

[illegible]

Governance Strengthening Program	The Project for Training Program on Leadership Enhancement for Leaders to Bring Socio-economic Development	TCP							16	
	Economic and Social Development Plan (Provision of Equipment for Unexploded Ordnance Clearance)	GA						5.40	16	
	Plan for Accelerating Unexploded Ordnance Clearance in the Southern Region (Phase 1)	GA						8.00	16	
	Plan for Accelerating Unexploded Ordnance Clearance in the Southern Region (Phase 2)	GA						4.00	16	
	Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects in UXO Sector	GANP						0.27	16	1 project
	SDGs Global Leader (JFY2021-2023)	TR							16	
	SDGs Global Leader (JFY2024-2026)	TR							16	
	Legal and Judicial Human Resources Development (JFY2021-2023)	TR							16	
	Legal and Judicial Human Resources Development (JFY2024-2026)	TR							16	
	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Governance Sector	JOCV							16	

Development Issue 2-2 Expansion of safe and stable power supply	[Background and current situation] 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. On the other hand, since other donors are also providing assistance in this area, if we consider providing support in this field, we must ensure consistency and coherence with their efforts.		[Strategy] 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. However, careful consideration is required regarding what kind of support we can provide or should provide, taking into account the current status of our existing facilities and equipment.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029				
	Power Development Program	Project for Integrated Energy Master Plan towards Sustainable Carbon Neutral Society	TCDP								2.80	7,13	
		Power Policy Advisor	EXP									7	
		Project for Power Quality Improvement through Upgrading Grid Code and Strengthening its Enforcement System	TCP								5.00	7	
		Nam Ngum 1 Hydropower Station Expansion Project	LA								55.45	7	
		Monsoon Wind Power Project	PSIF									7,13,17	
		Human Resources Development for Electricity and Energy Sector (JFY2021-2023)	TR									7	
		Human Resources Development for Governmental Officers and Researchers in Mineral Resources Rich Countries (JFY2021-2023)	TR									12	
Human Resources Development in the Mining Sector (JFY2024-2026)		TR									12		
Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Power supply Sector	TR									7			

Development Issue 3-2 Private Sector Development	[Background and current situation] According to the World Bank, the economy has developed steadily with a real GDP growth rate of around 7% since 2005 and although it dropped up to 0.5% due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it started recovering since 2021 and by 2023 it reached 3.7%, and in 2024, is projected to be 4.3%. 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 (NSEDPlan)(2021-2025) also sets forth as a key objective "developing the manufacturing and service sectors to realize a strong, self-reliant and robust economy". With an eye to industrial diversification and job creation through the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which account for over 90% of all enterprises in the country, key challenges include improving the legal framework and access to finance, and development of human resource management. This point, regarding the fostering of SMEs, will also be explicitly stated in the 10th NSEDPlan (2026-2030), which is currently under development.		[Strategy] 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. In addition, attention will also be paid to the promotion of public-private dialogue in both Japan and Laos.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Private Sector Strengthening Program	Project for the Capacity Development of Business Professionals and Networking through LJI Phase 2	TCP							3.75	8,9	
		Project for the Capacity Development of Business Professionals and Networking through LJI Phase 3	TCP							2.80	8,9	
		Tourism Products Development by means of the Design Process for Women's Income Generation in Xiengkhouang Province	JPP								8	
		Training for Capacity Building of Managing Expositions and International Conferences through Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan	TR								8	
		Investment Promotion and Industrial Development for Asian Region (FY2024-2026)	TR								8	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Programs in Private Sector Development	TR								8	
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Private Sector Development		JOCV								8		

Development Issue 3-3 Agricultural Development	[Background and current situation] In Laos, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry account for only less than 20% 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, and it is vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts that have occurred frequently in recent years. In addition, due to a shortage of high-quality seeds, inadequate system for disseminating agriculture technology, farmers' limited financial resources and their reluctance to invest in technological improvement, it is difficult to say that current productive levels are sufficient to meet market demands. 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.		[Strategy] 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.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Agricultural Development Program	Agricultural Policy Advisor	EXP								1,2	
		Agricultural Policy Advisor	EXP								1,2	
		Project for Strengthening Food Value Chain	TCDP							2.80	2,12	
		Project for Promotion of Food Value Chain by Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration	TCP							3.30	2,12	
		Preparatory Survey for The Project for Improving Plant Protection and Agricultural Product Quality Inspection Center	PS								1,8	
		SDGs Business Validation Survey for Contract Farming of the Medicinal Crop Saiko in Collaboration with Coffee Production Organizations	SDGs BVS								2,12	
		Developing and Improving the Quality of Souvenirs from Local Resources as the Sustainable Community Business Based on the Design Process in Phonkham and Muan Village, Pek district, Xiangkhouang proven	JPP								12	
		Tourism Products Development by means of the Design Process for Women's Income Generation in Xiangkhouang Province	JPP								12	
		A future-building support project led by local residents through the establishment and participation of cooperatives through public-private partnerships	JPP								12	
		Project for Improving Livelihood Resilience in Rural Areas	ML							2.10	2, 12, 13	FAO
		Food Aid	FA							2.00	2	WFP
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Agricultural Sector	GGP							0.38	2, 12	2 projects
		Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net) (JFY2021-2023)	TR								12	
Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net) (JFY2024-2026)		TR								12		
Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Agriculture Sector		TR								2,12		
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Agricultural Development	JOCV								2,12			

Development issue 4-2 Forest conservation and Climate change measures	[Background and current situation] Laos has abundant forest resources, and the Government has set environmental conservation as one of the top priorities in the "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 2025. 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, Germany and other development partners are providing support for the development of forest resource-related information systems which will contribute realization of REDD+. 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 recent years, Laos has also been affected by natural disasters such as floods caused by typhoons and heavy rainfall, highlighting the increasing need to strengthen the government's disaster response capacity and the resilience of social infrastructure.		[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 will be pursued. In addition, based on the "Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework" adopted at the end of 2022, we will support initiatives that contribute to biodiversity conservation or take biodiversity into consideration. Furthermore, adding to emergency response and reconstruction support in the event of a natural disaster, both from the perspective of disaster prevention and mitigation are required. It is necessary to strengthen roads and other social infrastructure, secure emergency response equipment and supplies, develop emergency evacuation facilities, and enhance the capabilities of response agencies.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028	JFY 2029			
	Sustainable Forest Management Program	The Project for Enhancing Sustainable Management in collaboration with REDD+programs and REDD+funds (F-REDD2)	TCP							4.00	13,15	
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Forest Management Sector	TR								13,15	
		Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Forest Conservation	JOCV								13,15	
	Other Program	Economic and Social Development Program (Provision of disaster prevention equipment)	GA							10.00	13	
		Strengthening Disaster Response Capabilities through the Establishment of Evacuation Shelters	ML	-						6.15	13	(UNDP)
Project for Strengthening Flood and Drought Risk Management in the Lower Mekong Countries		ML	-						7.25	13	(MRC)	

Development issue 4-3 Strengthening of Health and Medical Services	[Background and current situation] In the Health Sector Reform Strategy and Framework 2013-2030, the Government of Lao PDR has identified five priority areas: health human resources, health financing, governance and management, service delivery, and health information systems, and has set the following goals: achieving universal health coverage (UHC) by 2025, graduating from LDC by 2026 and achieving SDGs by 2030. 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 improve the quantity and quality of health care and reduce domestic disparities by achieving UHC by 2025, contributing to graduation from LDC by 2026 and achieving SDGs by 2030. 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	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Program for Strengthening of Health and Medical Services	The Project for Developing Continuing Professional Development System for Nurses and Midwives	TCP							3.05	3	
		Health Policy Advisor	EXP								3	
		Health Policy Adviser	EXP								3	
		Preparatory Survey for The Project for Southern Regional Referral Hospital Development	PS								3	
		Project for Malaria and Neglected Parasitic Diseases Control and Elimination Using Advanced Research Technique, Communication Tools and Eco-health Education (SATREPS)	SATREPS							3.50	3	
		Maternal and child health enhancement project by empowerment of women in poverty-stricken districts	JPP								3	
		Inclusive Continuum of Care for Mothers and Children: Leveraging Behavioral Insights to Encourage Positive Health Choices	JPP								3	
		Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects in Health Sector	GANP							1.02	3	3 projects
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects in Health Sector	GGP							0.21	3	2 projects
		Knowledge Co-Creation Program in Health Sector	TR								3	
		Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Health and Medical Services Sector	JOCV								3	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group and Region Focus) / Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Young Leaders, Long-Term Training, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [CCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [DCS] = Data collection Survey, [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 and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule

※この凡例にない略語を使用する場合は凡例に当概略語を記載したうえで使用する。

[SDGs Goals Targets]: 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 Inequalities」, 11「Sustainable Cities and Communities」, 12「Responsible Consumption and Production」, 13「Climate Action」, 14「Life Below Water」, 15「Life on Land」, 16「Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions」, 17「Partnerships for the Goals」

[Outline of SDGs]:https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs