

Table 3.1 AGRICULTURE/FORESTRY MATRIX

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
<p>1. Poverty Alleviation / Poverty Eradication through sustainable economic growth</p> <p>1.1 Food security: Ensure food security and self-sufficiency in food through the Food Production Program</p> <p>1.2 Provide an enabling environment for agricultural development</p>	<p>i) Distribution of improved paddy seed.</p> <p>ii) Improvement of cultivation technologies.</p> <p>iii) Effective use of existing irrigation systems.</p> <p>iv) Identification of remote low-income villages based on selection criteria to be established (or revised) in each province.</p> <p>v) Training of RDO and relevant department staff for participatory surveys and project planning.</p>	<p>i) At the 1996 World Food Summit GOL pledged to achieve a measurable and monitorable goal <i>".. to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015."</i></p>	<p><u>Food Production Program:</u></p> <p>AC-1 Rice Seed Multiplication Systems Improvement Project*</p> <p>AC-2 Rice Storage for Emergency Purposes*</p> <p>AC-3 Integrated Agricultural Research Project*</p> <p>Remote Area Agriculture Development Approach</p> <p>RD-1 Village-led Agriculture Development Initiative in Remote Areas, Phase I*</p> <p>RD-2 Village-led Agriculture Development Initiative in Remote Areas, Phase II*</p> <p>RD-3 Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Project on the Bolovens Plateau*</p> <p>Smallholder Development Project+</p> <p>Special Program for Food Security+</p>	<p>MAF, NAFRI</p> <p>NAFES</p> <p>Rural Development Office (RDO)</p> <p>MAF, PAFOs, NAFES</p> <p>DOA</p> <p>NAFES</p>	<p><u>Lao National Development Objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graduate from the group of least developed countries by 2020. • Agriculture Sector share of GDP reduced from 33 percent in 2000 to 33 percent in 2020. • GDP per capita of US\$500-550 by 2005 (current level is 290) • GOL targets for poverty reduction (number of households): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002 = 45,320 • 2005 = 145,273.5 • 2010 = 290,547 • 2020 = 0.0 <p><u>GOL committed to the following at the FAO Food Summit:</u></p> <p>i) Proportion of underweight children reduced to half of 1996, by 2015.</p> <p>ii) Distribution of the dietary energy supply per capita in the country's population has improved.</p>

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	<p>vi) Conduct participatory surveys in selected villages and clarify local needs and potentials.</p> <p>vii) Formulation of plans for rural infrastructure improvement and/or development where beneficiaries are involved.</p> <p>viii) Formulation of operation and maintenance plans involving beneficiaries.</p> <p>ix) Construction of rural infrastructure based on the plans with beneficiary participation.</p>	<p><u>Food Production:</u> ii) 3 million tons; 2.7 million tons of rice; and, 200,000 tons of meat, fish, eggs, and milk.</p>	<p>Special Program for Food Security and South-South+</p>	<p>NAFES</p>	<p><i>Lao Agriculture Sector Development</i></p> <p>i) Production and distribution of improved p</p> <p>ii) Irrigated staple crop production increased ha to 150,00 ha.</p> <p>iii) Irrigated rice yields increased from 4.28 to tons/ha.</p> <p>iv) Mean household expenditure on food is re 1994-98 level.</p> <p>v) Mean value of household assets has incre: 1994-98 level.</p> <p>vi) Value of aggregate rural household saving increased over 1994-98 levels.</p> <p>vii) Mean paddy rice yield has increased, from in 1999 to 3.4-3.5 tons/ha in 2005; 3.6 tons/ha</p> <p>viii) Mean sloping land rice yield has increasec 2.5 tons between 2000 and 2010.</p>
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	x) Capacity building of staff in relevant agencies and village leaders using on-the-job training. ix) Participatory project preparation. x) Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation plan. xi) Training of provincial & district NAFES staff for extension activities. xii) Construction of rural infrastructure works. xiii) Operation of field demonstration plots. xiv) Micro-credit introduction and operation. xv) Construction of marketing facilities.	i) To alleviate rural poverty and improve the livelihood of the rural population through improvement / development of rural infrastructure facilities.	RD-4 Area-Based Integrated Rural Development Program Phase I* RD-5 Area-Based Integrated Rural Development Program Phase II* Livelihood Improvement Project+ Agricultural Research Institutional Development Project+ Integrated Rice Paddy Development Project+	Rural Development Office in Each Province NAFES NAFRI NAFRI	i) Mean dry season irrigated rice yield has increased from 4.07 tons/ha in 1999 to 4.2-4.4 tons/ha in 2000 and 4.6 tons/ha in 2010. ii) Percentage of households below the basic needs poverty line has decreased from the 1994-98 period. iii) Social service delivery is improved in remote areas. iv) Appropriate measures are taken for sustainable and maintenance from financial and institutional view: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase I (9 years) = 1,500 villages; • Phase II (10 years) = 1,500 villages. v) Gender disaggregated data are collected and assessments and problem identification exercises are conducted with separate male and female groups.

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1.4 Commodity Production Program: Agricultural commodities for export will be promoted.	x) Develop mechanized farming systems.		Phong Saly Rural Development Project 2+ Self-Sufficiency Rural Development Project, Mouang Phim, Savannakhet+	NAFES NAFES	<u>GOL committed to the following in the Millennium Declaration Goal 1:</u> i) Proportion of population below \$1 ii) Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) iii) Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age) iv) Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<p>1.5 Income Generation</p> <p>1.5.1 Lowland areas development driven by market forces.</p> <p>1.5.2 Sloping lands development in short- and medium-terms through interventions to tackle poverty and subsistence agriculture; and, commercialization in the long-term.</p>	<p>i) Introduce a market-driven incentive structure for farmers.</p> <p>ii) Remove all distortions for agribusiness development, including the eventual elimination of subsidized credit & fertilizer.</p> <p>iii) Remove all distortions in the market: regulations, controls, licensing, & reduction of subsidies, leading to their gradual elimination.</p> <p>iv) Implementation of animal health programs</p>	<p>i) Creation of economic opportunities.</p> <p>ii) Strengthening of communities.</p> <p>iii) Introduction of diversified agriculture.</p> <p>iv) Livestock export targets: 440,000 cows; 45,000 buffalo; 150,000 pigs; 5,000 tons of fish; 3,000 tons of miscellaneous by-products.</p>	<p>AC-4 Crop Diversification Program*</p> <p>AC-5 Outer City Horticulture Promotion*</p> <p>AC-6 Sustainable Sugar-cane Production Promotion</p> <p>AC-7 Export Oriented Crop Promotion *</p> <p>AC-8 Fruit Crops Promotion in the North +</p> <p>AC-9 Fruit Crops Promotion in the South*</p> <p>AC-10 Sericulture Development Project+</p> <p>AC-11 Private Sector Assistance Project for Silk Production (large scale)*</p>	MAF, DOA, DOF, NAFRI, NAFES	<p>i) 4-5 percent annual growth for agriculture.</p> <p>ii) Agriculture & forestry products cover 47 percent</p> <p>iii) Increase in budget allocations to livestock agroforestry subsectors.</p> <p>iv) NAFES is strengthened to provide integrated services in agriculture & forestry.</p> <p>v) Domestic & foreign training of village volunteer farm families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001-2005 = 17,660 • 2006-2010 = 19,440 • 2011-2020 = 23,270 <p>vi) 9 Agriculture & Forestry Extension Training Centers have been developed & strengthened.</p>

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<p>1.5.5 Small-scale irrigation development and management through support of irrigation management transfer (IMT).</p> <p>1.5.6 Best irrigation use of exploited water resources with promotion of diversified agriculture.</p> <p>1.5.7 Groundwater irrigation development</p> <p>1.5.8 Flood disaster mitigation.</p>	<p>v) Establish a farmer link between agriculture & forestry research, extension, & education/training under NAFES.</p> <p>vi) Establish extension & training for farmers in upland & lowland areas.</p> <p>vii) The efficiency of irrigation systems per unit of production has improved.</p> <p>viii) Rehabilitate existing irrigation schemes.</p> <p>ix) Formation & training of farmer organizations (water users associations, community managed irrigation systems).</p> <p>x) Assist irrigators and O&M of irrigation systems.</p> <p>xi) Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes.</p> <p>xii) Construction of district feeder roads.</p> <p>xiii) Providing capacity strengthening to PAFOs and DAFOs.</p> <p>xiv) Support to the VDF process.</p> <p>xv) Inventory of existing irrigation schemes.</p>	<p>i) Existing irrigation schemes with full management transfer are rehabilitated.</p> <p>ii) Specific information and recommendations to support IMT are provided.</p> <p>iii) Rice yields are improved through more effective use of irrigation systems.</p> <p>iv) Damage from floods is mitigated.</p> <p>v) Management of Village Development Fund (for IMT) is improved.</p> <p>vi) Groundwater is effectively and efficiently utilized for diversification of crops in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>vii) To diversify agriculture production through area-specific farming systems.</p> <p>viii) To enhance farm income through crop diversification and introduction of cash crops, livestock, and fisheries.</p>	IR-2 Decentralized Irrigation Development and Management Project+	DOI / MAF, NAFES	vii) Out of 150 km of river course t flooding along the Mekong tributaries proved with permanent structures to prote areas from flooding.
			IR-3 Agriculture Development Project+		viii) Full transfer of small-scale irrigati farmers through the IMT Program.
			IR-1 Northern Community Managed Irrigation Sector Project-2+		ix) Agricultural productivity has been 2000 figures.
			IR-5 Community Managed Small-Scale Irrigation Project+		x) Evidence is provided of increase diversification over 2000.
			IR-4 TA on Accelerated IMT*		xi) Increase the value of income agriculture over 2000 figures.
			IR-6 TA for Water Resources Development in northern and Central Regions*		xii) Evidence that tree planting is being mountainous, watershed areas to re cultivation.
			IR-7 Technical Assistance for Best Irrigation Use of Exploited Water Resources for Diversified Agriculture Development*		xiii) Database on existing irrigation sche established.
			IR-8 Best Irrigation Use of Exploited Water Resources for Diversified Agriculture Development*		xiv) Database on potential community mar schemes.
			IR-10 Technical Cooperation for Upland Crop Irrigation Engineering Center*		xv) Information and recommendations is to farmers to accelerate and support IMT.
			IR-9 Groundwater Irrigation Development and Management*		xvi) Overall agriculture production is incre figures. xvii) Groundwater is being used to promo food and agricultural crops. xviii) Flood-prone areas along the Mekong t been protected from wet-season flooding.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xvi) Inventory of potential for community managed irrigation schemes. xvii) Prioritize existing schemes for implementation of IMT. xviii) Rehabilitate and construct medium to large-scale irrigation schemes in cooperation with communities. xix) Construct flood protection structures in flood prone areas. xx) Provision of appropriate extension services to farmers. xxi) Capacity enhancement of PAFOs and DAFOs. xxii) Support to the VDF management. xxiii) Establish an upland crop irrigation engineering center and pilot area. xxiv) Conduct training for farmers and staff in irrigation management. xxv) Investigation of groundwater potential. xxvi) Provide pilot model groundwater irrigation schemes. xxvii) Extension of groundwater irrigation schemes linked with rural development programs. xxviii) Agriculture Promotion Bank program to mobilize rural savings & operate loans tailored to meet farmer needs. xxix) Detailed assessment of wet season flood damaged areas. xxx) Planning, rehabilitation, and upgrading of flood protection structures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IR-11 Flood Disaster Mitigation* Commodity Production Project+ Decentralized Irrigation+ Salinity Management Project+ Ban Tan Phieo Irrigation Project + Decentralized Irrigation+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOA DOI DOI DOI DOI 	

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	xxxi) Programs operated to introduce diversification of commercial crops in collaboration with the private sector. xxxii) Expansion of the Common Effective Preferential Tariff Inclusion List. xxxiii) Quality improvement of commercial crop products by establishing a grading and classification system with a testing laboratory, in collaboration with the private sector. xxxiv) Implement research on a selection of improved varieties for commercial crops. xxxv) Develop area-based applied technology for commercial crop production. xxxvi) Develop agro-zoning to introduce new crops. xxxvii) Strengthen the integrated and participatory agricultural extension system including adaptive research trials and demonstrations and extension guidelines and materials. xxxviii) Improve irrigation water management. xxxix) Facilitate agro-processing facilities by individual farmers or farmers' groups. xl) Establish a market information system for farmers. xli) Improve market access roads. xlii) Improve access to rural credit for purchasing inputs.		MR-2 Agricultural Commodity Market Intelligence Project*		xliii) Common Preferential Ta List has been ex xliv) High quali crop productio area, and yields : xlv) Grading standardization established. xlvi) The value agriculture produ is increased. xlvii) Improved being provided to xlviii) Use of command areas i xlix) Market system is establi l) Farm to ma improved. li) Access to improved.
		MR-3 Farmers' Groups for Agriculture Production (TA)*			
		MR-4 Agricultural Products Grade and Classification Project*			
		MR-5 Regulatory framework based on market-friendly & commercial approach (TA)*			
		IO-1.2 Strengthening Planning and Statistical Capability of MAF*			
		MR-8 Processing and Marketing Study of NTFPs*			
		MR-9 Wholesale Market Development Project*			
		MR-1 Food Hygiene Inspection System*			
		MR-6 Post-harvest & agro-processing Technology Center*			
		MR-7 Study of the Export Potential & Input Imports of Agricultural Commodities*			
		RD-4Area-based Integrated Rural Development Programs*			
		Bolovens Plain Rural Development Project+	NAFES		
		Promotion of Fertilizer Project+	DOA		
		Regional Training in Meat Inspection in Asia+	DOA		
		Enhancing Livestock & Income Generally of Lao Coffee Smallholders through Developing of Value Added Coffee+	DOA		
		Regional Data Exchange on Food and Agriculture+	DOP		
	Agricultural Products Promotion Project+	DOA			
	Remote Villages Development Project+	NAFES			

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1.6 Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop suitable technologies for overall improvement in livestock production. ii) Strengthen the animal health control system through the production and distribution of vaccines. iii) Strengthen the livestock extension system by adaptive research trials and demonstrations. iv) Rehabilitate the existing research centers and stations. v) Strengthen information networks on productivity, disease, and markets. vi) Introduce a meat inspection system with the installation of facilities. vii) Technical assistance for animal improvement and breeding for the private sector. viii) Improve access roads and access to credit for livestock production ix) Introduce a veterinary education and certification system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To achieve sustainable development in the livestock sector in an environmentally friendly manner. ii) To reduce the loss of livestock. iii) To increase household income through livestock production. iv) To contribute to nutritional improvement through increased protein supply. v) To enhance foreign exchange earnings through the export of livestock and livestock by-products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LF-1 Livestock Services and Extension Activities Strengthening + LF-2 Animal Health Improvement+ LF-3 Animal Improvement and Breeding System* LF-4 Introduction of Animal Insurance System* LF-5 Livestock Productivity Enhancement* LF-6 National Animal Health Center Improvement+ LF-7 Beef and Dairy Cattle Improvement Centers Strengthening+ LF-8 Research Program of Fodder Crop Production and Sustainable Use of Pasture Land* LF-9 Animal Disease Control Promotion Project in Indochina+ Grass to Animals Project+ Strengthening of Livestock Service & Extension Activities+ Strengthening Cross Border Animal Disease Surveillance & Coordination between China, Laos, Thailand & Viet Nam+ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Livestock & Fisheries, NAFRI, NAFES DOLF DOLF DOLF DOLF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Households keeping livestock provided with adequate extension services ii) Livestock losses and diseases reduced. iii) Improved breeds are in rural household level. iv) Overall livestock production increased through technology development. v) Herds of livestock are increased by approximately 4.5 percent per year vi) Increases in livestock production lead to a decrease in areas planted with upland rice resulting in a reduced workload for women. vii) Production of 200,000 tons of fish, eggs, and milk by 2005; 500,000 tons by 2010; and 570,500 tons by 2020 viii) Livestock products for consumption at a rate of 30 kg per year in 2005, and 40 kg per year in 2020. ix) Indigenous knowledge being encouraged and applied in livestock production.

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1.7 Fisheries Development	i) Development of applicable technology for inland fisheries, including pond management and feeding. ii) Development of technology on fish feed using locally available materials. iii) Establishment and strengthening integrated and participatory extension systems including adaptive research trials and demonstrations. iv) Rehabilitation and establishment of research centers or stations related to fisheries production. v) Development of improved varieties of inland fish. vi) Identification and conservation of local aquatic resources. vii) Technical assistance to fish fry production on a communal basis.	i) To achieve sustainable fisheries development in an environmentally friendly manner. ii) To increase income at the household level through fish production. iii) To contribute to nutritional improvement through increased protein supply.	LF-10 Aquaculture Improvement and Extension+	Department of Livestock & Fisheries, NAFRI, NAFES	i) Households fisheries prod adequate extensi
			LF 11 Fish Seed Center Rehabilitation / Expansion Project+	DOLF	ii) Improved introduced at household level.
			LF 12 Rural Aquaculture Development+	DOLF	iii) Overall production is inc technology deve
			Indigenous Fish Species Development Project+	DOLF	iv) Fish feed b available.
					v) Indigenou knowledge of being encou applied to production.

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1.8 Forestry Development 1.8.1 Identification, delineation, demarcation and initial management of the National Production Forest Area.	i) Revise the system for harvest determination to shift from a focus on industrial demand to one on sustainable supply. ii) Promote tree planting and participatory management to strengthen the wood supply base with clearly targeted owners, markets and investment schemes based on experience from existing plantation management and promotion methods.	i) Restructure the wood industry in Lao PDR to bring processing capacity into closer accord with the sustainably raw material supply; ii) Control unsustainable harvest and export of NTFPs by unregulated traders and promote sustainable participatory management and processing of NTFPs; iii) Prevent encroachment, illegal activities and biodiversity degradation in NBCAs by law enforcement, capacity building and assisted participation of villagers in conservation activities.	Sustainable Forestry and Rural Development Project+	MAF, DOF, NAFES	i) Expand the area of sustainable forest management plans to 528 000 hectares ii) Approximately 10% of the forest area to be directly participatory management benefiting from forestry activities iii) Measures to monitor forest sector activities have been introduced iv) Adherence to Government policy and guarantee respect for the rights of legitimate stakeholders v) 160,000 ha of degraded forest have been rehabilitated
			Industrial Tree Plantations Project+	DOF	
			Natural Forest Rehabilitation Project+	NAFRI	
1.8.2 Land resource management	i) Establish land resources database and mapping. ii) Consolidate all natural resource planning and management functions at the national level. iii) Strengthen natural resources management systems at the national and village/community levels. iv) Develop agro-zoning classification maps.	i) Establish environmentally sustainable watershed management systems. ii) Implement proper land resource management for sustainable agriculture.	LW-3 Watershed Management Program* LW-4 Agro-zone Classification, Land Management, and Farming Systems Development *	NAFRI, STEA	i) Conservation forest established at approximately 3 million hectares ii) Sustainable land use for agriculture and forest management implemented in at least 10% of the forest area iii) Appropriate area-based agricultural classification systems, physical, economic and social land use systems are identified and disseminated.

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1.8.3 Tree Plantation for Livelihood Improvement	i) Agriculture Promotion Bank provides credit in support of establishing smallholder tree plantations. ii) CPC & FIMC streamline procedures and facilitate foreign direct investment in commercial tree plantations. iii) MAF / DOF, NAFRI, and STEA will collaborate to formulate mechanisms for certifying sustainably managed tree plantations. iv) MAF/DOF, NAFRI, and STEA collaborate to formulate procedures and regulations for carbon offset projects per the Kyoto Protocol.	i) Farmers accept tree plantations as a suitable on-farm livelihood alternative. ii) Rural credit is available and appropriate private sector financing models are developed for promoting tree plantations. iii) Both indigenous and exotic species are promoted in tree plantations. iv) The export of timber and wood products from certified sustainably managed tree plantations are making a significant contribution to export earnings. v) Foreign direct investment is facilitated by the GOL for establishment of commercial tree plantations.	Tree Plantation for Livelihood Improvement Project+	NAFES, NAFRI, DOF, STEA, Agriculture Promotion Bank, CPC / Foreign Investment Management Committee	i) 20,000 ha of smallholder commercial tree plantations have established between 2005-2012. ii) At least one agroforestry been introduced to upland areas in 71 target districts. iii) 5-10 regional and trans-national have invested in large-scale tree plantations in Lao PDR. iv) 2-5 percent of export earnings derived from timber and wood products from sustainably managed and certified plantations. v) 10,000 ha of tree plantation certified carbon offset projects.
			Integrated Agroforestry Research Project+	NAFRI	
			National Tree Seed Project+	NAFRI	
			Forest Fire Prevention Project in Xayaboury Province+	DOF	
			Forest Management and Reforestation Project, Vang Vieng+	DOF	

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1.8.4 Participatory land allocation and land-use planning with regard to stabilization of shifting cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop provincial and district land allocation capacity within area-based development programs. ii) Develop procedures for periodic reviews of allocation procedures and guidelines for inside and outside NBCAs. iii) Technical assistance for further development of land allocation processes and to inform and increase family considerations to address land allocation. iv) Develop procedures and capabilities for participatory land-use planning incorporated within area-based programs and projects. 	Stabilize shifting cultivation through land allocation and sustainable land use.	<p>LW-1 Strengthening Land Use Planning and Land Allocation and Land Titling in Rural Areas*</p> <hr/> <p>SC-1.1 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Southern Region.*</p> <hr/> <p>SC-1.2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Northern Region.*</p> <hr/> <p>SC-1.3 Upland development and poverty alleviation program*</p> <hr/> <p>SC-2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in NBCAs*</p>	CCLM, MAF / DOF, NAFRI, NAVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Participatory land allocation implemented by target villages themselves ii) Procedures for land allocation guidelines based on land classification for sustainable use and family livelihood iii) Improved understanding of benefits of land allocation. iv) Establish gender equality in each target village.

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1.8.5 Adaptive Research for Sustainable Land-use through Soil and Water Conservation and Agroforestry Systems for Sloping Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop institutional linkages between FSEWs/SMS with NAFRI for on-farm adaptive farming systems research and demonstration including livestock and fisheries. ii) Identification and evaluation of potential farming system models for agro-climatic zones. iii) Technical assistance and support for field crop, tree crop, livestock, and fishery programs. 	Develop adaptive research systems for sustainable land-use through soil and water conservation and agroforestry systems for sloping lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC-3 On-farm Agroforestry Research for Sustainable Upland Farming Systems.* SC-6 Agroforestry and Sustainable Land Use Demonstration.* SC-1 & SC-2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Southern and Northern Regions+ 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Links between relevant and FSEWs/SMS are strengthening farm adaptive research. ii) 10 area-based sustainable system models have been developed iii) 9 improved varieties have been introduced. iv) 7 improved varieties have been introduced. v) 4 improved varieties have been introduced. vi) At least one agroforestry system has been tested and demonstrated in target district. vii) Increase livestock raising area planted in upland rice workload for women. viii) Data from research have been disaggregated. ix) Research and development on priorities identified by women.

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2. Stabilization of shifting agriculture 2.1 Employment Opportunities 2.2 Capacity building of village authority and farmer organizations	i) Introduce off-farm income opportunities: sericulture, weaving, and papermaking. ii) Operation of agroforestry programs. iii) Operation of NTFP programs. iv) Research and promotion programs introduced in agroforestry, NTFP, sericulture, and family industries. v) Enhance the capacity of village authorities and communal organizations in planning and implementation of development projects based on experiences. vi) Development and strengthening of farmers' organizations in management, technical knowledge, and skills. vii) Enhance the knowledge of farmers in community leadership and management. viii) Develop training programs for village and communal organizations based on a training needs assessment and on specific village development matrix.	i) Creation of economic opportunities. ii) Strengthening of communities. iii) Improved village and community management and planning. iv) Farmers' organizations strengthened. v) Training program for village organization developed. vi) Training program for farmer's organization developed. vii) Introduction of diversified agriculture based on traditional knowledge and resources.	HR-1 Strengthening Agriculture and Forestry Extension Services*	MAF/DOP, Department of Personnel, DOA, NAFES, Agriculture and Forestry Training Centers / Farmer Vocational Training Centers	i) Greater share of rural income from off-farm income opportunities 2000. ii) Participatory land use plan allocation are being implemented. iii) Implementation of Participatory Planning Methodology, in particular Village Land Use Planning and Land Allocation Meeting; Stage 6: Pre-Agricultural and Forestry Agreement Transferring Rights to Villagers. iv) Research and development priorities identified by both men and women. v) Establish gender focal persons in target village. vi) Ethnic groups fully participate in economic, and political activities. Lao Front for National Construction through representatives in all ethnic groups. vii) LFNC will be represented in project steering committees.	
			HR-2 Development of District In-service Training and Farmer Training in Agriculture and Forestry, Phase 1*			DOF
			HR-3 Development of District In-service Training and Farmer Training in Agriculture and Forestry, Phase 2*			NAFRI
			Shifting Cultivation Stabilization Project (ADB loan no. 1688)+	NAFES		
			Lao-Cambodian-Australian Increasing Indigenous Rice and Crop Production Project+			
			Lao Agricultural Extension Project+			

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring I
<p>2.3 Stabilization of shifting agriculture in Northern Upland and Highland Areas</p> <p>2.3.1 Shift to area-based and decentralized development, centered on integrated watershed / river basins.</p> <p>2.3.2 Poverty alleviation.</p> <p>2.3.3 Shifting cultivation stabilization</p>	<p>i) Development of alternative production systems (diversified agricultural development)</p> <p>ii) Strengthening the livestock sector by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplying intensive animal health care services. • Promoting feed crop production. • Provide micro-finance to support procurement of production inputs. <p>iii) Expand and strengthen MAF's multisectoral approach to reduce shifting agriculture and to achieve land tenure through participatory planning.</p> <p>iv) Land-use planning based on bio-physical and socioeconomic parameters.</p> <p>v) Participatory land allocation and land-use occupancy entitlement.</p> <p>vi) Promotion of community management of natural resources.</p> <p>vii) Diversification of farming systems and agroforestry development through adaptive research, trials, and demonstrations on farmers' fields.</p> <p>viii) Expansion of community managed irrigation systems.</p> <p>ix) Sustainable land use management with soil erosion control, afforestation, and conservation management.</p> <p>x) Rural savings mobilization and credit extension.</p> <p>xi) Rural finance development based on market determined interest rates and open competition to accelerate and cushion the risks of farming systems diversification among the poorest social strata.</p> <p>xii) Opening community market access through feeder road upgrading and expansion and market delivery system.</p>	<p><u>Fundamental / Long-term:</u></p> <p>i) Strengthening of research and extension efforts.</p> <p>ii) Development of an adequate road network in shifting cultivation areas to improve accessibility and increase the sale of agricultural produce.</p>	<p>SC-1 & SC-2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Southern and Northern Regions and in NBCAs+</p> <p>SC-5 Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Management and Conservation*</p> <p>SC-4 Research on Sustainable Management and Utilization of NTFPs*</p> <p>MR-8 Processing and Marketing Study of NTFPs*</p> <p>Lao-Swedish Upland Agriculture and Forestry Research Project+</p>	<p>MAF / DOF, NAFRI, NAFES</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>NAFRI</p>	<p>i) Upland slash and from 95,700 ha in ha in 2005.</p> <p>ii) Upland slash and yields increased fr tons/ha to 1.65 ton</p> <p>iii) Upland rainfed r: increased from 1.5 tons/ha.</p> <p>iv) Research and dev based on priorities both men and won</p> <p>v) Establish gender fo each target village.</p> <p>vi) Ethnic groups full: social, economic, an activities through th National Constructi through representati villages.</p> <p>vii) LFNC will be re national project ste committees.</p>

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
2.4 Demand driven district extension service aimed at poor households and poverty districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Strengthening the AFETC's capacity for in-service training in participatory extension methodology. ii) Capital investment in extension facilities, vehicles, and equipment. iii) In-service training in participatory village development planning in area based programs. iv) On-the-job support to farmer system extension workers (FSEWs) to facilitate participatory village development planning as a basis for extension response plans in area based programs. v) Improve conditions and remuneration for staff. vi) Technical training for district extension workers in enterprises relevant to their particular districts. vii) Specialized technical training programs. viii) Training for farmer cooperators in target villages. 	Establish demand driven district extension services for sustainable land use through soil and water conservation, agroforestry, and alternative farming systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC-1 & SC-2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Southern and Northern Regions and in NBCAs+ SC-6 Agroforestry and Sustainable Land Use Demonstration* HR-1 Strengthening agriculture and forestry extension services* HR-4 Strengthening Agriculture and Technical Education Capacity* HR-6 Program for Strengthening the Capacity of University Education in Agriculture and Forestry* HR-7 Agriculture and Forestry Education in Primary and Secondary Schools Development* SC-4 Research on Sustainable Management and Utilization of NTFPs* AC-12 Farming technology dissemination project. * Entomology Research Project+ 	MAF / DOF, NAFES, NAFRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Approximately 12,000 trained in participatory development planning methodologies through training courses as well as training. ii) Approximately 12,000 trained in farming practice agroforestry. iii) Research and development based on priorities identified by men and women. iv) At least 30 percent of extension staff will be women. v) At least 50 percent of extension program participants will be women. vi) Training programs will be designed to suit the needs of small farmers. vii) Women's groups will undertake participatory training and extension in association with mass media, NGOs, and DAFO staff.

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
2.5 Cottage and Other Off-farm Income Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Capital investment in providing district/village mobility. ii) Extension awareness programs on regulations and types of assistance available. iii) Design a program for farm nursery activities in tree plantations and reforestation projects. iv) Study on pilot ecotourism activities. v) Promote and develop household economics projects, including providing support to small & medium scale community enterprises. vi) Promotion of rural agribusiness to generate off-farm rural employment and income generating opportunities for rural households. 	Enhance farm and off-farm income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RD-1 Village-led Agriculture Development Initiative in Remote Areas, Phase I* RD-2 Village-led Agriculture Development Initiative in Remote Areas, Phase II* 	Provincial Offices, MAF / DOF, NAFES, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Farm nursery activities in the ADB PPTA/Tree Plantation Livelihood Improvement Project (3794-LAO). ii) Study on ecotourism activities prepared and circulated to government agencies, and proposals for legislative and rules. iii) Data from research disaggregated.

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
2.6 Village Level Financial Service Development	i) Farmer System Extension Worker's training and pilot programs in participatory development of village organization for establishment and operation of village level savings and credit groups. ii) Implementation of extension awareness programs on village savings and credit groups. iii) Village training in organization and management of village savings and credit groups.	Improve the access to rural finance in rural areas.	SC-1 & SC-2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Southern and Northern Regions and in NBCAs+	MAF, APB	i) Number of households to micro-credit (excluding lenders)
			RF-8 Expansion of Credit to Farmer Groups by Agriculture Promotion Bank+	APB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002 = 74,000 • 2005 = 110,000 • 2010 = 200,000 • 2020 = 400,000
			RF-5 Continuation & Expansion of Credit & Savings Groups*	APB	ii) Number of households to micro-savings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002 = 100-150,000 • 2005 = 200,000 • 2010 = 300,000 • 2020 = 500,000
			RF-11 Expansion of Micro-finance Activities+	APB	iii) Expansion of micro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005 = 130,000 households • 2020 = 300,000 households
			RF-13 Expansion of Micro-finance & Savings Group, Financial Deepening & Conversions of all Village Revolving Funds to Savings & Credit Groups. +	APB, Bank of Lao PDR	iv) The number of local credit schemes will be resulting in an increase status of women.

Five-Year Action Program for Poverty-Focused Agricultural and Rural Development

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
2.7 Marketing of Farm and off-farm Products	i) Study current situations and make recommendations for private sector and government facilitation programs and provide guidelines for improving regulatory environment. ii) Design and conduct market studies. iii) Study of requirements for establishment of a market/ price information service. iv) Improve and introduce new marketing methods. v) Identify and promote business opportunities. vi) Develop inspection and quality control facilities. vii) Develop rural credit facilities. viii) Develop household economics projects.	To establish linkages for farm and off-farm products between farmers and markets.	SC-1 & SC-2 Stabilization of shifting cultivation in the Southern and Northern Regions and in NBCAs+	DOA, MAF / DOF, NAFRI, NAVES, MOCT	i) Study prepared and government on facilitation / private sector relations ii) Guidelines prepared by GOL for improving environment for private sector activities iii) Incentives program being implemented for private sector activities Mekong Subregion (G South and East-West E Corridors. iv) Media program is ongoing providing market and price information to farmers. v) Inspection and quality control facilities are established well.
			MR-2 Agricultural Commodity Market Intelligence Project*		
			MR-4 Agricultural Product Grade and Classification Project*		
			MR-8 Processing and Marketing of NTFPs*		

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
<p>3. Area-based rural development to reduce poverty</p> <p>3.1 Integrated Watershed Management (IWM) (<i>Bottom-up Approach</i>)</p> <p>3.1.1 Decentralized Development</p> <p>3.1.2 Preparation of subsector plans</p> <p>3.1.3 Area Based Agricultural and Rural Development</p> <p>3.1.4 Water resources management.</p> <p>3.1.5 Land resources management</p>	<p>i) Implementation of natural resource-based land use mapping, planning, and land allocation.</p> <p>ii) <u>Central government level (MAF)</u> is responsible for policy formulation, guidelines, monitoring, and evaluation.</p> <p>iii) <u>Provincial level</u> is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranking of watersheds • Strategic development options • Priorities for sub-watersheds <p>iv) <u>District level</u> is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watershed zonation • Specific development interventions • Identification of buffer zones and conservation areas 	<p>i) Sustainable land use for agriculture and forestry is implemented.</p> <p>ii) Appropriate area-based agricultural classification and mapping based on physical, economic, and competing land use systems are established.</p> <p>iii) Land use classification system and planning procedures are completed based on soils, slope, erosion risk, and other criteria.</p> <p>iv) Natural resources inventory planning and management is made by province/district themselves.</p>	<p>LW-1 Strengthening Land Use Planning & Land Allocation and Land Titling in Rural Areas*</p> <p>LW-3 Watershed Management Program*</p> <p>LW-4 Agro-zone Classification, Land Management, and Farming Systems Development*</p> <p>LW-8 Support to STEA for Environment-Friendly Agricultural Development+</p> <p>IR-11 Flood Disaster Mitigation*</p>	<p>MAF / DOF, NAFRI, NAFES</p> <p>NAFRI, STEA</p> <p>NAFRI</p> <p>STEA</p>	<p>i) 8 IWM plans developed in provinces.</p> <p>ii) By 2010 IWM plans developed for the whole country and provincial levels.</p> <p>iii) Land use classification planning procedures are completed on soils, slope, erosion risk criteria.</p> <p>iv) Greater percentage of responsibilities transferred to provinces and districts.</p> <p>v) Natural resources inventory and management is made by province/district themselves.</p> <p>vi) Research and demonstration established on farmers' fields.</p> <p>vii) Implementation of PUMM Stage 7: Land Use Management Extension.</p> <p>viii) Registration of land use term occupants is accelerated.</p>

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
3.1.6 Land use planning and management based on land suitability and community identified needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v) Village level is the implementing unit vi) Sustainable management of natural resources. vii) Improved capacity for community participation in development planning. viii) Develop IWM plans in 8 northern provinces (the location of the priority watersheds). ix) Strengthening of communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x) Increased share of annual budget transferred to provinces. xi) Revised revenue sharing arrangements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v) Implement participatory land use planning and land allocation to serve as basis for village development. vi) Stabilize shifting cultivation. vii) Secure the livelihood of villagers in allocated lands. viii) Establish sustainable land use on the basis of people's consensus and proper natural resource management. ix) Appropriate area based agricultural classification based on physical, economic, and competing land use systems are established. x) Agricultural production and properties in flood-prone areas along the Mekong are secured. 	LW-4 Agro-zone Classification, Land Management, and Farming Systems Information Extension+	NAFRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xi) Villagers' ownership strengthened. viii) Land resources data mapping facilities have been established and are operating. ix) Research and development priorities identified by both men and women. x) Establish gender focal point in each target village. ix) Ethnic groups fully participate in economic, and political activities at the Lao Front for National Development (LFNC) through representation in ethnic villages. x) Rural development support districts, for social service generation. xi) LFNC will be represented in project steering committee xii) Conservation forests managed in approximately 3 million ha xi) At least one agroforestry system introduced to upland area in 71 target districts.

Agriculture Policy Objectives & Strategies	Measures	Targets / Subsector Goals	Actions/ Programs <i>(Numbers correspond to MAF-JICA Master Plan)</i>	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators
	<p>xii) High priority given to training of new recruits, existing staff working with the farming community, and training of trainers.</p> <p>xiii) High priority given to training extension and research staff, and animal health and agroforestry personnel.</p> <p>xiv) Extension program implementing adaptive research trials and demonstration plots on farmers' fields.</p> <p>xv) Registration of land use rights of long-term occupants is accelerated.</p> <p>xvi) Villager ownership of land is strengthened.</p> <p>xvii) Establish environmentally sustainable watershed management systems.</p> <p>xviii) Sustainable land use for agriculture and forestry is implemented.</p> <p>xix) Development of national land classification system and land-use planning procedures.</p> <p>xx) Establish, equip, and staff Regional Soil Testing Laboratories and services.</p> <p>xxi) Develop provincial and district capability in natural resource planning and management.</p>	<p>x) Establishment of research and demonstration plots in farmers' fields to provide models for real and meaningful development to all villagers.</p> <p>xii) Provision of support to districts for income generation and social services.</p> <p>xiii) Institutional strengthening in extension & community development.</p> <p>xiv) Institutional strengthening in village, agricultural, and rural development.</p>	<p>Nam Ngum River Basin Development Project+</p> <p>Nam Ngum Upper Watershed Conservation Project 3+</p> <p>Mekong River Overall Development Project+</p> <p>Research and Training Project Lao-IRRI+</p> <p>Preparation of a Mountainous Region Project+</p>	<p>DOA</p> <p>DOF</p> <p>NAFRI</p> <p>NAFRI</p> <p>NAFES</p>	<p>xiii) Appropriate area-based agricultural (based on physical, economic and compet systems are established and disseminated</p> <p>xiv) Capacity of research & extension sta provincial and district levels is strengthen</p> <p>xv) Institutions at all levels have been pr opportunities for capacity strengthening i rural development.</p> <p>xvi) Minimum of 30 percent of people re technical positions will be women.</p> <p>xvii) Minimum of 30 percent of extension women.</p> <p>xviii) At least 50 percent of all training pr participants will be women.</p> <p>xv) Training programs will be designed t needs of women farmers.</p> <p>xvi) Women beneficiaries will receive joi to land and forest resources.</p> <p>xix) Women's groups will undertake part evaluation of training and extension progr association with mass organizations, NGC staff.</p>

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**Table 3.2: Education
Sector 2003-2006**

Improving Equitable Access Programme

Policies / Objectives Strategies	Measures	Targets/Sub-Sector Goals	Programs/ Projects	Responsible Agencies	Monitoring Indicator	T Fr
<p>A-Achieve Education For All by 2015</p> <p><i>A.1-Increase access to complete primary schooling significantly, especially in 47 poorest districts</i></p> <p>A.1.1-Promote multigrade teaching</p> <p>A.1.2-Upgrade existing incomplete schools to having all teaching grades</p> <p><i>A.2-Reduce illiteracy, especially among adult women and disadvantage target groups</i></p> <p>A.2.1-Conduct community based literacy campaigns</p> <p>A.2.2-Focus literacy campaign especially on women, particularly in 47 poorest districts</p>	<p>1-Develop Multi grade training components for pre and in service training</p> <p>2-Recruit multigrade teacher trainees from communities where they are required, using special criteria for selection</p> <p>3-Establish and expand school clusters to utilise and allocate their assistance</p> <p>4-Introduce multigrade teaching to provide complete primary schooling</p> <p>5-Review all incomplete schools in 47 poorest districts and decide on which should be upgraded to complete schools</p> <p>6-Develop Minister Decrees and Notices to the concerned provinces and districts about upgrading incomplete to complete schools</p> <p>7-Use formal and non formal teachers to conduct literacy classes</p> <p>8-Implement literacy training for women including skills training</p> <p>9-Training villagers, related to local market demands, to improve their production and increase their income by using</p>	<p>i)-In service and Pre service MGT training modules prepared by Sept 2003</p> <p>ii)-260 MGT trainees graduate by 2005</p> <p>iii)-Clusters established/expanded in 47 poorest districts</p> <p>iv)-Increase proportion of students in complete schools by 20 per cent</p> <p>v)-Review all incomplete schools in 47 poorest districts annually Upgrade 25 schools to complete schools</p> <p>vi)-Publish Ministerial decree on upgrading incomplete schools by September 2003</p> <p>vii)-Publish Notice on upgrading incomplete schools to Provinces and Districts annually</p> <p>viii)-20 per cent of primary and non formal teachers in 47 poorest districts conduct at least one literacy class annually</p> <p>ix)-Reduction of 20 per cent in number of illiterate adults in 47 poorest districts</p>	<p>Basic Education for Girl Project (BEGP)</p> <p>Education Quality Improvement Project (EQIP-II)</p> <p>Education Development Project (EDP-II)</p> <p>Basic Education for Girl Project (BEGP)</p>	<p>MOE/DGE/DPC /TDC</p> <p>DTT/PESs / DEBs</p>	<p>Number of instructional materia completed and printed</p> <p>Number of MGT have been tr</p> <p>Number of Graduates from TTC TTSS</p> <p>Annual school statistics</p> <p>Official publication and distributi Provinces and Districts 2,760 literate trainees</p>	

	existing potential and resources focusing on agriculture and livestock				
	10-Establish and Improve Community Learning Centres in suitable locations	x)-20 per cent of target population have one CTC and one cluster school in 47 poorest districts xi)-Reduction of 25% in number of illiterate women in 47 poorest districts xii)-Provide 2 volunteer teacher/trainers in each village of 47 districts xiii)-20% of villagers in 47 districts will be trained in basic skills xiv)_20% of poor target village will establish CLC with one cluster in each district	Education Quality Improvement Project (EQIP-II) Education Development Project (EDP-II)	2,760 new literates Costruction of 94 CTC for pro programmes 188 trainers/years	
B- To combat hunger and poverty and improve the quality of life of the most vulnerable to access to education		i)-More than 161,000 primary students in 47 poorest districts will benefit from the project		Regular program report	200
<i>B.1-Reduce opportunity cost for poor families to encouraging attendance of poor students</i>	1-Incooperate with PESs and DEBs and mass organizations	ii)-More than 17,500 students in boarding schools will benefit from the project	World Food Programme (WFP)	MOE/DGE/DPC/DOP	
B.1.1-Provide snack for all students in the target schools	2-Trainin the target communities on food management and healthy food cooking	iii)-More than 73,500 girls will benefit from the project		DTT/PESs / DEBs	Nnumber of students teachers received the training programr
B.1.2-Provide food rations for the boarding students (rice, canned fish and iodine salt)	3-More students in the target sites will have more opportunities to attending school	iv)-At least one trainer for 47 of poorest districts and all schools will be trained			principals and teachers in target
<i>B.2-Increase children's concentration by providing a healthy meal</i>	4-Training of trainers, principal and teachers in all target schools	v)-300 teachers and 100 administrators will be trained			
B.2.1-Health & hygiene campagn with oral anthelmintic treatment in all project's schools					Number of new Graduates fo
<i>B.3-Strengthen the capacity for the sexual health education and HIV/AIDS prevention</i>	5-Training of teachers and administrators in selected poorest districts				Annual school statistics
B.3.1-Conduct training programme and training assessment					Per cent of enrollment rate in
<i>B.4-Expand the enrolment of inclusive education</i>	6-Training of trainers and instructors in selected poorest districts				
B.4.1-Conduct training programme in selected poorest districts					
C-Facilitate economic growth through increased completion	1-Pre-Service Training of MGT teachers through 5+4 and 8+3	l)- Construction of new schools in the poorest districts			200

of appropriate	system.				
C.1-Increase primary completion rate, especially in 47 poorest districts	2-Recruit contracted teachers for the poorest districts and giving to them an incentive training course on MGT	ii)- 260 ethnic teachers and 200 MGT contracted teachers will be recruited and trained in the poorest districts	Basic Education for Girl Project (BEGP)	MOE/DGE/DPC/DOP	
C.1.1-Provide special training for teachers in rural, remote and minority ethnic areas, especially in 47 poorest districts	3-Develop village based Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) and Family based ECCD in cooperation with Community Learning Center (CLC) using existing CLC of the village, or by developing new CLC.	iii)-20 new ECCD Centres will be established in 47 poorest districts	Education Quality Improvement Project (EQIP-II)	DTT/DVHE/PE Ss / DEBs	Number of new school building and lower secondary) have be
C.1.2-Encourage community and private provision of schooling from pre-school onwards	4-Establish low interest loan mechanism for private schools	iv)-Expand at least two private schools in the main cities	Education Development Project (EDP-II)		Number of private schools have t poorest districts
C.2-Reduce differences in major indicators between 47 poorest districts and national averages	5-Establish remedial classes in selected schools in poorest 47 districts	v)-Reduction of 50% in repetition rate by 2005 in participating schools			
C.2.1-Encourage community and private provision of schooling from pre-school onwards	6-Targetted assistance for girls in 47 poorest districts to encourage enrolment and completion	vi)-Reduction of gender gap to 2 per cent or less			Number of workers have been trair
C.2.2-Encourage enrolment at correct age especially for girls and in rural and remote areas	7-Establish Pre School within existing primary schools (1 year)	vii)-Expand pre-school classes within primary schoolsby 30% in poorest districts			
C.3- Expand post primary schooling	8-Establishing and Improving Lower Secondary Schools in the poorest districts	viii)-Construction and Rehabilitation 1 Lower Secondary School in each poorest district.			
C.3.1-Establish Lower Secondary School in the needed areas	9-Conduct a survey of labour market needs [regional and local]	ix)-Completed survey report, including details on poorest provinces/districts			
C.3.2-Encourage provincial establishment of vocational schools	10-Upgrade the existing TVE schools in the northern and Southern provinces	x)-Enrollment 800-1000 students in 6-8 courses for each school			
C.3.3-Develop basic vocational training at community level	11-Develop basic skill/vocational training including development of the model CLCs through ICT programmes for poor areas	xi)-Enrollment 500-600 students introduce of two new courses			
		xii) 30% of young people out of school attended the skills training program and have supported a cor revolving fund			

Annex 3.3 : Five-Year Action Programmes for Poverty-Focused Health Sector Development

Policy area(s)	Objectives/Targets	Strategies/Measures	Planned Timetable	Monitoring Indicators	Reporting Frequency	Agency
1. Health Education and Information	85% of rural and remote villages are reached by IEC activities and behaviour change occurs	1.1 Reorganization of IEC 1.2 IEC campaigns 1.3 IEC in ethnic languages t 1.4 Multi-sectoral cooperation	2003-05	11.1 A framework is in place. 1.2 % of the remote/rural reached 1.3 # materials in ethnic languages 1.4 Curriculum and activities for IEC integrated into school curriculum.	Yearly	MOH
2.. Expansion of the service network and health promotion in remote areas	1. 80% of rural and remote villages have a village health provider, essential drug kit, and a village health committee. 2. 80% of district hospitals and health centers have essential equipment and staff.	2.1 Review ongoing projects 2.2 Strengthen PHC - emphasis on 46 poor districts 2.3 Improve/expand PHC to remote level with 150 new HC, 3 regional hosp., 13 provincial hosp, 10 Type A DH, and 46 DH poor districts 2.4 Promote the role of women in PHC	2003-05	2.1Report 2.2Guidelines, directives, principles in 80% of districts identified. 2.3 % of active,village health committees, # of new health centers developed, # regional hosp improved, # provincial hosp upgraded, # districts hospitals (DH) upgraded to Type A, # DH in poor areas upgraded 2.4 # and % of committees c/women	Yearly	MOH
3. Upgrading the skills of health staff and increasing the number of staff from ethnic minorities	To increase the proportion of health workers at village and district levels by 75%	3.1 Improve nursing – build 2 nursing schools and rehab 2. 3.2 Train PHC workers 3.3 Development of about 4000 village health providers 3.4 Increase ethnic health staff 3.5 Improved management 3.6 Refresher training for all health workers once yearly 3.7 Post grad medical training for about 312 individuals 3.8 Standard treatment guidelines are used	2003-05	3.1 # of schools built or rehabilitated 2.2 # training centers built and functioning 3.3 # VHP functioning 3.4 # HC staff trained and return to their HC 3.5 # managers trained 3.6 % health staff receiving one training course per year 3.7 # individuals receive postgraduate training 3.8 % of facilities using standard treatment guidelines	Yearly	MOH
4. Promotion of maternal and child health	Infant mortality reduced to 58/1000. Child mortality reduced to 80/1000. Maternal mortality reduced to 355/100000.	4.1 Upgrading the skills of MCH staff 4.2 Strengthen MCH network 4.3 Increased awareness 4.4 Expansion of ARI and CDD network	2003-05	4.1 Percentage of HC and DH staff trained in EOC, ANC, FP and MCH. 4.2 Percentage of PH, DH, HC, and VHP providing EOC 4.3Percentage of villages receiving HE	Yearly	MOH

Policy area(s)	Objectives/Targets	Strategies/Measures	Planned Timetable	Monitoring Indicators	Reporting Frequency	Agency
	Contraceptive prevalence increased to 45%.	4.5 EOC available at 18 PH and 142 DH 4.6 Promotion of key package of interventions 4.7 Monitoring/supervising		4.4 # provinces, # districts, and # villages are in the network 4.5 # hospitals where EOC available 4.6 % villages receiving package 4.7 Percentage supervision occurring		
5. Immunization for women and children	90% coverage of mothers and children in remote areas with the core antigens	5.1 Supplement OPV imm. in 116 districts and 2888 villages 5.2 National immunization days for measles in 2004-05 5.3 Routine immunizations to achieve 90% coverage 5.4 Introduce hepatitis B imm. 7 provinces/2003 and 8/2004 5.5 Expansion of rabies immunization to all provinces 5.6 Training of provincial and district EPI managers 5.7 Coordinate with LWU and local administration 5.8 Supervision and monitoring of activities.	2003-05	5.1 % coverage of target population 5.2 % coverage for measles in children 9 mo.-5 yrs. 5.3 % coverage of basic antigens % of all remote villages visited 4 times/year on outreach 5.4 # provinces introduced in 2003 and # provinces in 2004 5.5 # provinces Rabies vaccine available	Yearly	MOH
6. Water supply and environmental health	65-70% clean water access 45-50% hygienic latrine access 19-22% hygienic latrines in primary schools	6.1 C330 gravity fed water systems, 1500 bore holes, 1032 shallow wells, 1250 jars for water collection, 32 piped water schemes, and 30 protected springs 6.2 Latrine expansion-81,000 family, 600 school latrines 6.3 Community mobilization and gender awareness 6.4 Training 4-7 staff in each province and 2-3/district 6.5 Monitoring/supervision	2003-05	6.1 # of water points developed 6.2 # of family latrines, # of school latrines 6.3 % coverage of model village program, # of school sanitation programs 6.4 # trained staff 6.5 % of planned supervision visits/year actually conducted	Yearly	MOH
7. Communicable disease control 7.1 Malaria	7.1 Parasite infection rate reduced to 8-10% Morbidity reduced to 12.8/1000 LB Mortality reduced to 3.4./100000	7.1.1 Improved IEC through multiple means 7.1.2 Expansion of malaria network 7.1.3 To upgrade the skills of health workers	2003-05	7.1.1 % aware of means to treat and control malaria 7.1.2 % of targets reached 7.1.3 # village health volunteers trained, # laboratory workers trained,	Yearly	MOH

Policy area(s)	Objectives/Targets	Strategies/Measures	Planned Timetable	Monitoring Indicators	Reporting Frequency	Agency
7.2 Dengue	Insecticide treated bed net - 63.1% cover Dengue outbreaks are prevented and if they occur the case fatality rate will be less than 1%	7.1.4 Monitoring /supervision 7.2.1 Case manage training 7.2.2 Social mobilization 7.2.3 Mosquito/larva control 7.2.4 Improved surveillance		and # frontline health workers trained. 7.1.4 # supervision visits at each level 7.2.1 # staff trained 7.2.2 % of population aware 7.2.3 # staff trained 7.2.4 % of surveillance reports wkly		
7.3.1 ADD-Cholera	Cholera outbreaks will be prevented and if they occur the case fatality rate will be less than 2%	7.3.1.1 Health education 7.3.1.2 Access to ORS/VHV 7.3.1.3. Upgrading of 3 labo 7.3.1.4 Improved surveillance		7.3.1.1 % of population aware 7.3.1.2 % villages with ORS/VHV 7.3.1.3 # regional laboratories 7.3.1.4 % of surveillance reports wkly		
7.3.2 TB	By 2005 morbidity and mortality reduced by 30%, 70% of Sputum + identified, and DOTS will achieve an 85% cure	7.3.2.1 Expand TB network to all provinces by 2005 7.3.2.2 Upgrade skills of staff 7.3.3.1 National survey		7.3.2.1 # uncovered provinces are added to network by 2005 7.3.2.2 # Health workers trained		
7.3.3 Intestinal parasites	By 2005 intestinal parasites reduce by 50%	7.3.3.2 Develop a national parasite control plan 7.3.3.3 To develop with MoE preventive and treatment activities in schools		7.3.3.1 Baseline data available 7.3.3.2 Plan in place 7.3.3.3 # of primary schools involved Number of deworming days and % participation of target population		
7.4 Generalized surveillance – known and new diseases	By 2005 outbreaks are detected early and the case fatality rate is below 2%	7.4.1 Integrated surveillance system from village to center 7.4.2 Training of staff 7.4.3 Improved laboratory at 5 regional and 6 provincial 7.4.4 Establish EWORS		7.4.1 Surveillance system and guidelines in place 7.4.2 # staff trained at various levels 7.4.3 # labs operating 7.4.4 # facilities where EWORS established		
8. HIV/AIDS/STD control	90% of the target groups will be aware of methods of HIV/AIDS prevention and will change their behaviors. 80% increase in condom use among high-risk 18 provincial laboratories and 80% of	8.1HIV/AIDS/STD network to 18 provinces/70 districts 8.2 Surveillance of target groups in 6 provinces in 2004. 8.3 Health ed for all and target-80% condoms in hi risk 8.4 Improved routine surveillance through blood	2003-05	8.1 # of districts and provinces covered 8.2Surveillance report 8.3 Surveillance reports and survey reports 8.4 # PH with testing facility and % of transfusions screened	Yearly	MOH

Policy area(s)	Objectives/Targets	Strategies/Measures	Planned Timetable	Monitoring Indicators	Reporting Frequency	Agency
	blood transfusions safe	bank - 80% of transfusions are screened in 18 PH				
9. Drug revolving fund (DRF) expansion	DRF established in 5960 villages in remote areas by 2005.	9.1 Expand DRF in 30 additional districts, 2013 trained VHV, 2013 drug kits by 2003, 5960 by 2005. 9.2 Supervision of DRF	2003-05	9.1 # of villages covered 9.2 # monitoring visits yearly from central to province, province to district, and district to village.	Yearly	MOH
10. Improved food and drug safety. 10.1 Drug safety	To meet Good Manufacturing Practice Standards for 1-2 drug factories. To produce essential drugs so that 50% are supplied by local manufacture. To control the price of essential drugs	10.1.1 Train staff 10.1.2 Laws and regulations. 10.1.3 Drug registration 10.1.4 Reduction in category 3 private pharmacies. 10.1.5 Regulate import 10.1.6 Drug stores at provincial and district levels 10.1.7 Establish 2 medical equipment workshops	2003-05	10.1.1. # of workers trained 10.1.2 # laws /regulations issued. 10.1.3 % of drugs registered 10.1.4 % reduction in private pharmacies registered 10.1.5 One state company formed for import at central and provincial level. 10.1.6 # of state drug stores formed at provinces and districts 10.1.7 2# medical equip workshops	Yearly	MOH
10.2 Food safety	The Lao people consume food of high quality and safety -	10.2.1 Train workers 10.2.2 Laws and regulations. 10.2.3 Register 100% food product factories 10.2.4 Establish and reform inspection units at border. 10.2.5 Improved laboratory monitoring - 1 central and 2 provincial		10.2.1 # of workers trained 10.2.2 # of laws approved and regulations issued. 10.2.3 % of of factories registered 10.2.4 # of number of active food inspection units at borders 10.2.5 # of laboratories		
11. Promotion of traditional medicine	By 2005 to strengthen the promotion of the culture of traditional medicine (TM)	11.1 Promote traditional medicine plantations 11.2 Develop law and regulations for TM 11.3 Develop human resources for TM 11.4 Rehabilitate TM centers 11.5 Conduct research on TM	2003-05	11.1 # TM plantations established by 2005. 11.2 # laws and regulations in place. 11.3 # numbers trained in various specialities. 11.4 # TM centers rehabilitated 11.5 # Research studies completed	Yearly	MOH
12. Strengthened financing, management, quality assurance,	15 % of population covered by community insurance	12.1.1 Completion of 3 pilot projects by end of 2004. 12.1. 2 Developed framework for CBHI expansion	2003-05	12.1.1 - # of pilots established 12.1.2 # of new projects and estimate of population coverage 12.2 # laws and regulations	Yearly	MOH

Policy area(s)	Objectives/Targets	Strategies/Measures	Planned Timetable	Monitoring Indicators	Reporting Frequency	Agency
and legal framework	Legal and management framework improved	12.2. Develop legal framework for curative law 12.3 Medical society started 12.4 Improved procedures for health finance/management		developed 12.3 Medical society in place 12.4 Procedural manual available.		

Annex 3.4: Five-Year Action Programmes for Poverty-Focused Transport Sector Development

Policy Areas / Sub-areas	Objectives/ targets	Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Timetable	Reporting Agency	Remarks
<i>Transport</i>	<i>To contribute towards the Government's efforts of poverty reduction through the provision of an enabling, safe and efficient transport sector.</i>	<i>Implementation of the NPEP for the Transport Sector</i>	<i>GDP increased from about USD 300 in 2001, to about USD 1 000 in 2020;</i> <i>National Transport Safety Strategy under implementation; number of fatalities per 10 000 vehicles: 5;</i> <i>Domestic revenues allocated for the maintenance of the transport facilities meet the needs at 95%</i>	2003 – 2020	<i>MCTPC</i>	<i>The NPEP for the Transport Sector is the overall guiding instrument for the MCTPC in helping the Government reach its objectives of poverty reduction by 2020;</i> <i>Indicators assume concomitant progress in other sectors</i>
A. Maintenance of transport facilities	Routine maintenance is carried out on all the maintainable sections of all transport facilities by the end of FY 2005/06; Periodic maintenance is carried out in conformity with the Annual Work Plan and Budget, which is based on the needs obtained from the relevant condition surveys	A.1) Implement routine road and bridge maintenance programmes on national roads; A.2) Implement routine road and bridge maintenance programmes on local roads; A.3) Implement periodic road and bridge maintenance programmes on national roads; A.4) Implement periodic road and bridge maintenance programmes on local roads; A.5) Implement routine and periodic maintenance programme at airports; A.6) Implement routine and periodic maintenance programme for inland waterways; A.7) Implement routine and periodic maintenance programme of railways.	Completion certificates and DCTPC files (or equivalent) verify that planned works have been executed in accordance with the Annual Work Plan and Budget, and Contract Agreements	Annually	RAD/DCTPCs for roads DCA/DCTPCs for airports Waterways Division/DOR for waterways Railway Authority for railways	The respective (sub-)sector strategies, e.g. the recently reviewed Road Sector Strategy shall be applied when determining priorities and in preparing the Annual Work Plans and Budgets.

Policy Areas / Sub-areas	Objectives/ targets	Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Timetable	Reporting Agency	Remarks
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<p>B. Investment in transport infrastructure</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and construction is carried out in conformity with the Annual Work Plan and Budget, which is based on the needs, and the priorities as outlined by the respective sub-sector strategy</p>	<p>B.1) Develop Rural Transport Infrastructure (RTI), applying a Participatory Rural Transport Planning (PRTP) approach B.2) Rehabilitate and/or construct district and provincial roads and bridges in accordance with a participatory planning process and in line with national priorities B.3) Rehabilitate and/or construct national roads (and/or sub-regional routes) and bridges in accordance with national priorities B.4) Rehabilitate and/or construct airports in accordance with national priorities B.5) Rehabilitate and/or construct inland waterways / port facilities in accordance with national priorities B.6) Construct railway facilities</p>	<p>B.1) 25 km of RTI per district developed, in the 46 poorest districts as outlined by the Government, by 2005/06; B.2) Provincial roads: M. Khoun – M. Mokmai (88 km) R13S – M. Thaphangthong (40 km) B. Houayphek (Pakxe) – Champassack – Soukhouma – Mounlapamok (100 km); District roads to be decided as part of the annual planning and budgeting process B.3) National roads: Complete Road 3, Houayxai – Boten Complete Road 8, B. Lao – Keonua Complete Road 9, Xeno – Lao Bao Complete Road 18B, Attapeu – B. Hat Complete ADB 9 Complete ADB 10 Road 4, Xiang – Ngeun – Xaignabouli (87 km) Road 2, Ngeun – Pakbeng Savannakhet Bridge Houayxai Bridge</p>	<p>2003-2006</p> <p>2006 – 2008 2005 2006 (continued 2010 onwards) 2003 – 2006 2004 – 2006 2004 2004 – 2005 2004 – 2006 2004 – 2005 2005 – 2007 2005 – 2006 2005 – 2007</p> <p>2004 – 2007 2005 – 2007</p>	<p>LRD/DOR</p> <p>DOR/DCTPCs</p> <p>DOR/DCTPCs</p>	<p>The respective (sub-)sector strategies, e.g. the recently reviewed Road Sector Strategy shall be applied when determining priorities and in preparing the Annual Work Plans and Budgets.</p>
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Policy Areas / Sub-areas	Objectives/ targets	Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Timetable	Reporting Agency	Remarks
B. Investment (continued)	See above	See above	<p>B.4) Airports: Improvement / rehabilitation of six minor airports in Sayabouli, Oudomxay, Houaxay, Luang Namtha, Xam Neua, and Xieng Khuang</p> <p>B.5) Inland Waterways and ports/ boat landings: B. Xai port, Xiengkok port, B. Mone port, B. Vang</p> <p>Erosion protection mainly in Vientiane, but also minor works in Savannakhet, Pakse, Khammouane, Bolikhamxay, Bokeo, Luang Prabang, and Xayabouli</p> <p>B.6) Railway constructed from centre of Friendship Bridge to Ban Thanaleng (3.5 km)</p>	<p><i>2003-2006</i></p> <p>2003 – 2006</p> <p>2005 – 2007</p>	<p>DCA, DCTPCs</p> <p>DOR / DOT</p> <p>Railway Authority</p>	-

C. Capacity Development	Central level acts as macro management, provinces as strategic units, districts as planning and budgeting units, and villages as the base for implementation of transport sector activities	<p>C.1) Develop, revise, disseminate, and implement / enforce the regulatory framework for the transport sector;</p> <p>C.2) Establish and operate sustainable transport infrastructure management systems appropriate to the Lao environment;</p> <p>C.3) Develop, disseminate, implement and enforce a National Transport Safety Strategy</p>	<p>The number of vehicles overloaded on the national road network does not exceed 5% by 2020;</p> <p>RMS ready by end 2003; APMS or equivalent in operation at major airports by 2006; Other procedures and routines developed</p> <p>National Transport Safety Strategy, or sector-specific safety strategies available, with a Road Safety Strategy under implementation by 2005</p>	<p><i>2003 – 2020</i></p> <p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2003 – 2020</p>	<p>DOT</p> <p>DOR for roads; DCA for airfields; DOR/DOT for waterways Railway Authority for rail DOT</p>	-

Policy Areas / Sub-areas	Objectives/ targets	Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Timetable	Reporting Agency	Remarks
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C. Capacity Development (continued)	As above	<p>C.4) Enhance the capacity of central MCTPC level in macro-managing the transport sector;</p> <p>C.5) Enhance the capacity of provincial and district authorities, in the planning and implementation of transport sector activities;</p> <p>C.6) Develop and compile into a coherent set of Financial Guidelines, all financial management issues and accounting principles;</p> <p>C.7) Develop and apply procedures for addressing cross-cutting issues;</p> <p>C.8) Develop further financing mechanisms, to ascertain a sustainable source of funds for</p>	<p>National Transport Sector Policy and Strategy under implementation;</p> <p>District offices staffed and provided basic office facilities; staff trained to apply participatory approaches and work effectively on village level; VMCs strengthened</p> <p>Improved procedures in place for disbursement, authorisation, budgeting, reporting, accounting, and audit;</p> <p>Environmental Guidelines further developed and implemented; procedures and routines developed for the other cross-cutting issues;</p> <p>Road Maintenance Fund developing as per plan; revenue generating mechanisms for the other transport sub-sectors developed, i.e. for aviation, waterways, and railways</p>	<p><i>2003 – 2020</i></p> <p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2003 – 2006</p> <p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2003 – 2020</p>	<p>MCTPC</p> <p>DOR/DOT/DCA and DCTPCs</p> <p>Planning and Budgeting Department / MCTPC</p> <p>DOP DOR, DOT DCA, RA PBD</p> <p>RMF / DOR DCA, DOT, DOR, RA</p>	<p>-</p> <p>Procedures and routines agreed regarding gender equity, governance and justice, HIV, participation, uxo, social/cultural development, and HRD</p>
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D. Private/public Sector Development	The private/public sector industry is offering right quality on time and at competitive prices	<p>D.1) Increase competition among long-distance transport service providers to provide reliable, affordable and safe transport to all;</p> <p>D.2) Establish a safe, reliable/timely, affordable and environmental-friendly alternative to individual urban transport</p>	<p>Travelling costs and traveller satisfaction</p> <p>Passenger transport services operating in Vientiane, Savannakhet and Luang Prabang, reducing traffic congestion and accidents in those urban areas</p>	<p><i>2003 – 2020</i></p> <p>2003 – 2020</p>	<p>DOT</p> <p>DOT</p>	-
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Policy Areas / Sub-areas	Objectives/ targets	Measures	Monitoring Indicators	Timetable	Reporting Agency	Remarks
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D. Private/public Sector Development (continued)	As above	<p>D.3) Promote the further development of a solid contracting and consulting industry;</p> <p>D.4) Improve regularity, safety and competitiveness of air services;</p> <p>D.5) Port facilities / boat landings increasingly managed / owned by the private sector</p> <p>D.6) Railway services run by private operator</p>	<p>Improved quality at reduced cost;</p> <p>Regular timetabling, reduced number of aircraft failures; number of passenger-kms</p> <p>Decreased budget requirements for management of the facilities;</p> <p>Revenue generated by operator who pays user fees to Railway Authority</p>	<p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2005 - 2007</p>	<p>MCTPC</p> <p>DCA</p> <p>DOT/DOR</p> <p>RA</p>	-
E. Transit and Trade Facilitation	Vientiane Plan of Action fully implemented; trade figures in Lao PDR tripled in 2020 as compared with 2000; and tourism significantly increased	<p>E.1) Address transit transport policy issues;</p> <p>E.2) Develop particularly important transit transport infrastructure;</p> <p>E.3) Improve management and operational efficiency within the transport sector;</p> <p>E.4) Provision of external assistance and follow-up institutional mechanisms;</p> <p>E.5) Significant results yielded within aviation sub-sector;</p>	<p>The agreements listed in Vientiane POA fully implemented;</p> <p>Route 3 completed, etc</p> <p>Preferential transit tariffs agreed; customs harmonization;</p> <p>TA grants for management and development, POA follow-up</p> <p>Open Sky Policy in operation</p>	<p><i>2003 – 2006</i></p> <p>2003 – 2020</p> <p>2003 – 2006</p> <p>2003 – 2006</p> <p>2003 – 2006</p>	<p>DOT</p> <p>DOR, DCA, DOT, RA</p> <p>DOT</p> <p>DOT</p> <p>DCA</p>	-

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
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Table 3.5 Matrix of Gender Strategy

Policy Area	Objectives/Targets	Measures (Strategies/Policies)	Planned Timetable	Monitoring Indicators	Reporting Frequency	Reporting Agency
Promotion of Gender Equality						
1. Government-wide	1. Address needs and priorities of poor women, especially in rural areas and ethnic minority groups (and thereby make progress in meeting 2005, 2010 and 2020 targets on poverty reduction, health, education, and other areas)	<p>1.1 Establish National Commission for the Advancement of Women – Lao PDR (NCAW-Lao)</p> <p>1.2 Integrate gender awareness, analysis, action and monitoring, initially in four key NPEP sectors (agriculture, education, health, transport):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish high-level gender working groups in MoAF, MoE, MoH & MCTPC • Collect sex-disaggregated data related to poverty reduction & other national goals • Develop gender profile of sector • Develop gender strategy & action plan for sector • Provide gender training for staff • Improve gender & ethnic balance of staff at all levels • Screen new policies, programs & projects from gender perspective • Consult local women in project design and ensure their participation in project implementation and 	<p>March 2003</p> <p>Dec. 2003</p> <p>2003 onwards</p> <p>June 2004</p> <p>Dec. 2004</p> <p>2003 onwards</p> <p>2003-05</p> <p>2003 onwards</p> <p>2003 onwards</p>	<p>1.1 Minutes of initial meeting of NCAW-Lao</p> <p>Gender working group minutes & reports</p> <p>Ministry & NSC reports</p> <p>Ministry report</p> <p>Ministry report</p> <p>Ministry HRD program & report</p> <p>Ministry staffing profile</p> <p>References to gender analysis in policy, program & project documents</p> <p>Records of consultation meetings;</p>		<p>NCAW-Lao</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>NSC/MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p> <p>MoAF/MoE/MoH/MCTPC</p>

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	
		monitoring		implementation and evaluation reports; surveys of women in project areas	
2. Agriculture Sector	2. Improve poor women's productivity, food security & income, & reduce time burdens in agriculture, livestock raising, fishing & sustainable use of NTFPs (make progress toward 2005, 2010 & 2020 targets for GDP growth & poverty reduction)	2.1 Mainstream gender concerns in MoAF policies, planning, staffing and activities (see 1.2 above) 2.2 Take specific measures outlined in agriculture section & matrix (e.g., gender analysis and needs assessments in project preparation; women's participation in farmer groups; at least 50% women in extension/training; use of sex-disaggregated indicators; at least 30% women in provincial and district offices, including extension workers; model women farmers as gender focal points in villages; vaccination of small livestock; gender-sensitive approach to land allocation & land titling)	See 1.2 above See agriculture section/matrix	See 1.2 above See agriculture section/matrix	MoAF MoAF
3. Education Sector	3. Improve access, quality and relevance of education services to poor girls & women, especially from ethnic minority groups (make progress toward 2005, 2010 & 2020 targets for adult literacy, & 2005 enrollment targets)	3.1 Mainstream gender concerns in MoE policies, planning, staffing and activities (see 1.2 above) 3.2 Take specific measures outlined in education section & matrix (e.g., increase number of ethnic minority teachers, improve relevance of primary school materials, provide incentives for girls to attend school, encourage provinces & districts to develop locally appropriate materials to supplement core curriculum, adjust school schedules to	See 1.2 above See education section/matrix	See 1.2 above See education section/Matrix	MoE MoE

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
		accommodate student's home responsibilities, experiment with distance learning, "bridge" courses to prepare students for vocational & technical schools, inclusion of functional literacy/numeracy training in extension and small business support programs)		

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	
4. Health Sector	4. Improve poor women's access to primary health care, especially reproductive health services in remote and ethnic minority areas (make progress toward 2005, 2010 & 2020 life expectancy targets; 2005 targets for maternal, infant & child mortality, immunization & clean water)	4.1 Mainstream gender concerns in MoH policies, planning, staffing and activities (see 1.2 above) 4.2 Take specific measures outlined in health section & matrix (e.g., training & promotion of more ethnic minority staff and health care providers, especially at provincial & district levels, gender focal points in provincial & district PHCs, at least 50% women on village health committees, gender and ethnic balance in in-service and specialized training, incentives for health care workers in remote areas, men & youth targeted for health care messages on birth spacing and prevention of STDs/HIV/AIDS, expanded reproductive health services to ethnic minority women)	See 1.2 above See health section/matrix	See 1.2 above See health section/ Matrix	MoH MoH
5. Transport Sector	5. Ensure that poor women and men benefit from improvements in roads, transport facilities & other infrastructure	5.1 Mainstream gender concerns in MCTPC policies, planning, staffing and activities (see 1.2 above) 3.2 Take specific measures outlined in transport section & matrix (e.g., consultations with local communities, including women, on design of roads and transport facilities; gender analysis included in EIA/SIA for new transport & infrastructure projects; community development projects to ensure local benefits from road & other infrastructure projects; sex-	See 1.2 above See transport section/matrix	See 1.2 above See transport section/ Matrix	MCTPC MCTPC

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators	
		disaggregated monitoring of project impacts; health awareness campaigns in construction camps, along road corridors & at transit stops)			
6. Other Sectors & Subsectors	6. Promote opportunities for poor women as well as men in trading, handicraft production, tourism & other fields; legal and safe employment in manufacturing (e.g., garment industry)	6.1 Under NCAW-Lao, relevant ministries will mainstream gender concerns in their policies, planning and activities 6.2 See discussion of other sectors & subsectors elsewhere in NPEP document & matrix	2003 onwards See other sections on sectors, subsectors	See other sections on sectors, subsectors	Various ministries Various ministries
7. National Programs	7. Address particular vulnerabilities and needs of women & girls related to HIV/AIDS risk, migration and trafficking, drug abuse, UXO and other national concerns	7. See separate sections on national programs related to HIV/AIDS, trafficking in women and girls, drug control and UXO	See section on national programs	See section on national Programs	Various ministries
8. Governance	8. Expand opportunities for women to participate in decision-making at all levels, and strengthen women's legal literacy and access to justice	8.1 Increase percentage of women in senior government positions at national, provincial and district levels 8.2 Encourage village leaders and committees to include more women in local decision-making 8.3 Promote awareness of legal rights and remedies (e.g., relating to land, employment and personal security) among women, especially rural and ethnic minority women	2003-05 2004 2003-05	Public sector employment statistics Number of women on village committees Attendance reports on training workshops; radio broadcasts, distribution of fliers & posters; survey of women after legal awareness campaign; land title records; survey of factory employees; reports of domestic abuse	MoJ/LWU/ GRID

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
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Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
Vision 2020	Table. 3.6 Programme Development Matrix for Environment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ω The socio-economic development shall be efficiently and continuously carried out, assuring the proportionality of the economic growth, the socio-cultural development and the sustainable conservation ¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved and environmentally sustainable management of renewable natural resources; • Improved environmental management within the industrial and construction sectors; • Improved institutional framework and capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government service agencies responsive to participatory development processes with an improved capacity to manage and support development • Reduced environmental degradation through improved natural resource management. • Public spending and investment is reflects the economic policy emphasis in accordance with different development goals and sectors² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in participatory processes complete • Participatory processes used in production of work plans, community priorities indicated. Communities participate in evaluation. • Community regularly visited by service agencies, agric., health, education • Provide basic health services. • Establishment of Village development committees and activity groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of population below \$1 per day (PPP-values) ▪ Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] ▪ Share of poorest quintile in national consumption ▪ Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) ▪ Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption ▪ Proportion of land area covered by forest ▪ Land area protected to maintain biological diversity ▪ GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) ▪ Carbon dioxide emissions (p. capita)³ ▪ Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
Goal 2010				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ω To reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of poor communities in selected districts in Lao PDR and improve natural resource management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treated by Health service and supplied clean water • Income levels and stability. • Status of Natural resource: % forest, water table, % land with soil conservation, crop diversification data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities enjoy improved quality of life through access to services. • Community based structures are empowered to articulate development needs and priorities and develop improved capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in improved farming technology supplied • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rich and productive forests: Sustainable and productively managed forests ▪ A diverse and productive cultivated landscape: Protection, conservation and sustainable use of land resources

¹ Major policy focus on agricultural diversification and intensification, improved foreign trade, and expanding energy and transport infrastructure All of these development objectives have the potential to encroach on or otherwise interfere with the environment and biodiversity.

² At present, environmental and biodiversity management conservation is not considered a high priority for government spending, especially in comparison to other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, healthcare and education, and budgets to environmental management and biodiversity conservation remain extremely low.

³ Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security • Improved adult & primary education. • Reduction in areas under slash and burn cultivation 	<p>for technology transfer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor village communities supported through improved sustainable infrastructure development • Improved food production and food security for poor communities with more opportunities and intensified farming systems and sustainable production technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use those economic and fiscal instruments to achieve economic and development goals, which exert a strong influence on price and market signals⁴. • Public spending and investment reflects the economic policy emphasis in accordance with different development goals and sectors⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean water: protection, conservation and sustainable use of water resources (ground water and lakes, rivers and streams) ▪ Biodiversity maintained: Protection, conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources ▪ Protection and improvement of human settlements, including urban areas, and protection of cultural and historical heritage. ▪ Clean air and protection of the atmosphere; limited air pollution, limited impacts from climate change and maintaining a protecting ozone layer
Purpose 2003-2005				
<p>ω To reduce poverty in a sustainable manner through improved food and income production, better infrastructure and services and reduce environmental degradation through improved natural resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced food & livelihood security opportunities • Improved maternal & child and primary healthcare • Increased educational attainment of primary-school-aged children, improved literacy, diversified vocations. • Improved and environmentally sustainable management of renewable natural resources • Improved environmental 	<p>1. Participatory management of Natural Resources and the Environment</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthen participation by the poor in decision making related to access to environmental resources and services through facilitating participation by the poor in the preparation and implementation of national and local plans, policies and strategies</p> <p>2.1 Co-manage and co-invest in environmental services and resources with the poor through promoting and strengthening</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff allocated, organogram and job descriptions established. • Survey completed, data input. • Training program implemented. • Buffer zone boundaries identified and mapped under a participatory process. • Improved systems and recommendations available. • Staff and community training completed • Farming systems data collected &

⁴ Price and market liberalisation, especially in the agricultural sector, has helped to overcome many of the distortions and subsidies that have in the past discriminated against environmental and biodiversity management. However, prices remain distorted or non-existent for many biodiversity goods and services, for example timber prices are one of the few remaining areas of the economy that remain unliberalized to date. On-going moves towards decentralisation and privatisation have the potential to influence the ways in which the environment and biodiversity are managed and generate sustainable benefits. As well as increasing the degree of private participation and responsibility in environmental management and biodiversity conservation, the devolution of revenue collection and budgeting to Provincial and District levels opens up new possibilities for generating income from and allocating budgets to environmental and biodiversity management.

⁵ At present, environmental and biodiversity management conservation is not considered a high priority for government spending, especially in comparison to other sectors of the economy such as agriculture, healthcare and education, and budgets to environmental management and biodiversity conservation remain extremely low.

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
	<p>management within industrial and construction sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved institutional framework and capacity building 		<p>community management of environmental resources, and assisting the poor to overcome the high initial costs for receiving better quality environmental services (such as water supply and sanitation, energy and waste management).</p>	<p>documented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community planning committees for integrated plans prepared and implemented. • Technologies disseminated and implemented by village poor communities. • Training undertaken and verified. • Documentation of the dissemination of technologies from project to non-project poor villages. • Environmental monitoring setup completed and relevant data disseminated and acquired. • Reduced rates of soil fertility decline, fishery and wildlife losses, and old-growth forest decline verified. • Improved enforcement and punishment capacity in relevant laws and decree implementation, collection recorded and verified. • Pilot activities in poor village-based forest resource management initiated and verified (including sustained yield principles). • Eco-tourism development in partnership with local stakeholders initiated and verified.
		<p>2.Protected current natural asset base of the poor</p>	<p>2.1 Protecting the access the poor already have to critical resources (such as entitlement to land, water, trees, pastures, fishing grounds) - especially in cases where the poor are in a weak position to resist appropriation of these resources by other groups,</p>	

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
			<p>and through protecting the environmental resources upon which the poor depend for their livelihoods;</p> <p>2.2 Expand the natural asset base of the poor through transferring ownership of natural assets to the poor (such as the creation of community forest rights or rights to other resources) and promoting pro-poor land reform;</p> <p>2.3 Make resource transfers to the poor through reducing subsidies for environmental services that benefit the non-poor and increasing investments in areas in which the poor live and work;</p> <p>2.4 Devise a system for an ecological zoning of Lao</p>	
		<p>3. Promoted environmental infrastructure and technology that benefits the poor</p>	<p>3.1 Tackle the environmental problems and hazards that impact most upon the health and livelihoods of the poor, and through developing affordable and environmentally sound technologies that are needed by and can be used by the poor;</p> <p>3.2 Promote the development of environmentally friendly private sector products such as clean technology, energy, efficiency technology and nature tourism;</p> <p>3.3. Provide access to alternative sources of energy</p> <p>3.4 Provide access to energy efficient appliances</p>	
		<p>4. Improved institutional framework and its capacity</p>	<p>4.1 Recognize that opportunities for people to participate in both national and local levels in decisions that effect them and a</p>	

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
			<p>sound legislative framework which incorporate property right, especially for poor people, are prerequisites for environmental improvement;</p> <p>4.2 Encourage resources based legal frameworks for water resources, forestry, land management and biodiversity;</p> <p>4.3 Encourage government agencies to shift to a more participatory management regime with due attention being paid to resource conservation as well as production;</p> <p>4.4 Use market based instruments as much as possible and pursue environmental policies which minimize administrative burden, recognizing that environment agency in our country is newly established, relatively weak with small budgets and administrations;</p> <p>4.5 Build capacity for more effective environmental management within institutions and for more effective participation in relevant national environmental laws implementation;</p> <p>4.6 Update economic policies to protect the environment by ending environmentally damaging subsidies, introducing and raising user charges, increasing low resource use taxes, increasing charges for environmentally damaging activities and using incentives for environmentally beneficial</p>	

Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activities	Indicators
			activities; 4.7 Encourage public participation and action on environ. issues.	
		5. Raised awareness and Capacities	5.1 Promote environ. awareness 5.2. Improve public access to environmental information 5.3 Make environmental education a standard part of the curriculum, 5.4 Help build political will 5.5 Promote the understanding of the strong linkage between poverty and environmental management 5.6 Encourage the private sector to integrate environmental concerns into their decision making by assistance to industry organizations, promotion of industry codes of conduct and environmental auditing standards, introduction of polluter pays principle and more effective enforcement and public participation; 5.7 Encourage environmental beginner enterprises to follow the lead of the environmentally experienced companies	

Table 3.7 List of Completed, On-going and Planned Projects addressing the Opium Supply and Demand Issues in the Lao PDR.

No	Project Name	Budget Estimate (US\$)	Duration	Donors
A Completed Projects		33,975,080		
1	Palaveck Highland Integrated Development Project, Saysomboun Special Region.	6,250,000	1988 - 1997	UNDCP
2	Drug Supply and Demand Reduction Project in Xiengkhouang, (Phase I)	6,258,000	1992 - 1998	UNDCP:1.704.400\$ IFAD : 3.740.561\$ GOL : 313.357\$
3	Opium Detoxification and Rehabilitation in Luangprabang	97,200	July 1999- June 2000	UNDCP
4	Pilot Alternative Development Project in Bokeo and Luang Namtha	1,050,000	1993 -1995	UNDCP, -NCA
5	Alternative Development Project in Bokeo and Luang Namtha, Phase I	1,711,355	1995- 1996	UNDCP, NCA
6	Long Alternative Development Project in Luang Namtha, Phase 2	1,077,000	1999 - 2000	UNDCP
7	Lao-American Integrated Rural Development Project in Houaphanh Province	16,631,525	1989 - 2001	USA
8	Beng Alternative Development Project, Oudomxay Province	900,000	Sept 1999- Dec -2001	UNDCP
B On-going Projects		28,814,716		
1	Programme Facilitation Unit (PFU)	5.191.000	July 2000- June 2006	UNDCP
3	Nonghet Alternative Development Project, Xiengkhouang Province	3.635.000	March 1999- Dec -2003	UNDCP
4	Village- based Development Component in ADB Shifting Cultivation Stabilization Pilot Project in Houaphanh.Province	7,800,000	March 2000- Feb 2005	ADB: 5.700.000 \$ UNDCP: 2.100.000 \$
5	Lao-German Drug Control Project: Project Coordination Unit	1,250,000	Phase I: 1999 - 2001	GERMANY/BMZ
6	Lao-German Drug Control Project: Drug Control Component: - Luang Namtha Province - Bokeo Province - Xiengkhouang Province	1,250,000	Phase I: 1999 - 2001	GERMANY/BMZ
7	Poverty Oriented Development Project in Luang Namtha Province	1,500,000	Apr 2001 - Mar 2004	GERMANY/BMZ
8	Opium Detoxification and Rehabilitation Project in Luangprabang Province	220,716	Aug2001July2004	JAPAN/CONSORTIUM
9	Opium Elimination Project	650,000	Jan 2001-Dec2003	USA
10	Long Alternative Development Project in Luang Namtha Province	220,000	Jan-August 2001	NCA
11	Meung & Namjuam Alternative Development Project in Bokeo Prov.	600,000	1999 - 2001	NCA
12	Lao-American Integrated Rural Development Project in Phongsaly Province	5,598,000	1998-2001	USA
13	Long Alternative Development Project, in Luang Namtha Province Phase III	2,030,500	Oct 2001 - August 2004	UNDCP, NCA
14	Northern Phongsaly Alternative Development Project	2,200,000	July 2001 - June 2003	UNDCP

TABLE 3.8 : UXO CONTAMINATION DATA

Code	Province Name & District Name Total High+Moderate Impact Areas in Prov.	Current UXO Lao Ops	Impacted Villages based on 1997 Impact Survey			All Bombing Records
			High	Moderate	TOTAL	
01	Vientiane Municipality (7+3)	No	6	2	8	5
0108	Sangthong	No	6	2	8	2
02	Phongsaly Province (31+16)	No	6	1	7	548
0206	Gnot ou	No	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	0	1
0204	Samphanh	No	6	1	7	-
03	Luang Namtha Province (17+20)	No	11	15	26	5
0303	Long	No	3	1	4	1
0304	Vieng Phoukha	No	1	1	2	2
0305	Nalae	No	7	13	20	2
04	Oudomxay Province	No	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	0	233
0403	Namor	No	N/A	N/A	0	-
0404	Nga	No	N/A	N/A	0	36
0405	Beng	No	N/A	N/A	0	16
0406	Hoon	No	N/A	N/A	0	24
0407	Pakbeng	No	N/A	N/A	0	125
05	Bokeo Province	No	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	0	22
0503	Meung	No	N/A	N/A	0	1
0504	Pha Oudom	No	N/A	N/A	0	9
0506	Nam Nhu	No	N/A	N/A	0	-
06	Luang Phrabang Province (159+70)	Yes	62	15	77	2,260
0607	Pakxeng	Yes	15	2	17	101
0608	Phone Xay	Yes	23	8	31	114
0610	Viengkham	Yes	6	4	10	170
0611	Phou Khoune	Yes	18	1	19	653
07	Huaphanh Province (126+40)	Yes	84	34	118	3,828
0702	Xiengkhor	Yes	8	3	11	17
0703	Viengthong	Yes	16	3	19	740
0704	Viengxay	Yes	34	12	46	666
0705	Huameuang	Yes	24	10	34	968
0706	Xamtay	No	2	6	8	60
08	Xayabury Province	No	Not Surveyed	Not Surveyed	0	77
0801	Xayabury	No	N/A	N/A	0	-
0805	Xienghone	No	N/A	N/A	0	15
09	Xiengkhuang Province (238+63)	Yes	82	9	91	32,188
0903	Nonghed	Yes	34	5	39	3,098
0904	Khoune	Yes	48	4	52	2,343
10	Vientiane Province (18+7)	No	5	1	6	245
1011	Hom (1804)	No	5	1	6	35
11	Borikhamxay Province (28+9)	No	25	7	32	1,700
1104	Bolikhanh	No	3	1	4	1,208
1105	Khamkeuth	No	17	3	20	222
1106	Viengthong	No	5	3	8	11
12	Khammuane Province (183+92)	Yes	90	9	99	35,699
1206	Bualapha	Yes	83	7	90	26,239
1207	Nakai	Yes	7	2	9	1,015
Code	Province Name & District Name (Total High+Moderate Impact Areas in Prov.)	Current UXO Lao Ops	UXO Impact in Villages from the Impact Survey			All Bombing Records
			High	Moderate	TOTAL	
13	Savannakhet Province (352+192)	Yes	260	97	357	61,554

Planning Horizon		Measures of Achievements		Outputs			Activ
1304	Phine	Yes	65	36	101	9,152	
1305	Sepone	Yes	74	25	99	27,561	
1306	Nong	Yes	45	3	48	13,083	
1312	Vilabuly	Yes	69	20	89	9,468	
14	Saravane Province (249+154)	Yes	35	12	47	19,282	
1408	Samuoi	Yes	35	12	47	2,880	
15	Sekong Province (196+49)	Yes	70	25	95	16,334	
1502	Kaleum	Yes	29	5	34	6,530	
1503	Dackcheung	Yes	41	20	61	4,946	
16	Champassak Province (94+97)	Yes	34	26	60	3,650	
1603	Bachiangchaleunsook	Yes	27	21	48	617	
1608	Soukhoumma	Yes	7	5	12	36	
17	Attapeu Province (71+27)	Yes	35	10	45	13,643	
1704	Sanxay	Yes	20	9	29	4,268	
1705	Phouvong	Yes	15	1	16	6,052	
18	Xaysomboun Special Region (28+17)	No	6	4	10	2,612	
1801	Saysomboun	No	1	0	1	2,006	
1803	Thathom	No	5	4	9	51	
TOTAL			755	269	1,024		

Based on the findings of the 1997 Impact Survey, and of a total of 11,939 villages :

1,707 villages are considered "High Impact"

856 villages are considered "Moderate Impact"

Table 3.10 : Matrix of Poverty-focused Trade Development: Strategy, Policies and Programmes

and ives	Strategies	Measures	Focal/Target areas/Sub-sector Objectives	Monitoring Indicators	Ti
e to rowth ment an rowth)	1) Enhancing economic and trade integration	1)Implementing AFTA-CEPT Scheme	1)Scheduled timetable	Action being taken according to schedule	200
		2)Expediting WTO Accession Process	1)Setting up of a Lao rep office in Geneva	Office being set up	200
		3)Improving WTO negotiation capabilities	1)Identified personnel of negotiating teams	Reaching required standards	200
	2) Improving the policy environment for trade	1)Legislative reforms to meet pre-WTO accession requirements	1)Legislative Reform Action Plan	Completion of legislative reform action plan	200
		2)Commercial Law reforms	2)Review and propose necessary changes to commercial laws	Completion of drafting changes to commercial laws	200
		3)Action to replace non-tariff restrictions with equivalent tariffs	1)Study on equivalent tariffs rates to replace some non-tariff barriers	Completion of the study	200
	3) Promoting Export development	1)Identifying potential export production activities	1)Study to identify activities in which Laos has comparative advantage	Completion of the study	200
		2)Providing market information for producers	1)Arrange for publishing	Availability of published information	on-
		3)Organizing trade exhibitions locally and abroad	1)Arrange for exhibitions	Number of exhibitions held	ong
		4)Improving trade facilitation	1)Study to identify constraints to trade and commercial development	Completion of study	200
		5)Streamlining export administration procedures.	1)Examine ways and means of simplifying procedures	Simplified procedures Being completed	200
	4) Mainstreaming trade into national and sectoral economic growth and poverty reduction strategies	1)Coordinating more effectively with line agencies for incorporating trade into their poverty-focused development programs.	1)Encourage mainstreaming trade into national and sectoral growth and poverty reduction strategies	Improvements in poverty reduction	200
		2)Introducing awareness programs about the importance of trade development for poverty reduction.			
	5) Trade related skills development	1)Arranging for skills training in trade related services	1) TrainFor Trade Project	Improved trade related skills	Sep Aug

	Planning Horizon	Measures of Achievements	Outputs	Activ
r actices	1)Arrange legislative institutional means for fair trading practices	1)Introducing legislation on competition and consumer protection. 2)Seeking external assistance for developing the policies and drafting laws on competition and consumer protection 3)Setting up a Fair Trading Commission under MOC and a Fair Trading Unit within MOC for implementing 4)Undertaking staff training programs, seminar for public awareness	Business entities, consumers	Completion of policy and legal framework, drafting of legislation, Setting up of Fair Trading Commission and Fair Trading Unit, and training of staff

