



Belgische Technische Coöperatie nv
Coopération Technique Belge sa

FINAL REPORT

Supplemental Capacity Building to the Lao National Mekong Committee LAO 03/007/11 – NI 19692/11

BASIC INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Country : LAO PDR

DAC Sector and subsector : Water Infrastructure

National or regional institution in charge of the execution: Prime Minister Office

Agencies in charge of the execution : Lao National Mekong Committee

Number of BTC international cooperation experts: One

Duration of the project (according to SA/SC) : 3-year

Start date of the project:

 according to SA/SC : May 2003

 effective : June 2004

End date of the project :

 according to SA/SC : May 2006

 effective : May 2007

Project management methods : Regie/Co-Gestion

Total budget for the project : 825,000.00 EUR

Period covered by the report: : June 2004 – May 2007

Annexes		Yes	No
1.	Results summary	X	
2.	Situation of receipts and expenses for the Project – End Period	X	
3.	Personnel of the project	X	
4.	Equipments	X	
5.	Contracts awarded	X	
6.	Trainings	X	

PART ONE : APPRAISAL

Evaluate the relevance and the performance of the project by means of the following assessments:

- 1.** - *Very satisfactory*
2. - *Satisfactory*
3. - *Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements*
4. - *Non satisfactory*
X. - *Unfounded*

Write down your answer in the column corresponding to your functions during the project execution.:

	National execution official	BTC execution official
RELEVANCE¹ (cf. PRIMA, §70, p.19)		
1. Is the project relevant compared to the national development priorities?	2	2
2. Is the project relevant compared to the Belgian development policy?		
Indicate your result according to the three themes below:		
a) Gender	2	2
b) Environment	1	1
c) Social economy	1	2
3. Were the objectives of the project always relevant?	3	3
4. Did the project meet the needs of the target groups?	2	2
5. According to its objectives, did the project rely on the appropriate local execution organs?	2	3

¹ According to PRIMA, §70, p.19, it is a matter "of appreciating if the choices regarding to the objectives, the target groups and the local execution organs remain relevant and consistent according to the general principles of a useful and efficient aid, and according to the execution of the local, regional, international and Belgian development policies and strategies".

	National execution official	BTC execution official
RELEVANCE² (PRIMA, §71, pp.19-20)		
1. Did the results of the project contribute to the carrying out of its objectives ³ ? (efficiency)	2	2
2. Evaluate the intermediate results (efficiency)	2	2
3. Are the management methods of the project appropriated? (efficiency)	2	2
4. Were the following resources appropriated (efficiency) :		
a. Financial means?	2	2
b. Human resources ?	2	3
c. Material and equipments?	2	2
5. Were the project resources effectively used and optimized in order to reach the foreseen results? (efficiency)	2	2
6. Was the project satisfactory on a cost-efficiency approach in comparison to similar interventions? (efficiency)	2	2
7. According to the execution planning, assess the speed of the execution. (respect of deadlines)	2	3

² According to PRIMA, §71, pp. 19-20, it is a matter of "appreciate and measure the foreseen performances agreed during the preparation traineeships according to the 4 criteria and the indicators established during the formulation. (The 4 criteria are efficiency, suitability, respect of deadlines and quality of the personnel)".

³ See annex 1 for further information

Indicate your global evaluation of the project by means of the following appreciations:

- 1 - Very satisfactory
- 2 - Satisfactory
- 3 - Non satisfactory, in spite of some positive elements
- 4 - Non satisfactory
- X - Unfounded


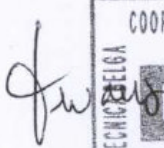
	National execution official	BTC execution official
Global evaluation of the project	2	2

National Execution Official

The Project was fairly executed although some changes to the project activities were made. The Project has yield a significant positive impact to the proposed objectives

BTC Execution Official

Due to external factors and time constraints, the Project started its activities in June 2004 about a year behind of schedule. The 2nd Meeting of the Steering Committee held in November 2005 agreed to extend the Project activities to May 2007 in order to complete all activities that have been defined in the Project Formulation Document. The capacity building activities achieved mixed results due to the particular situation of the project beneficiaries especially at the LNMCM whose staff are frequently involved in the implementation of other project activities supported by other donors such as the MRC and some other donors as well. The riverbank protection works and the various training related to this activity seem to be the most successful activities in the beneficiary provinces whereas results of training activities in English language improvement and in other necessary skills are limited when compared to the training results at the LNMCM Secretariat level.

National execution official	BTC execution official
 Chanthakong Saigasith Director-General LNMCM Secretariat	 Alain DEVAUX Resident-Representative Belgian Technical Cooperation

PART TWO : SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.

Specific objective and Intermediate results – implemented changes

According to the Technical and Financial File (TFF) of the Specific Agreement, the overall objective of the project was : “Sustainable management and development of the Mekong River Basin effectively and efficiently promoted, supported and coordinated by the Lao National Mekong Committee - LNMC with all the local and international stakeholders”.

The specific objective of the project was:

"LNMC staff skills for communication, management, technical issues, including riverbank erosion control, enhanced significantly".

This specific objective has been strictly observed throughout the project implementation.

According to the TFF, five results were expected :

Result 1 :	Improvement of the capacity of the Lao National Mekong Committee(LNMC) to fulfil its mission.
Result 2:	Development of adapted tools to prevent bank erosion.
Result 3 and 4:	Improvement of the skills of DCTPCs- Borikhamxay (result 3) and Khammouan (result 4).
Result 5 :	Dissemination lessons learnt to other provinces by training modules and workshop.

Within those results, and for reasons widely explained later in this report, the PMU had to proceed to some changes in the project activities during the project implementation and this after endorsement by the Steering Committee.. Therefore, apart from the initial TFF design, three workplans have been approved by the Steering Committee:

- Annual workplan 2005 : Steering Committee January, 25th 2005
- Updated workplan 2005-2006: Steering Committee November, 7th 2005.
- Updated workplan 2006 to end of project : Steering Committee October, 31st 2005

Important to note that the project duration of the project has been extended from one year (SC Nov 7th, 2005), the official project end being on May 13th, 2007.

Several major issues were encountered at the beginning of the project, mainly due to (i) some mis-appreciation in the initial institutional design of the project and (ii) unclear role of LNMC in the Lao institutional framework. It took time for getting clarification and it is likely correct to say that the project started to be fully operational after SC of Nov 7th, 2005.

Detailed analysis and justifications have been systematically reported in the ISC's Quarterly Reports – *Report n° 1 to Report n° 10*.

In term of budget, the table hereunder summarised the initial allocation and successive change during the project period. Some key observations can be raised :

- Cutting back in budget for *result 2* for which major activities had been in the meantime already carried out by other projects.

- Shift of budget between *results 3 and 4* after thorough technical revaluation of the needs for bank protection works
- Increase budget for *result 1* - capacity building at LNMC level (reinforcement of project following up) and *PMU* (mainly as consequence of the decision to extend the project duration)

Table 1. Initial allocation of funds and successive changes during the project life

Results	As per TFF	Workplan 2005	Updated workplan 2005-2006	Updated workplan 2006 to end of project
Result 1	125,000	170,000	199,000	193,100
Result 2	82,000	82,000	29,400	12,703
Result 3	270,000	210,000	176,500	153,680
Result 4	225,000	210,000	286,000	329,612
Result 5	11,300	11,300	11,300	10,000
PMU	86,400	86,400	97,500	102,300
Evaluation	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,900
unall, contingencies, exchange risks		30,000		
Formulation	21,300	21,300	21,300	16,705 ⁴
Project Funds	825,000	825,000	825,000	825,000

How far were the specific project objective reaches ?

In the text below, indicators refer to the TFF document.

Indicator 1 : Improved collaboration between LNMC and MRC and between LNMC and the line agencies.

Line Agencies – National level

The impact of the project on the collaboration between LNMC and LAs at national level is likely very limited. One of the major constraint encountered during the project implementation was the fact that during nearly the whole project implementation period, the role and institutional position of the LNMC was under major reassessment, similarly to all agencies related to the water sector in Laos⁵. This institutional instability, the worries of the LNMC's personal, and the understandable "competition" between those institutions in view to be well positioned in the new design institutional framework was not an ideal context.

Line Agencies – Provincial level

The most successful output of the project related to this indicator is certainly the close collaboration developed between LNMC and the line agencies located in the two target provinces Borikhamxai and Khammouan (mainly DCTPCs), and also, to a less extend, the other provinces located along the Mekong. The implementation of bank protection works is recognised as having been a success not only in term of physical input but also due to the fact that the provincial services were deeply involved in each step of the project and through a good coordination work at LNMC's level..

MRCS

⁴ This final figure for the formulation mission was provided to the PMU by BTC HQ by mid 2006.

⁵ With the support of the World Bank in view of creating a "Water Ministry".

In term of collaboration with MRCS, some activities were specially designed in view of reinforcing the tools of LNMC in term of Mekong basin knowledge and documentation services; therefore, the project certainly contributed to reinforce the position/capacity of the LNMC vis-à-vis of the MRCS

Reliable data available on bank erosion

National level

Several similar surveys had been already carried out by the MCTPC. It was therefore decided not to develop activities at project level that would have been redundant. Therefore, the Lao-Belgian project as such have had limited impact.

Provincial level

The technical tools for developing plans for bank protection are now available and manageable by the provincial technical services.

A well trained fully riparian team for the management and direction of erosion issues

National level

Similarly, the national team (MCTPC level) was already well trained before the project implementation, mainly through a JICA project which invested important funds for bank protection works and related trainings and guidelines for Vientiane (and more generally for bank protection works in urban areas).

Provincial level

In the two targeted provinces, the professional staff is now fully able to manage the bank erosion problematic and to carry out the works accordingly, both in term of technical/engineering aspects and in term of contract management. In addition, the works were carried out by local or regional contractors that makes that suitable technical skills impacted also the private sector.

Emphasises was given to the dissemination of the experience gained in the targeted provinces that make that all provinces located along the Mekong have had the possibility to widely exchange experiences and have certainly gained as well some good background on how to tackle the bank protection issues.







Effective and sustainable projects results




The most observable success of the project in term of efficiency and sustainability is the capacity and the willingness of the provincial services located in the target areas and, to a less extend, the other provinces located along the Mekong, to go on in implementing their own projects. This year, for example, initiative was taken unilaterally by the Khammouan province to substantially extend the bank protection works in Wat Muang Kao using the same techniques as those proposed under the Lao-Belgian project and financing the works through provincial funds.








How far were the results fulfilled successfully






The following table shows each of the indicators as listed in the TFF. Comments and elements of evaluation are given as well as a quick coloured evaluation spot⁶. The criteria of evaluation (such as defined in the TFF as well) are essentially qualitative.

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Indicators (as per TFF)	Comments/evaluation
Result 1 : Improved general communication, negotiation, coordination & management skills and technical skills related to erosion control within LNMCM as well as clearer communication channels with line agencies.	
LNMC English level enhanced 	As LNMCS plays a central role in international cooperation and coordination regarding water resources development and management. improving the knowledge in English was a project priority for all staff involved in international meetings and dealing with related documents. Two activities were supported by the project : <i>Formal training in English</i> (various courses at various levels) and <i>English writing skills</i> . In general, the general level of English has been enhanced, but the staff availability to attend the courses has been a limiting factor.
General LNMC staff computer skill improved Increased coordination between the line agencies 	Various activities have been developed in order to improve the computer skills of the staff. Apart from <i>formal training</i> (computer, administration and finance), substantial project resources (training, hardware, software) have been provided for building a <i>Geographical Information System Unit</i> and for improving the <i>LNMC Web Site</i> . LNMC has an essential role of gathering data related to the Mekong Basin and disseminating data to stakeholders. Therefore, it may be stated that the project has had a well targeted and significant impact in term of LNMC capacity to fulfil this essential function.
Increased coordination between the line agencies thanks to LNMC active role; 	The unstable institutional set up of the water sector in Lao jeopardised the possibility for the project to support a coherent institutional policy. Only, “opportunities” activities were developed aiming at increasing the coordination between LNMC and LAs such as <i>coordination workshops</i> and joined participation in <i>study tour</i> abroad. The impact of the project may be therefore classified as reasonably positive although likely far from initial expectations.
Clear and efficient communication channels within LNMC and between the secretariat and the line agencies. 	The setting up of the institutional framework of the water sector in Laos was supported by a World Bank initiative and the project, after having consulted the stakeholders, was little involved in this process, apart from <i>coordination workshops</i> as already mentioned above. The project resources would have been anyway from far too insufficient to allow playing a key role in this issue. In consequence, the project impact on this indicator is likely insignificant although at present the setting up of institutional framework is on good track, but mainly through other inputs than the project.
Suggestions to the government for improving the legal framework of the Mekong riverbank property ownership. 	During the project life, this topic was not considered as a priority by LNMC. Therefore, no project action was developed in that way. Nevertheless, the improved skills in managing bank erosion issues as a project result will be a key background when the time will come to enter into discussion with the LMB stakeholders;
Result 2 : Development of adapted tools to prevent bank erosion: performing PCCMAs for both provinces, an efficient LNMC's support, and optimal coordination between stakeholders to elaborate plans and implement them in an integrated way.	
Enhanced expertise in bank erosion prevention of LNMC, MCTPC and DCTPCs. 	The project supported the organisation of numerous <i>meeting and workshops</i> allowing LNMC staff, the provincial services (mainly DCTPC), the LAs (mainly MCTPC), the private sector (consulting engineer and contractors) involved in each step of bank erosion prevention (definition of priorities, design alternatives, low cost techniques, needs for survey, detailed studies, tender documents, works, and works monitoring). A <i>study tour</i> has been organised in Vietnam on this topic

	Very positive project impact on the indicator
	Reasonably positive project impact on the indicator
	Weak project impact on the indicator (it does not mean that the indicator did not improve due to other factors).

	with all DCTPCs concerned by bank protection along the Mekong . It is generally recognised that the project impact on this indicator corresponds to the expectations.
Bank erosion study with international scientific standards covering erosion sources, modalities for monitoring and maintenance, evaluation of technical proposals; 	When implemented the project, it appeared that this topic had been already covered within the framework of the project financed by Japan (JICA) at MCTPC's level(National level) . Therefore, the Steering Committee decided to cancel all activities foreseen in the TFF that would have been redundant. In consequence, the project has had little impact on this indicator and no output was delivered by the project at least under result 2. Nevertheless, from results 3,4 and 5, guidelines for bank protection have been issued as well as maintenance procedures (especially suitable for provincial users), which contributed to impact positively this indicator.)
2 LNMC'S technical staff having the required knowledge in bank erosion issues, able to provide expertise towards 	Only one candidate has been proposed for a long term training (Master Degree) by the LNMC management. As this activity is still underway, it is not possible at this stage to assess to what extent this indicator will be positively impacted by the project.
LNMC, MCTPC and DCTPCs having acquired a better knowledge in data collection, planning, implementing, monitoring and maintenance of bank protection projects. 	Through numerous meeting and workshops supported by the project and through learning by doing approach (results 3 and 4), interesting activities were developed in that way, especially in term of methods for data collection, surveying and monitoring procedures. This involved particularly DCTPCs (provincial level) in the two targeted provinces, but to a less extend MCTPC (national level)
Efficient PCCMA, producing, through participatory and integrated approaches, good quality Provincial Strategic Plans. 	When implemented the project, it appeared that this topic had been already covered within the framework of the project financed by Japan (JICA) at MCTPC's level (National level and covering Provinces as well) . Therefore, the Steering Committee decided to cancel all activities foreseen in the TFF that would have been redundant. In consequence, the project has had little impact on this indicator and no output was delivered by the project under result 2.
Result 3 and 4 : DCTPCs of Borikhamxay and Khammouan have improved their skills to plan, design, evaluate, implement, monitor and maintain low-cost and efficient bank protection schemes as well as general coordination with stakeholders.	
Waterway division having significantly increased its skills in bank erosion protection 	DCTPC of Borikhamxay (and its "waterway division") was involved in each step of the project implementation: <i>assessment of the existing protection works (rip rap groynes), alternative design, basic surveys, detailed design, tender documents, works, monitoring "ex post"</i> . It is recognised that all techniques and design tools have been clearly understood and are now fully replicable.
Dissemination of the lessons learnt from the Pakkadan project; 	Numerous <i>field visit</i> , before, during and after bank protection works in Pakkadane were organised with the provincial stakeholders, and with the participation of MCTPC – waterway division. <i>Guidelines</i> were developed and <i>dissemination workshops</i> were organised at the end of the project period.
Efficient and effective bank monitoring and maintenance programmes with clear work plan and sustainable financial means; 	<i>Methodologies and procedures for bank monitoring</i> have been developed. A first campaign was organised to evaluate the bank protection works one year after the construction using those procedures. In principle, there is no need for structural maintenance other than organising protected areas along the embankments for avoiding deterioration by human activities. This has been set up accordingly and will be managed by the provincial authorities.
Well-designed, cost effective, with limited maintenance requirements bank protection in Pakkadan, after proper	For <i>protecting an alignment of approximately 1,3 km of Mekong embankment</i> , three different types of works were carried out : rip-rap protection of the foot slope in sections affected by local scouring, log piling groynes in areas located quite far from the road for providing a general improvement of the flow along the whole alignment and full protection works on a 40 m section where the road was severely endangered.

bidding procedures covering all types of erosion. 	The total amount for bank protection works in Pakkadane is 110,445 € which represents approximately 96 € per meter. The cost for the full protection of the 40 m section is 24,322 € which represents 608 € per meter. This cost is particularly low (generally approx 1,800 € per meter is considered as “normal” for full protection work), which would allow in the future for the province to optimise their budget dedicated to bank protection works.
Well-designed, cost effective, with limited maintenance requirements, bank protection in Wat Muang Kao site, done through labour intensive work. The scheme properly answers to river, rain water run-off and infiltration 	For <i>protecting the Wat Muang Kao and the pumping station</i> , 3 different approaches were developed allowing testing different techniques. A first section (150 m) located far upstream of the pumping station has been cheaply and softly protected mainly by reinforcing the foot slope by vegetal techniques, a second section (46m) located just upstream of the pumping station has been fully protected using vegetal techniques (soda and saki soda) and a third section (108 m), located between the pumping station and the Wat has been fully reinforced using vegetal techniques for foot slope and prefabricated concrete boxes for slope protection. In addition, a section 4 located downstream of the Wat was realised in 2007 using vegetal techniques similarly to section 2. The total amount for the whole alignment is € 228,185 or approximately € 751 per metre. This cost is particularly low (generally approx 1,800 € per meter is considered as “normal” for full protection work), which would allow in the future for the province to optimise their budget dedicated to bank protection works. The use of vegetation techniques (Soda) presents the great advantage of using only locally available materials and unqualified manpower. In addition, it maintains and may even improve the ecological conditions along the bank, especially useful for fish’s reproduction. A direct positive effect on fish production was already observed in the first year ⁷ .
Efficient irrigation network with good maintenance and large irrigation surface in Wat Muang Kao. 	Obviously, the project was not aimed at provide efficient irrigation network. as suggested by the indicator. The pumping station at Wat Muang Kao is now well protected against the risk of bank erosion. In limiting ourselves to this statement, this indicator may be considered as successfully impacted.
Result 5 : Based on the experiences in both provinces, LNMC has a series of tools to disseminate the lessons learnt to other provinces	
Effective tools, guidelines and workshops to disseminate the lessons learnt from the Provincial Strategic Plans and pilot projects : 	<i>Brochure and guidelines</i> have been edited and a <i>dissemination workshop</i> including field visits have been organised for all DCTPCs located along the Mekong river. All topics related to bank protection techniques have been developed focusing especially on the prioritisation, the design, the use of soft techniques (siki soda and soda mattress), cost/effectiveness, monitoring procedures and environmental impacts. Participants have expressed their strong interest at the end of the workshop and the high technical level of the debates have confirmed that interest.
2 Well-trained trainers with adequate guidelines for each Lao province located along the Mekong. 	At Provincial level, each DCTPC has one unit constituted by one or two technicians that will be involved in bank protection. The essential was to train those responsables who attended the workshop. Their role will be more to applied themselves the concepts developed by the project rather than to train other staff which does not exist. So, indicator would be more realistically written “well trained technicians with adequate guidelines”.

Following up and evaluation system

General project following up

The project following up and evaluation was mainly the responsibility of the International Senior Consultant. According to the Contract of Service signed with BTC under reference LAO/03/007/11 –

⁷ Quick assessment made by a national fishery expert (January 2007 see ISC’s report n° 10)

NI : 19692/11, the International Senior Consultant (ISC) was appointed to support the PMU in the project implementation process. The ISC had a part-time mandate, made of missions of around one to three weeks every three months.

The key tasks of following up and evaluation were the following :

- Regular review of the project implementation status with PMU and with project stakeholders (LNMC, Line Agencies) according to project needs
- Regular checking of project expenditures related to budget available
- Regular evaluations of project implementation in terms of constraints, relevance of activities in comparison with expected results and needs of the beneficiaries and in term of efficiency.
- Preparation of work plans and updated work plans to be approved by the SC, taking into account those evaluations of the project implementation
- Advise to the PMU for organising the activities and managing the contracts
- Support for solving institutional difficulties and finding smooth approach to avoid jeopardising of the implementation of key project activities

A comprehensive review of those following up activities as well as the regular evaluation of the project implementation was systematically recorded in the quarterly reports edited by the ISC and numbered from 1 to 10. Those reports are annexed to this final report (see CDROM).

Evaluation after one year of implementation

In addition to this regular following up, it was foreseen to evaluate the project after one year of implementation. As the project had encountered some initial delays in the starting period, this evaluation has been in reality the first task of the ISC when starting his services. According to the TFF, the evaluation concentrated mainly on the detailed evaluation of the bank protection works to be carried out under result 3 and 4. The results of this evaluation are presented in the ISC's report n°1.

Monitoring of bank protection works

Priority was given on establishing a monitoring procedure allowing a technical evaluation of the impacts of the bank protection works in the long term.

This procedure has been installed one year after completion of the works and situation before works, just after works and one year after works(just after the flooding period) could be compared. A summary of this monitoring and its outputs is presented in the ISC's report nr 10.

Environmental impact of the bank protection works

A national expert has been appointed to make a quick assessment of the bank protection works on fish production. A quick summary of this expertise is presented in ISC's report n°10.

Comments and analysis

Major problems and questions having influenced the project

Institutional instability (affected result 1)

The new MRCS Head-Quarters in Vientiane made that several LNMC's staff members moved to MRCS, creating serious difficulties in term of human resources (staff change, understaffing, staff

overloaded and having limited availability for project activities). To build a strategy for capacity building in a such moving situation was not very appropriate.

LNMC had in the past and still has many opportunities to get training from other sources, and mainly through MRCS. The financial resources allocated for that purpose are generally substantial and the Belgian project, at least for the training component often appeared being redundant.

During a significant period, corresponding to the project implementation, The role and responsibilities of LNMC were under discussion within the framework of the restructuring of the water sector in Lao PDR (tentative of creating a Ministry of Water Affairs). In the meantime, it was not clear what would be the responsibilities of the LNMC in the future and therefore what could be the priorities in term of training and also in term of support to LNMC organisation improvement.

The consequence of this unstable institutional framework is that many activities planned in the TFF document were proved to be either out of date or in duplication with other funding agencies/institutions or simply not corresponding to the actual needs.

For solving this issue, it was asked to the LNMC to make propositions matching better the actual identified needs. Step by step, sub-activities were designed on the basis of those propositions.

Redundancy with another on going project related to bank protection (affected result 2)

As Line Agency, MCTPC is working since long time in the bank protection works with a substantial support of the Japanese Cooperation (JICA). Investments had been done for the protection of the town of Vientiane but in addition, other “soft” activities were provided such as guidelines, bank erosion studies and master plans. Therefore, since the beginning of the Lao-Belgian project, the interest to implement the activities “*bank erosion studies*” and “*Provincial Master Plans*” had been limited and eventually cancelled.

Unclear institutional framework for project implementation (affected results 3 and 4)

In principle, Results 3 and 4 should have been under the direct implementation of the MCTPC (National Level) and not LNMC. It is indeed the function of MCTPC and not LNMC to manage investments of bank protection works. The project was unfortunately institutionally designed giving this role to the LNMC, even if an engineer of MCTPC was expected to be integrated in the PMU. In reality, this created an institutional confusion and eventually, for a quite long period, a quasi-situation of blockage.

Thanks to the good willingness of all parties, a smooth solution based on a more acceptable organisational framework, giving the major role to the DCTPCs (Provincial Level) in close collaboration with the PMU was set up.

This has been time consuming before getting this new approach operational. .But immediately after, the project progress related to the results 3 and 4 (more than 70 % of the project budget – specific means) succeeded keeping the related activities on track..

It has to be noted as well that, once the new organisational approach had been agreed, the design process could be done in very close collaboration with the DCTPCs and the provincial authorities. The involvement of many participants, who had generally different technical opinions on how to tackle the bank erosion problems, slowed down substantially the design completion. In the same time, it lead to built, amongst the technical staff, technical, very good skill for assessing and designing bank protection works, fully in line with the project objective “to provide capacity building”.

Factors explaining the differences in relation to the awaited results

Result 1

The instability of the institutional framework, mainly regarding the position and role of LNMC related to the water sector was a “risk” when formulating the project. In reality, It has been an external constraint that occurred since the beginning of the project. This constraint is linked to the unclear Laos institutional context and was not “fully under control” nor the willingness of LNMC. It made that no actual coherence could be found in building the work plan for result 1, it delayed the definition of those activities and at the end, the set of activities carried out by the project was based on a “shopping list of activities” proposed by LNMC’s management. The activities carried out in this context were certainly positive in term of impact but it could have been expected better outputs in term of general and coherent improvement of the institution.

Result 2

The project design, and especially the institutional framework, in which LNMC had the leadership for bank protection strategy and investment, was from the beginning a source of misunderstanding and even sometimes, created situation of blockage in front of decision to be taken. But a major consequence was also the lack of communication that lead to a lack of knowledge of projects and works undertaken at level of the LAs. It seems that this justifies why the formulation mission did not identify nor sufficiently take into account the risk of redundancy between this project (developed at LNMC level) and other projects (developed at LA level – MCTPC). The consequence is that a major part of result 2 had to be cancelled to avoid both redundancy and institutional confusion.

Results 3 and 4

For the same reasons explained above, the confusion created by the institutional design of the project had consequences on result 3 and 4, creating delays in the implementation. Fortunately, eventually, institutional clarifications could be set up in such a way that all activities could be carried out as expected and the expected results were recognised as successful.

Lessons

Lessons learnt

Key lessons learnt may be formulated as follows :

Weaknesses

Formulation stage: necessity of carefully designing the institutional framework for project implementation and checking actual adhesion from at least key stakeholders

For this project, the institutional framework was defined but with no clear role given to the various stakeholders (mainly Line Agencies). Moreover, it appeared quickly that, even if the project had been endorsed by the parties, there was a lack of clear adhesion. Most likely, the formulation suffered from a lack of consultation process. There was not getting away from solving the conflicts and misunderstanding before starting the activities affected by this issue. This has been time consuming. Thanks to the final good willingness of the different parties a smooth implementing solution could be found.

Formulations stage : better identification of similar projects carried out by other institutions, or at least better evaluation of the possible synergies and/or the potential risks of redundancy.

This is a general issue when undertaking a project formulation, because we can never be sure that all information could be collected and appreciated. In this particular case, it was still more difficult since

the negotiation was carried out with LNM, itself not directly involved, or even not at all involved in bank protection works and therefore not well clearly aware of the policy, strategy and planning in this matter.

Strengths

Flexibility in term of project implementation modalities (techniques and budget)




The various issues raised during the project implementation (mainly during the first period of the project) could be solved thanks to the fact that alternative solutions could be found mainly by modifying priorities between the various results and moving the resources accordingly, and this, keeping the specific objective of the project unchanged. All partners were very opened to those discussions and very flexible when making their decisions (SC).

Flexibility in term of project delays




The adjustments in the work plans took time to be discussed and accepted by the stakeholders. To gain the confidence amongst those stakeholders took time as well. The flexibility in according justified project extension is for that reason a very valuable tool for getting a smooth management of the project and for improving the necessary project environment (institutional, technical , tem building, etc...) for an efficient implementation and eventually better conditions for further project sustainability.

Durability of the results.

In term of durability, the following comments would be ⁸:







Result	Evaluation of the durability of the result
Result 1 : capacity building LNM 	In term of training, the sustainability is obviously subject to the stability of the staff. In term of tools supported by the project (eg GIS and website), the demand for getting information through those tools will be high from MRCS and other stakeholders and we assume that this will help keeping those tools updated and maintained.
Result 2 : adapted tools to prevent bank erosion 	As seen before, this result was very partially implemented and therefore estimating its durability is not relevant.
Results 3, 4 and 5: Improvement of the skills of DCTPCs - dissemination 	Adapted tools have been promoted by the project for designing and carrying out bank protection works using low costs techniques, local materials and local resources. The investments remain quite important at the level of provincial budget but should be more affordable.

⁸

	project result likely to be sustainable
	project result likely partially sustainable
	project result likely non sustainable

Perception of the project by the target groups

This is a very subjective comment, made according to a list of target groups⁹
:




Target groups	
LNMC 	The LNMC staff gained substantial skill from the project in term of English, computer, Geographical Information System, website, bank erosion issues, etc...Despite of the difficulties encountered at the beginning of the project, a constructive cooperation was developed with the PMU.
MCTPC (major LA targeted by the project) 	The MCTPC was little involved in the project implementation for the reasons already explained. In that way, it is likely that MCTPC got a .limited perception of the project results
Provincial authorities and DCTPCs – targeted provinces 	Provincial authorities and DCTPCs in the targeted provinces are likely the most directly impacted target group. The relation with the project was initially, to a certain extend somewhat distrust, but the perception dramatically improved during the project implementation as soon as tangible results could be observed.
Provincial authorities and DCTPCs – provinces located along the Mekong 	The project image seems to be very positive amongst the staff in charge of bank protection in the other provinces located along the Mekong. The dissemination workshops and the study tour have certainly substantially contributed.
Private sector (Consultants, Contractors) 	The step by step approach has allowed wide exchange of knowledge and experience that created a good perception of the project amongst the private sector (Consultant, Contractors). Important as well to note that all private companies having been contracted by the project provided a very satisfactory work (in terms of techniques, timing and cost)
Riverside resident 	No systematic survey has been carried out at that level except quick assessment of the impact of the works on fish production. Fishermen have shown to be very enthusiastic considering the project impact on the fish reproduction areas (due to the use of vegetal techniques for protecting the foot slope of the embankments).

Following up

In the TFF, only evaluation after one year of project was foreseen. This evaluation was essentially technical aiming at assessing the works to be carried out at Pakkadane that was quite controversial at the time of the project formulation.

The project following up was the responsibility of the PMU, constituted of National staff and International Senior Consultant (numerous short term missions). This way of working is very productive as it leaves a wide range of initiative to the national staff, but at the same time it provides a rigorous framework for managing the project and it generates capacity building for the national team.

9

	good perception
	Reasonably good perception
	Bad perception

The ISC was flexible enough (having other activities in Laos) for intervening on basis of scattered short inputs (sometimes one or two days, just enough to clarify some pending issue) rather than having a one two three weeks period every three months.

The ISC considered as well the reporting as a key tool for managing the PMU team, keeping the stakeholders informed as well as BTC Headquarters (see ISC's quarterly reports n°1 to 10).

Appropriation and recommendations

The bank protection issue is of high priority for Lao PDR not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas where very valuable land is lost every year. It is nevertheless also a matter of fact that external funding sources are not keen to invest in expensive investments in that sector, except in urban areas.

This is why the project tried to develop pilot low cost techniques, environmental friendly, implementable by local means, with limited budget.

Therefore, the project has created good conditions for appropriation and replicability. A good example is the fact that the Khammouan province invested in January 2007, under provincial budget, in the bank protection works of a new 120 m section using similar techniques. Works are now completed.

Nevertheless, this project is a short "one shot" project as it seems that, for the time being, no long term cooperation between Belgium and Lao PDR, allowing to support policies and strategies in this sector, is expected. Therefore, the Lao-Belgium cooperation has no tool for influencing the project sustainability in the future.

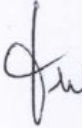

May be actions within the framework of the "Navigation Programme", developed at the Mekong River Commission (MRC) with the support of the Lao-Belgian cooperation (Regional Cooperation), remain possible.

Conclusions

Despite of several issues that occurred mainly when starting the project implementation, smooth solutions could be found for, eventually, getting very positive and appreciated results. Thanks to the collaboration of all stakeholders and thanks to the support of the Steering Committee members, it has been possible to work in a climate of confidence and commitment.

The author of this report has a wide experience working in Lao PDR. Lao PDR has known many positive changes in those last years which has created an outstanding dynamic of development. It is a matter of fact that a high level of commitment and optimism is boosting this dynamic, and this both from part of the public sector and from part of the private sector.

This project was a good example showing that the general environment is definitively favourable for a valuable cooperation between Belgium and Lao PDR.

National execution official	BTC execution official
 <p>Chanthavong Saignasith Director-General LNMC Secretariat</p>	  <p>Alain DEVAUX Resident-Representative Belgian Technical Cooperation</p>

PART THREE. ANNEXES.

Annexes
Annex 1 Results summary
Annex 2 Situation of receipts and expenses
Annex 3 Personnel of the project
Annex 4 Equipments
Annex 5: Contract awarded
Annex 5 Trainings

ANNEX 1. Results and activities summary (according to the logical framework)

Intermediate results	Indicators (foreseen or realized)	Progress
IR. 1. <i>Result 1:</i> Improved general communication, negotiation, coordination & management technical skills related to erosion control within LNMC as well as clearer communication channels with line agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LNMC English level enhanced • General LNMC staff computer skill improved • Increased coordination between the line agencies thanks to LNMC active role; • Clear and efficient communication channels within LNMC and between the secretariat and the line agencies. • Suggestions to the government for improving the legal framework of the Mekong riverbank property ownership. 	Completed
IR. 2. <i>Result 2:</i> Development of adapted tools to prevent bank erosion that will include the setting-up of performing PCCMAs for both provinces, through an efficient LNMC's support and optimal coordination between LNMC and national ministries, on the one hand, and the related provincial departments on the other, to elaborate plans and implement them in an integrated way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced expertise in bank erosion prevention of LNMC, MCTPC and DCTPCs. • Bank erosion study with international scientific standards covering erosion sources, modalities for monitoring and maintenance, evaluation of technical proposals; • 2 LNMC technical staff having the required knowledge in bank erosion issues, able to provide expertise towards the line agencies; • LNMC, MCTPC and DCTPCs having acquired a better knowledge in data collection, planning, implementing, monitoring and maintenance of bank protection projects. • Efficient PCCMA, producing, through participatory and integrated approaches, good quality Provincial Strategic Plans. 	Cancelled
IR. 3. <i>Result 3:</i> DCTPC of Borikhamxai province has improved its skills to plan, design, evaluate, implement, monitor and maintain low-cost and efficient bank protection schemes as well as general coordination with stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterway division having significantly increased its skills in bank erosion protection • Dissemination of the lessons learnt from the Pakkadan project; • Efficient and effective bank monitoring and maintenance programmes with clear work plan and sustainable financial means; • Well-designed, cost effective, with limited maintenance requirements bank protection in Pakkadan, after proper bidding procedures covering all types of erosion. 	Completed
IR. 4. <i>Result 4 :</i> DCTPC of Khammouan province has improved its skills to plan, design, evaluate, implement, monitor and maintain low-cost and efficient bank protection schemes as well as general coordination with stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterway division having significantly increased its skills in bank erosion protection; • Efficient and effective bank monitoring and maintenance programmes with clear work plan and sustainable financial means; • Well-designed, cost effective, with limited maintenance requirements, bank protection in Wat Muang Kao site, done through labour intensive work. The scheme properly answers to river, rain water run-off and infiltration erosions • Efficient irrigation network with good maintenance and large irrigation surface 	Completed
IR. 5. <i>Result 5:</i> Dissemination of lessons learnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective tools, guidelines and workshops to disseminate the lessons learnt from the 	Completed

	Provincial Strategic Plans and pilot projects.; • Well-trained trainers with adequate guidelines for each Lao province located along the Mekong.	
Planned activities	Progress of the activities (with comments and remarks)	
IR.1. : Activity 1: Formal training Activity 2: On-the-Job-Training Activity 3: Organization improvement	All these activities (English training courses, specific skills courses and workshops have been satisfactorily completed. However, organizing them efficiently was difficult due to frequent movement of the LNMC Secretariat staff.	
IR.2. Activity 1: Elaboration of strategic plans Activity 2: Bank erosion study	These activities were cancelled at the request of the MCTPC who was undertaking these exercise in cooperation with the JICA assistance. Technical staff of the LNMC and the target provinces participated in a study tour on river bank protection in the SR of Vietnam	
IR.3. Activity 1: Formal training Activity 2: Riverbank protection civil works	The training in English language improvement achieved low results compared to other training courses in computer use & maintenance, riverbank protection techniques and project management skills.. Cost-effective and environmental friendly riverbank protection techniques using intensive local labour and local material were applied during the construction process.	
IR.4. Activity 1: Formal training Activity 2: Riverbank protection civil works	The training in English language improvement achieved low results compared to other training courses in computer use & maintenance, riverbank protection techniques and project management skills.. Cost-effective and environmental friendly riverbank protection techniques using intensive local labor and local material were applied during the construction process	
IR.5. Activity 1: Brochure and panels on bank protection techniques Activity 2: Dissemination workshops	An assessment of the results of the river bank protection works was prepared by each target province and guideline on river bank protection techniques was prepared by the engineering company Norconsult. A dissemination workshop on the results was organized with the participation of the project beneficiaries and DCTPC of other provinces.	

ANNEX 2. Summary of expenditures and budget control

Summary of Expenditures & budget control by end of April 2007							
		Budget	Revised Budget		Remaining budget		Budget Balance in EURO
<i>Specific means</i>		as per TTF	approved by SC October 06		as of April 2007	BTC expenses for ISC	
<i>R1</i>	<i>LNMC management & technical skills improved</i>	<i>125,000.00</i>	<i>193,100.00</i>		<i>34,446.81</i>		<i>3,660.23</i>
<i>R2</i>	<i>Development planning tools to prevent bank erosion</i>	<i>82,000.00</i>	<i>12,703.00</i>		<i>1,632.65</i>		<i>1,632.65</i>
<i>R3</i>	<i>Improved DCTPC Borikhamxay to design projects</i>	<i>270,000.00</i>	<i>153,680.00</i>		<i>1,929.06</i>		<i>1,929.06</i>
<i>R4</i>	<i>Improved DCTPC Khammouane to design projects</i>	<i>225,000.00</i>	<i>329,612.00</i>		<i>5,532.56</i>		<i>5,532.56</i>
<i>R5</i>	<i>Adapted tools to disseminate lessons learnt</i>	<i>11,300.00</i>	<i>10,000.00</i>		<i>5,297.37</i>		<i>5,297.37</i>
<i>Total Specific means</i>		<i>713,300.00</i>	<i>699,095.00</i>		<i>48,838.45</i>		<i>18,051.87</i>
Global means							
<i>Human resources</i>		<i>42,600.00</i>	<i>61,500.00</i>				
<i>Investments</i>		<i>52,600.00</i>	<i>27,400.00</i>				
<i>Working costs</i>		<i>15,200.00</i>	<i>20,300.00</i>				
Total Global Means		<i>110,400.00</i>	<i>109,200.00</i>		<i>3,172.20</i>		<i>3,172.20</i>
				Total	<i>52,010.65</i>	<i>30,786.58</i>	<i>21,224.07</i>

Verification of accounts balance against budget balance

USD Bank account	USD Regie account	USD Cash account	Total USD in accounts		
1,399.13	1,881.43	660	3,940.56		
				EUR Bank account	
			Total in EUR		Total account balance in EURO
1,093.00	1,469.86	515.62	3,078.48	18,290.04	21,368.52

ANNEX 3 : Personnel of the project

Personnel type (title, name and gender)	Duration of recruitment (start and end dates)	Comments (recruitment periods, profile relevance ...)
<p>1.National personnel put at disposal by the Partner Country</p> <p>1. M Virana Sonenasinh Project Director /LNMCS</p> <p>2. Mr Khamsene Phayaxay (Project Coordinator, DCTPC of Borikhamxay province)</p> <p>3. Mr Keosongkham Mangkhala (Project Coordinator, DCTPC of Khammouan province)</p>	<p>January 2007 to April 2007</p> <p>June 2004 to February 2007</p> <p>November 2005 to March 2007</p>	<p>Technical Officer</p> <p>Waterways Technical Officer</p> <p>Waterways Technical Officer</p>
<p>2.Support personnel, locally recruited</p> <p>Anith OUDOMVILAY/Project Co-Director</p> <p>Souksavanh KEOSOMPHANH Sevretary/Admin-Accountant</p> <p>Sendeuane SISOMNUK Driver/Messenger</p>	<p>June 2004 tol April 2007</p> <p>July 2007 to April 2007</p> <p>July 2004 to April 2007</p>	<p>Ex- BTC Prgramme Officer</p>
<p>3.International Personnel (outside BTC)</p> <p>Eric TILMAN</p>	<p>152 days from 2004 to 2007</p>	<p>Hydraulics Engineer</p>

ANNEX 4 : List of the equipments acquired during the project

ANNEX 5. Contracts
Project-End Period

Company	Type of service	Cost in USD/EUR	Number of beneficiaries	Start date	Duration	Place
1. DM Construction	Riverbank protection works			December 2006	45 days	Thakhek Khammouane province
2. Norconsult	Riverbank Works supervision			December 2006	45 days	Thakhek Khammouane province
3. Norconsult	Assessment of results of the River bank protection works			January 2007	5 days	Thakhek, Khammouane province
4. Freelance consultant	Assessment of the Riverbank protection impact on fishery			January 2007	5 days	Thakhek, Khammouane province

Annex 6. Trainings (Project End-Period)

5. 21 st Century School of English	Training in English Writing	2,000.00 USD	15	Oct. 2006	50 hours	Vientiane
6. Intouch training Center	Training in Project Accountancy	240.00 USD	2	February 2007		Vientiane Capital
7. TACDO	Training in Office Management Skills	810.00 USD	3	April		Vientiane Capital

Annex 4, INVENTORY IN PMU OFFICE , March. 2007

No.	Description of Items	Quality	Inventory code	Cost in KIP	Cost in USD	Status
I	Office furniture		BTC/LNMC/F			
1	Steel desk (small)	1	BTC/LNMC/F/01		\$123.75	Delivered
2	Steel desk (large)	2	BTC/LNMC/F/02-03		\$412.50	Delivered
3	Computer desk	1	BTC/LNMC/F/04		\$110.00	Delivered
4	Armchairs	2	BTC/LNMC/F/05-06		\$250.00	Delivered
5	Secretary chair	1	BTC/LNMC/F/07		\$53.60	Delivered
6	Cupbord	1	BTC/LNMC/F/08		\$96.15	Delivered
7	Rattan Shelf	1	BTC/LNMC/F/09	300,000.00		Delivered
8	White board	1	BTC/LNMC/F/10	97,000.00		Delivered
9	Information board	1	BTC/LNMC/F/11	350,000.00		Delivered
10	Mobile safe	1	BTC/LNMC/F/12		\$250.00	Delivered
11	Printer table	1	BTC/LNMC/F/13	400,000.00		Delivered
12	Filing cabinet	1	BTC/LNMC/F/14	1,080,000.00		Delivered
13	Filing cabinet	1	BTC/LNMC/F/15		\$80.00	Delivered
	Sub-total			2,227,000.00	\$1,376.00	
	TOTAL : Z/GM/44/A			2,227,000.00	\$1,376.00	
II	Office hardware & IT equipment		BTC/LNMC/IT			
1	Desktop compatible	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/01		\$1,160.00	Delivered
2	Note books	2	BTC/LNMC/IT/02-03		\$4,645.00	Delivered
3	Handry-drive	2			\$120.00	Delivered
4	Laser printer HP	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/04		\$430.00	Delivered
5	Wireless LAN equipment & install.	1 Set			\$185.00	Delivered
6	UPS	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/05		\$75.00	Delivered
7	Plug-cable extension	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/06		\$4.50	Delivered
8	Fax Panasonic	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/07		\$305.00	Delivered
9	Photocopier	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/08		\$1,680.00	Delivered
10	Mobile phone + M-phone number	2			\$227.00	Delivered
11	Digital video camera	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/09		\$820.00	Delivered
12	Memory strick 128 MB for Digital	1			\$70.00	Delivered
13	Charger	1		250,000.00		Delivered
14	Rechargeable battery	8		520,000.00		Delivered
15	Handry-drive 128 MB	1			\$45.00	Delivered

16	Colour Printer Canon I 950D	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/10		\$380.00	Delivered
17	Scanner canon 3000 ex	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/11		\$180.00	Delivered
18	Handry drive 256MB	1			\$55.00	Delivered
19	Calculator	2	BTC/LNMC/IT/12		\$86.00	Delivered
20	Calculator DJ120	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/13	220,000.00		Delivered
21	Recorder panasonic	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/14		\$71.00	Delivered
22	Handry drive 256MB	2			\$100.00	Delivered
23	Digital camera Sony Cyber-shot	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/15		\$730.00	Delivered
24	Camera Tripod	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/16		\$80.00	Delivered
25	Hub 5 ports and UTP cable	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/17		\$75.00	Delivered
26	Battery charger	1		280,000.00		Delivered
27	MP3 + Recorder	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/18	621,000.00		Delivered
28	Hard disk USB Storage	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/19		\$120.00	Delivered
29	HP Deskjet 5440	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/20		\$110.00	Delivered
30	Hard disk Maxtor 30GB+installing	1	BTC/LNMC/IT/21		\$80.00	Delivered
	Sub-total			1,891,000.00	\$11,833.50	
	TOTAL:Z/GM/43/A			1,891,000.00	\$11,833.50	
III	Office touch-up					
	Repainting and carpeting				\$273.00	Completed
	Sub-total				\$273.00	
	TOTAL					
IV	Project vichicle					
	4x2 Toyota pick up truck	1			\$10,500.00	Delivered
	Car accessories	1 set			\$239.00	Delivered
	Car CD Player	1 set			\$268.00	Delivered
	Bad Liner	1			\$120.00	Delivered
	Sub-total				\$11,127.00	
	TOTAL:Z/GM/41/A				\$11,127.00	
	Total			4,118,000.00	\$24,336.50	
	Amount in USD			409.75	\$24,336.50	
	Grand Total				\$24,746.25	

INVENTORY INBOLIKHAMXAY OFFICE, March. 2007

No.	Description of Items	Quality	Inventory code	Cost	Status
I	Office hardware & IT equipment		BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT		
1	Desktop compatible	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/01	\$1,200.00	Delivered
2	Laser printer HP	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/02	\$270.00	Delivered
3	UPS	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/03	\$65.00	Delivered
4	Digital video camera	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/04	\$560.00	Delivered
5	LCD Projector	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/05	\$2,880.00	Delivered
6	Canon Copier IR 1210/Photocopy	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/06	\$1,400.00	Delivered
7	Creative MUVO V200/USB+MP3	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/07	\$115.00	Delivered
8	Sony Rechargeable Ni-MH Batteries	2	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/08	\$20.00	Delivered
9	Camera Cable	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/09	\$45.00	Delivered
10	LCD Sreen Projector	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/10	\$160.00	Delivered
11	MP3/MP4 player	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/11	\$100.00	Delivered
12	Scanner LS4200	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/12	\$193.00	Delivered
13	HP Pavitio Notebook	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/13	\$1,380.00	Delivered
14	Digital Camera Cannon A450	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/14	\$225.00	Delivered
15	MP3 Apacer	1	BTC/LNMC/BLK/IT/15	\$75.00	Delivered
	Sub-total			\$8,688.00	
	TOTAL:A/R3/44/A			\$8,688.00	
	Grand Total			\$8,688.00	

Mr.Virana Sonnasinh
Project Lao0300711

Mr.Anith Oudomvilay
Project Lao0300711

INVENTORY IN KHAMMOUNE OFFICE, March 2007

No.	Description of Items	Quality	Inventory code	Cost in KIP	Cost in USD	Status
1	Office furniture		BTC/LNMC/KM/F			
a	Steel desk (Large)	2	BTC/LNMC/KHM/F/01-02		\$350.35	Delivered
b	Computer desk	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/F/03		\$116.45	Delivered
c	Armchairs	2	BTC/LNMC/KHM/F/04-05		\$114.18	Delivered
d	Cupbord	2	BTC/LNMC/KHM/F/06-07		\$210.72	Delivered
e	Air conditional repair	1		2,592,000.00		
f	Air conditional repair	1		1,890,000.00		
	Sub-total			4,482,000.00	\$791.70	
2	Office hardware & IT equipment		BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT			
a	Desktop compatible	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/01		\$1,200.00	Delivered
b	Laser printer HP	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/02		\$270.00	Delivered
c	UPS	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/03		\$65.00	Delivered
d	Plug-cable extension	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/04	54,000.00		Delivered
e	Photocopier	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/05		\$1,600.00	Delivered
f	Digital camera	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/06		\$380.00	Delivered
g	CD Player	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/07	415,000.00		Delivered
h	Canon LCDLV-53	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/08		\$1,600.00	Delivered
i	Screen with stand	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/09		\$300.00	Delivered
j	HP Pavitio Notebook	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/10		\$1,380.00	Delivered
k	Hp nColor Printer	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/11		\$135.00	Delivered
l	Panasinic fax KFX-xp342Cx	1	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/12		\$225.00	Delivered
m	MP3 Apacer	3	BTC/LNMC/KHM/IT/13-14-15		\$225.00	Delivered
	Sub-total			469,000.00	\$7,380.00	
3	Project Vehicle					
a	Honda Wave 100				\$935.00	
b	Coordinator Car repaired No.0189			972,000.00		
c						
	Sub-Total			972,000.00	\$935.00	
	Total			5,923,000.00	\$9,106.70	

	Amount in USD			564.10		
	TOTAL: A/R4/44/A				\$9,670.80	

Mr.Virana Sonnasinh
Project Lao0300711

Mr.Anith Oudomvilay
Project Lao0300711

INVENTORY IN LNMC, March 2007

No.	Description of Items	Quality	Inventory code	Cost in USD	Status
I	Office hardware & IT equipment		BTC/LNMC/LNMC		
1	Desktop, Acer ASPIRE E500,P4 3.0 GHZ	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/01	\$940.00	Delivered
2	Laptop Acer Travel-Mate WLMi	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/02	\$1,750.00	Delivered
3	EPSON Printer R310	2	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/03-04	\$600.00	Delivered
4	Garman, GIS MAP	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/05	\$672.00	Delivered
5	EPSON Perfection 4490	2	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/06-07	\$680.00	Delivered
6	Digital Camera, Fujifilm FinepixS5600	2	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/08-09	\$900.00	Delivered
7	Mainborfordell Powerededge2400	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/10	\$950.00	Delivered
8	Harddisk 250GB	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/11	\$200.00	Delivered
9	DVD Writer LG GSA-5163D16X	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/12	\$150.00	Delivered
10	KVM Switch Model CS-62	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/13	\$70.00	Delivered
11	ArcGIS9.1 Single use License	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/14	\$1,850.00	Delivered
12	Spatial Analyst	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/15	\$2,900.00	Delivered
13	Mswindows XP	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/16	\$220.00	Delivered
14	MP3+recorder	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/17	\$96.00	Delivered
15	External Hard Disk 100GB	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/18	\$240.00	Delivered
16	Laser Pointer	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/19	\$20.00	Delivered
17	USB flash Nemory Stick 512 MB	3	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/20-21-22	\$105.00	Delivered
18	Memory Card for Digital Camera 256 MB	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/23	\$65.00	Delivered
19	Sony Power Recharger	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/24	\$50.00	Delivered
	Vacuum Sweeper	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/25	\$116.00	Delivered
20	TOSHIBA Laptop speed(GH) 1.66	3	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/26-27-28	\$3,750.00	Delivered
21	TOSHIBA Laptop speed(GH) 1.73	1	BTC/LNMC/LNMC/29	\$1,050.00	Delivered
	Sub-total			\$17,374.00	

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