, he urged for more action to reduce chronic malnutrition in Lao PDR which is as high as 40 percent in children under five years of age.
## Donor contributions received in 2006 by Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Contribution (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Feeding</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (ABEL)</td>
<td>463,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>410,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,081,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,421,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private-JAWFP</td>
<td>44,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private-Shinnyo-en</td>
<td>24,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,446,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihoods Support</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>399,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>71,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>271,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>742,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protracted Relief and Recovery</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>367,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>200,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>26,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>280,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>377,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private – JAWFP</td>
<td>23,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,276,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>5,464,791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This includes contributions to both the first and second phase of the School Feeding Project, 10078.0 and 10078.1

---

## School Feeding Project 2002-2006*

![Pie chart showing donor contributions to the School Feeding Project](chart.png)

- **UN**: 1.9%
- **USA**: 10.6%
- **Australia**: 12.6%
- **China**: 1.3%
- **Finland**: 5%
- **Germany**: 18.5%
- **Ireland**: 0.4%
- **Japan**: 24.9%
- **Norway**: 22.9%
- **New Zealand**: 0.4%

*This includes contributions to both the first and second phase of the School Feeding Project, 10078.0 and 10078.1

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## Livelihoods Support 2000-2006*

![Pie chart showing donor contributions to Livelihoods Support](chart.png)

- **WFP**: 8%
- **Japan**: 33%
- **Germany**: 15%
- **Australia**: 12%
- **Norway**: 32%

*This includes contributions to both the Development Food for Work Project 05874.0 and the successor Development Food for Work Project 10306.0

---

## Emergency and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 2000-2006*

![Pie chart showing donor contributions to the Emergency and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation](chart.png)

- **UK**: 2.3%
- **Private**: 0.3%
- **WFP**: 5.1%
- **Multilateral 2000**: 1.8%
- **Australia**: 19%
- **Denmark**: 2.6%
- **Ireland**: 3.9%
- **Finland**: 0.3%
- **Germany**: 4.7%
- **Japan**: 22.3%
- **Switzerland**: 4.9%
- **Luxembourg**: 1.3%

*This includes contributions to both the Emergency Operation 06311.0 and the subsequent Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10319.0
### School Feeding 2002 – 2006
**10078.0 and 10078.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,353,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>135,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>538,740</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,990,772</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
<td>38,840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,683,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>43,562</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>2,470,612</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>171,021</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>207,284</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>1,144,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OVERALL TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,777,604</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Livelihoods Support 2000-2006
**05874.0 and 10306.0**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>952,913</td>
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### Emergency Operation 06311.0
and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10319.0 2000-2006

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### 2006 Project locations by Province and District

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<td>ACF:</td>
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<td>ADRA:</td>
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<td>AIDS:</td>
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<td>AusAID:</td>
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<td>CRWRC:</td>
<td>Christian Reformed World Relief Committee</td>
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World Food Programme
Lao PDR Country Office
Thatluang Road, Xaysettha District
PO Box 3150, Vientiane, Lao PDR
Tel: +856 21 451004
Fax: +856 21 413273
Email: wfp.vientiane@wfp.org
www.wfp.org

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