

Effective Governance for Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate

Report of the inception meeting of the project preparation grant phase (PPG)

Vientiane, Don Chan Palace, 17/01/2012



Author: Dr. Uwe Singer



Lao PDR: UNDP Project Preparation Grant Phase

"Effective Governance for Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate"

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Address of welcome	4
3	Summary of presentations and Q&A sessions	5
3.1	Presentation on project context	5
3.2	Q&A session 1	7
3.3	Presentation Project Identification Form (PIF)	8
3.4	Presentation PPG Phase	10
3.5	Q&A session 2	12
3.6	Presentation on ecosystem-based adaptation	13
4	Final discussion and next steps	16
4.1	Discussion results	16
4.2	Next steps	16
	Annex 1: Agenda	19
	Annex 2: Participants list	20



1 Introduction

As one of 45 Least Developed Countries, Lao PDR has got access to the Least Developed Countries Fund which was established under the UNFCCC framework to address additional climate risks affecting socio-economic baseline development. These funds are administered by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and can be accessed in cooperation with international or multilateral organisations who are part of the GEF, such as UNDP.

The overall national framework for identifying new climate change adaptation projects is the national climate change strategy and the “National Action Plan on Adaptation (NAPA)”. The latter has been endorsed by the Government of Lao PDR in 2009. It focuses on four key adaptation sectors in the country, which are “agriculture”, “forestry”, “health” and “water”. The first follow-up project deriving from this NAPA started in 2009 with the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI) as implementing agency. This institute is part of the “Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)”.

In 2009, the former national GEF and NAPA focal ministry, the “Water Resources and Environment (WREA)”, which has been turned into the “Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)” during the ongoing restructuring process of the government, approached UNDP Laos with a request to support the submission of a proposal on “Effective Governance for Small-Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate” to the GEF LDCF. Since then, UNDP Laos and UNDP Asia are facilitating the two-step submission process to the GEF LDCF. The first step of this process, which is the approval of the “Project Identification Form (PIF)”, has been successfully completed in February 2010. This was followed by an approval to receive a small grant for project preparation from the Least Development Countries Fund (LDCF) of the UNFCCC.

In late 2011, a project preparation team was identified to carry out the current project preparation grant phase (PPG) with the aim to elaborate a full project document (Prodoc) by the end of June 2012. A first step to involve stakeholders was the inception workshop, carried out in Vientiane on 17/01/2012. This report summarises the results of the workshop and gives guidance on the subsequent steps of the PPG phase which will end with the submission of the Prodoc to GEF by the end of July 2012.



2 Address of welcome

Mr. Khampadith from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MonRE) was opening the inception workshop by welcoming representatives from government agencies, the UN, other development partners, INGO's and research institutes. He expressed his gratitude to UNDP Laos and Asia for their supportive role in the current NAPA follow-up process, which had been started with the endorsement of the GoL's NAPA in 2009. Mr. Khampadith is currently heading three departments within MoNRE: pollution, environmental promotion, natural disaster management and climate change. The latter hosts the national Climate Change Office, which has an oversight role of the whole APA follow-up process and will act as national focal point for the two NAPA proceeding projects "Effective Governance for Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate".

Mr. Khampadith presented the four NAPA priority sectors, which are agriculture, forestry, water and public health. Altogether, 44 projects (agriculture: 14, forestry: 13, water: 9, public health: 8) have been identified in those sectors, accounting for a total budget of 85,000,000 USD needed for future implementation. The first NAPA follow-up project, for which funding has been secured through the GEF LDCF facility, is entitled "Improving the Resilience of the Agricultural Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts" and is currently being implemented through the "National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute (NAFRI)" since 2010.

Subsequent to the remarks on the NAPA process, Mr Khampadith outlined the climate change related challenges in the area of water management and related infrastructure development with regards to their importance for the second NAPA follow-up project. He referred to the adverse impacts of more frequent and more severe extreme weather events in Laos and especially in the Southern part of the country, where the project will be operating. A considerable increase in incidents and the severity of draughts, floods and storms has been observed in Laos since 1996. This has lead to devastating effects especially on rural economies. In that regard, water related rural infrastructures are an important focus in order to increase the adaptive capacities and to



Picture1: Bruno Cammaert (UNDP) and Mr Khampadith (MoNRE) addressing welcome remarks

reduce the vulnerabilities of local livelihoods. As examples he mentioned water storage capacities, water supply schemes, but also ecosystems related watershed management practices to regulate the hydrological cycle, such as wetlands management or the maintenance of other important ecosystems that have a balancing effect on regulating surface water flows and on groundwater retention.

At the end of his welcoming remarks, Mr. Khampadith referred to the “Governance and Public Administration Reform (GPAR)” process, which is currently being implemented in many provinces in the country and has been initiated by UNDP for the Lao PDR government. The District Development Fund of the GPAR framework, which has been established, will be used as a delivery mechanism for this project. Further, he stressed the importance of the selection of target provinces and districts, focal point persons in concerned government agencies and the relevance of DRM issues as discussion points of the inception workshop and the whole PPG phase.

Bruno Cammaert, head of the environment unit of UNDP, welcomed the participants and expressed his gratitude towards the MonRE for organising the workshop. He shortly introduced the submission process from a PIF to a Prodoc and highlighted the importance of agreeing on a management structure for this project as well as on target areas and proposed to link the project to other existing climate change adaptation initiatives. An important feature of the PPG phase is that it is a full consultation process of government partners and other stakeholders. This encourages ownership, especially of government partners, and aims at donor harmonisation within the overall climate change agenda.

3 Summary of presentations and Q&A sessions

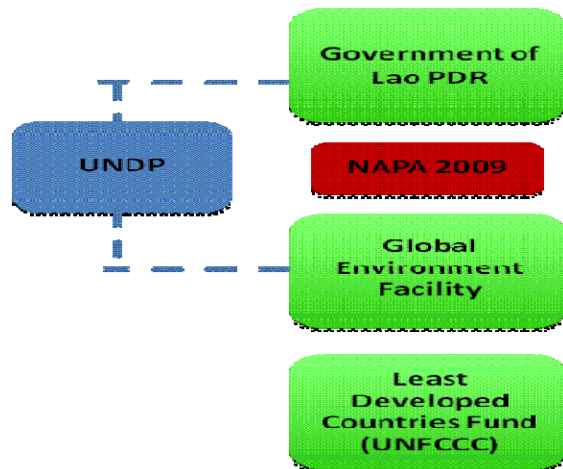
3.1 Presentation on project context

After his address of welcome, Mr. Khampadith announced the agenda and handed over to Angus Mackay, climate change adaptation advisor from the UN Asia-Pacific Regional Centre. He is the author of the PIF and holds an advisory and oversight role throughout the PPG phase in addition to the UN country office.

During his presentation the following major points were raised:

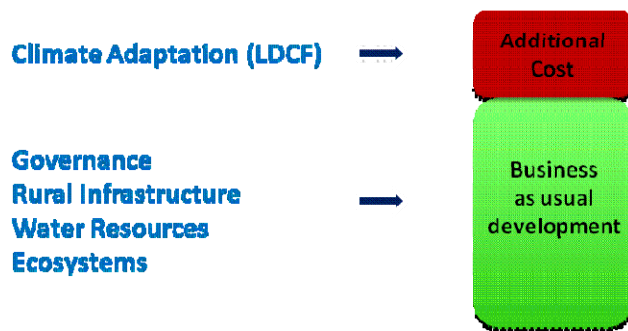
- The adverse effects of increasing climate variability are mostly felt at the local level. Especially the rural poor suffer from the accelerated resource depletion caused by climate change or the destruction of rural infrastructures and from the effects on povertyrelated service delivery systems.
- The institutional set-up of the LDCF mechanisms was explained in detail.





Graph 1: LDCF mechanism

budgets, such as in kind or financial contributions to baseline development) or market mechanisms.



Graph 2: Additionality

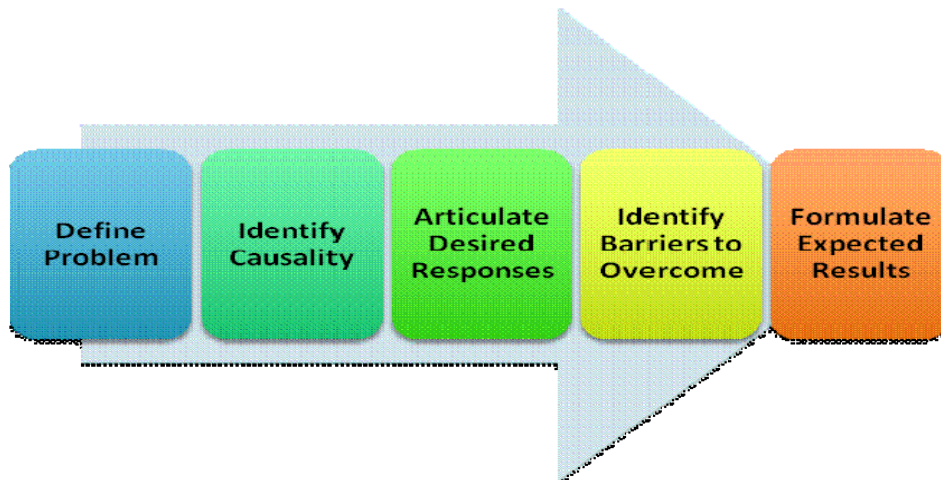
additional climate risks into account. An example the effect of the recent hurricane Ketsana on rural infrastructures. The effects would presumably have been less devastating if climate change risks would have been considered thoroughly during the whole planning cycle.

• UNDP encourages governments and other stakeholders involved in project planning to use their standard format aiming at designing adaptation projects.

• UNDP helps least developed country governments to access global climate change funds, the LDCF currently being one of the most important ones.

• The LDCF was established to address additional climate risks on “business as usual development” which includes so-called “baseline development projects” aiming at meeting the development needs of a society. Additionality in budgetary terms can hence be defined as financial top-up to address climate risks that can currently not be provided through domestic budgetary systems (national and local budgets, such as in kind or financial contributions to baseline development) or market mechanisms.

• The occurrence of climate risks at the local level points at the necessity to deal with those risks within the framework of existing local administrative systems. The LDCF NAPA project is aiming to do so by using the DDF as a delivery mechanism for some of the project components. Past or current delivery mechanisms have not taken



Graph 3: Five step approach to design adaptation projects (UNDP, 2010)

The presentation was concluded by showing a rough timeline for the PPG phase and pointing out that the main purpose of a PPG phase is to get the project design right in order to facilitate the project approval process.

3.2 Q&A session 1

The audience welcomed the new adaptation initiative. Key conclusions of the discussion were:

- The audience broadly endorsed the approach of channeling resources through government systems as well as the proposed collaboration between MoNRE and MoHA.
- The need to link the initiative to related ongoing or future initiatives was also emphasized.
- These initiatives are for example the Worldbank’s Integrated Water Resources Management Project or the WB Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction which aims at producing Hazard Risk Maps for the three Southern provinces Attapeu, Xekong and Saravan. A third World Bank project on rural development has an interface with the new initiative regarding the elaboration of technical guidelines for road construction and irrigation systems. These guidelines might



Picture 2: Audience

turn out to be an important example for climate proofing standards of small-scale infrastructure as well.

- Another contribution stressed the importance of climate change related capacity building in general and at the sub-national level in particular. In that regard, comprehensive tools are needed to empower local decision-making in the field of climate change. The high maintenance costs of climate sensitive infrastructures were mentioned as an example. These need to be considered for annual and multi-year budget planning of districts.

The lack of climate change awareness is somehow surprising, since Laos is already dealing with the issue since 1992, when the GOL signed the Kyoto Protocol. An explanation for this phenomenon is that there is still a lack of data as prerequisite for climate sensitive planning at all administrative levels. When data exists, it's often not adequately disseminated nor fully understood by decision makers and management staff, especially at province and district level.

3.3 Presentation Project Identification Form (PIF)

Dr. Uwe Singer presented the PIF, which is the initial planning document to elaborate a Prodoc during the PPG phase. A Prodoc is based on a globally standardised, relatively complex format with several sections. Important sections are the description of the problem, of business-as-usual development and of baseline development projects going on in the target region. Since the new project addresses additional climate risks, it is very important to clearly distinguish between baseline development and the additional climate-related problems “water management” and “infrastructure” which the new project is going to address. Examples of baseline projects are the GPAR project or integrated water resources, wetlands and rural infrastructure projects. Those baseline projects which are working in the same target areas will be shown as co-financing within this project.

The problem definition, as stated within the PIF, claims that a higher quantity of more severe weather events poses risks on rural infrastructures and on supporting ecosystems. This is not taken into account during the planning process at present, since there is a lack of awareness on the consequences of climate change, data deficiencies and also a lack of climate planning tools and of climate proofing mechanisms concerning infrastructure development.

The main three desired responses to this problem are to integrate climate change issues into existing national planning systems, for example under the district development fund of the government's GPAR project, to provide additional funds for designing infrastructures in a

climate-resilient way and to maintain or improve ecosystem services that protect local communities from the adverse effects of climate change.

Examples of barriers to overcome within this project are the relatively weak local participation in the planning process. This means that the voices of different social groups with different risks and needs regarding climate change need to be included in a more thorough planning exercise.

Another issue is the lack of awareness on climate change on the local level. While there is awareness on the economic losses caused by climate change, local decision makers currently do not take prevention measures into account.

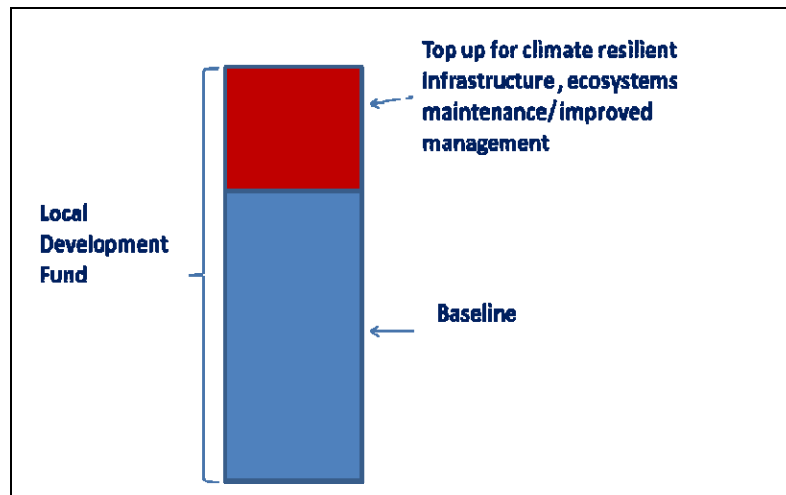
The project comprises of altogether three project components. These are

- 1) Climate sensitive planning with a budget of 800 USK
- 2) The provision of funds for climate proofed infrastructure
- 3) The maintenance of ecosystem service that affect water management

The outputs of the first component are to enhance climate planning capacities, to conduct climate vulnerability assessments, to establish regular stakeholder dialogues and to design climate sensitive district investment plans. This shall take place in at least 6 districts where a district development fund is already in place as a delivery mechanism.

Under component 2 climate proof water management infrastructures will be rehabilitated or built if there is no other baseline project doing so already. In addition, disaster risk management infrastructures will be addressed. Furthermore, the component involves according capacity building and the development of construction standards, learning materials and trainings for small scale infrastructure development

As already mentioned, the most important baseline project of components 1 and 2 is the GPAR. This project, amongst others, provides a budget for baseline infrastructure through the DDF. The core idea of the second project component is to deliver a top-up for making those infrastructures climate proof, as shown in the following graph.



The third project component looks at both physical measures improving the management of surface and groundwater and in addition involves a capacity building component.

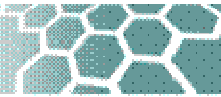
Graph 4: Additionality within the local development fund

During the PPG phase, the different sections of the PIF need to be improved and described in more detail. This will only be possible through receiving inputs from involved government departments and other stakeholders.

3.4 Presentation PPG Phase

The presentation held by Dr. Uwe Singer first introduced the consultant team. Three people are part of the PPG team: Dr. Uwe Singer as lead project development specialist, Vene Vongphet as ecosystems specialist and an infrastructure specialist to be soon identified by UNDP. The timeline looks as follows.





	December 2011			January 2012			February 2012			March 2012			April 2012			May 2012			June 2012			July 2012										
	30	31	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Identify and contract Project team	█																															
2. Compile and analyse reports and documents on projected CC impacts				█																												
3. Prepare inception meeting	█																															
4. Inception meeting with government representatives																																
5. Stakeholder consultations and technical assessments							█																									
*Elaborate guiding questions for multilateral, bilateral and civil society stakeholders working on related projects							█																									
* Design a brief questionnaire for rapid capacity assessments and climate and vulnerability risk analysis							█																									
* Conduct rapid assessments and consultations							█																									
* Analyse and draft results for Prodoc and further stakeholder consultations							█																									
6. Draft strategic results framework							█																									
* Draft 1st version based on PIF							█																									
* Include assessment and consultation results in second draft							█																									
* 2nd draft shared																																
* Include Feedback of UNDP CO and RTA in Prodoc																																
8. Drafting of other individual sections of the project document (Prodoc)							█																									
10. National planning workshop																																
11. Integrate results in Prodoc																																
12. Define co-financing setup and solicit co-financing letters																																
13. Define implementation and management arrangements																																
14. First draft of project document available and shared with UNDP CO, and RTA for review																																
15. complete consultations & clarifications to address review comments																																
16. Second draft of full-size project document incl. final SRP, budget and all Annexes completed																																
17. Revised Draft of full-size Prodoc consulted to national stakeholders and UNDP include final review comments																																
18. All co-financing letters and LoEs available																																
19. Final revisions completed																																
20. CEO Endorsement template compiled																																
21. Complete submission package sent to Bangkok for final review / fine-tuning																																
22. Review and fine tuning																																
22. Complete submission package sent to NY for technical and financial review and clearance																																

The timeline needs to be adapted on a weekly basis throughout the PPG phase in order to capture the newest decisions of government partners that will affect the implementation of the PPG phase. With regards to the selection of target areas the following points should be taken into consideration:

- High climate risk incidence
- Important regulating ecosystems, such as wetlands
- Presence of baseline projects (GPAR, IWRM.....)
- Absence of other stakeholders in the same area, harmonisation with existing stakeholder system possible
- Presence of local construction companies
- Presence of large-scale land based investment affecting watersheds

It needs to be figured out during the PPG phase how to deal with those investments that affect the hydrological cycle. An entry point could be to approach those investors that are already active in the field of “Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility”. There is, for example, room to design plantations in such a way that they consume less water.

Stakeholders to be considered during the fact-finding activities of the PPG phase comprise of government agencies from the central to the local level, development partners, INGO’s research institutes and private investors.

Stakeholders can be baseline project implementers that work in the same area or technical stakeholders that work on issues relevant to the project elsewhere.

3.5 Q&A session 2

- First it was stated that the fact finding for this PPG phase should commence at district levels in order to identify the uncertainties and needs with regards to climate planning.
- A main objective of the whole PPG phase is to identify an appropriate implementation structure for the project, which due to its three different components can’t be simply carried out by one single agency with limited capacities working at the district level.
- For example, the new MoNRE, which has not got a decentralized structure, would be able to deploy staff from the central to the district level. But it is clear that the staff lacks some of the capacities needed for handling the project. Thus, interagency cooperation is needed.
- In any case, MoNRE should select technical and political focal points that can be approached during the stakeholder consultations. MoNRE could also conduct on the job training for staff to be deployed to the district level to work on this project.

- Despite those challenges, the current MoNRE is best placed to take over the responsibility of component 3, while the responsibility for component 1 needs to be decided considering the points raised above.
- MoHA could use existing DDF delivery structures to steer the component 2. A district planning team, chaired by the planning and investment office and comprising of members of different line agencies at the sub-national level and other local stakeholders, has already been established. So has a district planning committee, chaired by the district governor.
- Another discussant added that subcomponents of component 1, such as the design of climate resilient district plans, or climate change capacity building could be overseen by MoHA. An alternative to that approach would be to keep the oversight role at MoNRE and get technical support through MoHA regarding those issues.
- Interagency cooperation is especially important, because of the fact that the success of component 1 influences the processes within component 2 and 3.
- Again, to overcome data deficiencies will play a crucial role in the planning component. Data on local environmental change is in that regard central and it remains unclear how to obtain that information.
- Easier to achieve will be the expertise on how to design current infrastructures more climate-resilient. Conventional engineering competencies already cover those issues to a certain extent.
- It will be very important to involve non-government stakeholders, such as “Non profit associations”¹ or local construction companies from the very beginning of the project design and implementation.
- A further planning challenge for infrastructure implementation will be the financial year of the GoL starting in October. The DDF is synchronised with that cycle and as a result the planning process needs to be finalised 6 months before actual disbursement of funds.

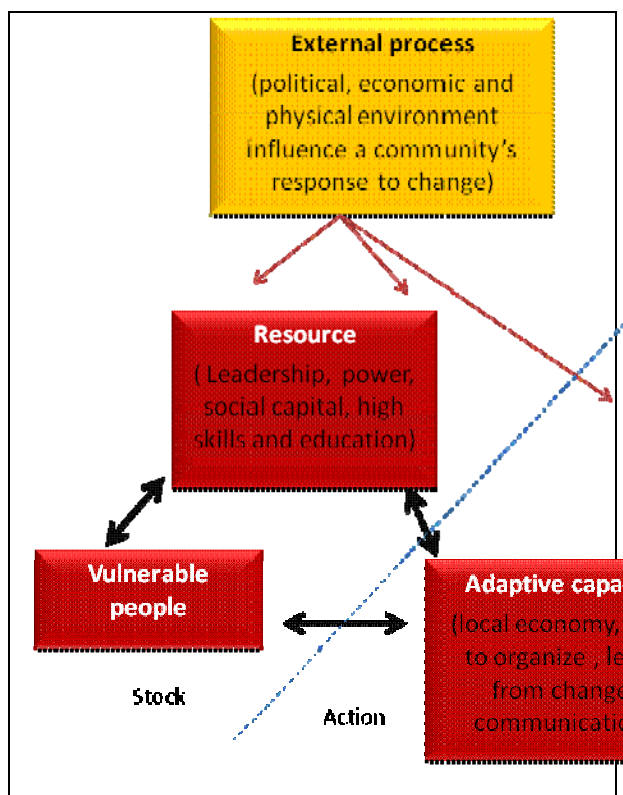
3.6 Presentation on ecosystem-based adaptation

Mr. Vene Vongphet then presented the importance of the ecosystem-based approach (EbA) to adaptation for the project. EbA emphasises the role of ecosystem services for livelihood security. The major parts of an ecosystem are the producers (green plants), the consumers (solar energy, water, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and other elements, herbivores and carnivores), the decomposers (fungi and bacteria), and the nonliving - or a-biotic - component,

¹ Official GoL terminology for non government and non market associations elsewhere known as civil society organizations or nongovernmental organizations.

consisting of dead organic matter and nutrients in soil and water. Climate change enhances the severity and frequency of floods and droughts which leads to food insecurity and diseases. Most affected by this are the poor and vulnerable people. If their adaptive capacity cannot be increased they will not be able to cope with the consequences of climate change.

Graph 5: ecosystem services and human well-being



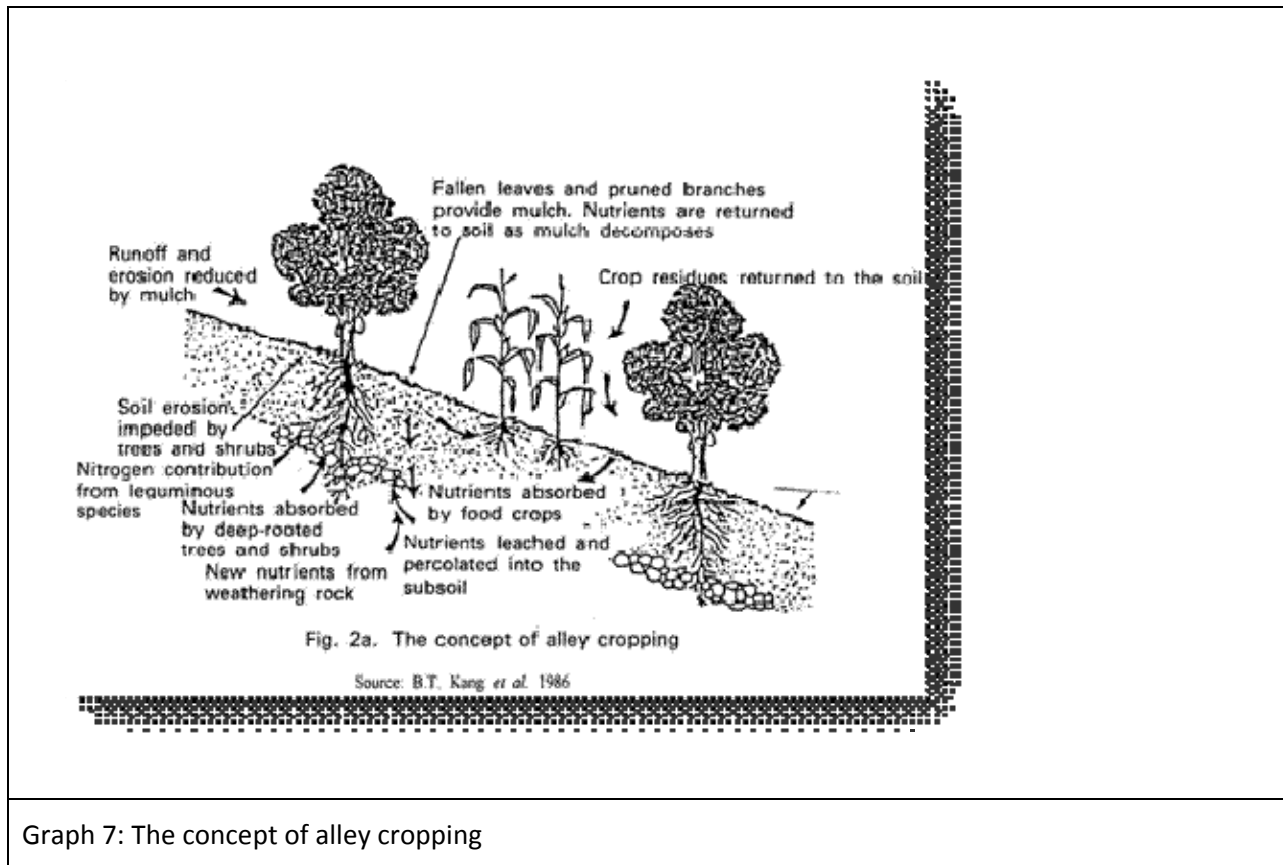
Graph 6: The resilience model

The resilience of people, defined as finding an adequate (non-adequate would e.g. mean a short-term solution, such as unsustainable use of ecosystem services and thus be defined as mal-adaptation) response to the adverse effects of climate change on livelihood security, depends on resources, adaptive capacities and external processes.

Resources include community leadership in change management, power distribution regarding decisions within the community, social capital (strong network, trust and relationships between people and community groups), skills and high education.

The adaptive capacity concept looks, for example, at the diversity of a local economy or its degree of self-reliance.

External processes are defined as the political, economic and physical environment influencing the community's response to change



Graph 7: The concept of alley cropping

Examples for EbA relevant to the new project are: wetland management, alley cropping, watershed restoration, improving drainage systems and floodplain restoration.

4 Final discussion and next steps

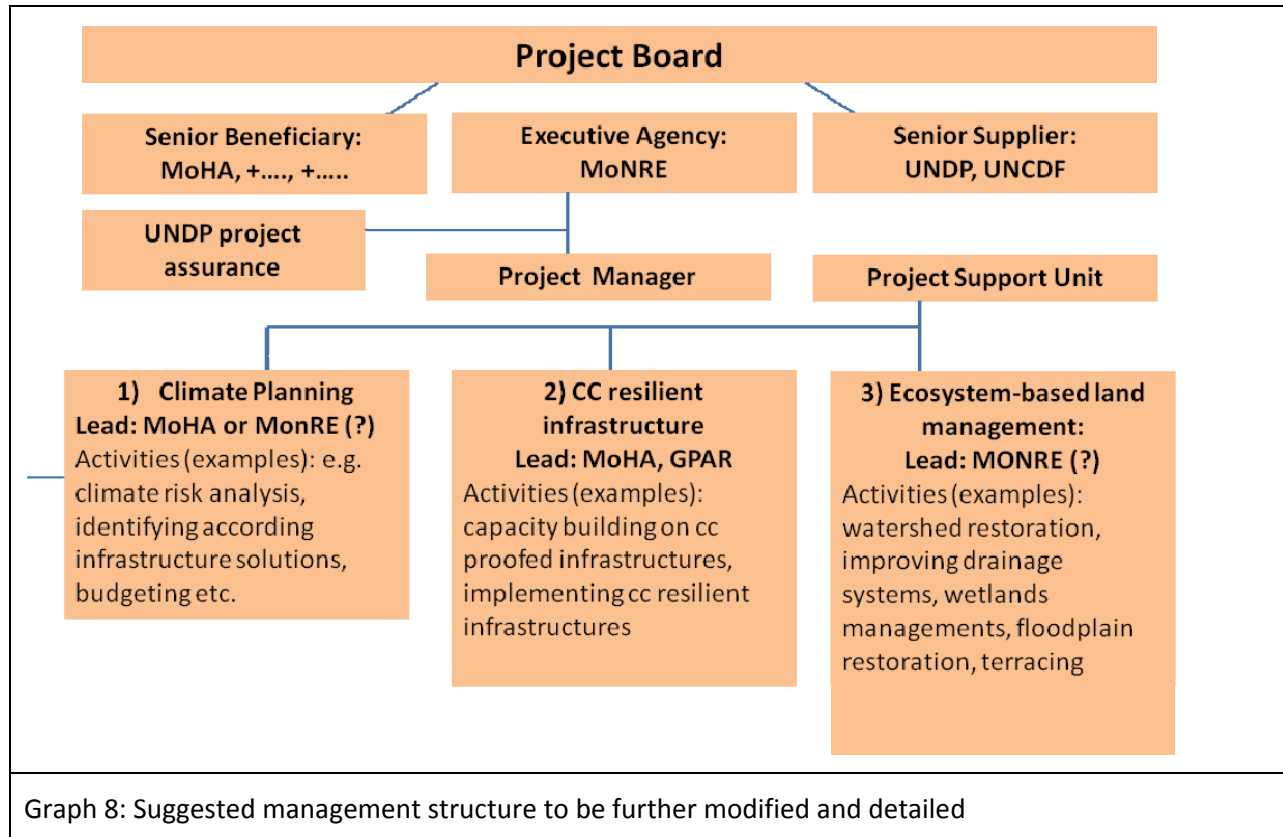
4.1 Discussion results

The need to improve the management of ecosystems in order to maintain or increase the services they provide is a very important sustainability issue for the new project. The combination of “grey” infrastructure with supporting green solutions is the key challenge. In destroyed natural environments climate proofed infrastructures are only available at extremely high costs, while an intelligently combined solution supports both livelihood and ecosystem functions and is available at relatively low costs.

Again, data deficiencies were discussed as challenge to the project. On the one hand, sub-national physical climate data or information on climate risks barely exists, but on the other hand, there exists a lot of baseline data regarding socioeconomic conditions, the state of the environment and infrastructures. This data is as relevant to climate planning as is physical climate data. It needs to be properly shared and re-analysed for the purpose of this new project. In addition, local knowledge can be taken into account with regards to data gaps. Local people know a lot about environmental status and change as well as on risks and adaptation options. These voices must be heard and included into the planning process at a very early stage in order to let people develop their own answers to climate related risks. Furthermore, decision makers’ capacities need to be developed during the planning process, especially regarding knowledge on how to deal with uncertainty related to a lack of climate information..

4.2 Next steps

Regarding the future management of the project, the following preliminary structure was endorsed for working purposes.



- It is up to the GoL to further define and agree on the role of concerned ministries, departments and other government agencies.
- Regarding the project board, it is of highest importance to find the right balance between involving all key agencies on the one hand and not to bring too many agencies on board, since this could hamper decision making processes.
- It was made clear that the funding flow will also influence the management arrangements to a certain extent.
- Concerns were raised about how interagency cooperation will work from the central to the local level. The GoL reacted by announcing the formation of an ad hoc work unit to support the project development process.
- A first meeting between the ad hoc work unit, involved UN agencies and the PPG team will be held as soon as possible.
- This unit will also decide together with UNDP on the target provinces and districts. At the current stage, the project could work in Saravan and Xekong provinces because in these Southern provinces, the project can be linked to the ongoing GPAR and DDF processes.

- Focal points for the project at district level will be assigned. That's the administrative level at which stakeholder consultation should commence to get an impression on how water management with regards to related infrastructure really works and what the challenges are in terms of current and future climate risks.
- A suitable person to fill-in the position of a national infrastructure specialist needs to be identified as soon as possible by UNDP. On this subject matter, the PPG team might get additional support through the USAID Adapt Asia project on capacity building to access climate adaptation funds.
- The PPG team will organise follow up meetings with stakeholders such as the GPAR DDF and representatives from the IWRM projects of WB.



Annex 1: Agenda

Time	Agenda
8:00 – 8:30	Registration
8:30 – 9:00	Welcome remarks: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Government of Lao PDR), UNDP
9:00 – 9:10	Group photo
9:10 – 10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Background, context– Angus Mackay, UNDP Regional Climate Adaptation Advisor Project Identification Form (PIF) of the project “Effective Governance for Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate – Dr. Uwe Singer, Lead Consultant Project Preparation Team <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Includes 15 mins Q&A</i></p>
10:10 – 10:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ecosystem-based Approach to adaptation – Vene Vongphet, Ecosystems Specialist of the PPG team <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Includes 15 mins Q&A</i></p>
10:40 – 11:00	Tea break
11:00 – 11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setup and arrangements for project preparation (Presentation of consultant team, PPG timeline, stakeholder consultation plan, management arrangements) – Dr. Uwe Singer Selection criteria for focus districts – Dr. Uwe Singer <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Includes 10 mins Q&A</i></p>
11:30 – 12:30	<p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected outcomes and key persons and departments to be involved Key considerations that should be taken into account during this preparation phase Next steps <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Facilitated by UNDP and MONRE</i></p>
12:30 – 12:40	Closing remarks and way forward: MONRE
12:40	Lunch and Departure

Annex 2: Participants list

No.	Name and Surname	Department	Position	Telephone
1	Mr. Khampadith Khammounheuang	Department of Environment	Acting General of Environment	020 22210591
2	Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala	Climate Change office	Project Management of climate change	020 55508961
3	Mr. Immala Inthaboualy	Climate Change office	Technical	020 55629734
4	Mr. Vanxay Boutanavong	Climate Change office	Technical	020 99778883
5	Mr. Amphayvanh Oudomdeth	Climate Change office	Technical	020 55503322
6	Mr. Angus Mackay	UNDP-Bangkok	Climate Adviser	66811372595
7	Mr. Gerry O'driscoll	UNCDF CTA in GPAR SBSB	E: gerry.odriscoll@uncdf.org M: 020 55570744	
8	Uwe Singer	UNDP Consultant	LCDF PPA lead consultant	020 23058615
9	Vene Vonphet	UNDP Consultant	Ecosystem specialist	020 55494875
10	Bounpanid Senethavisouk	ADB Consultant	Agr. Specialist	020 22205776
11	Bounpakone Phongphichit	Deputy Director, Water and Environment Reserch Institute		020 22220739
12	Latsamay Sylavong	IUCN Country representative	latsamay@iucnlao.org , T: 222167 Ext: 108	
13	Bruno Cammaert	Chief, Environment Unit	bruno.cammaert@undp.org	
14	Mr. Vandy Chanthaideth	MoHA (Cabinet)	Technical	020 28228889

15	Mr. Keo peuth Chanthaphin	MOFA	Technical	453586
16	Ms. Khamla Phonsavath	World bank	Technical	020 22221316
17	Ms. Keophothone Inthavong	MOF	Deputy Department	911611
18	Singha Ounnuyom	Climate Change Policy Specialist	sinha.Ounnuyom@undp.org	
19	Mr. Lathsamee Inthavongsa	Department of Hygiene and Disin fection	Technical	020 55709388
20	Ms. Phiengsavanh Thammasith	DIC/MPI	Technical	020 77820266
21	Mr. Tith Phommany	DOI	Technical	020 56150184
22	Mr. Thilaphong Oudomsing	UNCDF- UNDP	Prog. Specialist	020 55510588
23	Mr. Bouathong Theothavong	DOE	Technical	020 55337060
24	Mr. Boutsakone Inthalangsy	DOA	Technical	020 28229192
25	Colin Moore	WCS	REDD Advisor	020 78181514
26	Ms. Pany Volachit	Ministry of Planning	Officer	021 217011
27	Mr. Chanthala Onphan	DOE	Officer	020 23022499
28	Mr. Pinthong Salemxay	DWR	Officer	020 22004800
29	Ms. Thavisouk Anouvong	DOE	Technical	021 265017
30	Ms. Chindalack Vilanon	DOE	Technical	021 265017
31	Mr. Somsavanh Sivilay	DOE		021 265017