

Rolling Plan for the Lao People's Democratic Republic

As of April 2022

Basic Policy of Assistance	Enhancement of a self-sustainable socio-economic foundation aiming at graduation from LDC status
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Priority Area 1	Enhancement of governance such as fiscal stabilization and response to cross-sectoral issues													
Development issue 1-1 Strengthening of Governance	【Background and Current Situation】 The Government of Lao PDR has identified improving macroeconomic stabilization mechanisms, strengthening financial planning, and strict implementation of the Constitution and laws (national development based on the "rule of law") as key items in its National Socio-Economic Development Plans. However, GDP growth rates have slowed in Lao PDR in recent years and public debt balance exceeds 60% of GDP making it necessary to urgently address issues of fiscal soundness particularly public debt management, public investment management and expenditure and revenue management. On the other hand, Lao PDR continues to face the world's largest extent of contamination of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO). Only 1% of the estimated 80 million UXOs in the country have been removed to date. The human suffering caused by UXO accidents is a humanitarian issue that also raises additional barriers from the perspective of economic and social development. Priority for UXO clearance is needed especially in nine provinces where UXO contamination is particularly severe.			【Strategy】 Cooperation on macroeconomic and fiscal stability, alignment of development planning and budgeting, and "good governance" will be handled as cross-sectoral issues. Specifically, in addition to the legal support and assistance and strengthening management capacity in public investment programs that have been provided up to now, Japan's strategy will focus on cooperation to strengthen revenue and fiscal soundness. The strategy will also support improvement of central and local administrative capacity for the proper execution of future development projects. In addition, for the purpose of promoting effective and efficient UXO clearance, support to improve capacities of relevant governmental organizations, funding for the costs of UXO clearance activities and provision of necessary equipment.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Governance Strengthening Program	In addition to developing operational management methods for public investment projects and training central and local human resources in the Ministry of Planning and Investment, strengthening public financial management by supporting human resource development and the development of financial and statistical information for MOF-related institutions for fiscal soundness, such as revenue enhancement and joint research. In addition, with a view to the development of a market economy based on the rule of law, provide support for the efforts to improve the capacity of human resources and organizations in the legal and judicial fields in order to develop a legal system that meets the realities of society and the economy. To strengthen the soft and hard aspects of capacities related to UXO clearance through a combination of technical cooperation and grant aid for effective and efficient UXO clearance.	Debt Management Advisor	EXP										
			Advisor for Enhancing Capacity for Public Investment Management	EXP										
			Project for Capacity Development on Customs Clearance Operations with Risk Management	TCP										
			Project for the Capacity Development of Tax Administration	TCP										
			Advisor for Enhancing Capacity Development of Tax Administration	EXP										
			The Project for Promoting Development and Strengthening of the Rule of the Law in the Legal sector of Lao P.D.R.	TCP								5.60	10	
			The Project for Promoting Development and Strengthening of the Rule of the Law in the Legal sector of Lao P.D.R Phase 2.	TCP									10	
			The Project for Strengthening Operational Capacity of UXO Lao Contributing to Poverty Alleviation	TCP								2.70	18	
			The Project for the Acceleration of the Clearance of Unexploded Ordnance in the Southern Region	GA								9.00	18	
			Economic and Social Development Programme (UXO)	GA								5.40	18	
			Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project in Governance Sector	GANP								1.78	18	4 projects
			Grant Assistance Scheme for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Governance Sector	GGP								0.25	18	1 project
			SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Government Certification Infrastructure Business in Lao P.D.R	SDGs BMFS										
			Economic and Social Development Programme (Public Security)	GA								2.00	16	
			Enhancing Border Management Capacity in the Lao People's Democratic Republic through Technology Improvement	GA								2.20	5,16	(IOM)
			The Project for Training Program on Leadership Enhancement for Leaders	TCP										
			Country-focused Training in Governance Sector	CTR										
			Issue-based Training/Training for Young Leaders in Governance Sector	TR										
			Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Governance Sector	JOCV										
	Together 4 Peace (T4P): Regional Dialogue on the role of education in building a Peaceful and Sustainable Future in Asia-Pacific	ML								0.18 mil USD	4, 16	(UNESCO)		
	Hooked on Peace	ML								0.20 mil USD	4, 16	(UNESCO)		
	Priority Area 2	Enhancement of hard and soft connectivity with neighbouring countries												
	Development issue 2-1 Improvement of traffic and transportation network	【Background and Current Situation】 The Government of Laos has set "strengthening of connectivity" as a goal in its 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025). In Laos, a landlocked country located in the center of the Mekong region, the development of traffic and transportation networks is important for strengthening connectivity among ASEAN countries including the Mekong region, and within the country, and also for promoting poverty reduction and economic growth. As such, Vientiane Capital Wattay International Airport as well as major international connected roads, including and the East-West Economic Corridor, are being developed. Regarding roadways, the pavement rate of national roads has reached about 86%, but the pavement rate of all roads is still only about 22% (as of 2020; source: MPWT, Lao PDR). In order to ensure convenience and stability necessary for the region's logistics infrastructure, road improvements and facilitation of improved customs clearance procedures are needed, and budget and technology shortages are a major challenge in road maintenance management. In the aviation sector, Laos has four international airports and nine domestic airports. Air transportation plays an important role as a means of high-speed transportation of people and goods. However, maintenance as well as required expansions and aviation security remain challenges.			【Strategy】 Develop cooperation for better roads, bridges, and aviation in order to strengthen connectivity among ASEAN countries, including the Mekong region, and within the country, with regard to the development of transportation and transport networks. In the road sector, cooperate to improve major roads and bridges, including those in rural areas, while keeping in mind the balance between maintenance of existing roads and strengthening connectivity with ASEAN and other Mekong regions. In addition, work to strengthen capacity to maintain and manage roads and bridges. In the aviation sector, focus on cooperation in the expansion of major airports, including Vientiane Capital's Wattay International Airport and improve aviation safety. Work on improving customs clearance procedures as a cross-cutting issue.									
		Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
		Program for improvement of traffic and transportation network	In the road sector, work to improve major roads and bridges, including those in rural areas, while keeping in mind the balance between maintenance of existing roads and strengthening connectivity with ASEAN and other Mekong regions. In addition, work to strengthen the capacity of road and bridge maintenance and management, and will also consider to provide policy proposals to secure financial resources through the utilization of policy advisors and etc.. In aviation sector, the focus will be on cooperation in the expansion of major airports, including the Vientiane capital (Wattay) International Airport, and in improving aviation safety, and also work on improving customs clearance procedures as a cross-cutting issue.	The Project for Capacity Development on Bridge Maintenance and Management	TCP							4.90	8,11	
Country-focused Training in Infrastructure Sector				CTR										
Issue-based Training/Training for Young Leaders in Infrastructure Sector				TR										
SDGs Business Verification Survey with Private Sector for Road Construction Promotion by Utilizing Precast Concrete				SDGs BVS										
The Project for Technical Support on continuous Improvement of Vientiane International Airport				TCP								8,11		
SDGs Business Verification survey with Private Sector for Operating the Information Sharing Platform of International Freight Trucks in Laos				SDGs BVS										
Grant Assistance Scheme for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Infrastructure Sector				GGP								0.38	9	4 projects
Economic and Social Development Programme (Airport-related equipment provision)				GA								10.00	8,9	

	<p>【Background and Current Situation】</p> <p>Laos is a country rich in hydropower potential thanks to its natural conditions, including abundant water resources. Developing electric power by taking advantage of this high potential, the electrification rate in the country exceeds 80%. Electricity is also a major export commodity and is expected to be a source of foreign currency with independent power producers (IPPs) actively engaged in power generation projects. However, the development of power sources and grids based on the power development plan has not been implemented in a sustainable and efficient manner. In addition to the development of power generation facilities through IPPs, from now on, need to work on the development of the domestic backbone transmission system, the development of distribution and substation facilities, the improvement of grid operations to expand power sharing with neighboring countries in the Mekong region, and the development of international interconnection facilities such as high voltage transmission lines in line with national plans while also working to ensure the financial soundness and strengthen proper governance of the entire power sector.</p>		<p>【Strategy】</p> <p>Promotion of power source development utilizing abundant water resources, development of power grids, and to promote the expansion of stable and safe power supply through appropriate grid operation and power flexibility to cooperate in the optimization of power operations, the development of power transmission networks and distribution and substation facilities, and to develop industrial infrastructure that contributes to sustainable economic growth and contribute to the enhancement of competitiveness in the region. In addition, also work on grid development to promote electricity exports to the Mekong region, improve the management capacity of electricity projects, and strengthen the regulatory framework, thereby contributing to the economic development of Laos and neighboring countries and to support domestic financial stability and sustainable self-reliance by securing revenues.</p>											
Development issue 2-2 Expansion of safe and stable power supply	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	2021 Before JFY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	2025 FY	2026 FY								
	Power Development Program	Focus mainly on Loan aid for the development of domestic backbone transmission lines, distribution and substation facilities, and high-voltage transmission lines for power flexibility within the Mekong region. Regarding power supply development, consider measures mainly through private-sector partnership projects. In addition, will consider measures to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions in the electric power business, mainly through technical cooperation, based on the status of efforts on the Lao Government side.	Project for Integrated Energy Master Plan towards Sustainable Carbon Neutral Society	TCDP							2.80	7		
		Power Policy Advisor	EXP											
		Project for Power Quality Improvement through Upgrading Grid Code and Strengthening Its Enforcement System	TCP								5.00	7		
		Project for Improvement of Power Utility Management	TCP								2.21	7		
		Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower Station Expansion Project	LA								55.45	7		
		SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Improving Dam Safety Using Highly Accurate Crack Measurement Method in Laos	SDGs BMFS											
Country-focused Training in Power Sector		CTR												
Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Power Sector	TR													
Priority Area 3	Diversification of industry and enhancement of competitiveness with development of industrial human resources													
Development issue 3-1 Improvement of basic education and expansion of higher and technical education	【Background and Current Situation】			【Strategy】										
	Access to primary education in Laos has shown great improvement in recent years, with the net enrollment rate (2016, Ministry of Education and Sports, Lao PDR) reaching 98.7%. However, the percentage of students remaining until the final grade is 78.3% (2015, same statistics), which calls for comprehensive improvement in the quality of education, including textbook contents, teacher competence, learning environment, and school administration. On the other hand, limited access to lower secondary education, high retention and dropout rates are challenges, especially in remote areas, as shown that the total enrollment rate for lower secondary education is only 82.9%, and more than 10% of first grade in lower secondary school drop out (Ministry of Education and Sports, 2015). Regarding higher education, the National University of Laos, the largest higher engineering educational institution in the country, is also lacking in basic facilities and the quality and number of faculty lecturers. The tertiary sector is as yet unable to produce enough human resources to meet the needs of industry. Another challenge is that the budget allocated for the printing and distribution of textbooks is limited because around 80% of the resource budget of the Ministry of Education and Sports is taken up by personnel expenses such as salaries for educators.			Support the improvement of the quality of basic education and the expansion of higher education as well as vocational education and training in order to develop industrial human resources, which are essential for Laos to diversify its industries and strengthen its competitiveness. For basic education, improve the quality of primary education, and for lower secondary education, provide support to improve the quality of educators along with the development of facilities for access improvement. Regarding higher education, consider supporting both the hard and soft aspects of Faculty of Engineering, the National University of Laos with the aim of producing human resources that meet the quality and needs demanded by industry through focusing on improvement of higher education in engineering.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	2021 Before JFY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	2025 FY	2026 FY								
	Basic Education Improvement Program	With regard to basic education, comprehensive cooperation will be promoted with a focus on the development of math textbooks and teacher's manuals and teacher education, with the aim of improving the quality of elementary education. At the same time, improve access to lower secondary education by equipping of facilities. In addition, to improve the quality of education, develop high quality teachers by improving the environment for teacher training. Regarding higher education, support for higher engineering education will be focused on producing human resources that meet the quality and needs demanded by industry.	Project for Strengthening Teacher Capacity of Teaching Primary Mathematics	TCP							7.00	4		
			Education Policy Advisor	EXP										
			The Project for Improving Teacher Training Colleges	GA								19.12	4	
			The Project for the Improvement of Facilities and Laboratory Equipment at the Faculty of Engineering, National University of Laos	GA								21.05	4	
			ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Project Phase4	TCP										
			The Improvement of Department of Japanese, National University of Laos	GCGP								0.10	4	
			The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (FY2020)	GA								3.17	4	
			Project for Strengthening Human Resource Development of Engineering and Technology for Industry Development in Lao P.D.R	TCP								3.90	4	
			The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (FY2021)	GA								3.13	4	
			JICA Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project in Education Sector	JPP										
			Country-focused Training in Education Sector	CTR										
			Grant Assistance Scheme for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Education Sector	GGP								2.46	4	14 projects
			Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Project in Education Sector	GANP								2.11	4	4 projects
			Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Education Sector	TR										
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Education Sector			JOCV											
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Sports and Culture			JOCV											
Development issue 3-2 Private Sector Development			【Background and Current Situation】			【Strategy】								
	The economy has developed steadily with a real GDP growth rate of around 7% since 2005 and is expected to achieve economic growth of 2.5% in 2021 and 2.5% in 2022, despite negative growth in 2020 due to the pandemic. On the other hand, most of the country's exports are structurally dependent on primary commodities such as minerals, electricity, and timber. The Government of Laos is focusing on promoting industrialization, industrial diversification, and attracting foreign investment to its SEZs. The 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025) also sets "developing the manufacturing and service sectors to create a strong, self-reliant economy" as its main goal. With an eye to industrial diversification and job creation through the promotion of small, medium, and micro enterprises, which account for over 90% of all enterprises in the country, improvement of legal systems and financial access environment, and development of management personnel are among the issues.			To promote industrial diversification and enhance competitiveness in Laos, cooperation efforts focus on strengthening governmental organizational capacity for policy formulation and implementation, etc., to strengthen the private sector, and on human resource development, including study abroad programs, with targeting issues such as capacity building for investment promotion and industrial policy formulation, industrial human resource development, and improving access to finance necessary for starting and fostering SMEs. Attention will also be paid to the promotion of public-private dialogue in both Japan and Laos.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	2021 Before JFY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	2025 FY	2026 FY								
	Private Sector Strengthening Program	In order to promote the strengthening of the private sector in Laos, develop human resources and strengthen the administrative capacity of the Government of Laos by utilizing study abroad programs as well with respect to investment promotion, industrial human resource development, and improving access to finance necessary for starting and fostering small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In the field of investment promotion, support will be provided to improve access to investment information, strengthen investor services, and improve administrative capacity to implement them. In the field of industrial human resource development, we will focus on cooperation with the Laos-Japan Institute to develop practical management human resources with a focus on Japanese-style management system, and to foster entrepreneurs. In the area of SME promotion, cooperate mainly in SME finance through the dispatch of experts.	Project for the Capacity Development of Business Professionals and Networking through LJI	TCP							2.80	8,9		
			Project for the Capacity Development of Business Professionals and Networking through LJI Phase 2	TCP								3.75	8,9	
			Project for improving skills of woodworking trainers of Vocational Education Schools in Laos	JPP										
			SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Construction Equipment Contractor Service and its Related Business by Developing Laotian Operators	SDGs BMFS										
			Country-focused Training in Private Sector Development	CTR										
			Knowledge Co-Creation Programs in Private Sector Development	TR										
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Private Sector Development			JOCV											

	<p>【Background and Current Situation】</p> <p>In Laos, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry account for only 30% of GDP, yet contribute to employment for about 70% of the employed population. The Government of Laos aims to shift from subsistence agriculture to a combination of subsistence and commodity crop production, and its agricultural policy is shifting its emphasis from ensuring food security to improving the nutritional status of the population, providing a stable supply of safe, secure, and environmentally friendly agricultural products, improving production technology and product quality, and promoting commercial production. On the other hand, with the majority of farmers being small-scale, there is currently no system in place to ensure stable production and supply of agricultural products of a certain level of quality. In addition, it is difficult to say that production is still meeting market demands due to the inadequate supply of quality seeds and systems for technology dissemination, as well as farmers' financial reserves and reluctance to invest in technology improvement. In order to build a value chain, in addition to developing physical distribution infrastructure, strengthening wholesale and market functions, diversifying distribution and sales networks, and reinforcing quarantine systems, it is important to establish a framework for cooperation among a wide range of stakeholders, including the government, private sector and farmers.</p>	<p>【Strategy】</p> <p>Provide comprehensive support for the establishment of a value chain from agricultural infrastructure development to production, marketing, processing, distribution and sales in line with the policy initiatives of the Government of Laos aimed at ensuring food security and promoting commodity crop production. In doing so, focusing on production of safe, secure, and local agricultural products that take advantage of the strengths of Lao agriculture, which has farmland where chemical fertilizers and pesticides have not been used and strengthening farmers' organizations to ensure a stable supply of agricultural products, strengthening the supply system for high-quality seeds, as well as strengthening institutions and systems aimed at export to neighboring countries for the ASEAN Communities. In addition, in order to establish agriculture as a competitive industry, promote domestic and foreign investment from the private sector.</p>											
Development issue 3-2 Agricultural Development	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					2021 Before JFY	2022 FY	2023 FY	2024 FY	2025 FY	2026 FY			
	Agricultural Development Program	From the perspective of building a value chain that takes into account the distribution and sales aspects, training for capacity building and institutional development, taking into consideration the possibility of a mutually complementary relationship with the private sector for the dissemination and productivity improvement of commodity crops, taking into account domestic and international market trends. Infrastructure development using Grant Aid Project will also be considered with an eye to effectively combining it with soft support.	Agricultural Policy Advisor	EXP			■■						

Development issue 4-2 Forest conservation and Climate change measures	【Background and Current Situation】 Laos has abundant forest resources, and the Government has made environmental conservation one of the pillars of its 9th Five-Year National Socio Economic Development Plan (2021-2025). On the other hand, as the forest coverage, which was over 70% in the 1940s, had decreased to 40% in 2010. Conservation of the natural environment is one of top priorities. In response to this situation, the Government of Laos formulated the "Forest Strategy 2020" in 2005 and has been working to further strengthen its efforts with the goal of achieving 70% forest coverage by 2020. In particular, the Government of Laos has taken a proactive approach to REDD+ in recent years, establishing a REDD+ Task Force in 2008 and announcing its participation in the Forest Partnership Fund established by the World Bank. In addition, Japan and Germany as well as other development partners are providing support for the development of information systems and institutions. In August 2013, the Governments of Japan and Laos signed the "Japan-Laos Low Carbon Growth Partnership" and agreed to promote the bilateral Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM). In addition, to deal with the climate change, restoration and reconstruction from the damage of natural disasters such as frequent floods as well as strengthening capacity building for disaster response is crucial.			【Strategy】 In order to conserve the rich forest resources of Laos, developing policies focusing on issues such as forest resource, establishing carbon information system and capacity building of relevant institutions, while effectively utilizing the framework such as REDD+. In doing so, utilization of external funds, collaboration with other donors and Japanese private companies which newly start their business in the Lao PDR. In addition, to deal with the climate change, supporting restoration and reconstruction from the damage of natural disasters such as frequent floods as well as strengthening capacity building for the disaster response.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Sustainable Forest Management Program	Work on policy formulation and capacity building of institutions related to forest resources and carbon information development, focusing on technical cooperation, to enable the Government of Lao PDR to effectively utilize REDD+ and other measures. In cooperation, actively consider the involvement of the Japanese private sector.	The Project for Enhancing Sustainable Forest Management in collaboration with REDD+programs and REDD+funds (F-REDD2)	TCP							4.04	15	
			Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Forest Management Sector	TR									
			Job creation by FTC(Forestry Training Center) - based Ecotourism	JPP									
			Country-focused Training in Forest Management Sector	CTR									
	Others	Supporting recovery, reconstruction as well as strengthening disaster response capacity to deal with the frequent floods and other natural disasters.	The Project for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Housing Sector in Floods Affected Areas	GA							2.50	11,13	
			The Project for Flood Management Capacity Building in the Mekong River Basin	GA							3.00	13	(MRC)
			Project for the Enhancement of Food Supply and Rehabilitation of Agricultural Infrastructure in Flood Affected Areas	GA							1.80	13	(WFP)
			The Project for Flood and Drought Management in the Mekong River Basin	ML							4.12	13	(MRC)
			The Project for the Improvement of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools and their Surrounding Communities in Floods Affected Areas	GA							2.50	11,13	(UNICEF)
			Project for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of School Education Sector in Floods Affected Areas	GA							2.50	11,13	(UNICEF)
			Economic and Social Development Programme (Disaster Relief and Recovery)	GA							10.00	13	
			Economic and Social Development Programme (Disaster Risk Reduction)	GA							10.00	13	

Development issue 4-3 Strengthening of Health and Medical Services	【Background and Current Situation】 In its Health Sector Reform Strategy and Framework 2013-2025, the Government of Lao PDR has identified five priority areas: health human resources, health financing, governance and management, service delivery, and health information systems, as well as the goal of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2025. In Laos, Health indicators in MDGs have been achieved with the exception of MDG 1 (Nutrition), but the health situation is still worse than in neighboring countries. This is due to the poor quality of health care services, weak human resource development systems, as well as poor physical, economic, and social access to health care facilities.			【Strategy】 Work to achieve the SDGs, reduce poverty and improve the human resource development index necessary to graduate from LDCs by 2024, and improve the quantity and quality of health care and reduce domestic disparities to achieve UHC by 2025. Specifically, efforts focus on strengthening health human resources (human resource development system including licensing and registration), improving service delivery centered on provincial base hospitals as well as service quality and financial management at health care facilities for these purposes. In terms of target areas, aim to correct the disparities in service access by focusing on supporting the southern provinces based on the existing cooperative assets in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the hospitals where internship systems are offered.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Program for Strengthening of Health and Medical Services	Toward the achievement of UHC, support the qualitative improvement of medical services through technical cooperation, and also support local administrative functions to improve the licensing system for medical personnel, strengthen the human resource development system, and improve local residents' access to medical services. In addition, work on cooperation that organically combines hardware and software, such as the provision of medical facilities and equipment through grant aid. In addition, Health Policy Advisor will be dispatched to reflect the results of institutional development and multiple projects on the policy side.	Project for Malaria and Neglected Parasitic Diseases Control and Elimination Using Advanced Research Technique, Communication Tools and Eco-health Education (SATREPS)	STC								3	
			Project for Sustainable Development and Quality Assurance of Healthcare Professionals	TCP							3.84	3	
			Project for Improving Quality of Healthcare Services and Financial Management of Hospitals	TCP							3.10	3	
			Health Policy Advisor	EXP									
			Health Policy Advisor	EXP									
			The Project for the Improvement of Sethathirath Hospital and Champasak Provincial	GA							19.00	3	
			The Project for Strengthening Preparedness and Response Systems for COVID-19 in Lao PDR	TCP									
			Grassroots technical cooperation in the field of Health	JPP									
			Economic and Social Development Programme (Covid-19)	GA							15.00	3	
			Grant Assistance Scheme for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Health Sector	GGP							0.90	3	5 projects
			SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Improving Treatment and Management of Medical Waste and other Hazardous Waste in Vientiane Capital	SDGs BVS									
			Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Health Sector	TR									
			Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Health and Medical Services Sector	JOCV									

【Legend】 [PS]=Preparatory Survey, [DD]=Detailed Design, [BIS]= Basic Information Survey, [TCP]=Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDFP]= Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP]=Expert, [EQ]=Equipment, [CTR]=Country-focused Training, [TR]=Issue-based Training/Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV]=Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers/Senior Volunteers, [TEP]=Third-country Expert, [TTR]=Third-country Training, [JCT]=In-Country Training, [STC]=Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP]=JICA Partnership Program, [x-TA]= Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC]=Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [SDGsFS]=SDGs Feasibility Study, [GA]=Grant Aid/Other than specific grant aid schemes listed below, [FA]=Food Assistance, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Assistance for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA]=Loan aid (ODA Loan), Overseas Investment and Loan, [ML]=Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]= SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector
 Solid line= (Schedule), Dash line= (Tentative Schedule)

【SDGs Goals】 1[No Poverty], 2[Zero Hunger], 3[Good health and well being], 4[Quality education], 5[Gender equality], 6[Clean Water and Sanitation], 7[Affordable and Clean Energy], 8[Decent Work and Economic Growth], 9[Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure], 10[Reduced Inequality], 11[Sustainable Cities and Communities], 12[Responsible Production and Consumption], 13[Climate Action], 14[Life Below Water], 15[Life on Land], 16[Peace, Justice Strong Institutions], 17[Partnerships to achieve the Goal]

【about SDGs】 https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/sdgs_pamphlet.pdf