Laos makes progress in human trafficking prevention

Ms Viengvone Kittavong addresses the workshop.

WFP outlines plan to fight under-nutrition in Laos

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Director General Savannakhet Razoncountry

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Tel: (856-21)216354, fax: (856-21)216355
info@vientianetimes.org.la

Editor-in-Chief:
Savannakhet Razoncountry
Deputy Editor-in-Chief:
Thongluong Vanchounbam

Managing Editor:
Thongluong Vanchounbam
Mobile: 5559208
editor@vientianetimes.org.la

News Editor:
Phanomha Vichachone
Mobile: 5559207
vichachone@hotmail.com

News Deputy Editor:
Stuy Vila система
Mobile: 55655716
vila система@hotmail.com

Features Editor:
Phon Thithin
Mobile: 55552451
Nepthiskeo28@yahoo.com

Business Editor:
Manichanh Pavangkong
charonfeature@hotmail.com
Tel: 2175593, (856) 21560701

Cory Sub-Editor:
Elizabeth Winch
Tel: 217593

Graphic Designer/IT:
Malayounge Phay/Nsavong
Tel: 217593, (856) 55729209

Finance Manager:
Oudamouvông Sounavanh
Tel: 252630

Marketing Manager:
Oudamouvông Sounavanh
Tel: 252630

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Ms Viengvone Kittavong welcomes the participants to the conference Ms Bokova welcomed by UNESCO minister and his group were attending the UNESCO Lao National Education and Sports Lytou Senior Lao education officials lie precisely in education, the sciences, culture and knowledge sharing of this gives a clearer for a better and sustainable UNESCO.

Ounkhom Pimmata has made positive progress in combating child sex tourism and human trafficking since joining the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) last year. Ms Bokova said.

The country programme focuses on alleviating chronic malnutrition, which affects every second child in rural areas and prevents them from developing to their full potential. “Chronic malnutrition is an inter-generational problem; malnourished mothers are more likely to bear malnourished children. Programme cycle, the WFP addresses the multiple causes of under-nutrition at different stages of life,” Ms Kudo said.

The country programme focuses on pregnant women and children during the critical first 1,000 days of life, in which a lack of nutrients can lead to permanent damage to physical and mental development, through the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme, schoolchildren through the School Meals Programme, and adults through the Livelihoods Initiatives for Nutrition and Nutrition Education.

The WFP country programme is in line with the Lao government’s Seventh National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2011-15) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-15), and supports the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG 1) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Despite steady economic growth over the past two decades, large parts of the Lao population still suffer from under-nutrition.

According to the MDG Progress Report for Laos, the Lao government, which recognized the MDG 1 by half by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger - remains “seriously off track”, making its achievement priority for the Lao government, the UN system and other development partners in the country.

WFP’s new country programme will also address hidden hunger in the form of micronutrient deficiencies. Anaemia and vitamin A deficiency affect large sections of the Lao population, leading to illness and disability.

Building on its comparative advantage in purchasing power and logistics, the WFP will work to ensure certain commodities are diversified and to provide part of the market for those commodities.

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