

第3章 資料編

(1) 作成資料

	題名	内容
1	ビデオ「生活と水」英語版 スクリプト	1952年岩波映画製作所作成、羽仁進監督、栗林実撮影、 桜井善一郎録音 日本語ナレーションをテープ起こし したものの英訳
2	ビデオ「生活と水」PAL方式	同上のビデオのPAL方式

(2) 収集資料

	題名	内容	形態	収集元
1	JICA Laos Newsletter October 2002	JICA ラオス事務所活動報告	冊子	JICA
2	JVC ラオス簡易水道プロジェクト 写真	住民参加による簡易水道建設プロ ジェクト経緯がわかる。山田の フィリピンの事例と対にして活 用できる	OHP シート7 枚	JVC
3	ビデオ「生活と水」ラオ語版ナ レーション	FAO・JVC作成 ラオ語ナレーショ ン	カセット テープ	JVC
4	「JVC 過去プロジェクト詳細 説明」	ラオスにおける生活改善普及員 の育成	コピー	JVC
5	「私の一日 - ラオス」	「私は生活改善普及員」	コピー	JVC
6	「サバイディー・ラオス」	JVC ラオスの活動報告	冊子	JVC
7	JVC Handbook 1 Agriculture- Lesson from Nature	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
8	JVC Handbook 2 Making soil fertilization- Compost	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
9	JVC Handbook 3 Soil protection- Cover the soil	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
10	JVC Handbook 4 Soil development- Green manure	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
11	JVC Handbook 5 Importance of planting mix cropping	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
12	JVC Handbook 6 Upland agriculture or line agriculture	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
13	JVC Handbook 7 Pesticide	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
14	JVC Handbook 8 Keeping traditional seeds	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC

15	JVC Handbook 9 Mr. Done history	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
16	JVC Handbook 10 Mr. Xaysudchalid	JVC 作成ラオ語有機農業テキスト ブック	冊子	JVC
17	Rice: the fabric of life in Laos	IRRI ラオスの活動報告	冊子	IRRI
18	FAO at work	FAO の活動報告	パンフレ ット	FAO
19	Achieving Sustainable Food Security for All by 2020	International Food Policy Research Institute の活動報告	冊子	INFPRI
20	FAO Newsletter October 2002	FAO の活動報告	冊子	FAO

(3) 付属資料一覧

「2002 World Food Day シンポジウムプログラム」

「2002 World Food Day シンポジウム抄録」

ビデオ「生活と水」スクリプト英語版

佐藤発表資料

「Joint Community Workshop プログラム」

山田発表資料

山田発表資料

山田発表資料



2002 WORLD FOOD DAY
1st Lao Symposium on Food Security and Rural Livelihoods



Thursday, 17 October 2002
Meeting Hall, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

During the week of 2002 World Food Day commemorating the 57th anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations (FAO), a number of educational and social events are organized in Lao PDR. As one of such events hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), *the 1st Lao National Symposium on Food Security and Rural Livelihood* is convened on Thursday 17 October, at the Meeting Hall, MAF, with financial support by the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)(GCSP/LAO/011/JPN).

The Symposium will provide a forum for programmes and organizations working on food security and sustainable livelihood issues to present their promising works, processes and technologies. It is expected that such an event help promote sharing of experiences and knowledge, encourage inter-sectoral networking and collaboration, and raise public awareness on food security and rural livelihood issues. The presentations will be either in Lao or English. We have the pleasure to invite all interested national and international partners from government, non-government and private sectors to the Symposium and join our fight against hunger and poverty.

Background - FAO's Special Programme for Food Security

At the beginning of the new millennium, close to 800 million people in developing countries, about 17 percent of their population, lack sufficient food to live healthy and active lives. In order to meet the target set at the *World Food Summit* (held in Rome in 1996) of halving malnutrition in developing countries by 2015, this number needs to be cut by at least 20 million annually. Against this background, *the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)* was launched by FAO in 1994. SPFS so far has been operational in 68 countries around the world. It is the mandate of FAO and its Special Programme to ensure that all people at all times have access to the food they need for a healthy and active life.

In the Lao PDR, SPFS has been officially launched in February 2002. The Programme is funded by the Government of Japan and implemented by the National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES) of MAF with technical assistance of FAO. The Programme is active in food insecure villages in northern to mid-part of the country. Our goal is to support establishing effective national extension system and self-functioning village organizations; to increase food production and productivities; and to improve household income and family diet.

2002 World Food Day Symposium Programme

Thursday, 17 October 2002

Meeting Hall, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- 08:00-08:30 Registration
- 08:30-08:40 Welcome Address - Mr. Ramadhar, FAO Representative in Lao PDR
- 08:40-09:00 Opening address - Mr. Sitaheng Rasphone, H.E. Vice Minister, MAF
- 09:00-09:40 Keynote Speech, Mr. Latsanivong Amarathithada, Deputy Director-General, NAFES, *"SPFS in Lao PDR"*
- 09:45-10:15 - Coffee break -
- 10:20-10:50 Dr. Shin Imai, Regional SFPS Coordinator, FAO
"Regional Food Security Programme"
- 10:50-11:25 Mr. Karl Goeppert, Representative,
International Rice Research Institute (Lao-IRRI)
"Rice Production in Laos: Overview and National Context"
- 11:25-12:00 Dr. Michael Tuckson, Director Vienpark Co. Ltd.
Mr. Thongsang Chantawong, Faculty of Forestry, National University,
Lao-Swedish Forestry Programme in Luang Phabang
"Effective Extension in Steep Land Shifting Cultivation Regions"
- 12:00-13:00 - Lunch break -
- 13:00-13:20 Video Presentation *"Water and Our Life"*
- 13:20-13:55 Guest speaker – Mr. Hiroshi Sato, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE),
funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
"Food Security and Rural Livelihood – Experiences of the Livelihood Improvement Programme (LIP) in Post-War Japan",
- 13:55-14:30 Ms. Ursula Schmid, Lao-German Family Health Project
"Health and Nutrition, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security"
- 14:30-15:00 - Coffee break –
- 15:00-15:35 Mr. Mahinda Kurukulasuriya, National Project Director,
Shifting Cultivation Stabilization Pilot Project (SCSPP),
Govt of Houaphan/UNDCP
"Shifting Cultivation, Food Security, Livelihood System and Opium Poppy Cultivation"
- 15:35-16:10 Mr. Khamkeo Mounivong, Mr. Sengpraseuth Simmanivong,
Ms. Sengdavanh Phongpaseuth
Quaker Service in Laos
"Impact of Small-Scale Irrigation on Agriculture"
- 16:10-16:45 Dr. Bruce A. Linqvist, Mr. Bounthanh Keoboulapha,
and Mr. Somphet Phengchanh, Lao-IRRI
"Integrated Agricultural Research for the Development of Sustainable Livelihood in the Upland of the Lao PDR"
- 16:45-17:00 Closing remark

2002 World Food Day

1st Lao Symposium on Food Security and Rural Livelihoods

Abstracts

“Effective Extension in Steep Land Shifting Cultivation Regions”

Dr. Michael Tuckson, Director Vienpark Co. Ltd.

Mr. Thongsang Chantawong, Faculty of Forestry, National University,
Lao-Swedish Forestry Programme in Luang Phabang

***“The Livelihood Improvement Movement (LIM) in post-war rural Japan:
As successful experience of multi- sector social development”***

Mr. Hiroshi Sato, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE)

“Health and Nutrition, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security”

Ms. Ursula Schmid,

Lao-German Family Health Project

“Shifting Cultivation, Food Security, Livelihood System and Opium Poppy Cultivation”

Mr. Mahinda Kurukulasuriya, National Project Director,
Shifting Cultivation Stabilization Pilot Project (SCSPP),
Govt of Houaphan/UNDCP

“Impact of Small-Scale Irrigation on Agriculture”

Mr. Khamkeo Mounivong,

Mr. Sengpraseuth Simmanivong,

Ms. Sengdavanh Phongpaseuth

Quaker Service in Laos

***“Integrated Agricultural Research for the Development of Sustainable Livelihood in the
Upland of the Lao PDR”***

Dr. Bruce A. Linqvist,

Mr. Bounthanh Keoboulapha,

Mr. Somphet Phengchanh,

Lao-IRRI

“Effective Extension in Steep Land Shifting Cultivation Regions”

**Dr. Michael Tuckson, Director Vienpark Co. Ltd.
Mr. Thongsang Chantawong, student Faculty of Forestry, National University.
Lao-Swedish Forestry Programme in Luang Phabang**

About 90 percent of hilly and mountainous country in Northern Laos is composed of steep sloping land, a high proportion of which has slopes of more than 30 degrees. Much of this land is used for rotational shifting cultivation of rice. As their populations grow, cultivation cycles shrink, yields drop and food security falls. Steep land farmers must choose between alternative ‘permanent’ farming systems, family planning and alternative livelihoods, all adopt all three.

From 1998 to 2000 in the Lao-Swedish Forestry Programme in Luang Phabang, alternative farming systems were introduced through an innovative extension programme in six villages.

Whereas the ‘model farmer’ extension approach had focused on alternatives for a small number of farmers with access to flatland, as well as small to medium livestock farming, LSFP extension attacked the issue of shifting cultivation directly on the predominantly steep land.

The extension process involved a flexible combination of planning, study, dialogue and training, leading to action. Annual planning was generalized. Initial dialogue with the villagers led to the perception that they were keen to learn about alternatives. We thus offered whole-village in-village introductory training on development scenarios, a range of agricultural options including contour farming, diverse ‘orchards’ and cattle raising, as well as gender and savings and loan groups. This was followed by further training and dialogue, activity planning, formation of activity groups, specialized training and then field training in planting and monitoring

Specialized training on savings and loans led to groups forming in each village. Loans were made for many activities, but not steep land farming. Later a special grant fund was created with the group, to be used only for steep land farming at a low interest rate. After apparent initial acceptance of this idea and the grant, the interest rates were increased and the loan targets were widened. Nevertheless many planted small areas of ‘permanent’ cropping systems on steep land without loans. The extension project finished before sustainability could be ensured.

ການສົ່ງເສີມທີ່ໄດ້ຜົນກ່ຽວກັບລະບົບການເຮັດໄຮ່ຢູ່ເຂດດິນຊັນ

ຢູ່ປະເທດລາວພາກເໜືອມີເນື້ອທີ່ປະມານ 90% ເປັນດິນຊັນ ແລະ ແຕ່ລະບ່ອນມີຄວາມຄ້ອຍຊັນ ຫລາຍກ່ວາ 30 ອົງສາ, ທີ່ປະຊາຊົນບັນດາເຜົ່າຜູ້ທຸກຍາກນຳໃຊ້ເຮັດໄຮ່ໝູນວຽນປູກເຂົ້າແລະພືດຊະນິດອື່ນ. ໂດຍສະເພາະເມື່ອມີການມອບດິນມອບປ່າເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກຳບໍ່ສາມາດຂະຫຍາຍເພີ່ມໄດ້. ເມື່ອປະຊາກອນເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນການປູກຝັງແບບໝູນວຽນສັ້ນລົງ, ໃນເມື່ອມີການມອບດິນມອບ ປ່າການປູກຝັງໝູນວຽນອາດຈະສັ້ນລົງ, ຖ້າການປູກຝັງໝູນວຽນສັ້ນລົງ, ຄຸນນະພາບຂອງທີ່ດິນ ຫລຸດລົງ ແລະ ຜົນຜະລິດກໍ່ຕໍ່າລົງ, ອາຫານບໍ່ພຽງພໍຕໍ່ການບໍລິໂພກ, ຊາວກະສິກອນຕ້ອງເລືອກ ເອົາການຜະລິດກະສິກຳແບບໃໝ່ຖາວອນ, ການວາງແຜນລູກຮ່າງ ຫລື ບໍ່ກໍ່ປ່ຽນອາຊີບໃໝ່ ຫລື ທັງສາມທາງເລືອກ.

ເລີ່ມແຕ່ປີ1998ຫາປີ2000ໃນໂຄງການຮ່ວມມືປ່າໄມ້ລາວ-ຊູແອດຢູ່ແຂວງຫລວງພະບາງ, ໄດ້ແນະນຳການເລືອກລະບົບກະສິກຳແບບໃໝ່ໂດຍຜ່ານແຜນງານສົ່ງເສີມການປ່ຽນແປງໃໝ່ໃນ6ບ້ານ. ການພັດທະນາວິທີການດຳເນີນການສົ່ງເສີມຊຶ່ງນຳພາໂດຍພະນັກງານສົ່ງເສີມກະສິກຳແລະປ່າໄມ້. ໂຄງການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາຢຸດຕິການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄຮ່ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍຂອງໂຄງການຮ່ວມມືປ່າໄມ້ລາວ-ຊູແອດແລະສູນຝຶກອົບຮົມສົ່ງເສີມກະສິກຳແລະປ່າໄມ້ພາກເໜືອກໍ່ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນຕໍ່ວຽກງານການພັດທະນານີ້ເຊັ່ນກັນ. ສ່ວນການເຂົ້າໄປເຖິງການສົ່ງເສີມ'ຊາວກະສິກອນແບບຢ່າງ'ນັ້ນແມ່ນໄດ້ສຸມໃສ່ທາງເລືອກຕ່າງໆໃຫ້ແກ່ຊາວກະສິກອນຈຳນວນນຶ່ງທີ່ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນຮາບພຽງ ແລະ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ທີ່ເໝາະແກ່ການລ້ຽງສັດຂະ ໜາດນ້ອຍ ແລະ ຂະໜາດກາງໄດ້, ການສົ່ງເສີມຂອງໂຄງການຮ່ວມມືປ່າໄມ້ລາວ-ຊູແອດນີ້ໄດ້ ຊ່ວຍບັນທຸກການຖາງປ່າເຮັດໄຮ່ໂດຍກົງຢູ່ຕາມເຂດດິນຊັນ.

ການດຳເນີນການສົ່ງເສີມມີກິດຈະກຳ 4 ຊະນິດແຕ່ສາມາດປັບປ່ຽນໄດ້. ການວາງແຜນ, ການສຶກ ສາ, ການສົນທະນາ ແລະ ການຝຶກອົບຮົມເພື່ອນຳໄປສູ່ການປະຕິບັດ. ການວາງແຜນປະຈຳປີປັບປ່ຽນໄດ້ຫລືແບບທີ່ໄປໄດ້ຈັດຫາງົບປະມານສຳລັບການເຮັດກະສິກຳທຸກຊະນິດ. ການສົນທະນາເບື້ອງຕົ້ນກັບຊາວບ້ານແມ່ນຊ່ວຍໃຫ້ພະນັກງານເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າປະຊາຊົນສົນໃຈທີ່ຈະຮຽນຮູ້ກ່ຽວກັບທາງເລືອກປະເພດກະສິກຳຕ່າງໆ. ການສືບຕໍ່ສຶກສາສະພາບແວດລ້ອມຂອງໝູ່ບ້ານຍັງບໍ່ເຮັດເມື່ອພວກເຮົາໄດ້ອ່ານບົດຄົ້ນຄ້ວາວິໃຈແລະປະຕິກິລິຍາລະອຽດຕໍ່ຊາວບ້ານແລະຊາວບ້ານເລືອກກິດຈະກຳຢູ່ໃສ່ຂອງຊາວບ້ານເອງເພື່ອຫລຸດຜ່ອນການດຳເນີນກິດຈະກຳທີ່ບໍ່ຖືກຕ້ອງ. ດັ່ງນັ້ນພວກເຮົາຈຶ່ງປະຊຸມຕອນການສຶກສາໝູ່ບ້ານແລ້ວສະເໜີການຝຶກອົບຮົມຄວາມຮູ້ເບື້ອງຕົ້ນໃຫ້ໝົດທຸກ ຄົນໃນບ້ານ, ກ່ຽວກັບການພັດທະນາ, ການເລືອກເຮັດກະສິກຳຫລາຍຮູບແບບເຊິ່ງປະກອບມີລະບົບກະສິກຳຕາມເສັ້ນລະດັບ, 'ສວນປູກໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ'ຫລາຍຊະນິດລວມໄປເຖິງການລ້ຽງງົວ, ພ້ອມນັ້ນຍັງມີການສົ່ງເສີມບົດບາດຍິງຊາຍ ແລະ ກຸ່ມອອມຊັບກູ້ຢືມເງິນ. ຕໍ່ຈາກການຝຶກອົບຮົມນີ້ແລ້ວ ກໍ່ສືບຕໍ່ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ ແລະ ການສົນທະນາ, ການວາງແຜນກິດຈະກຳ, ການຈັດກຸ່ມກິດຈະກຳ, ການຝຶກອົບຮົມສະເພາະແລະຫລັງຈາກນັ້ນກໍ່ຝຶກອົບຮົມປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງໃນການເຮັດລະບົບກະ ສິກຳ ແລະ ການຕິດຕາມເກັບຂໍ້ມູນ.

ການຝຶກອົບຮົມສະເພາະກ່ຽວກັບອອມຊັບກູ້ຢືມເງິນນີ້ນຳໄປສູ່ການຕັ້ງກຸ່ມຢູ່ໃນບ້ານ. ການກູ້ຢືມເງິນນີ້ສຳລັບຄ່າແຮງງານການເກັບກ່ຽວແລະການກະກຽມດິນ, ການລ້ຽງສັດ, ຄ່າໃຊ້ຈ່າຍສຳລັບຊື້ຢາປົວພະຍາດແລະກິດຈະກຳອື່ນໆ, ແຕ່ບໍ່ແມ່ນການກະສິກຳຢູ່ເຂດດິນຊັນ. ມີກອງທຶນ 2 ຊະນິດ ກອງທຶນສະເພາະນຶ່ງໄດ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນດ້ວຍທຶນຂອງກຸ່ມຊາວບ້ານເອງ ແລະ ກອງທຶນທີສອງແມ່ນໄດ້ ຮັບເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫລືອຈາກໂຄງການຮ່ວມມືປ່າໄມ້ລາວ-ຊູແອດ ເພື່ອເອົາໄປໃຊ້ສຳລັບການກະສິກຳຢູ່ເຂດດິນຊັນໃນອັດຕາດອກເບ້ຍທີ່ຕ່ຳ. ພາຍຫລັງທີ່ຊາວກະສິກອນຕົກລົງເຫັນພ້ອມກັບຄວາມຄິດການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອຂອງໂຄງການກໍ່ໄດ້ຖືກປະຕິບັດແຕ່ຊາວກະສິກອນພັດມີການປັບປ່ຽນດອກເບ້ຍດ້ວຍຕົວເອງມີອັດຕາດອກເບ້ຍສູງຂຶ້ນແລະມີກິດຈະກຳຈຳນວນນຶ່ງໄດ້ຍືມເງິນໄປໃຊ້ນອກຈາກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງການຊ່ວຍເຫລືອດັ່ງກ່າວແລ້ວ, ກຸ່ມຕ່າງໆພັດປະຕິເສດທີ່ຈະເອົາເງິນຊ່ວຍເຫລືອດັ່ງກ່າວໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າກູ້ຢືມ. ເຖິງຢ່າງນີ້ກໍ່ຕາມຊາວກະສິກອນທີ່ປູກພືດໃນເນື້ອທີ່ນ້ອຍຢູ່ເຂດດິນຊັນກໍ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ກູ້ຢືມເງິນແກ່ການກະສິກຳຂອງເຂົາເຈົ້າຢູ່ແລ້ວ. ໂຄງການສົ່ງເສີມໄດ້ໃຫ້ຄວາມຊ່ວຍເຫລືອ ໃນໄລຍະສຸດທ້າຍກ່ອນທີ່ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຈະມີຄວາມແນ່ນອນ.

**“The Livelihood Improvement Movement (LIM) in post-war rural Japan:
As successful experience of multi- sector social development”**

Mr. Hiroshi Sato, Institute of Developing Economies (IDE)

In many developing countries, economic developments have failed to contribute eradicating poverty because the fruits of economic development are distributed unequally among the people. But Japan was able to distribute the fruits of her rapid economic growth among the people to a considerable degree. The reason of this success was that the social development called “rural life improvement movement” had prepared its groundwork during the 1950s prior to Japanese Miracle in the 1960s.

In 1945, defeated in the second world war, Japan faced with almost the entire array of problems faced by many developing countries today; such as food shortage, malnutrition, health deterioration and poor sanitary conditions in addition to the sense of humiliation the people were feeling from being defeated in war. In 1948 rural livelihood improvement program (R-LIP) started under the ministry of Agriculture. The livelihood extension workers (*Sei-kai* in Japanese), who were women, worked in livelihood improvement activities mainly targeting the rural women, while agricultural extension workers (*Nou-kai* in Japanese), who were men worked in production increase. But the role of livelihood extension worker was by no means to become women’s leaders. They were expected to play the role of facilitators who enabled women to become aware of numerous problems that existed in daily life and recognized them as problems and solve the problems by themselves. Awakening self-reliance in the moral realm and economic self-sustenance in the economic realm were slogans that were on the same track as democratization in the political realm. For example, extension workers introduce new contrivances such as improved cooking stoves, improved work clothes and nutritious food. However, it was not until village women become aware of the cooking stoves they were using, inconveniences of their work clothes and problems of their daily diet that they started exploring the direction of improvement. In other words, the extension workers did not impose the improved cooking stoves from the outset.

Meanwhile, activities such as kitchen improvement required considerable expenses, people formed livelihood improvement practice group (LIP group) to help each other. They perform mutual loan association, raised poultry together for what they called “egg savings” and took on part time jobs such as carrying firewood in an attempt to raise the required funds collectively. That was a surviving strategy of rural women who had no money at their hands. Although the ministry of Agriculture initiated livelihood improvement program (LIP), it grew into Livelihood Improvement Movement (LIM) involving a wide range of sectors like health, education, water and sanitation etc. Sole objective of this nation wide movement was “escaping from the poverty”.

LIM was unintentional multi-sector social development experience, where every actor play their role without prior coordination, but local people mixed up those vertical programs into (de-fact) integrated rural development according to their own circumstances. That was made through peoples’ organization and with the help of dedicated frontline government extension workers such as livelihood extension workers, public health nurses, teachers in primary schools etc. This Japan’s experience may suggest many lessons to be learnt to the present day developing countries. Further empirical study is needed.

Another point worthy of note in the live improvement movement (LIM) is the effective utilization of external resources such as foreign aid such as relief goods from US NGOs, international organization like Unicef etc. The distribution rationing was conducted efficiently through resident groups such as Mother and Child Parenting Team. Our hypothesis at this point is that Japan came out successful by interpreting the tasks that had been placed upon her by and outsiders in a manner that was convenient for herself, thereby “domesticating” the system that was brought in from outside. If this were the case, we need to reveal the process by which Japan managed to domesticate the system that was brought in by an outsider. Finding an answer to this question would make a practical contribution to rural development in the future. One may be able to find a lesson that today’s developing countries could learn in domestication alien systems.

“Health and Nutrition, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security”

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The nutritional status of children is a valuable indicator for the general food security in a community because they are the most vulnerable in conditions of food insecurity. Nutrition surveys (e.g. Bolikhamxai Province 2001) indicated that it was not the lack of food *per se* but the wrong combination of food that is a major cause of retarded childhood development. This implies that poverty is not necessarily the dominating cause for malnutrition in children in Laos.

Anthropometric data from Bolikhamxai Province indicates that it is particularly the long-term deficiency of macro- and micronutrients which results in stunted growth for 43,5 % of children under five. The basis of retarded development is laid in early childhood - from 6 months to 2 years. Large-scale surveys reveal that deficiencies in complementary feeding cannot be made up later in life.

The Bolikhamxai survey showed that the actual daily energy (calories) and micronutrient intake of children is too low. The unbalanced diet, almost entirely consisting of bulky sticky rice with no adequate energy density, does not satisfy infant nutrition needs. In-depth qualitative research confirmed that there is no lack of food as such and a high variety of suitable ingredients, but caretakers have hardly any understanding of what constitutes suitable foods for small children, their preparation and feeding. (Similar results were found for adults, but they have more opportunities to compensate for these deficiencies.)

Project experience has concentrated on implementing community based activities within the health system where parent's groups take action: develop recipes for complementary feeding, carry out cooking courses and monitor children's growth. This is a promising approach to reducing child malnutrition and child mortality without a high technical input.

ບົດຄັດຫຍໍ້

ສຸຂະພາບ ແລະ ໂພຊະນາການ, ອາຊີບໃນຊົນນະບົດ ແລະ ການຮັບປະກັນ ທາງດ້ານສະບຽງອາຫານ

ສະພາບທາງໂພຊະນາການຂອງເດັກ ແມ່ນຕົວຊີ້ວັດທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສຳລັບການຮັບປະກັນ
ທາງດ້ານສະບຽງອາຫານໂດຍລວມ ຢູ່ໃນຊຸມຊົນ ທັງນີ້ກໍຍ້ອນວ່າເດັກແມ່ນກຸ່ມຜູ້ທີ່ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງ
ໃນເງື່ອນໄຂຂອງການບໍ່ຮັບປະກັນທາງດ້ານສະບຽງອາຫານ. ການສຳຫຼວດທາງໂພຊະນາການ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ການສຳຫຼວດ
ທາງໂພຊະນາການຢູ່ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໃນ ປີ 2001) ໄດ້ຊີ້ໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ມັນບໍ່ແມ່ນການຂາດອາຫານ ແຕ່ກິ່ງກັນຂ້າມ ມັນ
ຫາກແມ່ນການປະສົມປະສານທີ່ຜິດພາດຂອງອາຫານ, ຊຶ່ງແມ່ນສາຍເຫດສຳຄັນຂອງການຈະເລີນເຕີບໂຕຂ້າໃນກຸ່ມ
ເດັກ. ນີ້ໝາຍຄວາມວ່າຄວາມທຸກຈົນບໍ່ຈຳເປັນຕ້ອງແມ່ນສາຍເຫດຕົ້ນຕໍຂອງການຂາດສານອາຫານໃນເດັກນ້ອຍ ໃນ
ປະເທດລາວ.

ຈາກຂໍ້ມູນຂອງການວັດແທກການຈະເລີນເຕີບໂຕຂອງເດັກ ໃນການສຳຫຼວດຢູ່ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ
ຊີ້ໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ມັນແມ່ນການຂາດສານອາຫານຈຳພວກໃຫຍ່ແລະຈຳພວກນ້ອຍ (macro and micro) ໂດຍສະເພາະ
ເປັນໄລຍະເວລາຍາວ, ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ສົ່ງຜົນສະທ້ອນໃຫ້ມີການຂາດສານອາຫານໃນລະດັບ
ປານກາງ (ເດັກເຕັ້ງ) ເຖິງ 43,5% ໃນກຸ່ມເດັກທີ່ມີອາຍຸຕໍ່ກ່ວາ 5 ປີ. ພື້ນຖານຂອງການຈະເລີນ
ເຕີບໂຕຂ້າ ປະກົດມີມາແຕ່ເດັກຍັງອາຍຸອ່ອນນ້ອຍ - ຄືອາຍຸລະຫວ່າງ 6 ເດືອນ ເຖິງ 2 ປີ.
ການສຳຫຼວດຢ່າງກວ້າງຂວາງຫຼາຍໆຄັ້ງ ໄດ້ຊີ້ໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າການຂາດອາຫານເສີມບໍ່ສາມາດທົດແທນໄດ້ໃນໄລຍະຫຼັງ
ຂອງຊ່ວງອາຍຸດັ່ງກ່າວ.

ການສຳຫຼວດຢູ່ແຂວງບໍລິຄຳໄຊ ໄດ້ຊີ້ໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ປະລິມານຕົວຈິງຂອງການບໍລິໂພກ
ສານອາຫານປະເພດທີ່ໃຫ້ພະລັງງານແລະສານອາຫານຈຳພວກນ້ອຍຂອງເດັກໃນແຕ່ລະວັນ ແມ່ນຢູ່ໃນລະດັບຕໍ່າຫຼາຍ.
ອາຫານທີ່ບໍ່ສົມດູນ, ຊຶ່ງສ່ວນຫຼາຍແມ່ນປະກອບດ້ວຍເຂົ້າໜຽວທີ່ບໍ່ມີພະລັງງານ
ພຽງພໍ, ບໍ່ສາມາດຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການທາງດ້ານໂພຊະນາການຂອງເດັກໄດ້. ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າແບບຄຸນນະພາບ
ໄດ້ຍັງຢືນໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ມັນບໍ່ແມ່ນການມີອາຫານແລະສ່ວນປະກອບທີ່ເໝາະສົມ
ຫຼາກຫຼາຍອັນໆໃນປະລິມານທີ່ບໍ່ພຽງພໍ, ແຕ່ມັນຫາກແມ່ນຍ້ອນຜູ້ດູແລເດັກບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈວ່າອັນໃດຈະ
ປະກອບເປັນອາຫານທີ່ເໝາະສົມສຳລັບເດັກນ້ອຍ, ຕະລອດເຖິງການທຸງຕົ້ມແລະການປ້ອນຫຼືໃຫ້
ອາຫານແກ່ເດັກ. (ສຳລັບຜູ້ໃຫຍ່ກໍພົບວ່າໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບເຊັ່ນດຽວກັນ, ແຕ່ຜູ້ໃຫຍ່ຍັງມີໂອກາດ
ທົດແທນການຂາດແຄນດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ ຫຼາຍກ່ວາເດັກ).

ປະສົບປະການຂອງໂຄງການໄດ້ເນັ້ນໃສ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງຊຸມຊົນພາຍໃນ
ລະບົບສາທາລະນະສຸກບ່ອນຊຶ່ງກຸ່ມຂອງພໍ່ແມ່ຜູ້ປົກຄອງເດັກສາມາດປະກອບສ່ວນນຳໄດ້: ພັດທະນາຕຳລາອາຫານ
ເສີມ, ຈັດຕັ້ງການອົບຮົມກ່ຽວກັບວິທີປຸງແຕ່ງອາຫານ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມການຈະເລີນເຕີບໂຕຂອງເດັກ. ອັນນີ້ ແມ່ນແນວ
ທາງທີ່ເຊື່ອວ່າຈະສາມາດຫຼຸດຜ່ອນການຂາດສານອາຫານໃນກຸ່ມຂອງເດັກແລະການຕາຍຂອງເດັກ ໂດຍບໍ່ຕ້ອງໃຊ້ວິຊາ
ການທີ່ສູງ.

“Shifting Cultivation, Food Security, Livelihood System and Opium Poppy Cultivation”

**Mr. Mahinda Kurukulasuriya, National Project Director,
Shifting Cultivation Stabilization Pilot Project (SCSPP),
Govt of Houaphan/UNDCP**

In the province of Houaphan, fifty villages of Xam Neua district are confined to the project “Shifting Cultivation Stabilization Pilot Project-SCSSPP. Project is executed by the administration of the province of Houaphan, financed by a loan from ADB and a grant from United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). The total budget amounts to nearly US \$ 10 millions including the contribution of the province and the beneficiaries. Micro project AD/LAO/00/D35 in SCSPP is financed by UNDCP, with a budget of over US\$ 2 millions and implements village-based development. This paper is confined to activities of the micro project.

Main objectives could be summarized as follows:

- Eradication of opium poppy cultivation;
- Shifting cultivation stabilization/sedentary farming systems;
- Conservation of the environment; and Poverty alleviation.

Immediate Objective is elimination of opium production and abuse over six years among the 12,600 persons of the 2100 households.

The micro project strategy is to strengthen village-based organizations in preparation for bottom up planning and participation in enabling environment supported by ADB-project, which has five components in total:

1. Institutional strengthening and capacity building;
2. Diversified sedentary farming systems development;
3. Village-based development; and
4. Project management.

Socio-economic Situation: According to UNDP Human Development Report, Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of Lao PDR is low (1998 report ranks at 136 out of 175 countries) Northern provinces have the lowest HDI compared to the National average. Life expectancy, infant mortality, access to safe water are very low, typical of a Least Developed country. Houaphan province stands second in opium poppy cultivation in the country at 17%.

Opium, Food Security and Shifting Cultivation: Poor soil fertility, prevailing long cold season, lack of agricultural extension services are some of main reasons for poor agriculture productivity. Rice deficit estimated to be more than 50%. Need for a reliable cash income to meet food security in a household is evident. Households that cultivate opium have better food security than those households that do not cultivate opium. Cash income generated by field/cash crops is calculated to be very low. Farm produce marketability has many constraints such as lack of access, inferior quality produce and others. Shortage of irrigable land, land tenureship, shifting cultivation practices etc. does not permit generation of sufficient income to ensure food security.

Livelihood Improvement: Rural livelihood system analysis has shown that more than 50% of income generated comes from animal raising, which could be more profitable than the growing and sale of opium poppy cultivation. Considering the appropriate land allocation to communities, improvement of nutrition, and cash generation, animal raising, fish farming, vegetable and fruit-tree growing including sloping agricultural land technique (SALT), development of integrated family garden has been put to practice.

Conclusion: Family plot of land allocated by the village could be developed as an integrated farm on sloping land to generate cash, sustain soil fertility and prevent eroding of fallow land, enabling farmers to give up shifting and opium poppy cultivation, ensuring food security and a new way of life.

“Impact of Small-Scale Irrigation on Agriculture”

**Mr. Khamkeo Mounivong,
Mr. Sengpraseuth Simmanivong,
Ms. Sengdavanh Phongpaseuth
Quaker Service in Laos**

Quaker Service in Laos (QSL) has been active for more than 20 years in Lao PDR in the small-scale irrigation sector. The activities of the QSL Small-Scale Irrigation Program (SSIP) have been taken as a model for other organizations. Irrigation systems are built at two scales. The first systems, called Small-Scale or Community Level, have a materials cost in the range of \$5000 – 15,000, or about \$1,500 per irrigated hectare. The second, called Family Level, generally cost less than \$1000 for materials, but are very cost-effective, averaging about \$400 per irrigated hectare. These systems have been installed in the provinces of Luang Prabang, Xiengkhuang, Oudomsay and Phongsaly.

During the period 1984-1995, in Luang Prabang province, 24 small-scale weirs were constructed. QSL is currently conducting an evaluation of the social and environmental impacts (SIA and EIA) of these systems. All systems are still operable, although 2 have been found to have design problems. A summary of the results of the SIA and EIA are presented.

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງຊົນລະປະທານຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ ຕໍ່ກັບການກະສິກໍາ.

ໂດຍ: ທ່ານ ແສງປະເສີດ, ທ່ານ ຄໍາແກ້ວ ແລະ ທ່ານ ນາງ ແສງດາວັນ.

ອົງການມິດຕະພາບຄະເວັກເກີ ໄດ້ດໍາເນີນ ກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການຊົນລະປະທານຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ ຢູ່ ສ.ປ.ປ ລາວ ມາເປັນເວລາ ຫຼາຍກ່ວາ 20 ປີ ແລ້ວ. ກິດຈະກຳໂຄງການຊົນລະປະທານຂະໜາດ ນ້ອຍ ຂອງ ອົງການມິດຕະພາບຄະເວັກເກີ ໄດ້ກາຍມາເປັນ ແບບຢ່າງທີ່ ດີໃຫ້ແກ່ ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງ ອື່ນໆ. ລະບົບຊົນລະທານຂອງ ອົງການທີ່ໄດ້ຖືກສ້າງຂຶ້ນ ມີ ຢູ່ສອງຂະໜາດ ຄື: ອັນທີ່ໜຶ່ງ ເອີ້ນວ່າ ໂຄງການ ຊົນລະປະທານ ຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ ຫລື ເອີ້ນອີກແບບໜຶ່ງວ່າ ໂຄງການຊົນລະປະທານລະດັບຊົນຊຸມ, ເຊິ່ງມີ ມູນຄ່າວັດສະດຸກໍ່ສ້າງ ປະມານ 5, 000 ຫາ 15, 000 ໂດລາ, ຫລື ປະມານ 1,500 ໂດລາ ຕໍ່ ໜຶ່ງເຮັກຕາ ແລະ ອັນທີ່ສອງ ເອີ້ນວ່າ ຊົນລະປະທານ ຄອບຄົວ, ໂດຍທົ່ວໄປແລ້ວມູນຄ່າຂອງໂຄງການແມ່ນຕໍ່າກ່ວາ 1, 000 ໂດລາ, ແຕ່ວ່າລະບົບຊົນລະປະທານ ແບບນີ້ແມ່ນມີປະສິດຜົນສູງ ໂດຍສະເລັຍແລ້ວ ແມ່ນປະ ມານ 400 ໂດລາ ຕໍ່ ໜຶ່ງເຮັກຕາ.

ລະບົບຊົນລະປະທານເລົ່ານີ້ແມ່ນໄດ້ກໍ່ສ້າງຢູ່ຫຼາຍ ແຂວງ ເຊັ່ນ: ແຂວງ ຫຼວງພະບາງ, ຊຽງຂວາງ, ອຸດົມໄຊ ແລະແຂວງ ຜົ້ງສາລີ. ໄລຍະຜ່ານມາ ແຕ່ 1984 - 95 , ຢູ່ແຂວງ ຫຼວງພະບາງອົງການໄດ້ກໍ່ສ້າງ ໂຄງການຊົນລະປະທານຂະໜາດນ້ອຍລວມທັງໝົດ 24 ແຫ່ງ. ມາເຖິງປະຈຸບັນ ທາງອົງການ ມິດຕະພາບຄະເວັກເກີ ພວມດໍາເນີນການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຕໍ່ກັບສະພາບແວດ ລ້ອມແລະສັງຄົມຢູ່. ແລະ ສາມາດສະຫຼຸບໄດ້ວ່າທຸກໆໂຄງການແມ່ນນໍາໃຊ້ໃດຕື່ຢູ່, ທີ່ຜ່ານມາພວກເຮົາ ໄດ້ພົບເຫັນມີສອງ ໂຄງການທີ່ມີບັນຫາກ່ຽວກັບການອອກແບບຫົວງານ.

ຜົນສະຫຼຸບຂອງການສຶກສາໂຄງການແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ນໍາສະເໜີໃນຂັ້ນຕອນຕໍ່ໄປ.

“Integrated Agricultural Research for the Development of Sustainable Livelihood in the Upland of the Lao PDR”

Dr. Bruce A. Linqvist¹
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Over 70% of Laos is mountainous. Many ethnic minorities have been practicing shifting cultivation for centuries in these mountainous regions. Today they continue to the practice, however increasing population has resulted in shortening fallow periods causing declining yields, increased weed pressure and soil erosion, and ultimately poverty. The National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) established the Integrated Upland Agricultural Research Project (IUARP) to address these problems, and research has been on-going for two years. The IUARP works in eight villages (250 farmers) near Luang Prabang that provide diversity in terms of ethnicity, access to market, and the relative importance of livestock and lowland rice.

The IUARP is a unique project that seeks to develop sustainable livelihood systems through an integrated and participatory research approach. Research is demand driven. The starting point for working in a village is the Participatory Problem Diagnosis (PD). This is a village activity that identifies opportunities where the researchers and farmers can work together to solve problems. As a follow up to the PD, cross visits are organized to expose the farmers to other farmers or researchers who are addressing similar problems. Throughout the year, researchers visit farmers frequently to assess progress and conduct formal and informal farmer preference analyses. Such dialog and information sharing form the basis for the following years research activities.

The main problems identified by these villages were (1) rice deficiency, (2) poor livestock health and nutrition, (3) limited opportunities for income generation and (4) deterioration of forested areas. We will present some of the on-going research to address these problems such as: rice variety improvement, enriching fallows, soil conservation, improving lowland rice productivity, pest control, forage evaluation, fish raising, and evaluation of alternative income activities (i.e. fruit, NTFPs).

ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າກະສິກຳແບບປະສົມປະສານເພື່ອພັດທະນາການດຳລົງຊີວິດທີ່ໝັ້ນຄົງໃນພູດອຍ

ຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ

ຂຽນໂດຍ ບູດ ເອ. ລິນກູສທ¹

ບຸນທັນ ແກ້ວບົວລະພາ²

ສົມເພັດ ເພັງຈັນ²

ເນື້ອທີ່ຫລາຍກ່ວາ70%ຂອງປະເທດລາວເປັນເຂດພູດອຍ. ໃນເຂດພູດອຍດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ມີປະຊາຊົນຫລາຍຊົນເຜົ່າອາໄສຢູ່ ແລະ ຫາລ້ຽງຊີບດ້ວຍການເຮັດໄຮ່ແບບເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍໄດ້ຫລາຍສັດຕະວັດມາແລ້ວ. ການເພີ່ມຂຶ້ນຂອງພົນລະເມືອງສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບເຮັດໃຫ້ປ່າເຫລົ່າສັ້ນເຂົ້າຊຶ່ງເປັນສາເຫດເຮັດໃຫ້ຜົນຜະລິດຕົກຕ່ຳ, ວັດຊະພຶດເພີ່ມ ຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ດິນເຊາະເຈື່ອນ, ໃນທີ່ສຸດກໍ່ເຮັດໃຫ້ເກີດມີຄວາມທຸກຍາກ. ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຫ່ງຊາດ (ສຄກປ) ໄດ້ສ້າງຕັ້ງໂຄງການຄົ້ນຄວ້າກະສິກຳແບບປະສົມປະສານເຂດພູດອຍຂຶ້ນ (ຄກປພ) ເພື່ອທີ່ຈະແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ໄດ້ດຳເນີນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າທົດລອງມາໄດ້ສອງປີແລ້ວ. ໂຄງການ ຄກປພ ຖືກຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຢູ່ໃນ ແປດ ໝູ່ບ້ານ (250 ຄອບຄົວ), ໃກ້ກັບຕົວເມືອງຫລວງພະບາງ. ບ້ານດັ່ງກ່າວມີຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງກັນທາງດ້ານຊົນເຜົ່າ, ການຄ້າຂາຍ, ການລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການຜະລິດເຂົ້ານາ

ໂຄງການ ຄກປພ ແມ່ນໂຄງການດຽວທີ່ພະຍາຍາມຊອກຫາຊ່ອງທາງເພື່ອການພັດທະນາລະບົບການດຳລົງຊີວິດແບບໝັ້ນຄົງ ດ້ວຍວິທີການຄົ້ນຄວ້າປະສົມປະສານແລະມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ. ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ. ການວິເຄາະບັນຫາແບບມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມແມ່ນຈຸດເລີ່ມໃນການທີ່ຈະເຮັດວຽກຢູ່ບ້ານໃດ ນຶ່ງ. ນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າແລະຊາວກະສິກອນເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັນເພື່ອແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາຂອງບ້ານການຈັດທັດສະນະສຶກສາໃຫ້ຊ່ວຍກະສິກອນເພື່ອໃຫ້ຂະເຈົ້າໄດ້ແລກປ່ຽນບົດຮຽນນຳຊາວກະສິກອນຜູ້ອື່ນ ຫລື ນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນພາຍຫລັງການວິເຄາະບັນຫາການມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມແລ້ວ. ຕະຫລອດປີນັກຄົ້ນຄວ້າຈະໄປຢ້ຽມຢາມຊາວກະສິກອນເປັນປະຈຳເພື່ອປະເມີນຄວາມກ້າວໜ້າ ແລະ ດຳເນີນການວິເຄາະຄວາມມັກຂອງປະຊາຊົນ. ການສົນທະນາ ກັນ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນບົດຮຽນເຊິ່ງກັນ ແລະ ກັນເປັນຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນຖານສຳລັບການວາງແຜນການຄົ້ນຄວ້າໃນ ປີຕໍ່ໄປ.

ບັນຫາສຳຄັນທີ່ຖືກກຳນົດໂດຍຊາວບ້ານດັ່ງກ່າວແມ່ນ : 1)ເຂົ້າກິນບໍ່ພຽງພໍ , 2) ການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດສັດ ແລະ ອາຫານບໍ່ພຽງພໍ, 3) ການຫາລາຍຮັບມີຈຳກັດ, 4) ພື້ນທີ່ປ່າໄມ້ ຊຸດໂຊມ. ພວກເຮົາຈະນຳ ສະເໜີການຄົ້ນຄວ້າບາງອັນທີ່ແນ່ໃສ່ແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວຄື : ການປັບປຸງແນວພັນເຂົ້າ, ປັບປຸງປ່າເລົ່າ, ການອະນຸລັກດິນ, ປັບປຸງຜະລິດຕະພາບເຂົ້ານາ, ການປາບສັດຕູພຶດ, ສຶກສາແນວພັນພຶດອາຫານສັດ, ການລ້ຽງປາ, ແລະ ການສຶກສາກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆທີ່ເປັນທາງເລືອກສຳຫລັບການສ້າງລາຍຮັບ (ເຊ່ນ : ໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ,ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງ ດົງ).

Keynote Speech
By Mr. Latsanivong Amarathithada
Deputy Director-General, NAFES, “*SPFS in the Lao PDR*”

2002 WORLD FOOD DAY
1st Lao Symposium on Food Security and Rural Livelihoods

Thursday, 17 October 2002
Meeting Hall, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

H.E. Dr Siene Saphangthong, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry,
H.E. Mr. Ramadhar, FAOR in Lao PDR,
His Honor the Director General of the NAFES, Cabinet and Departments,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the week of 2002 World Food Day commemorating the 57th anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a number of very important events are organized in the Lao PDR e.g. the National Assembly Conference, and the 24th AMAF. And one of such events hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), the Lao National Symposium on Food Security and Rural Livelihood is convened on this day, in this MAF meeting hall.

As all of us know that the GOL’s development agenda comprises of three major objectives: poverty reduction, infrastructure development and human resource development. GOL’s overarching goal is to upgrade the country from the group of least developed country by 2020 through sustainable and equitable development. In relation to poverty reduction, food security is the highest priority to stabilize economic and social security of the country.

Programme stakeholders from various GOL agencies and provinces, who participated in the first consultative project workshop in February 2001, considered opportunities to alleviate poverty, based upon the findings of the NSC/ADB PPA, the workshop discussed the three main poverty indicators: rice/food security (in terms of calories intake), insufficient livestock, and low availability of non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

It is estimated that about 60 percent of all households do not have sufficient rice for household consumption nor adequate cash income to purchase necessities. More than 80 percent of these families are ethnic minorities. The

impact on these vulnerable households will come in the form of improved livelihood system performance and enhanced family well-being.

It is foreseen that the Programme will work to alleviate poverty according to GOL policies and plans. The Programme will emphasize food security and income generation, which are considered as the heart of a recognized set of solutions for poverty. Technologies to be identified (indigenous) and developed (exogenous) in coordination with the research system and introduced by extension will be aimed at the lower socio-economic level (grass root level), i.e. those worse-off households and at those households at lower portion of the mid-level who are vulnerable to either natural disasters, family crises, or socio-economic fluctuations and can easily slip down into worse-off level.

Thus, one of the first tasks of our objectives will be assist villages and districts in their continuing refinement of the identification of the various socio-economic levels within villages. This means that of the operational definition poverty itself, with which the National Statistics Center (NSC) is struggling. For the clarification of the targeting extension activities, perhaps those worse-off households can be further classified into several sub-groups, as well as the lower portion of the mid-level households mentioned above. This is also absolutely essential for the full participation of these groups in the planning and implementation of village development activities as the button up planning.

As for the national perspective of the Lao PDR, the SPFS is designed to well respond to the national strategy for agriculture and rural development. The SPFS supports the national efforts aimed at achieving sustainable food security at the national and household levels. The SPFS will initially focus on four components: (1) water control through small cost-effective systems of water collection, irrigation and drainage, (2) intensification of crop production systems, (3) diversification of production systems, including small animal production, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, and (4) analysis and resolution of socio-economic constraints to food security.

At the extension phase, the SPFS will pursue three dimensions: (1) an agricultural sector policy implementation to overcome socio-economic constraints, (2) an agricultural investment programme to address for small and micro scale infrastructure, and (3) the preparation of feasibility studies of bankable projects designed to ensure bilateral and multilateral financing. Throughout these activities, the SPFS will pursue the strategies ensuring national ownership with the participation of farmers and other stakeholders at all stages of the programme's conception and implementation.

In this connection, we also wish to emphasize that, as we started at the outset, the SPFS will appreciate a high importance to call for collaboration with other development partners, including other development agencies such as NGOs, and the private sector. We will keenly pursue opportunities with those agencies for sharing information and good experience for establishing further collaboration. This is the main reason that we can earn from this symposium.

We feel very fruitful by having resource persons as well as from government and international agencies who have experience related to this field and kindly intend to share with us in this symposium.

We believe that the outcome of this symposium will contribute to the implementation in order to achieve the GOL target to food security and poverty alleviation.

On behalf of the NAFES and the Special Programme for Food Security, would like to express sincere thanks to all agencies concerned for their active support and assistance to food security of Lao PDR.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.